



Quarterly Provisional Data Release OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASES

PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM
DIVISION OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

OCTOBER 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1996

SPILLS DIGEST

Most common spill substances, causes and sources during the quarter. Abbreviations refer to the categories used for graphs on pages 2-3.

TOP 10 SUBSTANCES

Product Name	Count
1 Diesel (REF)	111
2 Hydraulic Oil (REF)	45
3 Aviation Fuel (REF)	26
4 Gasoline (REF)	25
5 Ethylene Glycol (Antifreeze) (HS)	22
6 Other (HS)	18
7 Crude (CRU)	14
Engine Lube Oil (REF)	14
8 Sulfur (Dioxide)* (EHS)	13
9 Methyl Alcohol (Methanol) (HS)	11
10 Ammonia (Anhydrous)* (EHS)	10



TOP 10 SPILL CAUSES

Cause	Count
1 Line Ruptured (MECH)	49
2 Tank Overfill (HUM)	40
3 Leak, Other (MECH)	38
4 Unknown (OTH)	34
5 Seal Failure (MECH)	24
6 Valve Faulty (MECH)	23
7 Connection Faulty (MECH)	22
8 Other (OTH)	19
9 Valve Left Open (HUM)	18
10 Vent Discharge (MECH)	16



TOP 10 SPILL SOURCES

Source	Count
1 Home/office/business (STO)	60
2 Other (OTH)	55
3 Truck (TRA)	40
4 Industrial Vehicle (TRA)	39
5 Unknown (OTH)	23
6 Fuel Station (STO)	22
7 Refinery (STO)	18
8 Home Heating Tank (STO)	13
8 Aircraft (TRA)	13
9 Fishing (VES)	12

PLEASE NOTE...

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SIGNIFICANT RESPONSES

CATION FLOCCULENT SPILL AT KETCHIKAN PULP COMPANY

October 21, 1996

Approximately 3,500 gallons of an acrylamide cation flocculent was released while the product was being transferred from a rail car to a storage tank at the facility. The facility uses the flocculent in their wastewater treatment process. The product can cause moderate eye and skin irritation and in a concentrated form is potentially toxic to aquatic life. An estimated 2,500 gallons reached Ward Cove, however recovery was not practical. State Fish and Game personnel completed an assessment of impacts to aquatic life in the cove and found none.

WALES NAVY ARCTIC SUBMARINE LABORATORY

November 15, 1996

Approximately 28,000 gallons of No. 1 diesel was released at the Naval Arctic Submarine Laboratory. The suspected cause is a failed valve on the storage tank. Navy response personnel recovered an estimated 10,000 gallons of mixed water and fuel from the secondary containment area. Approximately 12,000 gallons of clean fuel was given to the City of Wales.

TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE, THOMPSON PASS

November 27, 1996

Gas probes detected evidence of hydrocarbons at Mile 776 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Soil samples taken from bore holes were analyzed and no crude oil was detected. A remote monitoring system

has been installed to detect discharges that may occur in the future. A Unified Command was activated to oversee the response from the Valdez Emergency Operations Center.

