[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 8:20 AM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: Dispersants

Situ:

Thanks for the information. Based on the June 2nd Dispersant plan, the question seems to be directed at surface application of dispersant. There's an obvious disconnect between the numbers BP reported & what we have in our data. We need to reconcile these numbers. Can the UAC connect w/ their BP rep & see where/how the 2632 gallon average was derived?

Thanks.

v/r,

[redacted]
NIC -- DC
Inter-Governmental/Legislative Affairs
[redacted]

QUESTION: The June 2 Dispersant plan states that the average use of dispersant at the source was 2,362 gallons per day since May 26, yet the May 30 letter says that BP applied 6,400 gallons on May 28 alone. Does Coast Guard have information that outlines the amounts applied per day between May 26 and June 2 to reach the average amount applied level as stated in the June 2 letter (2362 average per day)?

ANSWER: The surface dispersant numbers from May 26, 2010, to June 2, 2010, are as follows and average 6,908 gallons/day of surface dispersant applied:

May 26th: 1,029 gallons
May 27th: 200 gallons
May 28th: 18,445 gallons
May 29th: 2,900 gallons
May 30th: 17,631 gallons
May 31st: 11,686 gallons
June 1st : 0 gallons
June 2nd: 3,375gallons

-----Original Message-----
From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 4:03 PM
[redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: Dispersants

Sir,

This is what the UAC provided regarding the questions on dispersants. There was an RFI out on it from 30JUN10.

They said every dispersant letter issued is in here.

Does this help?

V/R,

[redacted]

National Incident Command
Situation Unit
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2010 8:44 PM
To: [redacted]; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: FLASH for NIC Dispersants

Categories: Completed

Good evening CDR,
The names of the products are COREXIT(R) EC9527A and COREXIT® 9500. The MSDS' are posted at the following links:

http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com/posted/2931/Master_EC9527A_MSDS.539295.pdf

http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com/posted/2931/COREXIT_9500_UsCuEg.539287.pdf

v/r

[redacted]
NIC SIT

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2010 5:38 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FLASH for NIC Dispersants

Admiral Allen has requested:

What are the chemical elements/contents of the dispersants used in the response?

Do you have a standard table of elements to illustrate the contents?

Please provide both to me for reply to NIC.

Thank you very much!

[redacted]
Director of Communications for the Commandant United States Coast Guard
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]R
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 3:35 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: FOR FLASH ACTION (NIC-HQ): Q&A 3254

Categories: FYI

Thank you for the email. I will discuss with CDR Offutt first thing tomorrow.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
NIC-HQ
Legislative Affairs
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 3:32 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: FW: FOR FLASH ACTION (NIC-HQ): Q&A 3254

CDR/LCDR,
UAC broke this Q into two parts and provide this response. Please advise if this completes this task.

Question 1: How are we handling suggestions for new technology?
Answer: Interested parties can submit their ideas via the deep water horizon website or they can call the provided number. The process is documented on the attached website:
http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com/go/doc/2931/546759/

Question 2: How many suggestions were accepted/used?
Answer: 1, subsea dispersant.
NOTE: Houston is in the process of testing a few others.

Very Respectfully,
[redacted]
CG-DCO-A
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]a
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 2:04 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; HQS-DG-LST-CG DCO-Incident Support Team
Cc: Cashin, Charles CAPT; [redacted]

[redacted]; Parker, Frank CAPT; [redacted] Re, Joseph CAPT; [redacted]R; Chaney, William CAPT[redacted]; [redacted]; Flynn, Patrick CAPT; [redacted]; Niemiec, Jack CAPT; [redacted] Thompson, Robert CAPT; [redacted]; HQS-DG-lst-CG-821; HQS-DG-lst-CG-822; [redacted]; hqs-dg-lst-dcms-82; HQS-DG-lst-CG-DCO-A-SP; [redacted]

Subject: FOR FLASH ACTION (NIC-HQ): Q&A 3254

Sirs/Ma'am,

Senator Udall has requested a response to the below question.

TIMELINE: No later than 1400, 3 Jun
If the requested deadline cannot be met; please provide the reason and your estimated ETA. This will allow us to manage expectations.

ASSIGNMENTS:
(NIC-HQ) Q&A #3254: requests that the Coast Guard confirm whether or not any new technologies have been approved by UAC or BP for use in Deepwater Horizon spill response after now being 40-plus days into the spill? If so, which new technologies have been employed?

Database Access: <file:///\\hqs-nas-t-001\CG-8\CG-82\CG-823\Hearings\Database\QIndex.2010.xlsm>

v/r,

[redacted]
Office of Budget & Programs
Budget Formulation Division (CG-822)
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 15, 2010 4:30 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: Houston 15May2010 - 1600 EST Update

Categories: FYI

[redacted]

Can we get the NIC Situation Unit Watch added to these...sorry to add one more, but for overall NIC situational awareness, I think it would be good. Here is the bang e-mail address:

NIC-HQ-Situation-Unit@uscg.mil

Thanks for all your work on getting info out to the various elements involved! Take care!

v/r,
[redacted]
National Incident Command (NIC)
Interagency Situation Unit Director
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 15, 2010 4:15 PM
To: White, Michael CAPT; Beeson, Scott CAPT; Cook, Kevin RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Landry, Mary RADM; [redacted] Zukunft, Paul RADM; Little, Patrick CAPT; Hooper, Thomas CAPT; Gautier, Peter CAPT; Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; Stroh, Lincoln CAPT; Hamel, Michael A. CAPT; Ryan, June CAPT; Cashin, Charles CAPT; Sinnett, Joseph CAPT; Kaser, Richard CAPT; [redacted]; Watson, James RADM; Paradis, Joseph CAPT; Stanton, Edwin CAPT; Poulin, Steven CAPT; Drelling, William CAPT; Walker, Roderick CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: Houston 15May2010 - 1600 EST Update

15May2010 - 1600 EST: DEEPWATER HORIZON/Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Source Control Update
Houston Unified Command Post

There will be a Scientific Summit tomorrow to discuss and evaluate the risk associated with the various Well Kill options. [redacted] Sandia National Lab, is reviewing BP's BOP diagnostics today and will provide a scientific review of their recommended actions at the Scientific Summit.

The Governor of Texas visited the Houston facility.

A reporter for the LA Times/Chicago Tribune interviewed the CG SERT/Technical reps from the Marine Safety Center for their perspective on the engineering operation here in Houston.

The dynamic kill option is the leading option to kill the well.

A new pressure was taken at the base of the BOP. The pressure was 3800 psi and is now 3100 psi.

The plume continues to intermittently release gas, then oil, then gas and oil. The flow appears to be approximately 1-5 minutes of dark oil flow followed by a lighter oil flow which appears to be primarily gas.

Sub-sea dispersants are actively being applied to the leak in the trench. The BROOKS MCCALL is taking intermittent samples while enroute to the spill site.

The RITT has been stabbed onto the riser. The methanol lines are being inspected. The DISCOVERER ENTERPRISE is 1000 feet West of the trench. Once the DISCOVERER ENTERPRISE moves towards the trench it will take 1-2 hours to move onto station. Once on station it is expected to take a couple of hours to insert the RITT into the riser.

[redacted] Gulf Strike Team, will be taking over for me at UC Houston tomorrow afternoon. He has currently replaced me as the Coast Guard representative on the Hosuton - Unified Command - Incident Management Team. I plan to fly back to Mobile, AL tomorrow evening.

[redacted] contact info:
[redacted]

Sub-Sea Response Priorities
1. Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection - The ROV is actively applying dispersant.
2. Containment & Recovery-
2.a. Coffer Dome - Safely wet stored on the sea floor.
2.b. Riser Insertion Tube Tool (RITT) - The RITT has been picked up. If successful, the RITT will reduce the flow of gas and oil, but it will not eliminate it. It will still be possible to inject dispersant. This concept will use a pressure differential to obtain and sustain flow, and it is similar in concept to a bent straw.
2.c. Top Hat - The Top Hat is pre-staged on the sea floor, and will be used if the RITT is not successful.
2.d. Hot Tap - Risk assessment & planning continue. The Hot Tap is scheduled to be deployed late next week if other containment and kill options fail.

3. Well Kill -
3.a. BOP Diagnostics continue. The Well Kill options are actively being evaluated and reviewed by Sandia National Lab.
3.b. Dynamic Well Kill is currently the preferred well kill option and may be possible next Wednesday. Dynamic kill would involve pumping drilling mud into the well to overcome the formation pressure, and then cementing in the well.
3.c. The BOP on BOP is currently the second choice, and could proceed next Thursday if the Dynamic well kill is not effective. This would involve removing riser and LMRP.
3.d. The Junk Shot is the third choice, and the equipment is still being laid out on the sea floor.
3.e. The last choice is the Valve on LMRP if they are unable to remove the LMRP to effect the BOP on BOP.

4. Relief Wells -
4.a. DD III - Relief well depth remains the same; testing continues. A deadman test will be conducted Sunday.
4.b. DD II - Taking on mud and running riser. The most up to date timeline shows DDII spuding on Sunday 16May10.

V/R

[redacted]d and the USCG/MMS Houston Team[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2010 8:52 AM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Houston 21June 2010-2000 EST Update

Categories: Tasked in HISN

Good Morning,

I have two quick questions:
Why the increase in subsea dispersant application?
Quick calculations show that 14,583 gallons is actually 10.3gpm of dispersants applied - This is a minor thing, but I thought the idea was to decrease the amount of dispersants being applied. Has the amount of oil escaping the top hat increased thereby requiring more dispersants to be applied?

Very Respectfully,

[redacted]
NIC-Interagency Solutions Group
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2010 8:05 AM
To: NIC-RFI-2
Subject: RE: Houston 21June 2010-2000 EST Update

[redacted]
Please add to your report that sub surface injection for the 24 hour period for 21June is 14,583 gallons, flow rate at 8 gpm.
V/r,
[redacted]
ICP-Houston

Sent with Good (www.good.com)

-----Original Message-----
From: NIC-RFI-2
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2010 06:39 AM Eastern Standard Time
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Houston 21June 2010-2000 EST Update

[redacted]
Do you have 24 hr recovery numbers as of yet.

v/r,
[redacted]
National Incident Command (NIC)
Situation Unit
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, June 21, 2010 7:31 PM
To: [redacted]; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; White, Michael CAPT; Beeson, Scott CAPT; Cook, Kevin RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Landry, Mary RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Little, Patrick CAPT; Hooper, Thomas CAPT; Gautier, Peter CAPT; Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; Stroh, Lincoln CAPT; Hamel, Michael A. CAPT; Ryan, June CAPT; Cashin, Charles CAPT; Sinnett, Joseph CAPT; Kaser, Richard CAPT; [redacted]; Watson, James RADM; Paradis, Joseph CAPT; Stanton, Edwin CAPT; Poulin, Steven CAPT; Drelling, William CAPT; Walker, Roderick CAPT; [redacted]; Laferriere, Roger CAPT; Austin, Meredith CAPT; Salerno, Brian RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; [redacted]
Subject: Houston 21June 2010-2000 EST Update

21June2010 -2000 EST: DEEPWATER HORIZON/Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Source Control Update
Houston Unified Command Post

DISCOVERER ENTERPRISE (DE) continues to produce oil and gas. Oil production for the 12 hour period from 0000-1200, 21June was 8,409 bbls and gas production was 16.2 million cubic feet of gas. Total collection for TOP HAT as of 1200, 21June is 239,683 bbls of oil and 507.7 million cubic feet of gas. T-Time is 114 hours. DISCOVERER ENTERPRISE has 48,147 bbls of oil in her storage tanks as 1200, 21June. Transfer of stored oil to the vessel CASCADE is scheduled to begin early morning 22June.

Q4000 is flaring using the Choke Line off the BOP; oil production for the 12 hour period from 0000-1200, 21June was 5,018 bbls and gas production was 9.1 million cubic feet of gas. Total collection for Q4000 as of 1200, 21June is 46,579 bbls of oil and 84.3 million cubic feet of gas. T-Time is 69 hours.

Sub-Sea Response Priorities

1. Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection: sub-sea dispersant injection continues to be used at a rate of 8 gpm; 11,658 gallons used from 0000-1600, 21June.

2. Near Term BOP Collection-CLEAR LEADER: Production, DST (drill string test) equipment is on track to be off shore on 26June. Delivery of 3,800' of coflex hose is 29June. No lightning arrester on vent; MMS is continuing to review flaring procedures.

3.a. Long Term Containment and Disposal Plan 1(CDP-1) -First free standing riser components installation continues with the inner riser. The ITBC (inner tieback connector) has been placed on the sea floor. The float (air can) is pre-staged. The repositioning of 1,060' of coflex hose under the vessel into the moon pool was completed. The manifold is on the sea-

floor. IWOCS (Installation Work Over Control System) which is made up of hydraulic, electrical, and compressed air systems continues to build out. Site survey of IWOCS and pre-lay of 1,500' of control cables is currently 90% complete using the vessel OI3. The vessel WEST SIRIUS will be used for installation of all equipment. WEST SIRIUS T-Time is 64 hours.

3.b. Long Term Containment and Disposal Plan 2 (CDP-2) -Components for second free standing riser are on track for early July delivery. The SIT (system integration test) for the free standing riser #2 is expected to begin 24June. A second float (air can) and a sub-sea anchor was built as a redundant system for the CDP-1. Since the CDP-1 anchor system is working, the second anchor will be used for CDP-2.

4. Flex Joint Connection-

4.a. Capping Stack-Draft installation procedures being reviewed.

4.b. Flange Joint Connector-Fabrication activity of flange splitter system and straightener continues .

4.c. Latch Cap-Completed single valve manifold assembly; flanges on manifold have been welded out.

5. Relief Wells -

5.a. DD III - Total depth is 15,936' and depth below seafloor is 10,677'. Scheduled first ranging run (drilling 338') is 22June. When first run is complete, the well will be drilled another 225' (depth 16,400'). Cement bond log will be run in conjunction with 2nd ranging operation. Drilling is on day 50 of 104 or 48.0% of estimated completion. T-time is 108 hours.

5. b. DD II - Total depth is 9,970' and depth below seafloor is 4,662'. Leak off tests scheduled for 23June. Drilling is on day 25 of 104 or 24.0% of estimated completion. T-time is 108 hours.

6.a. The 40' section of riser pipe (kink) that was cut away from the top of the LMRP was placed on the deck of the OLYMPIC CHALLENGER at 1900 EST. Once the inspection is complete, the riser will be transferred to the vessel FAST SPIRIT for transport to Coast Guard Station New Orleans.

7. Vessels-

7.a. TOISA PISCES is scheduled for Port State Inspection on 24June.

7.b. The LOCH RANNOCH is scheduled to be on scene in staging area 23June.

7.c. The HELIX PRODUCER is currently in Port Fourchon and is scheduled to arrive on 23June.

7.d. The tanker vessels EVI KNUTSEN and NAVION FENNIA are in route from Europe. The EVI KNUTSEN is scheduled to arrive 26June at Port Everglades where it will receive an annual inspection to endorse the current COC. The NAVION FENNIA is scheduled to arrive in Port Everglades, FL on 30June for an initial COC.

7.e. SEILLEAN (FPSO) is still in Brazil, scheduled date to arrive TBA.

7.f. INSPIRATION, a Chevron vessel, will be used for flange installation for LMRP connection.

7.g. Due to changes in deck layout DNV is currently surveying in Port Fourchon the back deck arrangement, fire curtains, installed firefighting equipment, and certifications on board the vessel HOS ACHIEVER.

[redacted] and the USCG/MMS Houston Team

[redacted], Gulf Strike Team
[redacted] National Center of Expertise, Liquefied Gas Carrier

[redacted], MSU Morgan City

[redacted], CG-521 Design and Engineering Standards

[redacted], MMS

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 31, 2010 10:54 AM
To: [redacted] HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; White, Michael CAPT; Beeson, Scott CAPT; Cook, Kevin RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Landry, Mary RADM [redacted] Zukunft, Paul RADM; Little, Patrick CAPT; Hooper, Thomas CAPT; Gautier, Peter CAPT; Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; Stroh, Lincoln CAPT; Hamel, Michael A. CAPT; Ryan, June CAPT; Cashin, Charles CAPT; Sinnett, Joseph CAPT; Kaser, Richard CAPT; [redacted]; Watson, James RADM; Paradis, Joseph CAPT; Stanton, Edwin CAPT [redacted] ulin, Steven CAPT; Drelling, William CAPT; Walker, Roderick CAPT; [redacted] Laferriere, Roger CAPT; Austin, Meredith CAPT; Salerno, Brian RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Houston 31May2010 - 1200 EST Update

Categories: FYI

31May2010 - 1200 EST: DEEPWATER HORIZON/Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Source Control Update
Houston Unified Command Post

Interior Secretary Salazar will be meeting at 1100 EST with BP management/engineers, [redacted] MMS, and Coast Guard; receiving a briefing on LMRP TOP-CAP and HAT containment options.

Sub-Sea Response Priorities

1. Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection continues; 163,620 gallons has been injected as of 0600, 31May. One 800' hose has been deployed to the BOP/LMRP location to allow for continued sub-sea dispersant injection once the LMRP-CAP or HAT has been placed into operation. Once the riser is cut and there is no longer oil flow at the end of the riser, the ROV that is used for sub-sea dispersant injection will relocate to the LMRP and continue injection operations. The time to travel from the end of the riser to the LMRP is one hour; during this time sub-sea dispersants will not be used. There will be a time frame from the riser cutting operations to the attachment of the LMRP-TOP CAP that a new dispersant wand will be used. The new wand has a 12' long horizontal section with a 90 degree elbow attached to a 4' vertical section. The 4' vertical section will be lowered into the LMRP to maximize dispersant capability.

2. LMRP-TOP HAT and TOP CAP are pre-staged on the sea floor. There is a second generation TOP CAP that has been built, currently at Fourchon and will be arriving on site 1 June; it has been delayed 12 hours while additional wielding is completed. This new TOP CAP is a more robust design with additional weight (20,000 pounds of lead) added to help stablize the CAP on to the LMRP. The new TOP CAP has oil vent ports on top to control vertical and horizontal motion while it is placed on the riser. The vents will be open to alleviate any fluid dynamics contributing to un-necessary motion. If the cutting operation is completed before the new LMRP-TOP CAP arrives from Fourchon, one of the pre-staged units will be used.

The diamond blade saw developed a mechanical problem last night and was pulled back to the surface for repairs. Repairs were completed and the saw is back on the sea-floor being attached to the LMRP. The first cut of the riser will be down stream of the kink using hydraulic sheers; the second cut will use a diamond blade saw that will cut off the riser approximately 7-9 inches above the LMRP flange. The cut section of the riser will be lifted off and stored on the sea floor; rigging has been completed.

3. Relief Wells-
3.a. DD III - Drilling continues, 12,090' below sea level, cementing casing; reporting 7 days ahead of schedule.
3.b. DD II - Preparing to start drilling, 8,576' below sea level.

[redacted] and the USCG/MMS Houston Team [redacted]

[redacted]

From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Friday, May 28, 2010 10:37 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RFI: SAR Timeline for Center for Public Integrety

Categories: Sharepoint

CDR,

Here's the text from an RFI that we're supposed to forward to the JIC, per conversation [redacted]. CG-533 originally had this tasker, but felt the JIC would be the best group to respond..Please let us know at the NIC SIT if we should be handling this tasker differently. Thank you:

" We've conducted a bunch of interviews with folks down in the Gulf familiar with the spill. They've pointed us toward some Coast Guard activities on April 22 (the second day of the spill) that don't appear on the government's official timeline. We're hoping you can answer the following questions:

1.) Around mid-morning on April 22, the Coast Guard issued a safety broadcast to mariners that said an oil sheen had been spotted from 28-44-18N 088-21-54W to 29-34-12N 088-31-48W. What was the source of this leak? How many gallons was estimated? Did BP believe the oil had come from its rig? Why wasn't it mentioned on the official White House timeline?

2.) Around mid-afternoon on April 22, a BP ROV located the Blowout Preventer. It was deterimined the blowout preventer was not working and the Coast Guard was apprised. Was the White House and DHS apprised of that discovery? What discussions were there at the time that a failed BOP and a sunken rig meant oil had to be leaking somewhere?

