|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Plan Example: (WAC 173-182-522) Planning standards for shoreline cleanup |

## Purpose and Use of these Instructions

This sample plan language is intended to assist plan holders with meeting the requirements of WAC 173-182-522. This sample plan can be used in two ways:

1. As an outline to compare and update your existing plan.
2. As a template to develop a new plan to send to the state.

### How to Use this Document

 Your plan does not need to match this sample to be approved. However, your plan must contain the necessary details and narrative which describes your capability in meeting the planning standard this sample was created for.

Your plan is a tool that should be useful to you. The suggested terminology in this boilerplate may differ from your company specific terminology. When you encounter language not typically used by your company, please substitute it with the terms you use. We are not trying to prescribe terminology in the template/boilerplate. We encourage the use of forms, tables, diagrams and checklists in your plan. In addition, pages and sections need to be replaceable when updates occur.

### The following is a color coded key of additional instruction:

|  |
| --- |
| **Non-highlighted text:** The intent of non-highlighted text is to provide you with general language suggestions for your response plan. It is presented as an example of the type of information that should be included in your response plan. You can use this text as written or make changes to the text, so that it accurately describes your response capabilities and response posture. |
| **Yellow highlighted text:** Provide us your company-specific information. Where you see yellow highlights you will need to replace the text with language specific to your company. |
| **Green highlighted text:** Green highlights are used to note instructions and areas where Ecology is explaining what you need to put in your plan. This text should be deleted before you finalize your document. |

## When Ready to Send Ecology Your Plan:

* Remember to delete color coded text and highlights.
* Delete the instructional pages.
* Check footnotes in the document and ensure accuracy of the date and version of the plan you are submitting.
* Number your pages – your plan must have page numbers in it and they should match the page/section numbers of the rest of your plan.
* Check the table of contents carefully to ensure all pages are correctly identified.
* Complete the cross-reference table and make sure the referenced sections agree with the information location in your plan.
* Insert page breaks so that when printed you can organize the plan in a binder, separated into tabbed sections. This will also make page replacement easier when the plan is updated.
* Send us a hard copy and an electronic version. The electronic version can be sent via email to your company’s Oil Spill Preparedness Planner at Ecology. Send the hard copy to:

Ecology Spill Prevention, Preparedness & Response

PO Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

**This ends the instruction pages. The next page is the start of the sample plan.**

# Planning Standards for shoreline cleanup.

A Shoreline Assessment Program will be established in accordance with section 9421 of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan. This plan establishes a SCAT program including reconnaissance activities, cleanup recommendations, treatment endpoints, and the final sign off process. SCAT surveys will occur before shoreline cleanup operations begin.

## Shoreline types that could be impacted by an oil spill

A good understanding of oil penetration and retention is essential for establishing shoreline response priorities. The degree to which oil will penetrate a shoreline depends primarily on the permeability of the sediment and the viscosity of the oil. Gravel beaches, for example, have high permeability and are easily penetrated by light to heavy weight oils. On the other hand, fine sandy beaches and mud flats are not easily penetrated by many oils. This is especially true if these beaches are wet before contact with oil.

Oil retention is governed by the rate at which environmental factors remove oil from a given shoreline. These factors include wave energy, natural erosion, tidal action, evaporation, and biodegradation. Areas that experience high wave energy or high natural erosion should be given a lower priority for response because these processes will eventually force the oil into the water column where it will undergo biodegradation. By comparison, oil retention will be high in calm shoreline areas that do not experience high wave energy. Therefore, these areas should receive higher priorities for protection and cleanup. The shoreline types that could be impacted by an oil spill from [Company Name] include the following:

[Select all that apply, delete the rest]

ESI 1 – Exposed Rocky Cliff Face & Vertical Sea Walls or Piers

ESI 2 – Exposed Wave-Cut Platforms

ESI 3 – Fine to Medium Grained Sand Beaches and Unvegetated Steep River Banks

ESI 4 – Coarse Grained Sand Beaches

ESI 5 – Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches

ESI 6A – Gravel Beaches – Pebbles to Cobbles

ESI 6B – Gravel Beaches – Cobbles to Boulders

ESI 7 – Exposed Tidal Flats

ESI 8A – Sheltered Vertical Rocky Shores & Solid, Vertical, Man-Made Structures

ESI 8B – Sheltered Rubble Slope

ESI 9A – Sheltered Tidal Flats of Sand and Mud

ESI 9B – Sheltered Vegetated Low Bank

ESI 10 – Salt & Fresh-Water Marshes (Herbaceous & Woody Vegetation)

**Instead of, or in addition to, referencing specific shoreline types, you may reference and link relevant GRPs and the DNR Shorezone dateaset as resources for identifying potentially impacted shoreline types.**

In the event of an oil spill, Environmental Sensitivity (ESI) Maps will be used to determine the specific shoreline types at risk of being oiled. ESI maps are prepared by NOAA and can be found in various online mapping applications including NOAA’s Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) found [here](https://erma.noaa.gov/northwest).

Each shoreline type presents unique challenges and considerations when responding to oil on the shore. The NWACP section 9420 provides detailed *descriptions*, *predicted oil impacts*, and *response considerations* for each of the aforementioned shoreline types. This contingency plan is committed to using the information and tools in the NWACP, including *9420 Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices; 9421 Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment (SCAT) Response Tool; 9422 Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Techniques (SCAT).*

## Contracted Resources for Shoreline Cleanup

Through a contract with [contractor’s name], [plan holder name] meets all of the planning standards for shoreline cleanup (WAC 173-182-522). This includes: (a) access to one hundred trained shoreline clean-up workers; (b) access to trained shoreline clean-up supervisors; (c) access to adequate equipment for passive recovery for three miles of shoreline on three tide lines; (d) access to a shoreline clean-up mobile storage cache that can support eighty to one hundred shoreline clean-up workers with personal protective equipment, hand tools, and other logistical support for three to five days. The shoreline cleanup response trailers are detailed on the WRRL at [www.wrrl.world](http://www.wrrl.world). Details about staging of passive recovery equipment and logical resources for sourcing additional equipment are detailed in the PRC application. Information on the training program for shoreline cleanup supervisors and shoreline cleanup workers can be found in the PRC’s application.