

# Map & Photo Legend



SW-05-02a Wilson Bay viewed from the northwest.

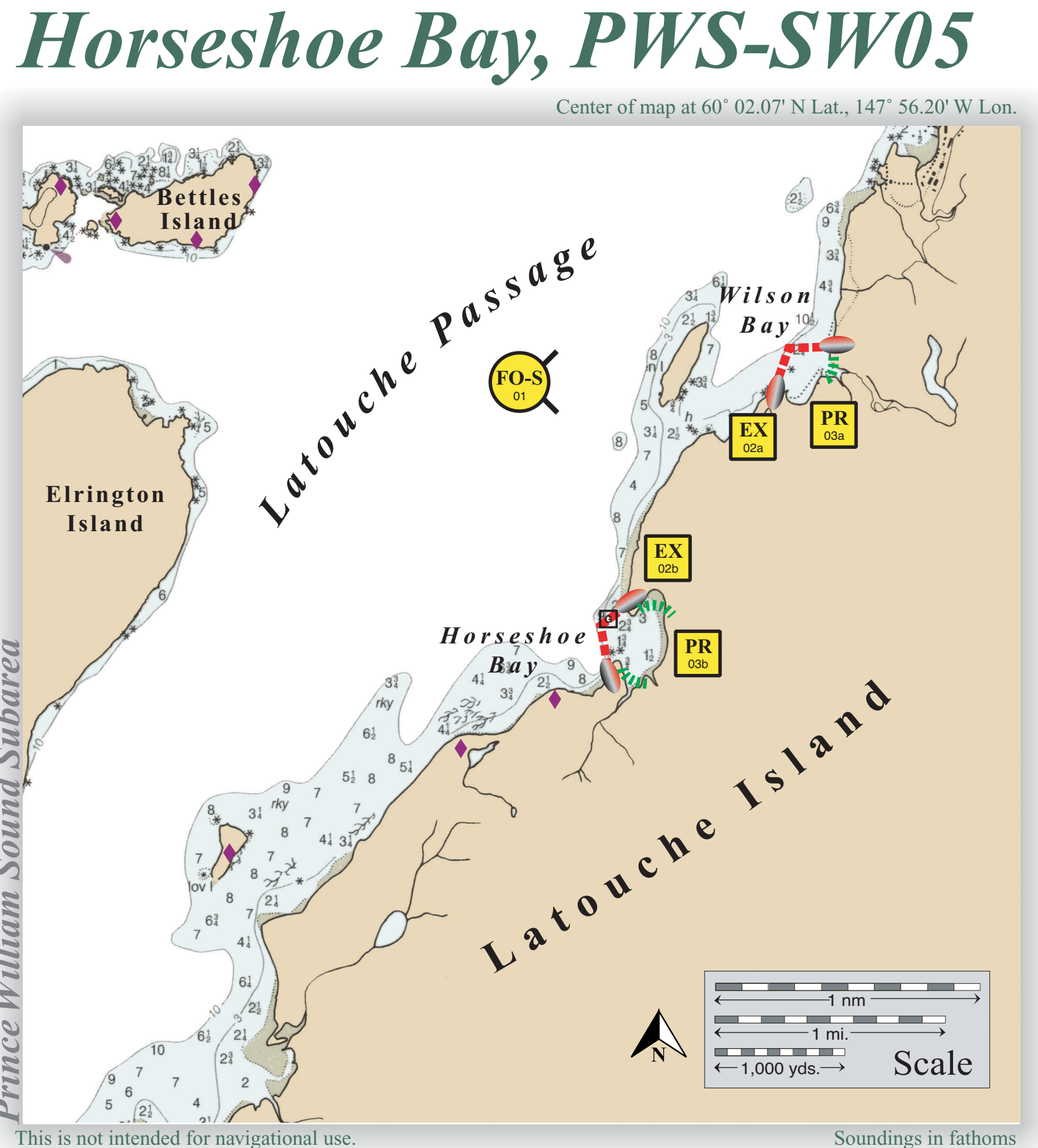
	Free-oil Recovery, Shallow Water		Tidal-seal Boom
	Exclusion Booming		Snare Line
	Passive Recovery and Debris Removal, Marine Access		Gate
	Protected-water Boom		Eagle Nest



SW-05-02b Horseshoe Bay viewed from the northwest.

