

IAP Cover Sheet

Incident Name:

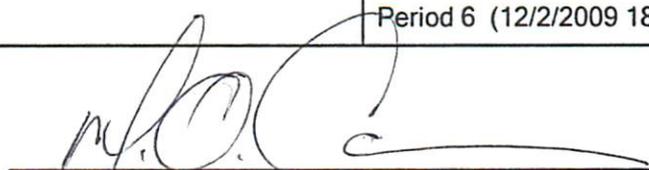
LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak

Operational Period to be covered by IAP:

Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)

Approved by:

Matt Carr FOSC :



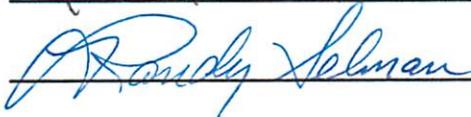
Tom DeRuyter SOSC :



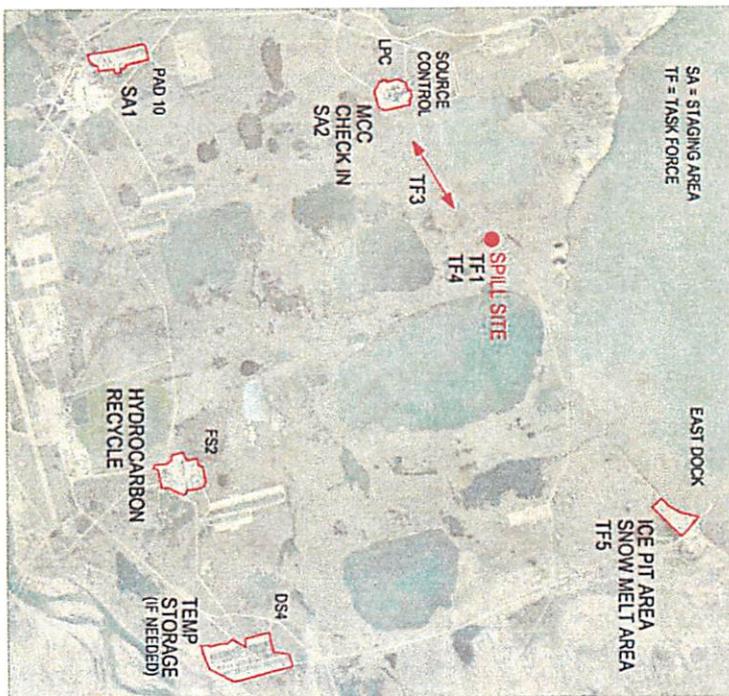
Gordon Matumeak LOSC :

~~Handwritten signature~~ For: Gordon Matumeak

Randy Selman RPIC :



Incident Action Plan



ORIGINAL

Prepared By: Planning

Prepared Date/Time: 12/2/2009 17:23

IAP Cover Sheet

Printed: 12/2/2009 17:25

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ICS 202 - General Response Objectives

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak Prepared By: Reider, Megan at 12/2/2009 10:44

Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00) Version Name: Period 6 FINAL - As of 12/2/09 10:30

Overall and Strategic Objectives

Assigned To

Status

Site Safety

Execute Phase 2 Clean Up Plan

Continue execution of recovered spill materials per plan

Finalize spill volume (ROM) estimate.

Continue working long term repair plan (Coordinate with Anchorage Eng.)

Keep the Public and Media Informed of Reponse Activities

Operational Period Command Emphasis (Safety Message, Priorities, Key Decisions/Directions)

Approved By

Randy Helmer

Weather Report

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Planning at 12/2/2009 16:31
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: 12/02/2009 0600 - 1800

Present Conditions

Wind Speed:	16 mph	Wave Height:	
Wind Direction From The:	North	Wave Direction:	
Air Temperature:	+11 Fahrenheit	Swell Height:	
Barometric Pressure:	29.30 FALLING	Swell Interval:	
Humidity:	90.7%	Current Speed:	
Visibility:	10 miles	Current Direction Toward:	
Ceiling:	800 feet	Water Temperature:	
Next High Tide (Time):		Next Low Tide (Time):	
Next High Tide (Height):		Next Low Tide (Height):	
Sunrise:	06:00	Sunset:	19:00