FREIGHT BARGE GROUNDING NEAR YAKUTAT

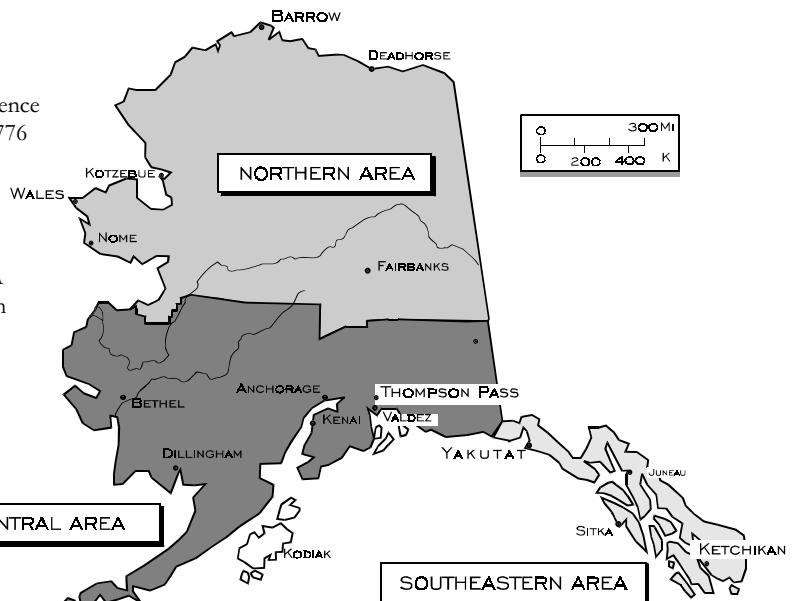
November 30, 1996

A freight barge went aground about 30 miles south of Yakutat after the towline connecting it to the tug L.T. Campbell parted in 65 knot winds. The barge was carrying 42,000 pounds (940 sacks) of type B blasting powder, 14 cylinders of compressed argon, 2 cylinders of compressed oxygen, and 19 vehicles containing gasoline, diesel, engine oil, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, ethylene glycol and/or batteries. A salvage crew refloated the vessel and towed it to Yakutat where the U.S. Coast Guard oversaw transfer of the cargo to another barge.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL SPILL AT BARROW PUBLIC SCHOOL





December 9, 1996

The preheat coil of an air exchanger developed a leak, resulting in a release of approximately 500 gallons of 50% ethylene glycol/water solution. The glycol migrated off-site to a lagoon used as a secondary drinking water source by the City of Barrow. The product was contained in the snow and mud and did not reach the lagoon. A summer monitoring plan for impacted tundra has been developed.

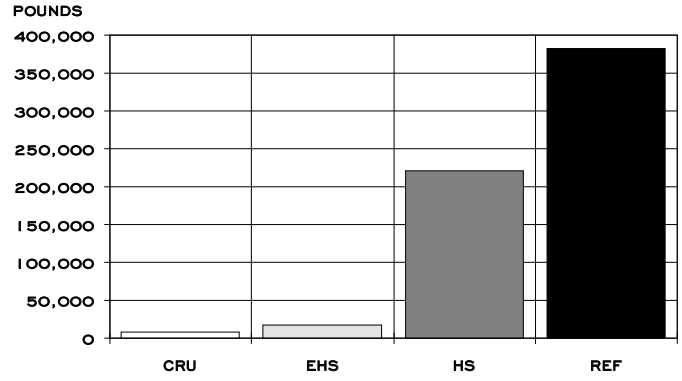
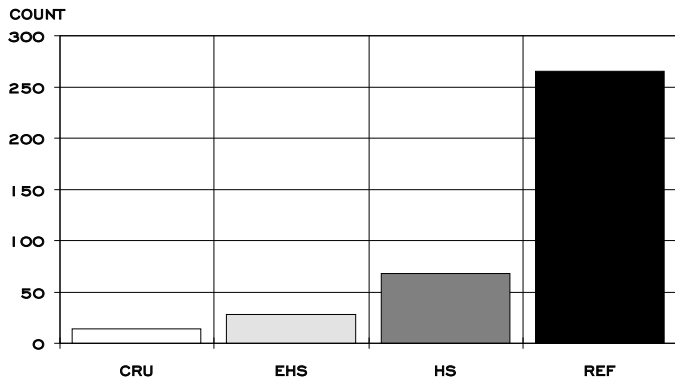


I. STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF RELEASES BY PRODUCT

PRODUCT	STATEWIDE	
	COUNT	TOTAL LBS
CRU	14	7,797
EHS	28	17,863
HS	68	221,027
REF	265	383,088
TOTAL	375	629,775





KEY TO GRAPHS	
	Crude Oil (CRU)
	Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
	Hazardous Substance (HS)
	Refined Oil (REF)

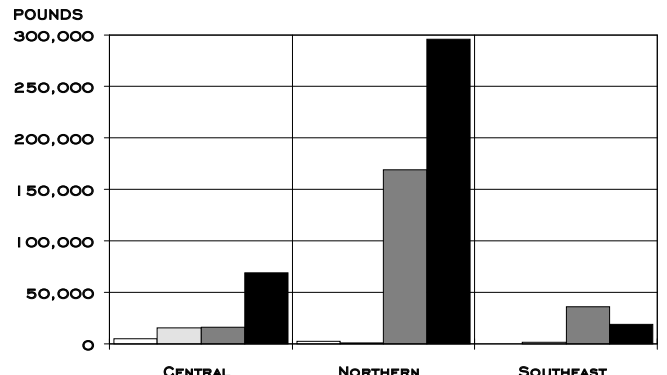
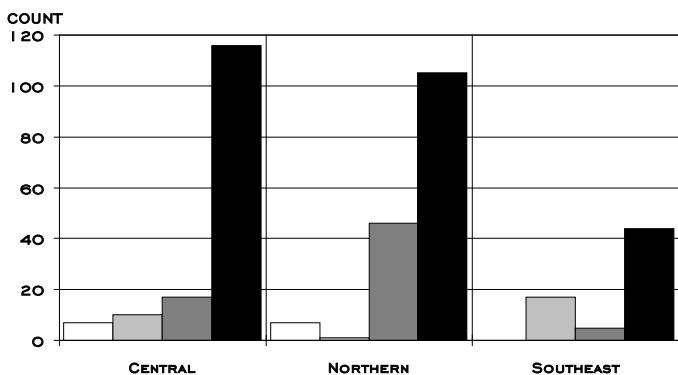
NOTE: RELEASES ARE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN GALLONS (GAL) OR POUNDS (LBS). HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO SUMMARIZE DATA IN BAR GRAPHS, RELEASES REPORTED IN GALLONS ARE CONVERTED TO POUNDS USING 8.33 POUNDS/GALLON AS A CONVERSION FACTOR. TO CONVERT POUNDS TO GALLONS, DIVIDE BY 8.33.