3.) Also on the afternoon of April 22, the Coast Guard dropped significant amounts of dispersant on the oil sheen spotted earlier in the day, concluding it was oil and not diesel fuel from the sunken rig. Was the White House and DHS apprised of this dispersant activity? Why isn't the dispersant application mentioned on the official government timeline?

4.) There was a meeting of the NRT the evening of April 22.Wwas DHS told by the Coast Guard and BP that a major oil spill was likely? What actions were taken at that meeting to prepare?

5.) Why was the EPA asked to pre-approve the use of dispersant around midday of April 22 and why was 100,000 gallons of oil dispersant pre-positioned that day? Did the oil sheen discovered earlier in the day contribute to this decision?

6.) When did BP first tell the Coast Guard there was a strong likelihood of a major spill from the well? We're told that notification occured a couple of days before leaks in the pipe and well-head were visually confirmed and announced to the public?

Appreciate any guidance you can provide.

Regards,

[redacted]

Journalist in Residence

The Center for Public Integrity

[redacted]

Please let us here at the NIC SIT know if this should be answered by any other group.

v/r,
NIC SIT Watch

[redacted]

From: National Command Center
Sent: Sunday, May 09, 2010 11:13 AM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-DCO-Incident Support Team
Cc: National Command Center
Subject: RFI for Aerial Dispersant Flights from NOC

Categories: Complete, Purple Category

DC NIC,

NOC is requesting more granularity for the dispersant flights. Specifically, they are requesting the agencies that are conducting the aerial dispersants (are any CG aircraft deploying dispersants?). Thanks.

V/r,
NCC IMT

[redacted]

From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2010 10:06 AM
To: OPS CAT; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RFI #563 Dispersant Fact Sheet
Attachments: About WinZip Compressed Attachments.txt

Categories: Completed

OPS CAT:

A fact sheet on dispersants and SMART monitoring is in the attachment. It is posted on the NOAA incident website and is cleared for public release. Also, the link below is from NOAA that goes into greater detail on the dispersant. Open the link, look under Oil Spill Downloads then open the Dispersant Application Job Aid.

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/dwh.php?entry_id=812

[redacted]
National Incident Command
Situation Unit
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 3:17 PM
To: Cook, Kevin RADM; Allen, Thad W; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: Papp, Robert ADM; Brice-O'Hara, Sally VADM; Parker, Robert VADM; Salerno, Brian RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; Korn, John RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Well Integity Test - Choke Closure - NIC Update

Categories: FYI

Injection of subsea dispersant stopped at source

Sent by GoodLink (www.good.com)

-----Original Message-----
From: Cook, Kevin RADM
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 02:54 PM Eastern Standard Time
To: Allen, Thad W
Cc: Papp, Robert ADM; Brice-O'Hara, Sally VADM; Parker, Robert VADM; Salerno, Brian RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; Korn, John RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Well Integity Test - Choke Closure - NIC Update

Choke 80% closed...

-----Original Message-----
From: Cook, Kevin RADM
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 02:06 PM Eastern Standard Time
To: 'Thad Allen, ADM'
Cc: Papp, Robert ADM; Brice-O'Hara, Sally VADM; Parker, Robert VADM; Salerno, Brian RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; Korn, John RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Well Integity Test - Choke Closure - NIC Update

Choke half closed...

From: Cook, Kevin RADM
Sent: Thu 7/15/2010 1:28 PM
To: Cook, Kevin RADM; 'Thad Allen, ADM'
Cc: Papp, Robert ADM; Brice-O'Hara, Sally VADM; Parker, Robert VADM; Salerno, Brian RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; Korn, John RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Gautier, Peter CAPT; '[redacted]
Subject: RE: Well Integity Test - Choke Closure Initiated - NIC Update

Choke closue initiated...

-----Original Message-----
From: Cook, Kevin RADM
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 12:02 PM Eastern Standard Time

To: 'Thad Allen, ADM'
Cc: Papp, Robert ADM; Brice-O'Hara, Sally VADM; Parker, Robert VADM; Salerno, Brian RADM; Zukunft, Paul RADM; Nash, Roy RDML; Korn, John RDML; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Gautier, Peter CAPT; '[redacted]
Subject: Well Integity Test - NIC Update

ADM A,

(You are aware of most info, but this email will sumarize for ALCON)

The Well Integity Test is back on track.

The entire choke assembly was replace and the new connector seal is holding. Test preps have resumed in earnest. The Q4000 and Helix Producer are being taken off line and ROVs are being placed in the proper locations. In addition to the final valve and choke manipulations ROVs are assigned critical visual and accoustic monitoring locations.

The final action will be a slow closing of the choke valve, estimated to take a full hour. The pressure in the capping stack at that time will raise several thousand psi, from its current reading of 2800 psi.

I will send a notice when the choke closure is intiated, and another when it is closed.

V/R, [redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 5:50 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC-HQ-Email Archive
Subject: RE: URGENT ACTION (NIC) Q&A 3726-3727

Thank you, Situ and UAC.

-----Original Message-----
From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 5:27 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: URGENT ACTION (NIC) Q&A 3726-3727

According to the UAC the Subsea Dispersant Numbers from 5/26 to 6/2 are as follows:

26May 12,766 gal
27May 11,110 gal
28May 14,040 gal
29May 14,185 gal
30May 14,974 gal
31May 12,948 gal
01Jun 13,122 gal
02Jun 7,465 gal

[redacted]
National Incident Command
Situation Unit
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 3:44 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Legislative Affairs
Subject: FW: URGENT ACTION (NIC) Q&A 3726-3727

Situ:

Pls pass to the UAC for action & request feedback by close of business tomorrow.

The following link will bring you to the dispersant letters portion of the DWHZ response site: http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com/go/doctype/2931/57851/&offset=40

Thank you. Please let me know if you have any questions.

v/r,

[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 3:29 PM

To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: URGENT ACTION (NIC) Q&A 3726-3727

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, July 10, 2010 7:23 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]; Cashin, Charles CAPT; [redacted]; Parker, Frank CAPT; [redacted] Re, Joseph CAPT; [redacted]; Flynn, Patrick CAPT; [redacted]
Thompson, Robert CAPT; [redacted]
HQS-DG-1st-CG-821; HQS-DG-1st-CG-822; [redacted]; hqs-dg-1st-dcms-82; HQS-DG-1st-CG-DCO-A-SP; [redacted]
Subject: URGENT ACTION (NIC) Q&A 3726-3727

Sirs/Ma'am,

[redacted], from Sen. Gillibrand Staff, has requested a response to the below question.

TIMELINE: No later than 1400, July 14
If the requested deadline cannot be met; please provide the reason and your estimated ETA. This will allow us to manage expectations.

BACKGROUND
Included letters related to the below mentioned dates and the use of dispersants. Letters were pulled from the www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com website.

ASSIGNMENTS:
(NIC) Q&A #3726: Please provide copy of the dispersant approval letter from the Unified Command from May 28th. The www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com web-link for 052810 takes you to the 052910 letter.

(NIC) Q&A #3727: The June 2 Dispersant plan states that the average use of dispersant at the source was 2,362 gallons per day since May 26, yet the May 30 letter says that BP applied 6,400 gallons on May 28 alone. Does Coast Guard have information that outlines the amounts applied per day between May 26 and June 2 to reach the average amount applied level as stated in the June 2 letter (2362 average per day)?

Database Access: <file:///\\hqs-nas-t-001\CG-8\CG-82\CG-823\Hearings\Database\QIndex.2010.xlsm>

v/r,

[redacted]

Acting Chief, External Coord. Div. (CG-823) Resource Directorate (CG-8) U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 4:16 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted], HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: Safety Officer

Categories: Completed

[redacted]

UAC provided this answer: Yes. NIOSH and OSHA is also involved to ensure compliance both with safety and training. UAC has an industrial hygienist and an entire health and safety team onboard.

The details on training and safety are all posted publically based on the category interested:

http://www.bp.com/managedlistingsection.do?categoryId=9033573&contentId=7062258

Very Respectfully,
[redacted]
CG-DCO-A
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 1:38 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RFI: Safety Officer

Good Afternoon,

Respectfully request to know what if any safety plans/guidance has the UAC or any of the ICP Safety Officers issued/developed for the public and response workers. Specifically, has any guidance been issued with regard to dispersant effects on public and worker health offshore and/or inland?
Would like an answer by 0800 3JUN, if possible.

Very Respectfully,

[redacted]
Office of Incident Management and Preparedness Commandant (CG-5333) U.S. Coast Guard 2100 2nd St SW STOP 7363 Washington, DC 20593-7363
[redacted]

Please, consider the environment before printing this email.

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 10:02 AM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: Hanzalik, James CAPT; [redacted] Hooper, Thomas CAPT
Subject: RE: S-1 URGENT: RFIs

Categories: Emailed

NIC Sit Unit,
The earlier estimate that we sent for the RFI below should be caveated to reflect that the 7.5 million gallons of oil impacted/kept off the beaches indicates the potential of the dispersant more so than a hard number of oil impacted. The dispersant has a significant effect on reducing the amount of oil that could be hitting the beaches, however quantifying that amount is difficult. Based on the estimated flow rate, the amount of actual oil impacted is more likely in the range of 4 - 5.5 million. These numbers are very rough estimates.

v/r,

[redacted]
UAC RFI Process Manager
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 8:36 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: S-1 URGENT: RFIs

FYI

-----Original Message-----
From: Beeson, Scott CAPT
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 9:15 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: FW: S-1 URGENT: RFIs

[redacted]
Answers fwd from UAC in Robert, LA; one note, while we can estimate dispersant effectiveness, explained below, we cannot translate that into an estimate of oil that has not reached the shoreline....
V/R,
CAPT Beeson

-----Original Message-----
From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 9:07 AM
To: Beeson, Scott CAPT; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: [redacted] Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: RE: S-1 URGENT: RFIs

CAPT,

Please see below for responses to S1 RFI Q's

1. Is it accurate to say that boom is available to be deployed around the Gulf within 72 hours or 5 miles of landfall, whichever comes first? Also, the Secretary would like to add a sentence that quantifies/ describes what is being protected by boom. For example, a sentence in the form of, "The Coast Guard continues to oversee the staging and deployment of XX feet of boom, protecting XX miles of shoreline/ environmental areas/ etc." Could you help find the numbers/ put that sentence in usable form?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard continues to oversee the staging and deployment of 1,919,146 feet of boom, protecting 360 miles of shoreline

2. Can you talk about dispersant application as preventing oil from reaching shore? That is, is it possible to state "An estimated XX gallons of oil have not reached the shoreline due to dispersant application?" If so, would you be able to provide estimates (broken out by subsea and surface, if possible) of how much oil has been prevented from coming to shore?