Notes: Forecast Today: Cloudy. A chance of snow in the morning...then snow likely after noon. Areas of fog. Snow accumulation of up to 2 inches. Highs 10 to 15. Light winds becoming west 5 to 15 mph after noon.
 Forecast Tonight: Snow likely. Areas of fog. Snow accumulation of 1 to 3 inches. Total snow accumulation 3 to 5 inches. Lows zero to 5 above. West winds 15 to 25 mph with blowing snow

24 Hour Forecast

Sunrise:	10:00	Sunset:	15:15
High Tide (Time):		High Tide (Time):	
High Tide (Height):		High Tide (Height):	
Low Tide (Time):		Low Tide (Time):	
Low Tide (Height):		Low Tide (Height):	

Forecast: Forecast Thursday: Cloudy. A chance of snow. Highs around 10 above. West winds 10 to 25 mph.
 Forecast Thursday Night: Mostly cloudy. Scattered flurries. Patchy fog. Lows 5 below to 10 below. West winds 5 to 15 mph.

48 Hour Forecast

Sunrise:	10:00	Sunset:	15:15
High Tide (Time):		High Tide (Time):	
High Tide (Height):		High Tide (Height):	
Low Tide (Time):		Low Tide (Time):	
Low Tide (Height):		Low Tide (Height):	

Forecast: Forecast Friday: Mostly cloudy. Highs 5 below to zero. Southwest winds 5 to 15 mph.

ICS 206 - Medical Plan

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Wieliczkiewicz, Ed at 12/2/2009 16:13
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: 12/2/09

Medical Aid Stations

Name	Location	Paramedics (On-Site)	Phone	Radio
EOA/MCC Clinic	Prudhoe Bay, AK	Yes	(907) 659-5239	
WOA/BOC Clinic	Prudhoe Bay, AK	Yes	(907) 659-4315	
Endicott Clinic	Endicott Island, AK	Yes	659-6806	
Milne Point Clinic	Milne Point, AK	Yes	907-670-3324	
Northstar Clinic	North Star, AK	Yes	907-670-3680	

Transportation (Ground and/or Air Ambulances Services)

Name	Location	Paramedics	Phone	Radio
GPB - WOA (2 Ambulances)	BP - GPB (WOA)	Yes	907-659-4315	
GPB - EOA (2 Ambulances)	BP - GPB (EOA)	Yes	907-659-5239	
Endicott (1 Ambulance)	BP - Endicott	Yes	907-659-6806	
Milne Point (1 Ambulance)	BP - Milne Pt.	Yes	907-670-3324	
Kuparuk (1 Ambulance)	ConocoPhillips - Kuparuk	Yes	907-659-7230	
Alpine (1 Ambulance)	Conoco Phillips - Alpine	Yes	907-670-4100	
Alaska Regional Life Flight	Anchorage, AK	Yes	(800) 478-9111	Y
Providence Lifeguard Air Ambulance	Anchorage, AK	Yes	(800) 478-5433/907	
Shared Services Medi-Evac Line	Anchorage, AK	Yes	907-263-3563/907-6	Frontier 9
Guardian Flight		No		