II. SUMMARY OF RELEASES BY AREA





PRODUCT	CENTRAL AREA		NORTHERN AREA		SOUTHEAST AREA	
	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS
CRU	7	4,915	7	2,882		
EHS	10	15,827	1	500	17	1,536
HS	17	16,445	46	168,663	5	35,919
REF	116	68,606	105	295,773	44	18,709
TOTAL	150	105,792	159	467,818	66	56,164

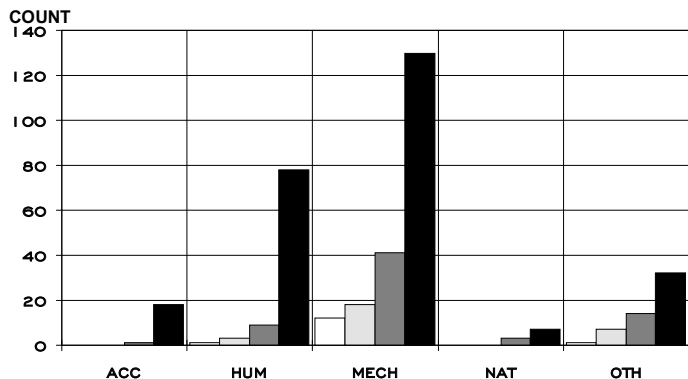
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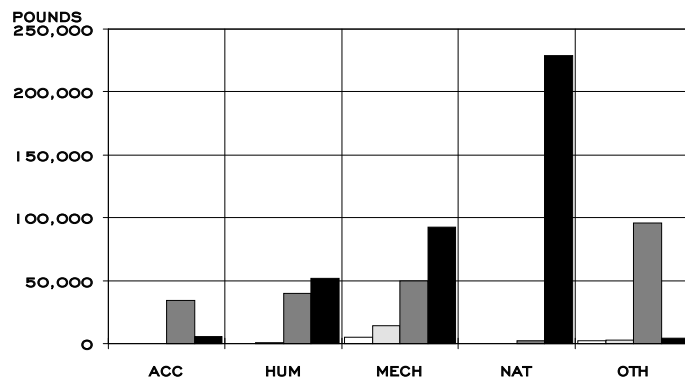
III. SUMMARY OF RELEASES BY CAUSE

PRODUCT	ACCIDENT		HUMAN FACTORS		MECHANICAL		NATURAL CAUSES		OTHER/UNKNOWN	
	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS	COUNT	TOTAL LBS
CRU			1	250	12	5,098			1	2,449
EHS			3	543	18	14,193			7	3,127
HS	1	34,000	9	39,767	41	49,652	3	1,758	14	95,850
REF	18	5,265	78	52,104	130	92,721	7	228,750	32	4,248
TOTAL	19	39,265	91	92,664	201	161,664	10	230,508	54	105,674

KEY TO GRAPHS	
	Crude Oil (CRU)
	Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
	Hazardous Substance (HS)
	Refined Oil (REF)