ANSWER: The following estimates are based on a ratio of 8:1 (gals oil affected: gals dispersant employed):
Total: Gals of Dispersant: 941,523 deployed = Affects Estimated 7,532,184 gal of oil (7.5 million)
Surface: 786,087 gals of dispersant = 6,288,696 gals of oil
Subsurface: 155,436 gals of dispersant = 1,243,488 gals of oil NO, the NIC is not in a position to quantify dispersant

1. How many miles of impacted shoreline have been cleaned/ restored?

ANSWER: Approximately 29 miles have been impacted and deemed cleanable. Clean up activity taking place/scheduled in all locations with varying levels of completion from 0 - 70%. No restoration activities scheduled until source controlled do to threat of re-oiling

How many shoreline cleanup and assessment teams are there?

ANSWER: 6 (1 Air and 5 Ground)

How many investigations/ deployments have they conducted in total?

ANSWER: Avg 37 per day with approximately 200 total to date.

How many personnel/ volunteers are engaged in shoreline cleanup?

ANSWER: As of 26 May 530 total in the field with 20 being volunteers.

3. How many wildlife have been rescued (defined as awaiting release or released)?

ANSWER: 16 sea turtles and 46 birds awaiting release and/or released

4. How many vessels are involved in skimming? (If that number can be broken out from total response vessels)

ANSWER: 95 skimmers assigned and 235 skimmer vessels available/staged

5. How many controlled burns have been conducted? Could you provide even a rough estimate of how much oil has been burned off?

ANSWER: 74 controlled burns conducted and of 25MAY 5362 barrels of oil

--

[redacted]

Special Assistant | Office of the Secretary

Department of Homeland Security

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 26, 2010 5:50 PM
To: Moody, Sanders LCDR; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: RFI on status of using new dispersants

Categories: Emailed

Commander,

BP provided a list of potential dispersants to EPA. BP's position was that none of the products on the list were a viable option. EPA is verifying the list that BP provided and testing the products. BP continues to research additional dispersants on the EPA Product schedule. Corexit 9500 is still being used for dispersant operations.

R/

[redacted]
NIC Situation Unit

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 26, 2010 2:01 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RFI on status of using new dispersants

NIC Sit:

Ask UAC to produce a short paragraph that summarizes what the latest status of using any new dispersants is.

Need answer by 1500.

Thanks
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 5:33 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC-HQ-Email Archive
Subject: RE: RFI - Dispersants

I have forwarded this to [redacted] with BP at the UAC.

[redacted]
RFI Process Manager
Unified Area Command - New Orleans
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 4:24 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: FW: RFI - Dispersants

Ken,

Can you forward this on to the person in charge of dispersant tracking...

v/r,

[redacted]
National Incident Command
Situation Unit
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 5:18 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RFI - Dispersants

Request the person assigned to UAC for dispersant tracking to contact [redacted] NIC Situation Unit Supervisor.

- NIC Strategic Communications started a spreadsheet attempting to compare actual dispersants used and what was approved by FOSC (spreadsheet is attached). We understand spreadsheet is not correct. Information is needed to address inquires from reporter.
- if FOSC approved over EPA directive (May 26th - Addendum 3; subsurface application - not more than 15,000 gallons); need explanation (weather, VOCs on surface, etc.)

Regards

[redacted]
National Incident Command
Situation Unit Supervisor
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 2:39 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: Beeson, Scott CAPT
Subject: RE: MAFFS OIL SPILL (UNCLASSIFIED)
Signed By: [redacted]

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Dear Sir/Ma'am @ NIC;
Thank you for the extremely quick, and complete answer !
This is helpful.
Semper Paratus and "BZ".
[redacted]
CGLNO to NGB HQ

-----Original Message-----
From: NIC-HQ-Situation-Unit@uscg.mil [mailto:NIC-HQ-Situation-Unit@uscg.mil]

Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 2:34 PM
To: [redacted]MIL NG NGB ARNG
Cc: Beeson, Scott CAPT; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Subject: RE: MAFFS OIL SPILL (UNCLASSIFIED)

[redacted],

As requested the latest on dispersants:

Corexit 9500 is still being used for dispersant operations.

Background; BP provided a list of potential dispersants to EPA. BP's position was that none of the products on the list were a viable option. EPA is verifying the list that BP provided and testing the products. BP continues to research additional dispersants on the EPA Product schedule.

Respectfully,

NIC RFI

-----Original Message-----
From: Beeson, Scott CAPT
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 2:17 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: MAFFS OIL SPILL (UNCLASSIFIED)

SITU:
Req track down Answer to [redacted] Soonest response would be appreciated.
CAPT Beeson

-----Original Message-----

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 2:10 PM
To: Beeson, Scott CAPT
Subject: RFI: MAFFS OIL SPILL (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Captain Beeson;
Sir, can you have someone from your staff answer the National Guard question below regarding the airborne dispersant that is presently being used for the oil spill ?
Very Respectfully,
[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted]
[mailto: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2010 10:21 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Stoddard, Jerry D CTR USAF ANG NGB/A3OM
Subject: MAFFS OIL SPILL

[redacted]

With the change in use of COREXIT EC9500 on the oil spill, can you tell me what dispersant is being used?

[redacted]

[redacted]
NGB Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System Program Manager
[redacted]

AFIMS account; [redacted]

https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=AC-OP-00-28
<https://afkm.wpafb.af.mil/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=AC-OP-00-28>
https://wwwd.my.af.mil/afknprod/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=AC-OP-00-28
<https://wwwd.my.af.mil/afknprod/ASPs/CoP/EntryCoP.asp?Filter=AC-OP-00-28>

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

[redacted]

From: National Command Center
Sent: Monday, July 19, 2010 12:28 PM
To: HQS-PF-fldr-NIC-HQ-Email Archive
Subject: Senior Leadership Brief DEEPWATER HORIZON Response - Gulf of Mexico (1200 EDT 19 July 10)
Attachments: Senior Leadership Brief DEEPWATER HORIZON Response - Gulf of Mexico (1200 EDT 19 July 10).doc

DHS Senior Leadership Brief:

DEEPWATER HORIZON RESPONSE

Gulf of Mexico

1200 EDT 19 July 2010

Updates in bold blue

Secretary of Homeland Security Priorities

- Ensure Responsible Party (RP) continues efforts to permanently stop the oil leak.
- Ensure all capabilities (government, private, and commercial) and resources are being leveraged to protect the environment and facilitate a rapid, robust cleanup effort.
- Ensure every effort is being made to include and inform the local communities in support of response operations.

Current Situation

- Oil Stoppage

o Well Integrity Plan

§ Well Integrity Test ongoing. (NIC)

- Oil flow remains secured.

o Pressure on three ram capping stack increased to 6,799 pounds per square inch.

- At 0315 EDT, 19 July an accumulation of gas hydrates was discovered on the capping stack ram and valve assemblies during a ROV inspection.
- A trail of gas bubbles was evident that appear to be originating in the area of the capping stack connector.

- The following actions are being taken:

o Continuous monitoring of the escaping gas, including a 360 degree top-to-bottom inspection of capping stack.

o Review video from the last inspection of capping stack.

o Check hydraulic connector pressure readings and latch position.

- Detected seepage and undetermined anomalies in the vicinity of wellhead; BP to provide written procedures for opening choke valve should seepage be confirmed.

o GECO TOPAZ scheduled to complete seismic runs 19 July.

o NOAA PISCES to conduct 2 acoustic surveys on 19 July.

o Installed vibration and acoustic sensors on casing, 18 July.

o Long Term Containment and Disposal Project (CDP)

§ CDP-1: HELIX PRODUCER remains shut down. (NIC)

§ CDP-2: Estimated start up is 24 July. (NIC)

o Relief Wells

§ Drill Rig DDIII (first relief well) relief well operations ongoing; drill depth 12,618 ft below sea floor (17,867 ft below drill floor). (NIC)

- Completed ranging run 13, case to be installed 20 July.

§ Drill Rig DDII (second relief well) conducting maintenance; drill depth 10,743 ft below sea floor (15,961 ft below drill floor). (NIC)

o Oil/Gas Recovery

§ Q-4000 remains shut down. (NIC)

§ Total oil/gas recovered/flared to date: 827,033 barrels of oil and 1,865.3 million cubic ft of gas. (NIC)

o Lower Marine Riser Package (LMRP) TOP HAT

§ ENTERPRISE has deployed TOP HAT 7 to the sea floor. (NIC)

- Oil Flow

o Flow Rate Technical Group (FRTG) estimates oil discharged to date is 3,000,000 – 5,200,000 barrels. (NIC)

- Oil Landfall

o Current amount of shoreline impacted: 622.4 miles. (NIC)

o AL: (NIC)

§ Incident Command Post (ICP) Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.

§ Beach cleanup continues.

o FL: (NIC)

§ ICP Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.

§ No new oiling reported; beach cleanup continues.

§ Offshore USCG assets maintained coverage off of Port St. Joe.

§ Boom inspection and maintenance continues.

o LA: (NIC)

§ Continued cleanup throughout Barataria Bay, South Pass and Grand Terre.

§ Currently only light oiling found; heavy oil impact decreased.

§ Continue to monitor oil sightings around the MS Delta.

o MS: (NIC)

§ ICP Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.

§ Crews responded to reports of light tar balls in Hancock County.

§ Light to moderate impact reported at Pass Christian, Long Beach, Cat Island and Ship Island.

o TX: (NIC)

§ Conducted 1 over flight East of Galveston with no oiling to report.