Hospitals

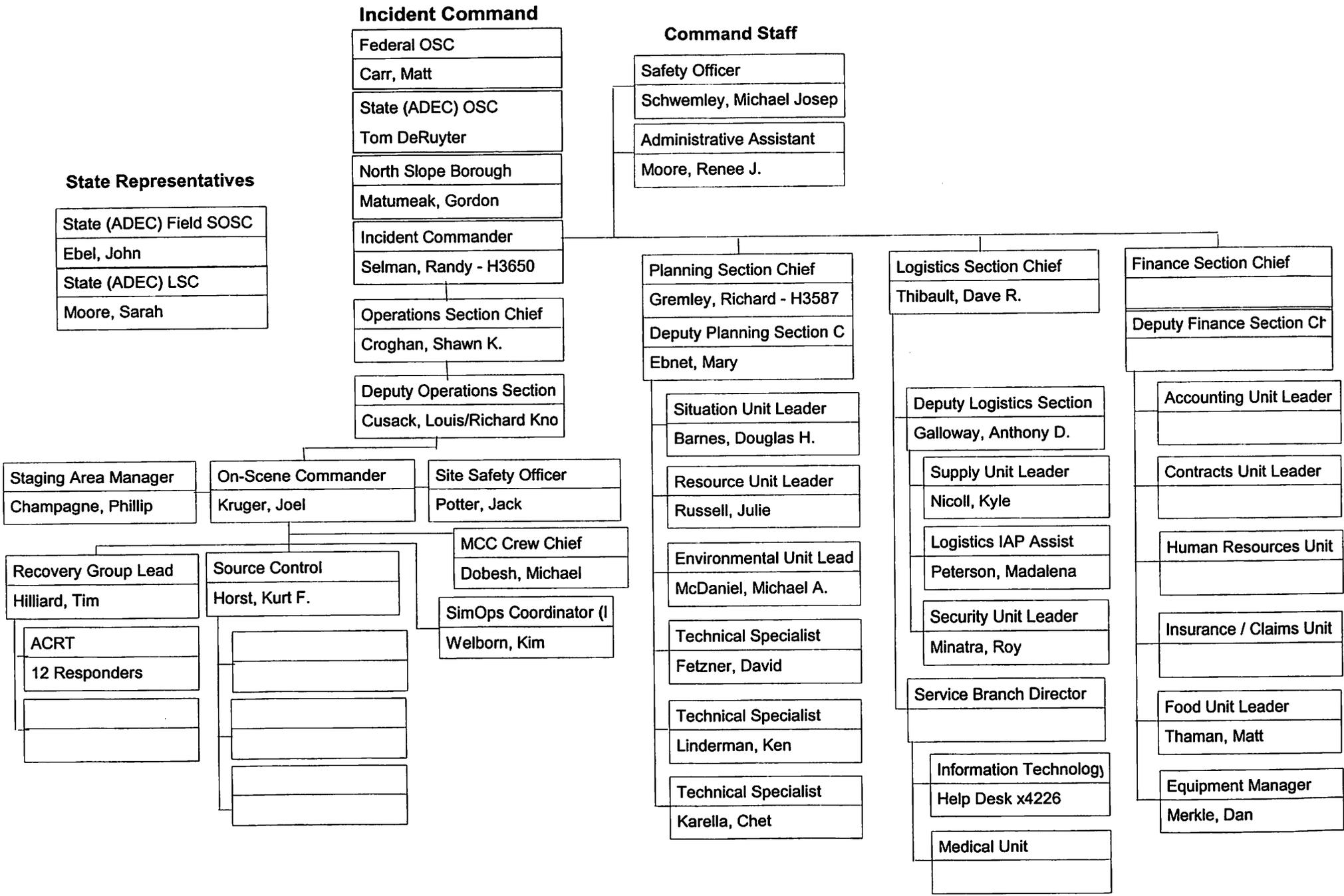
Name	Location	Helipad	Burn Center	Phone	Radio
Providence Alaska Medical Center	Anchorage, AK	Yes	Yes	(907) 261-3111	
Alaska Regional Hospital	Anchorage, AK	Yes	No	(907) 276-1222	
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	Fairbanks, AK			(907) 452-8181	
Elmendorf AFB Hospital	Elmendorf AFB	Yes	No	(907) 552-5556	

Special Medical Emergency Procedures

First Aid Kits and fire extinguishers are located in each truck.

ICS 207 - Organization Chart

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: planning at 12/2/2009 18:57
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: Period 6b Day Shift



ICS 207 - Organization Chart

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Planning	at 12/2/2009 18:41
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: Period 6a Night Shift	

Incident Command

Federal OSC
Carr, Matt
State (ADEC) OSC
Engles, John
North Slope Borough
Incident Commander
Leach, Brett W.
Operations Section Chief
Robinson, Bruce
Deputy Operations Section
Grothe, Lenhart A.

Command Staff

Safety Officer
Shipman, Jim
Administrative Assistant

State Representatives

State (ADEC) Field SOSC
Fultz, Bob
State (ADEC) LSC
Moore, Sarah

Staging Area Manager Sholtz, Dana	On-Scene Commander Lewis, Randall	Site Safety Officer Malea, Steve
Recovery Group Lead Hyatt, Lewis	Source Control Hauger, Wayne A.	MCC Crew Chief Dobesh, Michael
ACRT 12 Responders		SimOps Coordinator (I) Ogle, Aaron

Planning Section Chief
Boitz, Gregg L.
Deputy Planning Section C
Baker, Samuel R. "Sam"
Situation Unit Leader
MacDonald, Jon B.
Resource Unit Leader
Lagomarsino, James R.
Environmental Unit Lead
Collver, Bryan
Technical Specialist
Fetzner, David
Documentation Specialis
Savina, Jacqueline
Documentation Specialis
Ramsdeill, Kevin

