NTSB Docket Item
DCA-05-MR-009
Metrolink Derailment
Glendale, California
January 26, 2005

# Pacific Energy Group Spill Response Action Plan (Pipeline)

# ATTACHMENT C

# SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

### 4.5.2 Response Activities

The emergency response team will assess the magnitude of the spill after arriving at the site, and notify the appropriate personnel for containment and recovery procedures. The equipment referenced in Section 5.0 of this Response Zone Plan will be used to contain an oil discharge.

The On-Scene IC will notify the OCC of the status of the spill and keep the OCC informed of the progress. For the worst-case scenario, the following specific procedures would be employed. OSCP, Sections 5.0, 8.0, and Appendices B and C provide additional company-wide protocols for spill response.

#### 4.5.2.1 Inland Lakes and River Spills

Initial responders will determine the locations for primary and secondary containment booms across the channel downstream of the oil slick based on arrival times and driver velocity. Primary and secondary booms will be deployed on an angle to the current with the downstream end on the bank where recovery will be made. This type of deployment will direct the oil toward the bank for removal by vacuum truck. Booms will be anchored on both banks using the spike anchors in the spill response trailer.

Two temporary earthen pits may be constructed onshore. The first pit should be constructed with an overflow from the water to collect oil and an underflow leading to the second pit. A majority of the flow into the first pit will be water. Vacuum trucks (or portable pumps with long discharge lines to vacuum trucks if location is inaccessible) should remove oil from the first pit.

The second pit should be constructed to hold water temporarily until pumped back into the channel upstream of both booms. Any oil accumulated in this pit should be removed by vacuum truck. Absorbent pads and boom would be used to assist in the containment and cleanup of the spill.

The IC, his alternate, or the QI will determine exact boom deployment sites.

#### 4.5.2.2 Inland Canyon or Dry Land Spills

A dam or berm structure or structures in series would be constructed to stop flow and contain the oil under dry conditions. This response operation has been successfully achieved in both Grapevine Creek and the Santa Clara River (Section 2.1).

Vacuum trucks or portable pumps with long discharge lines connected to vacuum truck should recover oil trapped by the dam. Accessibility to the canyon or spill location will determine the specific dam locations. If equipment is available, trenches may be excavated to collect oil or to divert oil from a natural flow path in order to mitigate the spread of oil over a larger area.

Removed contaminated soils will be handled in compliance with the waste disposal guidelines in Section 9.0 of the OSCP and with Federal, State, and county waste regulatory requirements.

Removal of the temporary dam will occur after the recovery procedures have been completed. The general contour of the landscape will be restored.

### 4.3.1 Recovery Equipment

The total amount of recovery equipment and services required by OSPR (on-water) is the lesser of that necessary to address the Line 2000 RPV or the OSPR established daily recovery rate (DDR). RPVs are discussed in Section 2 and are compared to DRR planning standards in Table 4-1 for Line 2000's largest RWCD.

The table shows that ACTI and NRC Environmental have significantly more equipment available than necessary to address a Line 2000 RPV and response time requirements. In addition, ACTI and NRC Environmental can provide 2,500 bbl/day of recovery capacity to Line 2000 spill sites within approximately 2 hours (OSPR requires Line 2000 to have the lesser of 2,500 bbl per day or equipment to address 10 percent of the RWCD available in 2 hours). Ten percent of Line 2000's largest RWCD (8,204 bbl) is only 820 bbl.

**TABLE 4-1**

**ON-WATER RECOVERY CAPABILITY**

| | 6 Hours | 24 Hours | 36 Hours | 60 Hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Line 2000 RPV (bbls)** | **8,204** | | | |
| **DRR Standard (bbl/day)** | 18,750 | 25,000 | 37,500 | 62,500 |
| **ACTI/Foss Estimated DRR (bbl/day)** | 21,455 | 52,889 | 52,889 | 52,881 |

DRR = Daily Recovery Rate
RPV = Reasonable Potential volume
bbl/day = Barrels per day

Note: RPV represents the most conservative RPV based on persistence/emulsification factors for Group 3 Crudes.

## 4.4 PACIFIC ENERGY GROUP EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

The PEG Emergency Response Team (ERT) located in Long Beach is responsible for the following:

- Local planning and preparation activities to enable effective response actions.
- Providing first response to a spill within the geographic location boundaries of the plan.

Figure 4-2 depicts the steps to evaluate an emergency to determine the level of response.

The PEG team organization charts are shown in Figures 4-3 and 4-4. All emergencies occurring within the geographical response area of this plan must be reported to the OCC, the On-Call Supervisor and the Director of Environmental and Safety. The QI or Operations Manager may call on other PEG Emergency Response Team and contractor personnel and equipment when required.

The PEG Incident Commander (IC), response team members, Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and other interested parties, will share in

## FIGURE 3-1
## PACIFIC ENERGY GROUP LLC
## EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION