

Questions Guiding NOAA's Oil Spill Science Recommendations What could it affect? What harm could it cause? Where could it go? What can be done to help? What happened? NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION













CFR > Title 40 > Chapter I > Subchapter J > Part 300 > Subpart B > Section 300.145



Search Cornell





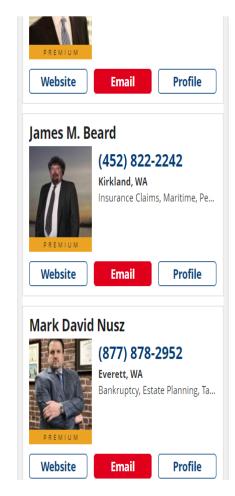
Search Q

ABOUT LII > GET THE LAW > LAWYER DIRECTORY

LEGAL ENCYCLOPEDIA) HELP OUT)



- (c) Scientific <u>Support</u> Coordinators (SSCs) may be designated by the OSC (and RPM in the case of <u>EPA</u> SSCs) as the principal <u>advisors for scientific issues</u>, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from <u>state</u> and federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC strives for a <u>consensus on scientific issues</u> affecting the response, but ensures that differing opinions within the community are communicated to the OSC/RPM.
 - (1) Generally, SSCs are provided by NOAA in the coastal zones, and by <u>EPA</u> in the <u>inland zone</u>. OSC/RPM requests for SSC <u>support</u> can be made directly to the SSC assigned to the area or to the agency member of the RRT. NOAA SSCs can also be requested through NOAA's SSC program office in Seattle, WA. NOAA SSCs are assigned to USCG Districts and are <u>supported</u> by a scientific <u>support</u> team that includes expertise in <u>environmental chemistry</u>, <u>oil</u> <u>slick tracking</u>, <u>pollutant transport modeling</u>, <u>natural resources at risk</u>, <u>environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup</u>, and <u>information management</u>.
 - (2) During a response, the SSC serves on the federal OSC's/RPM's staff and may, at the request of the OSC/RPM, lead the scientific team and be responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. Depending on the nature and location of the incident, the SSC integrates expertise from governmental agencies, universities, community representatives, and industry to assist the OSC/RPM in evaluating the hazards and potential effects of releases and in developing response strategies.
 - (3) At the request of the OSC, the SSC may facilitate the OSC's work with the <u>lead administrative trustee</u> for <u>natural resources</u> to ensure coordination between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations.
 - (4) SSCs <u>support</u> the Regional Response Teams and the Area Committees in <u>preparing regional and area contingency plans</u> and in conducting spill training and exercises. For area plans, the SSC provides leadership for the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the OSC.







PBNERR EXERCISE

HAZMAT Trajectory Analysis

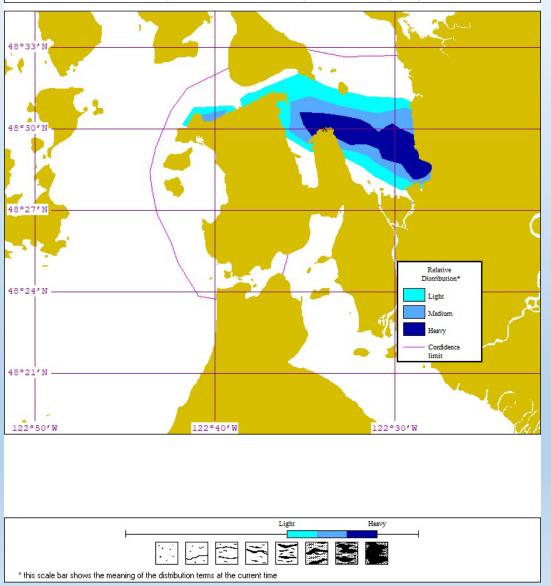
' 🔌

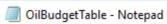
Estimate for: 1200, 8/22/18

Prepared: 1118, 8/8/18

NOAA/HAZMAT (206) 526-4911

These estimates are based on the latest available information. Please refer to the trajectory analysis briefing and your Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for more complete information. This output shows estimated distributions of heavy, light, and medium concentrations as well as an outer confidence line. The confidence line is based on potential errors in the pollutant transport process.