Logistics Section Chief
Deputy Logistics Section
Boe, L. Chuck
Supply Unit Leader
Lee, Don
Logistics IAP Assist
Security Unit Leader
Ramoth, Gary D.
Service Branch Director
Information Technology
Help Desk x4226
Medical Unit
Byford, Kyndra

Finance Section Chief
Deputy Finance Section Ct
Accounting Unit Leader
Contracts Unit Leader
Human Resources Unit
Insurance / Claims Unit
Food Unit Leader
Ohnemus, Doyle
Facilities / Equipment U
Merkle, Dan

ICS 208 - Site Safety Plan

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Schwemley, Mike at 12/2/2009 15:15
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: 12/02/2009 1440

Applies To Site: Spill site

Products: Crude oil (Attach MSDS)

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

Water:

Wave Height:

Current Speed:

Land: Tundra

Weather: Partly Cloudy

Wind Speed: 18 - 25 mph

Wave Direction:

Current Direction:

Use:

Temp: 12 Fahrenheit

Wind Direction: North

Pathways for Dispersion: Land

Site Hazards

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boat safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire, explosion, in-situ burning | <input type="checkbox"/> Pump hose |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chemical hazards | <input type="checkbox"/> Heat stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slips, trips, and falls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Stress | <input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter operations | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam and hot water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confined Spaces | <input type="checkbox"/> Lifting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trenching/Excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drum handling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicles | <input type="checkbox"/> UV Radiation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Visibility |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overhead/buried utilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weather |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fatigue | <input type="checkbox"/> Plants/wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> Work near water |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |
- Asbestos-Pipe insulation and pipe Anchor locations
- Wildlife / Bear Watch

Air Monitoring

%O2: 0

%LEL: 0

ppm Benzene: 0

ppm H2S: 0

Other (Specify):

CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Source of release secured | <input type="checkbox"/> Valve(s) closed | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy sources locked/tagged out |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site secured | <input type="checkbox"/> Facility shut down | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Personal Protective Equipment

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impervious suit | Chem Resistant for Clean-up | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respirators | For Clean-up, TBD by IH |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inner gloves | Cold Weather | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eye protection | FF Resp or Chem Goggles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outer gloves | Nitrile for Clean-up | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal floatation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flame resistance clothing | Outer Layer FR | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Boots | Neoprene for Clean-up |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard hats | MSA or Petzel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | Cold Wx gear. Traffic vests. Snowmobile Helmets. |

Additional Control Measures

- Decontamination stations established
- Sanitation facilities provided
- Illumination provided
- Medical surveillance provided

ICS 208 - Site Safety Plan

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Schwemley, Mike at 12/2/2009 15:15
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: 12/02/2009 1440

WORK PLAN

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booming | <input type="checkbox"/> Skimming | <input type="checkbox"/> Vac trucks | <input type="checkbox"/> Pumping | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Sorbent pads | <input type="checkbox"/> Patching | <input type="checkbox"/> Hot work | <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate permits used |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Remove oil mist spill site north and south. | | | | |

TRAINING

- Verified site workers trained per regulations

ORGANIZATION

<u>Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone/Radio</u>
Incident Commander:	Selman, Randy	(907) 659-8682
Deputy Incident Commander:	Leach, Brett	
Safety Officer:	Schwemley, Mike	(907) 659-8238
Public Affairs Officer:		
Other:		

EMERGENCY PLAN

- | | |
|--|------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alarm system | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evacuation plan | On site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First aid location | MCC Clinic |

Notified

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | Phone: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance | Phone: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air ambulance | Phone: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire | Phone: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement | Phone: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency response/rescue | Phone: 911 or 5300 |

PRE-ENTRY BRIEFING

- Initial briefing prepared for each site

Attachments / Appendices

Decontamination

Alaska North Slope (ANS) Crude MSDS

Site Safety & Health Plan, Rev 4

Daily HSE Briefing 12-01-09/0600

Daily HSE Briefing 12-02-09/0006

Cold Stress and Hypothermia Consideration

Spill Site Pre-Entry Briefing

Daily HSE Briefing 12-02-09/0600

Exposure Monitoring Data

Leak Monitoring Gas Sampling Record

Monitoring Program

Site Name: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak

Date/Time: December 1, 2009

1. DECONTAMINATION (DECON) ZONES:

The work areas at the spill cleanup site will be divided into three zones:

1. Clean Zone (Cold Zone)
2. Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone)
3. Contaminated Zone (Hot Zone)

These zones are to be demarcated at each work area by signs and/or barrier tape or other means. Decon is an important part of the spill cleanup program. This is carried out in the Contamination Reduction Zone. Each time cleanup workers exit the Contaminated Zone they must go through the decontamination procedure.