§ No new oiling reported.

• Operations

o No In Situ Burn (ISB) conducted 19 July. (NIC)

o Booming/skimming operations continue, weather permitting. (NIC)

§ Oily water mixture recovered to date: 821,151 barrels.

• Health Concerns

o Heat stress remains the primary concern for response workers. (OHA)

- Dispersants

o No aerial dispersant flight flown 19 July. (NIC)

o Subsea dispersant injection has stopped. (NIC)

- Shipping Channels/Ports

o All shipping channels/ports remain open in the Gulf Coast Region. (USCG)

o To date, a total of 6 vessels have required decontamination. (NIC)

- Assets on Scene:

o Personnel: 40,122 (NIC)

o Boom to date: 11,079,820 ft (3,723,535 containment/7,356,285 sorbent) (UAC)

o Dispersant to date: 1,843,586 gals (1,072,314 surface/771,272 subsea) (NIC)

o Total vessels assigned: 6,390 (NIC)

o Fixed-wing aircraft: 44 (NIC)

o Helicopters: 72 (NIC)

Federal Agencies/Departments

- US Coast Guard (USCG)

o CGC PELICAN conducted boarding on US flagged fishing vessel CHRISTINA IV 2 miles inside closed fishing area.

§ 40 bags of shrimp estimated at 3,000-4,000 lbs onboard.

§ Master stated he did not know he was in the closed area and voluntarily abandoned the catch at sea.

o Section of boom reported to be blocking the outside of Whisky Pass in Terrebonne Parish, LA located and recovered.

- Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

o Predator aircraft providing oil plume tracking imagery; hours to date: 34.2.

o Providing flight advisory information to aircraft participating in disaster response and video to track oil plume movement; mission-hours to date: 1,197.5.

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

o Supporting NIC activities and Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)

o Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service providing wildlife recovery services.

- Department of Defense (DoD)

o 1,652 National Guard members activated in LA, MS, AL, and FL.

- Department of Energy (DOE)

o Assisting Unified Area Command and supporting interagency solutions group.

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

o Continuing to sample air, water, sediment, and waste.

- Health and Human Services (HHS)

o Total personnel deployed: 59

o FL submitted formal request to initiate reopening waters closed to fishing; collecting water samples for analysis.

- Department of the Interior (DOI)

o National Parks Service (NPS) personnel continue oversight of cleanup operations on NPS land.

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

o Weather forecast:

§ Mon., 19 July: East-southeast winds at 10 knots; seas 2 ft.

§ Tue., 20 July: East-southeast winds at 10-15 knots; seas 3-4 ft.

§ Wed., 21 July: East winds at 15-20 knots; seas 5 ft.

- Department of State (DOS)

o Assisting in coordinating the response to offers for international assistance.

Critical Infrastructure Key Resources (CIKR)

- National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

o Continuing to monitor CIKR.

State and Local Agencies

- AL, FL, LA, MS and TX are communicating with DHS daily.

National Operations Center

- Current Posture: Phase 2 - Concern; Crisis Action Team activated.
- The next SLB will be published at 1800 EDT 19 July.

DHS Senior Leadership Brief: DEEPWATER HORIZON RESPONSE Gulf of Mexico 1200 EDT 19 July 2010

Updates in bold blue

Secretary of Homeland Security Priorities

- Ensure Responsible Party (RP) continues efforts to permanently stop the oil leak.
- Ensure all capabilities (government, private, and commercial) and resources are being leveraged to protect the environment and facilitate a rapid, robust cleanup effort.
- Ensure every effort is being made to include and inform the local communities in support of response operations.

Current Situation

- **Oil Stoppage**
  - **Well Integrity Plan**
    - Well Integrity Test ongoing. (NIC)
      - Oil flow remains secured.
        - **Pressure on three ram capping stack increased to 6,799 pounds per square inch.**
      - **At 0315 EDT, 19 July an accumulation of gas hydrates was discovered on the capping stack ram and valve assemblies during a ROV inspection.**
      - **A trail of gas bubbles was evident that appear to be originating in the area of the capping stack connector.**
      - **The following actions are being taken:**
        - **Continuous monitoring of the escaping gas, including a 360 degree top-to-bottom inspection of capping stack.**
        - **Review video from the last inspection of capping stack.**
        - **Check hydraulic connector pressure readings and latch position.**
      - Detected seepage and undetermined anomalies in the vicinity of wellhead; BP to provide written procedures for opening choke valve should seepage be confirmed.
        - **GECO TOPAZ scheduled to complete seismic runs 19 July.**
        - **NOAA PISCES to conduct 2 acoustic surveys on 19 July.**
        - Installed vibration and acoustic sensors on casing, 18 July.
  - **Long Term Containment and Disposal Project (CDP)**
    - CDP-1: HELIX PRODUCER remains shut down. (NIC)
    - CDP-2: Estimated start up is 24 July. (NIC)

- **Relief Wells**
  - Drill Rig DDIII (first relief well) relief well operations ongoing; drill depth 12,618 ft below sea floor (17,867 ft below drill floor). (NIC)
    - **Completed ranging run 13, case to be installed 20 July.**
  - Drill Rig DDII (second relief well) conducting maintenance; drill depth 10,743 ft below sea floor (15,961 ft below drill floor). (NIC)
- **Oil/Gas Recovery**
  - Q-4000 remains shut down. (NIC)
  - Total oil/gas recovered/flared to date: 827,033 barrels of oil and 1,865.3 million cubic ft of gas. (NIC)
- **Lower Marine Riser Package (LMRP) TOP HAT**
  - ENTERPRISE has deployed TOP HAT 7 to the sea floor. (NIC)

- **Oil Flow**
  - Flow Rate Technical Group (FRTG) estimates oil discharged to date is 3,000,000 – 5,200,000 barrels. (NIC)

- **Oil Landfall**
  - **Current amount of shoreline impacted: 622.4 miles. (NIC)**
  - AL: (NIC)
    - **Incident Command Post (ICP) Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.**
    - Beach cleanup continues.
  - FL: (NIC)
    - **ICP Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.**
    - No new oiling reported; beach cleanup continues.
    - **Offshore USCG assets maintained coverage off of Port St. Joe.**
    - Boom inspection and maintenance continues.
  - LA: (NIC)
    - **Continued cleanup throughout Barataria Bay, South Pass and Grand Terre.**
    - Currently only light oiling found; heavy oil impact decreased.
    - Continue to monitor oil sightings around the MS Delta.
  - MS: (NIC)
    - **ICP Houma will retain tactical control of ICP Mobile offshore assets until 20 July.**
    - **Crews responded to reports of light tar balls in Hancock County.**
    - **Light to moderate impact reported at Pass Christian, Long Beach, Cat Island and Ship Island.**
  - TX: (NIC)
    - **Conducted 1 over flight East of Galveston with no oiling to report.**
    - No new oiling reported.

- **Operations**
  - **No In Situ Burn (ISB) conducted 19 July. (NIC)**
  - Booming/skimming operations continue, weather permitting. (NIC)
    - **Oily water mixture recovered to date: 821,151 barrels.**

- **Health Concerns**
  - Heat stress remains the primary concern for response workers. (OHA)

- **Dispersants**
  - **No aerial dispersant flight flown 19 July. (NIC)**
  - Subsea dispersant injection has stopped. (NIC)

- **Shipping Channels/Ports**
  - All shipping channels/ports remain open in the Gulf Coast Region. (USCG)
  - To date, a total of 6 vessels have required decontamination. (NIC)

- **Assets on Scene**:
  - **Personnel: 40,122 (NIC)**
  - **Boom to date: 11,079,820 ft (3,723,535 containment/7,356,285 sorbent) (UAC)**
  - Dispersant to date: 1,843,586 gals (1,072,314 surface/771,272 subsea) (NIC)
  - **Total vessels assigned: 6,390 (NIC)**
  - Fixed-wing aircraft: 44 (NIC)
  - **Helicopters: 72 (NIC)**

<u>Federal Agencies/Departments</u>

- **US Coast Guard (USCG)**
  - **CGC PELICAN conducted boarding on US flagged fishing vessel CHRISTINA IV 2 miles inside closed fishing area.**
    - **40 bags of shrimp estimated at 3,000-4,000 lbs onboard.**
    - **Master stated he did not know he was in the closed area and voluntarily abandoned the catch at sea.**
  - Section of boom reported to be blocking the outside of Whisky Pass in Terrebonne Parish, LA located and recovered.

- **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**
  - Predator aircraft providing oil plume tracking imagery; hours to date: 34.2.
  - Providing flight advisory information to aircraft participating in disaster response and video to track oil plume movement; mission-hours to date: 1,197.5.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**
  - Supporting NIC activities and Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**
  - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service providing wildlife recovery services.

- **Department of Defense (DoD)**
  - **1,652 National Guard members activated in LA, MS, AL, and FL.**

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  - Assisting Unified Area Command and supporting interagency solutions group.

- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
  - Continuing to sample air, water, sediment, and waste.

- **Health and Human Services (HHS)**
  - **Total personnel deployed: 59**
  - **FL submitted formal request to initiate reopening waters closed to fishing; collecting water samples for analysis.**

- **Department of the Interior (DOI)**
  - National Parks Service (NPS) personnel continue oversight of cleanup operations on NPS land.

- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**
  - Weather forecast:
    - **Mon., 19 July: East-southeast winds at 10 knots; seas 2 ft.**
    - **Tue., 20 July: East-southeast winds at 10-15 knots; seas 3-4 ft.**
    - **Wed., 21 July: East winds at 15-20 knots; seas 5 ft.**

- **Department of State (DOS)**
  - Assisting in coordinating the response to offers for international assistance.

Critical Infrastructure Key Resources (CIKR)

- **National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)**
  - Continuing to monitor CIKR.

State and Local Agencies

- AL, FL, LA, MS and TX are communicating with DHS daily.