NUMBER OF RELEASES BY CAUSE AND PRODUCT

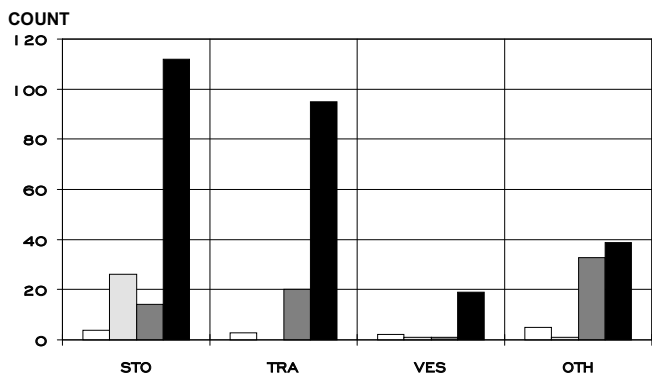


POUNDS RELEASED BY CAUSE AND PRODUCT

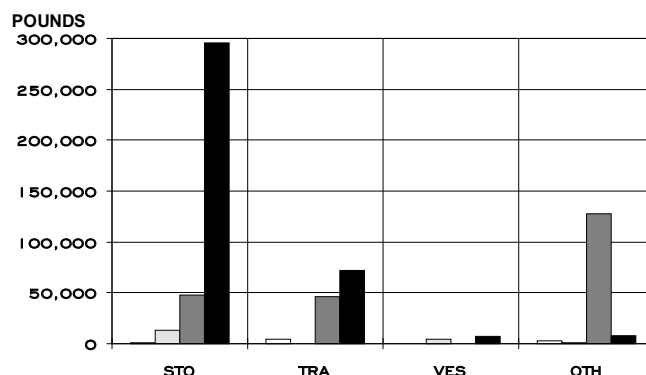
IV. SUMMARY OF RELEASES BY SOURCE

PRODUCT	STORAGE		TRANSPORTATION		VESSEL/BARGE		OTHER/UNKNOWN	
	COUNT	LBS	COUNT	LBS	COUNT	LBS	COUNT	LBS
CRU	4	725	3	4,182	2	33	5	2,857
EHS	26	13,363			1	4,000	1	500
HS	14	47,914	20	45,980	1	8	33	127,124
REF	112	295,607	95	72,246	19	7,097	39	8,138
TOTAL	156	357,609	118	122,408	23	11,139	78	138,620

KEY TO GRAPHS	
	Crude Oil (CRU)
	Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
	Hazardous Substance (HS)
	Refined Oil (REF)



NUMBER OF RELEASES BY SOURCE AND PRODUCT



POUNDS RELEASED BY SOURCE AND PRODUCT

PREVENTION NOTES....

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR TANKER TRAFFIC SAFETY IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Following completion of a Prince William Sound Risk Assessment, imminent changes to improve safety of oil tankers transiting the Sound will include stationing a high-powered tug at Hinchinbrook Entrance, along with stepped up safety measures aboard tug escorts and testing new technology that may enhance escorting through Valdez Narrows and Arm.

The risk assessment is part of a three step effort to improve tanker transport safety. The risk assessment was launched by citizens groups, industry, the Coast Guard and the state to ensure that prevention and response efforts are directed to the areas posing the highest risks. To compliment the risk assessment and get ready to implement measures to address the risks identified, Governor Tony Knowles initiated with industry and citizens groups, (1) a thorough technical assessment of the options for enhancements to the current tanker escort system and (2) the development of clear rules for using equipment that is the "Best Available Technology".

"We are very pleased that the partnership among government, industry, and citizens has been fruitful on three fronts and have now come together so that we can take some immediate steps to address the highest areas of risk," said Michele Brown, Commissioner of ADEC.

"Now that we are armed with a study showing the most significant oil shipping risks in Prince William Sound, we are ready to adopt new regulations which clarify for the industry the requirement for best available technology, and we have a proposal from the industry to improve tug presence and performance in PWS," she said.

Brown said that her agency and the Governor are looking at the details of the industry's plan. "We look forward to the test results of a new class of tugs, and we will announce the specifics of the final plan in January."

Governor Knowles said in last year's State-of-the-State address that any shortfalls in the technology used to transport oil in Prince William Sound will be remedied so that Alaska has the safest possible oil transportation system. Governor Knowles said that, "Ensuring safe transport of oil in Prince William Sound is part of our policy of doing it right from wellhead to tanker. I commend the members of the partnership for their showing of responsibility and commitment."



DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Crude Oil (CRU): unrefined petroleum products.

Refined Oil (REF): refined petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel, petroleum-based lubricants, oily waste, kerosene, and aviation fuel.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS): acutely toxic substances as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The list of EHSs is established by federal regulation (40 CFR Part 355) and includes approximately 360 substances. Chlorine and ammonia are the most common EHSs used in Alaska.

Hazardous Substance (HS): any substance not included in the above definitions that is potentially harmful to humans or the environment when it is released to land, air, or water.

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TO SUBSCRIBE...to the "Quarterly Summary of Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases," send your name and address to: Camille Stephens, 410 Willoughby Ave., Juneau, AK 99801, or email:

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