File Edit Format View Help

Oil Name = ALASKA NORTH SLOPE

API = 26.8

Pour Point = -8 deg C

108

114

120

500

500

500

Wind Speed = constant at 10 mph

Wave Height = computed from winds

Water temperature = 56 deg F

Time of Initial Release = August 21, 0500 hours

Hours Into Released Evaporated Dispersed

Total amount of Oil Released = 500 bbl

nours into	Veteased		cvaporaceu		D1spersed		velliatutud	
Spill	bbl		percent		percent		percent	
1	500	-	3	-	0	-	97	
2	500		11		0		89	
4	500	-	19	-	0	-	80	
6	500		21		0		78	
8	500	-	22	-	1	-	77	
10	500		23		1		76	
12	500	-	24	-	1	-	75	
18	500		26		1		72	
24	500	-	29	-	1	-	70	
30	500		30		1		68	
36	500	-	32	-	2	-	66	
42	500		33		2		65	
48	500	-	35	-	2	-	64	
54	500		35		2		63	
60	500	-	36	-	2	-	62	
66	500		37		2		62	
72	500	-	37	-	2	-	61	
78	500		38		2		61	
84	500	-	38	-	2	-	60	
90	500		39		2		60	
96	500	-	39	-	2	-	60	
102	500		39		2		59	

39

39

39

2

Remaining

59

59

59

Detailed Forecast

Synopsis: PZZ100-290115- 903 AM PDT Tue Aug 28 2018 . Synopsis for the northern and central Washington coastal and inland waters... High pressure will give light pressure gradients to the waters today. Onshore flow will increase tonight through early Thursday resulting in small craft advisory conditions at times over portions of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Onshore flow will relax somewhat later Thursday through Saturday. \$\$

This Afternoon	N wind around 6 kt. Sunny. Wind waves 1 ft or less.					
Tonight	Variable winds less than 5 kt becoming SSE 5 to 7 kt after midnight. Partly cloudy. Wind waves 1 ft or less.					
Wednesday Wednesday N Thursd Thursday Nigh	Variable winds 5 kt or less. Partly sunny. Wind waves 1 ft or ress. Vivo wing vikt or less 2 changes to wers to that the 15 cm 15 kt or less 2 changes to show as before fam. and variable less arriable was 5 kt or so. Portly vivo d way of the or so.					
Friday						
Friday Night						
Saturday	Variable winds 5 kt or less. Mostly sunny. Wind waves 1 ft or less.					

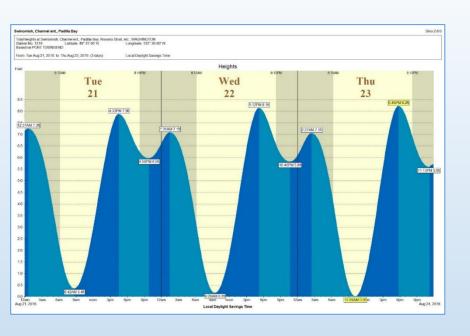
...