National Operations Center

- Current Posture: Phase 2 - Concern; Crisis Action Team activated.
- **The next SLB will be published at 1800 EDT 19 July.**

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, June 05, 2010 11:09 AM
To: Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; [redacted] D08-DG-District-IMTWatch; Watson, James RADM; Hanzalik, James CAPT; Landry, Mary RADM; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; Little, Patrick CAPT; [redacted] Hooper, Thomas CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: Sub-Sea Dispersant Daily POLREP Update 0900L (Saturday 05JUNE 2010-UPDATE) MC-252 INCIDENT
Attachments: MS Canyon 252-Polrep 05 June 2010 Update.doc

Categories: FYI

FYI and SA- Updates are highlighted in YELLOW since yesterdays update.

Note: The continued purpose of this POLREP is to update on a daily basis the following:

1) Major Start and Stop chronologic events for the Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection since it entered the conditional operational phase, and

total gallons dispersant injected thru each reporting period 2200L – 2200L, as well as cumulative gallons to date.

2) Capture any O/S and departure stats of monitoring vessels in support of the required monitoring protocols.

- Reporting Period: 2200L 03 JUNE – 2200L 04 JUNE 2010:
- Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection continues
- On 6/4/10 Injection rate 9 – 14 gallons per minute
- Injection disrupted 2 times for SIMOPS
- (0 hours and 55 minutes not injected)
- Volume: 13,931 gallons this period
- (TOTAL Cumulative: 270,668 gallons)
- >>>>

- The Ocean Veratas departed station pm of 04 JUNE 2010 for Port Fourchon

- The Brooks McCall departed Port Fourchon pm of 04 June for an ETA of early am Saturday 05 JUNE On Station to resume sub-sea sampling.

V/r

[redacted]

RRT VI Coordinator

Eighth Coast Guard District (drm)

500 Poydras Street, Suite 1330

New Orleans, LA 70130

[redacted]

[redacted]

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 04 June, 2010
Update: 0900 05 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted] Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, June 06, 2010 10:26 AM
To: Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; [redacted] D08-DG-District-IMTWatch; Watson, James RADM; Hanzalik, James CAPT; Landry, Mary RADM; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; Little, Patrick CAPT; [redacted] Hooper, Thomas CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: Sub-Sea Dispersant Daily POLREP Update 0900L (Sunday 06 JUNE 2010-UPDATE) MC-252 INCIDENT
Attachments: MS Canyon 252-Polrep 06 June 2010 Update.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: FYI

FYI and SA- Updates are highlighted in YELLOW since yesterdays update.

Note: The continued purpose of this POLREP is to update on a daily basis the following:

1) Major Start and Stop chronologic events for the Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection since it entered the conditional operational phase, and

total gallons dispersant injected thru each reporting period 2200L – 2200L, as well as cumulative gallons to date.

2) Capture any O/S and departure stats of monitoring vessels in support of the required monitoring protocols.

- Reporting Period: 2200L 04 JUNE – 2200L 05 JUNE 2010:

- Injection rate: 6 to 16 gal/min. Injection disrupted 2 times for SIMOPS (1 hour and 12 mins not injected)
Volume: 13,513 gallons (Total Cumulative 284,193 gallons)

- The Brooks McCall was on-station since am of 05 JUNE and remains on-station for required sampling.

V/r

[redacted]

RRT VI Coordinator

Eighth Coast Guard District (drm)

500 Poydras Street, Suite 1330

New Orleans, LA 70130

[redacted]

[redacted]

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 05 June, 2010
Update: 0900 06 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted] Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- **2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application**
- **Rate: 10 gpm**
- **Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)**
- **Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.**
- >>>>

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, June 03, 2010 9:15 AM
To: Lloyd, Anthony CAPT [redacted]; D08-DG-District-IMTWatch; Watson, James RADM; Hanzalik, James CAPT; Landry, Mary RADM; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; Little, Patrick CAPT; [redacted] Hooper, Thomas CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: Sub-Sea Dispersant daily POLREP Update 0900L (THURSDAY, 03 JUNE - UPDATE) MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252 INCIDENT
Attachments: MS Canyon 252-Polrep 03 June 2010 Update.doc

Importance: High

Categories: FYI

FYI & SA - Updates are highlighted in YELLOW since yesterdays update.

Note: The continued purpose of this POLREP is now to Update on a daily basis the following:

1) Major Start & Stop chronologic events for the Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection since it entered the conditional operational phase, and cumulative gallons dispersant injected at end of each major stop point.

2) Capture any O/S and Departure stats of monitoring vessels in support of the required monitoring protocols.

V/r
[redacted]
RRT VI Coordinator
Eighth COAST Guard District (drm)
500 Poydras Street, Suite 1330
New Orleans, LA 70130
[redacted]

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 02 June, 2010
Update: 0900 03 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted] Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

>>>

>>>

>>>

- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, June 02, 2010 11:41 AM
To: Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; [redacted], D08-DG-District-IMTWatch; Watson, James RADM; Hanzalik, James CAPT; Landry, Mary RADM; HQS-PF-fldr-NIC HQ Situation Unit; Little, Patrick CAPT [redacted], Hooper, Thomas CAPT; [redacted]
Subject: Sub-Sea Dispersant daily POLREP Update 0900L (WEDNESDAY, 02 JUNE - UPDATE) MISSISSIPPI CANYON 252 INCIDENT
Attachments: MS Canyon 252-Polrep 02 June 2010 Update.doc

Importance: High

Categories: FYI

FYI & SA - Updates are highlighted in YELLOW since yesterdays update.

Note: The continued purpose of this POLREP is now to Update on a daily basis the following:

1) Major Start & Stop chronologic events for the Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection since it entered the conditional operational phase, and cumulative gallons dispersant injected at end of each major stop point.

2) Capture any O/S and Departure stats of monitoring vessels in support of the required monitoring protocols.

V/r
[redacted]
RRT VI Coordinator
Eighth COAST Guard District (drm)
500 Poydras Street, Suite 1330
New Orleans, LA 70130
[redacted]

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 01 June, 2010
Update: 0900 02 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

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LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
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Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

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1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

>>>

>>>

>>>

- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

[redacted]

From: National Command Center
Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2010 10:11 AM
To: HQS-CGHQCAC4; [redacted] NOC SWO Restricted; NOC USCG; [redacted]; HQS-DG-lst-HQ ICC-IWO [redacted] Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; [redacted] HQS-DG-LST-CG-5E; 'Parker, Robert RADM'; Parker, Robert VADM; Schultz, Karl RDML; LaBrec, Ronald CAPT; [redacted]; 'hqs-dg-lst-cgcc-infoalert@uscg.mil'; Neffenger, Peter RDML; Close, Timothy CAPT; [redacted]; McTague, Brian CAPT; [redacted] Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted] Beeson, Scott CAPT; [redacted] Cashin, Charles CAPT; [redacted]; OPS CAT; Allen, Thad ADM; White, Michael CAPT; Neffenger, Peter RDML; [redacted] Buschman, Scott CAPT; DeQuattro, Pat CAPT; Fitton, James CAPT; Grant, Robert CAPT; [redacted]; Haynes, David CAPT; [redacted]
Cc: Callahan, David CAPT; Tiongson, Andrew CAPT; [redacted] HQS-PF-fldr-DCO-Incident Support Team; D08-DG-District-IMTWatch; D05-SMB-CAA-LANT30cc; National Command Center; [redacted]
Subject: USCG's input for NOC SLB Deepwater Horizon Response for 11 MAY 2010 at 1000 EDT
Attachments: NOC_CG SITBUL 11 May 2010 (0900 ET).doc

Categories: Orange Category

Please see USCG's input 11 MAY 2010 at 1000 EDT for NOC SLB.

Due to the size of embedded graphics, the LANT Brief (PowerPoint) is accessible from https://cgportal.uscg.mil/lotus/myquickr/lant-3ncc

11 May 10 (1000 EDT)

USCG Response to DEEPWATER HORIZON

Operational Planning Period 21: 5/11/2010 0700 - 5/12/2010 0700

(*new)

BLUF:

*British Petroleum (BP), Houston continues researching 4 different options (containment, top kill, relief wells, and Blowout Preventer (BOP)) to contain the source leak. BP is attempting to install a pressure gauge on the BOP to get an accurate oil release amount. 2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas; no in situ burns scheduled today due to weather conditions; 56,220 gallons of surface dispersant applied; no subsea dispersant applied. Well head continues to discharge approximately 5,000 bbls per day.

Situation Bullets:

- *DDII scheduled to start drilling 2nd well on Thursday, 13May10.

- *3 C-17s expected to arrive at NAS New Orleans today 0710, 0920, and 1600.

- Second cofferdam is being modified at Port Fourchon, LA. Second Cofferdam is a redesign of the top piece of the existing cofferdam that will avoid the build-up of the clogging hydrate crystals; expected completion could take up to 2 weeks.

- Efforts to resolve cofferdam methane hydrate crystal buildup on first cofferdam have been ineffective.

- Sonic scan of riser performed to analyze riser integrity – results pending.

- Gamma ray scan of Blowout Preventer (BOP) conducted to determine ram conditions inside – results pending.

- At 0500 on 10 May, EPA began a 24 hour test (10 gallons per minute) of subsea dispersant application to gauge the impact of the applications of dispersant and the environmental impact. No subsea dispersant applied operationally.

- D8 IMT reported 1 baby whale and 2 porpoise confirmed dead in the vicinity of Ship Island (off Gulfport, AL) on 09 May. Cause of death is unknown; relation to oil spill uncertain. Necropsy pending.

- Two mile long strip of small tar balls washed up on Dauphin Island, AL on 09 May. SCAT team deployed and beach cleaned.

- Surface dispersant, skimming and booming operations ongoing.

o 56,220 gallons of surface dispersants applied in 17 Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS) aerial dispersant sorties.

o 2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas

- No in situ burns or skimming 10 May due to weather conditions.

- Drilling and casing operations continue on the DDIII relief well.

- All shipping channels and ports remain open in the Gulf Coast Region.

- No vessels have required cleaning or de-contamination; teams are on standby if the need arises.