## Geographic Response Strategies for

Prince William Sound Subarea



ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected (months)	Special Considerations
PWS SW05-01	<b>Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay</b> Nearshore waters in the general area of: Lat. 60° 02.07 N Lon. 147° 56.20 W	<b>Free-oil Recovery-Shallow Water</b> Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment of Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay depending on spill location and trajectory.	Deploy free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay.  Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks.	Deploy multiple free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Marine	Marine  Chart 16701-1	Same as PWS-SW05-02	Vessel master should have local knowledge.
PWS SW05-02	<b>Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay</b> a. Wilson Bay Lat. 60° 02.37 N Lon. 147° 54.98 W  b. Horseshoe Bay Lat. 60° 01.42 N Lon. 147° 56.41 W	<b>Exclusion</b> Exclude oil from entering Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay.	Transport equipment by vessel (class 2/3/4).  Deploy anchors and boom with fishing vessels and skiffs (class 3/4/6).  Place tidal-seal boom and protected-water boom across the mouths of Wilson and Horseshoe Bays.  Install a gate for vessel access through boom array in Horseshoe Bay.  Tend throughout the tide.  <u>Boom lengths:</u> a. 1200 ft. b. 1200 ft.	<b>Deployment Equipment</b> 2400 ft. protected-water boom 4 section ≥50 ft. tidal-seal boom 9 ea. anchor systems (~40 lbs.) 8 ea. anchor stakes 1 ea. gate system <b>Vessels</b> 1 class 2 (transport) 3 class 3/4 1 class 6 <b>Personnel/Shift</b> 11 ea. vessel crew <b>Tending Vessels</b> 1 ea. class 3/4 1 ea. class 6 <b>Personnel/Shift</b> 3 ea. vessel crew	Chenega could be utilized as staging area.  Vessel platform	Marine  Helicopter Floatplane  Chart 16701-1  Southern end of the Horseshoe Bay boom is on private lands. Permission should be requested.	Fish-intertidal spawning-salmon (May—Sept.)  Birds- waterfowl use, eagle nests (May-Sept.)  Human use-subsistence resources, high recreational use, State Marine Park, commercial fishing  Habitat-marsh	Vessel master should have local knowledge.  If eagle nest is occupied a minimum separation distance of 660’ must be maintained.  REPORT any cultural resources found during operations to FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.  Deployed, surveyed, verified: June 2001, SERVS
PWS SW05-03	<b>Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay</b> a. Wilson Bay Lat. 60° 02.37 N Lon. 147° 54.98 W  b. Horseshoe Bay Lat. 60° 01.42 N Lon. 147° 56.41 W	<b>Passive Recovery</b> Minimize impact to the tidal flats in Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay through the use of passive recovery of oil.	Transport equipment by vessel (class 3/4) from Seward.  Place and anchor snare or sorbent boom across the tidal flats in Wilson Bay/Horseshoe Bay.  Replace as necessary to maximize the recovery.  Tend at least once per tide.  <u>Boom lengths:</u> a. 400 ft. b. 1200 ft.	<b>Deployment Equipment</b> 1600 ft. snare or sorbent boom 16 ea. anchor stakes <b>Vessels/Personnel/Shift</b> Same as PWS-SW05-02 <b>Tending Vessels/Personnel/Shift</b> Same as PWS-SW05-02	Vessel platform	Marine  Chart 16701-1	Same as PWS-SW05-02	Use snare boom for persistent oils and sorbent boom for non-persistent oils.  Optional tactic for protection of the salmon streams