Topographic ▼ Select Another Point

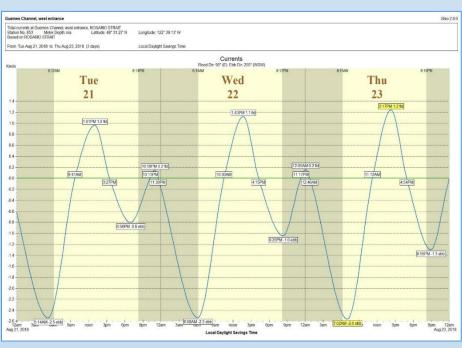




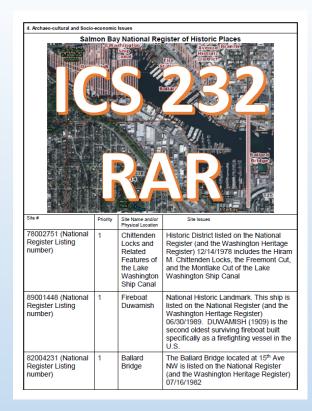


Alden Point, Patos Island, 2 miles S o N48 Bellingham Raccoon Point, 0.6 mile NNE of Raccoon Point, 0.6 mile NNE of Carmanah Point East Sound, 0.2 mile SW of Rosario P. Chuckanut Bay Jire Bank Carmanah Point East Sound, 0.2 mile SW of Rosario P. Chuckanut Bay Jire Bank Carmanah Point East Sound, 0.2 mile SW of Rosario P. Chuckeberry Island, 0.5 mile Point San Juan Channel East of Huckeberry Island, 0.5 mile no A ENTRANCE SAN JUAN CHANNEL (SOUTH ENTRANCE/Inomish, Channel ent., Padilla Bay NEAH BAY Sooke, Vancouver Island Jiral Island, 5.2 miles SSW of Shario Sand Sylvandi Bay Tim S of Goat Island Jiral Island, 5.2 miles SSW of Smith Island, 3.4 miles ESE of Sekiu, Clallam Bay New Dungeness Light, 6 miles NNE of N48°15; Crescent Harbor, N. Whidbey Island Standard Standard Standard Sylvandi Standard Standard Sylvandi Sy JAN DE FUCA ENTRANCE Island, Cape Alava Stanwo Angeles Point, 2 miles NNFsaratoga Passage, west of Camano Kayak Point Ediz Hook Light, 1.4 miles southeast of Greenbank, Whidbey Island Spee-bi-dah Sandy Point, Whidbey Island Rijest Point Olele Point, 1.8 miles ENE Glendale, Whidbey Island Point No Point, 1.2 mi East of Possession S W123 15' W122 45' W122 15' Quillayute River entrance W124°15' Port Marter 55: East of President Point, 1.5 miles Meadow Point, Shilshole 833 Passage, south end Seabeck, Seabeck Bay Entrance to Ballard Locks Destruction Island SEATTLE (MADISON ST.), ELLIOTT BAY Ayock Point Duwamish Waterway, Eighth Ave. South Lynch Cove Dock P Des Moines, East Passage UnionBurton, Quartermaster Hbr. (Inside), Vashon I. Home, Von Geldern Cove, Carp Bown's Point, 1 6 mi North of Tacohna, Commencement Bay, Sitcum Waterway Balch Passage, NE of Eagle Island Dofflemeyer Point, Boston Hbr., Budd InStellacoom, 0.8 mi North of Point Grenville Dupont Wharf, Nisqually Reach Harbor Island West Montesano, Chehalis River

Tides and Currents



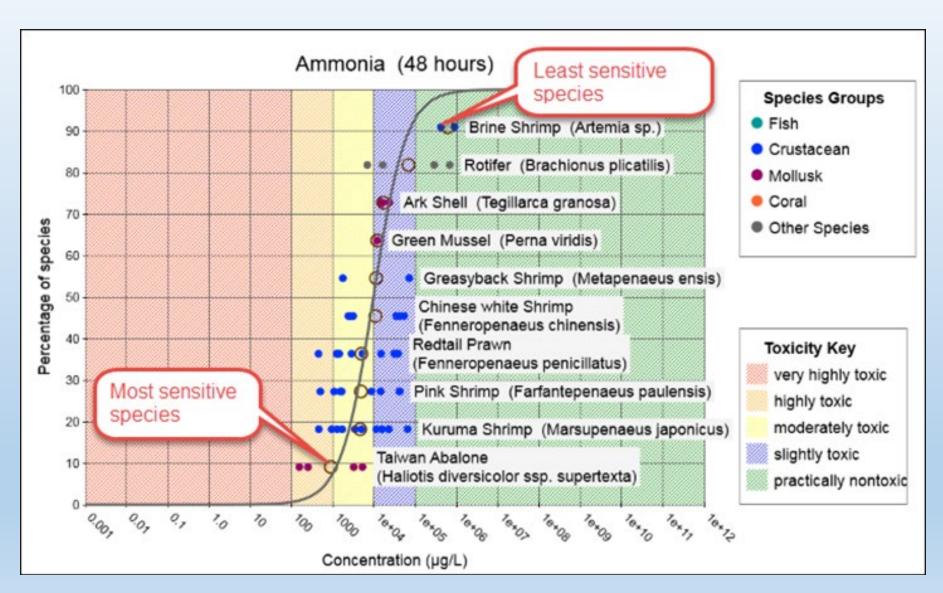






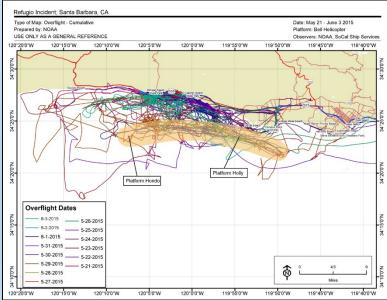


Chemical Aquatic Fate and Effects



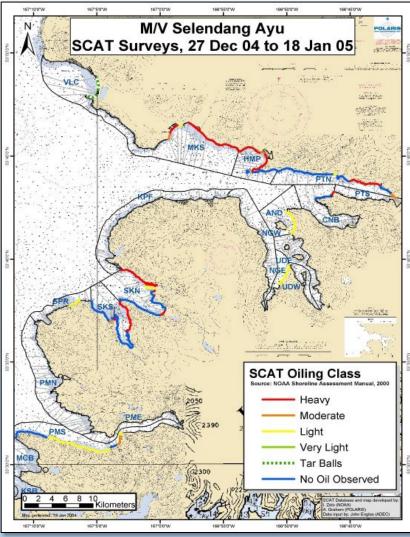


Overflight Expertise









(SCAT)