- Boom assigned: 1,175,400 ft

- Definition of "assigned" as per ICS Form 209 Instructions: item has been allocated for a specific task

- Oily water mixture recovered: Today: 0 bbls Total: 97,688 bbls

- Surface dispersants applied: Today: 56,220 gallons Total: 428,307 gallons

- Subsea dispersants applied: Today: 0 gallons Total: 16,399 gallons

- Wildlife Impact: Today: 1 Total: 17

- Total vessels assigned: 500

- Total Fixed Wing Aircraft assigned: 8
- Total Helo Aircraft assigned: 23
- Total Response Personnel assigned: 5,731 (Note: includes 5,667 Response Personnel from ICS-209s, and 64 from St. Petersburg)
- On-scene weather: Wind – SE winds 10-15 kts; Seas – 3-4 ft
- Unified Area Command: Robert, LA.
- Incident Command Posts: Houma, LA, Mobile, AL, St. Petersburg, FL.
- Staging areas – 14
- Source Control Operations: Houston, TX

Current Operations:

Coast Guard

Non Coast Guard

Surface

CGC OAK anchored/ on scene with SORS

CGC CYPRESS underway in the vicinity of Chandeluer Islands

CGC HARRY CLAIBORNE moored at Station Gulfport

CGC ELM enr ETA 15 May.

Surface

Task Force MSRC 1, 2 and AMPOL will be working with the HOSS barge near the source location.

Task Force MSRC 3 (OSRV FLORIA RESPONDER) working the eastern finger of the oil slick.

Air

NTR

Air

17 dispersant sorties

COMMS

Enhanced Mobile Incident Command Post (EMICP) & Communications Vehicle (MCV) arrived Robert, LA

Personnel:

- 87 DOG Personnel on Scene (38 GST / 17 AST / 17 PST / 1 NSFCC/ 2 PIAT/ 8 DOG, 1 MSST NOLA, 1 MSST Kings Bay, 1 MSST Hono)
- 486: USCG (121), MMS, Transocean, BP, NOAA, LA & FL personnel at Unified Area Command in Robert, LA.
- 917: USCG (135), Transocean, BP & NOAA personnel at Unified Incident Command in Houma, LA/Houston, TX.
- 3,718: USCG (141), Transocean, BP & NOAA personnel at Unified Incident Command in Mobile, AL.
- 64: USCG (37) at Unified Incident Command St Petersburg, FL.
- National Guard Bureau is reporting 1,287 personnel deployed in four States.

Very Respectfully,

Coast Guard National Command Center

[redacted]

11 May 10 (0900 EDT)
USCG Response to DEEPWATER HORIZON
Operational Planning Period 21: 5/11/2010 0700 – 5/12/2010 0700
(new)

BLUF:
British Petroleum (BP), Houston continues researching 4 different options (containment, top kill, relief wells, and Blowout Preventer (BOP)) to contain the source leak. BP is attempting to install a pressure gauge on the BOP to get an accurate oil release amount. 2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas; no in situ burns scheduled today due to weather conditions; 56,220 gallons of surface dispersant applied; no subsea dispersant applied. Well head continues to discharge approximately 5,000 bbls per day.

Situation Bullets:
- *DDII scheduled to arrive on Thursday, 13 May & start drilling 2nd well on Sunday, 16May10.
- *3 C-17s expected to arrive at NAS New Orleans today 0710, 0920, and 1600.
- Second cofferdam is being modified at Port Fourchon, LA. Second Cofferdam is a redesign of the top piece of the existing cofferdam that will avoid the build-up of the clogging hydrate crystals; expected completion could take up to 2 weeks.
- Efforts to resolve cofferdam methane hydrate crystal buildup on first cofferdam have been ineffective.
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- Gamma ray scan of Blowout Preventer (BOP) conducted to determine ram conditions inside – results pending.
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- Two mile long strip of small tar balls washed up on Dauphin Island, AL on 09 May. SCAT team deployed and beach cleaned.
- Surface dispersant, skimming and booming operations ongoing.
    - 56,220 gallons of surface dispersants applied in 17 Modular Aerial Spray System (MASS) aerial dispersant sorties.
    - 2 skimming attempts unsuccessful due to rough seas
- No in situ burns or skimming 10 May due to weather conditions.
- Drilling and casing operations continue on the DDIII relief well.
- All shipping channels and ports remain open in the Gulf Coast Region.
- No vessels have required cleaning or de-contamination; teams are on standby if the need arises.
- Boom assigned: 1,175,400 ft
- Definition of "assigned" as per ICS Form 209 Instructions: item has been allocated for a specific task
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- Staging areas – 14
- Source Control Operations: Houston, TX

Current Operations:

Coast Guard		Non Coast Guard	
Surface	CGC OAK anchored/ on scene with SORS CGC CYPRESS underway in the vicinity of Chandeluer Islands CGC HARRY CLAIBORNE moored at Station Gulfport CGC ELM enr ETA 15 May.	Surface	Task Force MSRC 1, 2 and AMPOL will be working with the HOSS barge near the source location. Task Force MSRC 3 (OSRV FLORIA RESPONDER) working the eastern finger of the oil slick.
Air	NTR	Air	17 dispersant sorties
COMMS	Enhanced Mobile Incident Command Post (EMICP) & Communications Vehicle (MCV) arrived Robert, LA		

Personnel:

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[redacted]

From: National Command Center
Sent: Tuesday, May 11, 2010 10:30 AM
To: HQS-CGHQCAC4; [redacted]; NOC SWO Restricted; NOC USCG; [redacted] HQS-DG-lst-HQ ICC-IWO; [redacted] Lloyd, Anthony CAPT; [redacted] HQS-DG-LST-CG-5E; 'Parker, Robert RADM'; Parker, Robert VADM; Schultz, Karl RDML; LaBrec, Ronald CAPT; [redacted] Neffenger, Peter RDML; Close, Timothy CAPT; [redacted]; McTague, Brian CAPT; [redacted] Gautier, Peter CAPT; [redacted] Beeson, Scott CAPT; [redacted] Cashin, Charles CAPT; [redacted] OPS CAT; Allen, Thad ADM; White, Michael CAPT; Neffenger, Peter RDML; [redacted] Buschman, Scott CAPT; DeQuattro, Pat CAPT; Fitton, James CAPT; Grant, Robert CAPT; [redacted] Haynes, David CAPT; [redacted]
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Subject: USCG's input for NOC SLB Deepwater Horizon Response for 11 MAY 2010 at 1000 EDT - correction

Categories: Orange Category, FYI

Please see the correction to the Cover Sheet for USCG's input 11 MAY 2010 at 1000 EDT for NOC SLB.

Due to the size of embedded graphics, the LANT Brief (PowerPoint) is accessible from https://cgportal.uscg.mil/lotus/myquickr/lant-3ncc

11 May 10 (1000 EDT)

USCG Response to DEEPWATER HORIZON

Operational Planning Period 21: 5/11/2010 0700 – 5/12/2010 0700

(*new)

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Very Respectfully,

Coast Guard National Command Center

[redacted]

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA – New Orelans, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA – NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

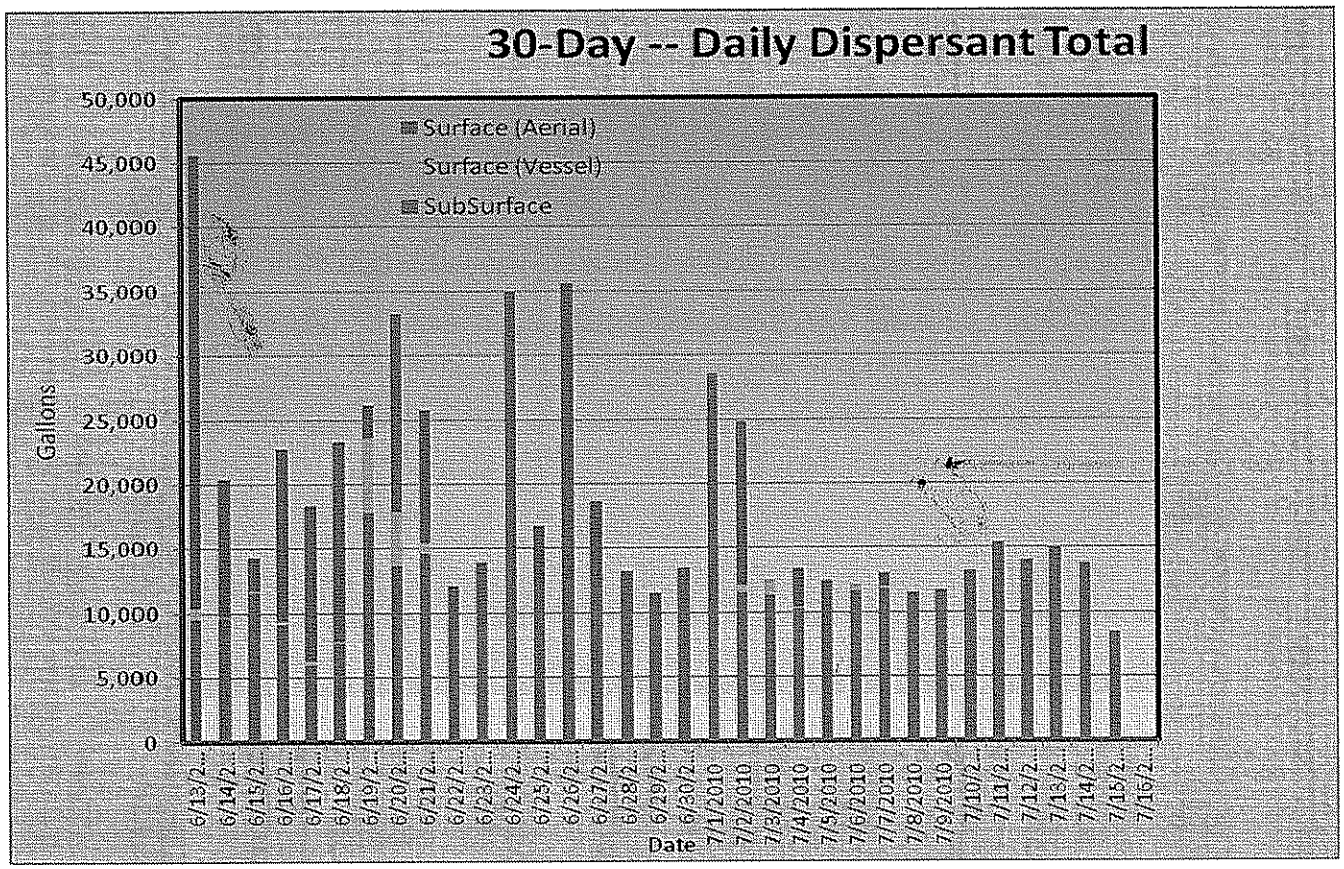
Date: 07/16/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY – 16 JULY, 2010

Update: 0900 17 July 2010

1. Current Activities

- Friday 16 July update: period from 0000 hrsL on 07/16/10 to 2400 hrsL on 07/16/10:
- Flow disrupted for: No subsea dispersant use.
- Period Volume: 0 gallons (Total Cumulative: 771,272 gallons)..
- Ocean Veritas continued its mission to characterize the subsurface plume. Sampling began approximately 3 km NE of the wellhead.
- International Peace conducted reference sampling, collecting background information for SCAT testing.
- Brooks McCall was in port Friday afternoon, and was scheduled to deploy Friday evening.