Shoreline Surveys





Normal alkane chromatogram of North Slope Crude Oil 6000.0 4000 0 2000 0

Chemistry & Analytics



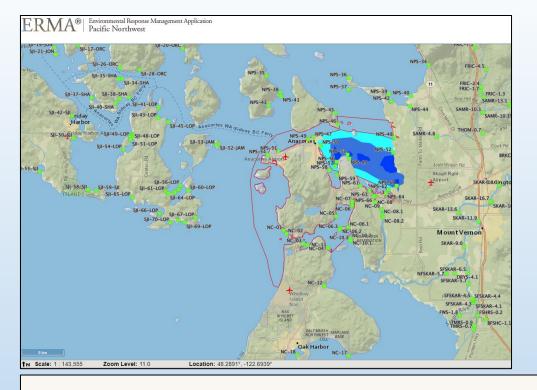




Clean-up Recommendations & Oversight







Information Management & GIS Support



Data Integration Visualization
Exploration and Reporting (DIVER)
Explorer allows users to search and
download a broad array of environmental
characterization and project planning
data specific to geographic regions or
activities



Hydrographic Surveys

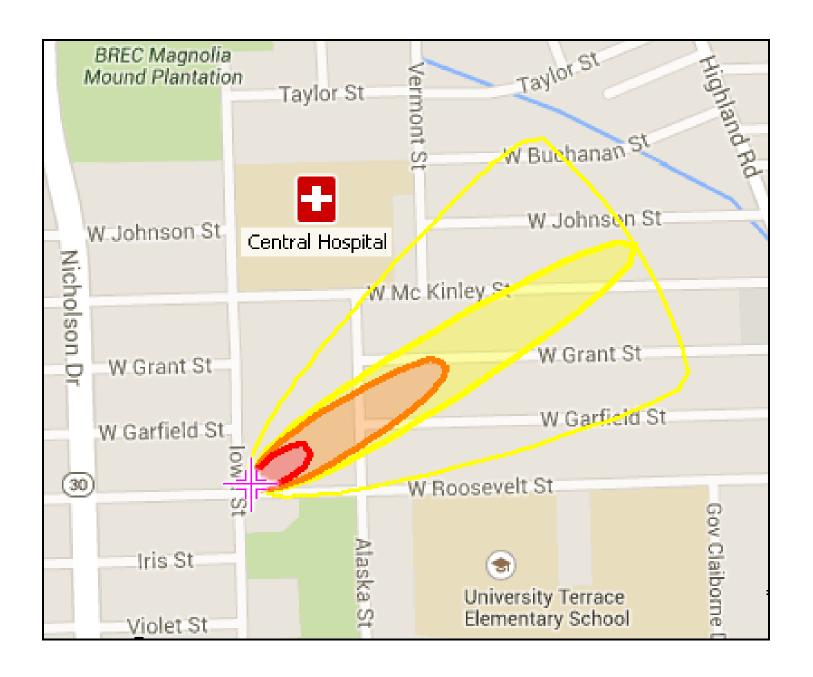














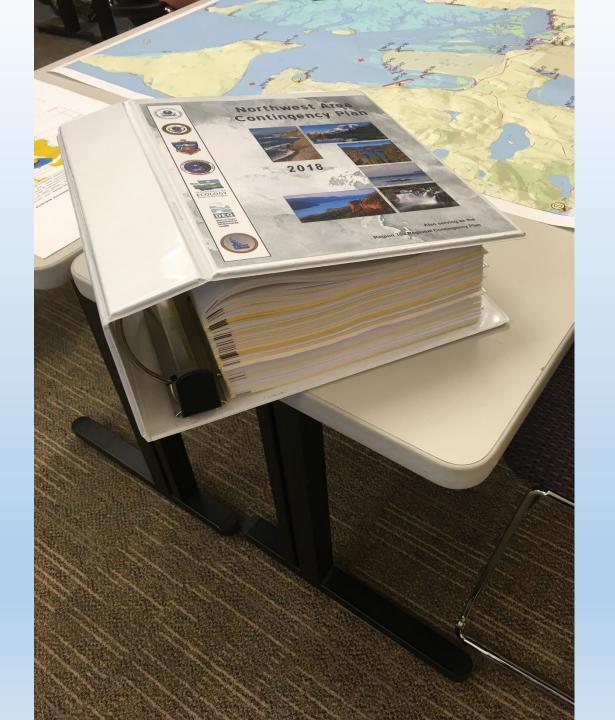
Training















National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration • NOAA Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration . Hazardous Materials Response Division

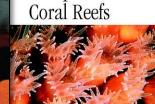




Oil Spills in Mangroves

OPEN WATER OIL IDENTIFICATION JOB AID for aerial observation

New Standardized Oil Slick Appearance and Structure Nomenclature and Code

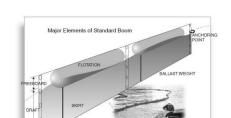


Oil Spills in

Characteristic Coastal Habitats Choosing Spill Response Alternativ

Characteristics of Response Strategies:

A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments





NOAA · Office of Response and Restoration · Emergency Response Division

Seattle, Washington





RESPONDER

MARPLOT® (Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks) is a mapping program in CAMEO that allows users to add objects to maps, as well as view and edit data associated with those objects.

DIVER Explorer (Data Integration Visualization Exploration and Reporting) provides public access to NRDA data, including photographs, telemetry, field observations and results of laboratory analysis.

ERMA® (Environmental Response Management Application) is an online mapping tool integrating static and real-time data in an easy-to-use format for environmental responders and decision makers.

CAMEO® (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) is a software suite designed to help prepare for and respond to chemical emergencies. ALOHA® (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres) is an air hazard modeling program in CAMEO that estimates how a toxic cloud might disperse after a chemical release, including fire and explosion scenarios.

ESI Maps (Environmental Sensitivity Index maps) provide a concise summary of coastal resources at risk if an oil spill occurs nearby.

ROC (Response Options Calculator) predicts how spilled oil will change and degrade over time and the volume of oil that can be recovered, burned, or treated using different response tactics.

CAMEO Chemicals is a database program in CAMEO with thousands of hazardous chemical datasheets and a tool for predicting possible hazards from mixing chemicals.

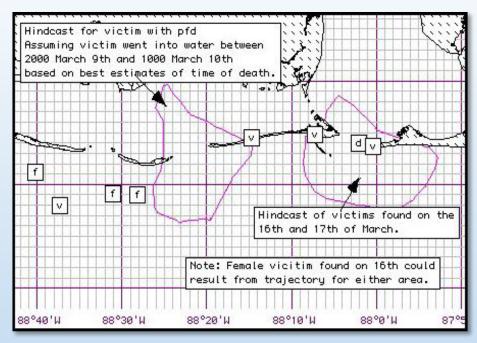
GNOME™ (General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment) is a software modeling tool used to predict how oil and other pollutants might move and spread on the water.

TAP (Trajectory Analysis Planner), analyzes statistics from potential spill trajectories generated by the oil spill trajectory model.

CAFE (Chemical Aquatic Fate and Effects) is a database program that helps responders assess potential harm to aquatic life from chemical or oil spills.



ADIOS® (Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills) models how different types of oil change and degrade in the marine environment.





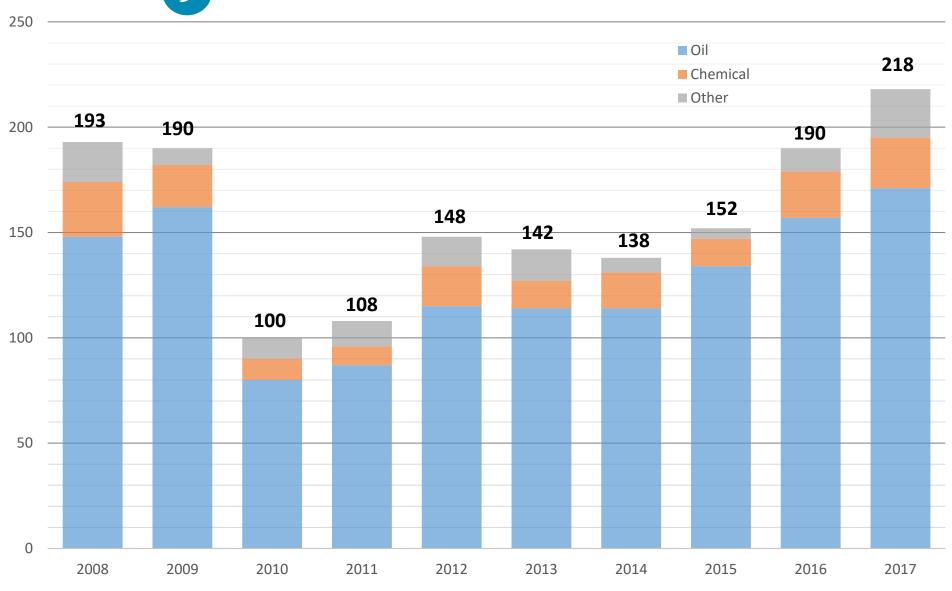














Getting to Restoration via a Natural Resources Damage Assessment