1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted] Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI. (b)(6)

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing
UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

>>>

- No disruptions
- 14,130 gallons of COREXIT pumped in this time period.
- Injection is still on-going at time of this POLREP Update

>>>

- 14,040 gallons of COREXIT pumped in this time period. (183,832 gallons cumulative)
  >>
  Status of RV Brooks McCall:
- At port; depart again on 05/29/10 to sampling station
  Status of RV Veritas:
- On station collecting samples; depart from station on 05/29
- >>
- 2200 Central 29 MAY continued subsurface dispersant application through 2200 Central 30 MAY
- No disruptions
- 14,974 gallons of COREXIT pumped in this time period. (212,991 gallons cumulative)
  >>
  Status of RV Brooks McCall:
- Left port evening 05/29; on station 05/30 to begin sampling
  Status of RV Veritas:
- Left station evening 05/29; at port 05/30
- >>
- 2200 Central 30 MAY continued subsurface dispersant application through 2200 Central 31 MAY
  Rate: 10 gpm
  Volume: 12,948 gallons (Total Cumulative- 225,408 gallons)
  Disruptions: No disruptions reported.
  >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

Injection rate: 9.8 gal/min. Injection disrupted 1 times for SIMOPS (0 hour and 45 mins not injected)
Volume: 13,640 gallons (Total Cumulative 317,555 gallons)
The Brooks McCall was on-station since am of 05 JUNE and remains on-station for required sampling.
>>>

5/31/10 – 6/1/10	13,122	13,122	238,509
6/1/10 – 6/2/10	7,465	7,758	246,267
6/2/10 – 6/3/10	10,241	16,495	262,762
6/3/10 – 6/4/10	13,931	20,651	283,413
6/4/10 – 6/5/10	13,513	21,143	304,556
6/5/10 – 6/6/10	13,640	13,640	318,196
6/6/10 – 6/7/10	14,105	14,105	332,301
6/7/10 – 6/8/10	14,207	14,207	346,508
6/8/10 – 6/9/10	12,521	12,521	359,029
6/9/10 – 6/10/10	10,279	10,279	369,308
6/10/10 – 6/11/10	9,193	9,193	378,501
6/11/10 – 6/12/10	4,371	4,371	382,872

>>>

- Period Volume: 14,583 gallons (Total Cumulative 482,718 gallons).
- The Ocean Veritas left port on 19 June, on station starting am 20 June for required sampling.

>>>

- Veritas on station for sampling, as weather permits

>>>

- Monday 12 July update: period from 0000 hrsL on 07/12/10 to 2400 hrsL on 07/12/10.
- Injection rate average: average rate not reported **(estimate by calculation is 9.75 gallons/minute).**
- Flow disrupted for: there was a three hour reported dispersant injection interruption during stack installation activity.
- Period Volume: 14,038 gallons (Total Cumulative: 735,138 gallons).
- Brooks McCall conducted subsurface dispersant monitoring.

>>>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Commander
Eighth Coast Guard District

Hale Boggs Federal Building
500 Poydras Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
Staff Symbol (dl)
Phone: (504) 671-2331

16480
May 21, 2010

[redacted]
Exploration & Production
BP America Inc.
501 WestLake Park Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77079

Re: Request for Temporary Waiver of Dispersant Monitoring

I received your letter request dated May 21, 2010, in which you requested a waiver of the requirement of dispersant monitoring for the period of time required for RV Brooks McCall to return to port, for BP to install required equipment, and return to its station and resume monitoring.

Your request is approved, subject to the estimated schedule outlined in your request, and subject to the following terms: You shall continue to use an integrated management approach to control the oil, including prioritization of offshore response efforts that focuses on mechanical recovery, skimming, and burning on the surface, as well as subsurface dispersant application. If mechanical recovery and other surface efforts are not feasible, you will employ surface application of dispersant. You must minimize, to the maximum extent feasible, application of surface and subsurface dispersants. In coordination with the Coast Guard, you shall immediately comply with the monitoring provisions of the May 9, 2010 Directive, Section II "Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies ("SMART") Protocol for Surface Application of Dispersants" to determine efficiency and short term impacts of dispersant application.

Separately, EPA and the Coast Guard will pursue the use of less toxic dispersants with you if feasible.

Mary E Landry

MARY E. LANDRY
Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
Federal On-Scene Coordinator

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 01 June, 2010
Update: 0900 02 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 02 June, 2010
Update: 0900 03 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 03 June, 2010
Update: 0900 04 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
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- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 05 June, 2010
Update: 0900 06 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
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- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
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- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- **2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application**
- **Rate: 10 gpm**
- **Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)**
- **Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.**
- >>>>

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15 MAY - 04 June, 2010
Update: 0900 05 June 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

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Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

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1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

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Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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- 2200 Central 31 MAY thru 1920 Central 01 JUNE, continued subsurface dispersant application
- Rate: 10 gpm
- Volume: 13,122 gallons (Total Cumulative- 238,530 gallons)
- Disruptions: Sub-Sea Injection of Dispersant was stopped at 1920 hours.
- >>>>

U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15-23 May, 2010
Update: 0900 23 May 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
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- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by BP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescences.
- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

1.1.4

Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
- 1419L Central 15 MAY stopped pumping to adjust injection wand. (When it became d dislodged)
- 7222 gallons COREXIT 9500 pumped this time period.

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U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15-24 May, 2010
Update: 0900 24 May 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

1.1.2 Co-Requisite Vessel Monitoring Requirements

The R/V BROOKS McCALL has been O/S since 5/15/2010, and is required to perform sampling in accordance with the 14 May 2010 Addendum 1 to the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive of 09 May both of which were signed and approved by FOSC RADM Mary Landry, and [redacted], Director of Superfund Division, EPA Region VI.

A brief summary of testing required to be performed is IAW the Dispersant Monitoring and Assessment Directive is as follows:

PART 1.

Towed Flourometer at 1 meter
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

Cast Flourometer – surface to sea floor
LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to the sea floor
CTD – Conductivity, Temperature, and depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
Aerial Visual Observation
Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Note: Key additions to these protocols added on 14 May as requirements by Addendum I are as follow, but are not limited to the following:

- Sampling of dispersant/oil and oily waters must be continued, and in addition, baseline data of water without direct application of dispersant or oil shall also be collected by BP.
- BP Shall allow EPA/NOAA Scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- BP shall use Turner Designs C3 Flourometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- BP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM Flourometer and 2-way communication wire to ensure that EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed to 1500 meters. In addition, the CDT rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in water column using the live feed data system. The requirements must be met within 7 days for the RV Brooks McCall. All other vessels must immediately meet this requirement.
- BP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
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- BP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by BP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by BP to the FOSC and the EPA RRT Co-Chair.

1.1.3 Evaluation Criteria to Determine Shut-Down of Subsurface Sea Dispersant Application

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will immediately convene the Regional response Team (RRT) when either of the following conditions are reported:

1. If there is a significant reduction in DO from background to below 2 mg/L; or
2. If EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, BP must perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measurable response… EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of toxicity tests to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

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Note: Sub-Sea Dispersant application (Operational Phase Chronology) has followed these major start-stop intervals since the approval of Addendum 1 on 14 May which established final sampling and shut-down protocols, agreed upon by USCG and EPA. There have been minor interruptions in this schedule to allow for operational & pumping concerns, but below summary represents the major intervals of operation at an approx rate of 10 gallons per minute when pumping:

Major Start and Stop times for Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection (Operational Phase)

- 0215L Central 15 MAY began pumping at 10 gallon per minute.
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U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15-28 May, 2010
Update: 0900 28 May 2010

1. Current Activities

1.1 Operations Section (Sub-Sea Dispersant Operations Only)

1.1.1 Narrative

As an emergent strategy, the application of sub-sea dispersants to mitigate the sea surface spreading of oil, has been implemented again (specifically the COREXIT 9500) is being injected into the expelling oil plume at the sea floor at the depth of 5,000 feet (the depth from surface of the MC 252 oil plume) at a rate of approximately 10 gallons per minute.

This is considered as an operational trial of the proof of concept method previously performed for this event in discrete test phases. Currently, BP has authority from the EPA and the Coast Guard per its Dispersant Monitoring Directive for Subsurface Dispersant Application dated 10 May 2010 and modified on 14 MAY 2010 as Addendum 1, to conduct sub-sea dispersant injection of COREXIT 9500. Additionally, stakeholders within the response effort continue to monitor any potential environmental impacts of these operations.

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Aerial Visual Observation – Weather Permitting

PART 2.

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Rototox toxicity testing

UV- Fluorescence testing of Dispersant – Parameter Requirements

PART 3.

Type of Dispersant to be used
Rate of Dispersant Injection
Process for monitoring pump rate
Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

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U.S. COAST GUARD / SITUATION REPORT
Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status POLREP

Unified Area Command (Robert, LA)

Subject: **POLREP # 1**
Initial (Update)

Mississippi Canyon 252 Sub-Sea Dispersant Injection Status

Latitude: 28.755286 **Longitude: -88.386402**

To: DIST

From: AREA COMMAND, ROBERT, LOUISIANA

Date: 5/17/2010

Reporting Period: 15-30 May, 2010
Update: 0900 30 May 2010

1. Current Activities

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1.1.1 Narrative

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