Decon crews are available to assist in the procedure as needed. The crews must wear appropriate protective clothing. The decon crews are responsible for packaging and labeling of contaminated work clothing and other personal protective equipment (PPE) if not to be reused.

2. DECON STATIONS:

Decon is carried out via a simple method of a dry decon.

These stations and the procedures at each are:

as follows:

STATION 1 - Deposit contaminated equipment (tools, containers, ect.). Use this station for cool down if needed.

STATION 2 - Remove boots and outer gloves. Deposit in designated containers.

STATION 3 - Remove protective clothing and deposit in designated containers. Remove inner gloves and deposit in designated containers.

STATION 4 - Wash hands and face with mild soap.

3. EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR DECON:

- Mild detergent
- Benches or stools
- Towels
- Tables
- Plastic drop cloths
- Various size containers
- Tool/equipment drop containers, trash cans, trash bags

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

Section 01 MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL
Catalog 10: Part Number:
Chern Family: LUBRICANTS
Syn/Keyword: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL
PRODUCT PURCHASED AFTER 11/2003 USE REV 003

Manufacturer: ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE
Mfr Address :1835 SOUTH BRAGAW STREET

Telephone No: ANCHORAGE EMERGENCY (907) 261-3193
Mfr Contacts: TRANSPORTATION EME
AK 99512 us
ALT PHONE
835-2261

Section 02 COMPOSITION & INGREDIENTS INFO

COMPONENT	METHANE, SEE NOTES FOR ETHANE	CAS No.:		Pct.:	.01
COMPONENT	PROPANE	CAS No.:		Pct.:	.17
COMPONENT	I-BUTANE	CAS No.:		Pct.:	.25
COMPONENT	I-PENTANE	CAS No.:		Pct.:	.65
COMPONENT	C6'S	CAS No.:		Pct.:	1.85
COMPONENT	C7'S	CAS No.:		Pct.:	2.50
COMPONENT	C8'S	CAS No.:		Pct.:	3.40
COMPONENT	C9+'S	CAS No.:		Pct.:	90.00
COMPONENT	N-BUTANE	CAS No.:	106-97-8	Pct.:	1.00
	<i>Exposure Thresholds</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>UOM</i>	
	PEL	800.0000		PPM	
	TLV	800.0000		PPM	
COMPONENT	N-PENTANE	CAS No.:	109-66-0	Pct.:	.95
	<i>Exposure Thresholds</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>UOM</i>	
	PEL	600.0000		PPM	
	TLV	600.0000		PPM	

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

COMPONENT	BENZENE	CAS No.:	71-34-2	Pct.:	.30
	<i>Exposure Thresholds</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>UOM</i>	
	ACGIH TLV-STEL		2.5000		PPM
	OSHA PEL-STEL		5.0000		PPM
	PEL		1.0000		PPM
	TLV		.5000		PPM
COMPONENT	N-HEXANE	CAS No.:	110-54-3	Pct.:	
	<i>Exposure Thresholds</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>UOM</i>	
	PEL		50.0000		PPM
	TLV		50.0000		PPM
COMPONENT	TOLUENE	CAS No.:	108-88-3	Pct.:	
COMPONENT	XYLENES	CAS No.:		Pct.:	
COMPONENT	ETHYL BENZENE	CAS No.:	100-41-4	Pct.:	
COMPONENT	HYDROGEN SULFIDE	CAS No.:	7783-06-4	Pct.:	
COMPONENT	PAH (POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS)	CAS No.:		Pct.:	
OTHER TEXT	SEE BELOW	CAS No.:		Pct.:	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS (E.G. EXPOSURE THRESHOLDS)

OTHER TEXT	METHANE, SEE NOTES FOR ETHANE				
	EQUAL TO 0.01 PCT				
COMPONENT	ETHANE	CAS		AMOUNT	
	PEL	---		0.02	
	TLV	---			
	---	---			
OTHER TEXT	PROPANE				
	EQUAL TO 0.17 PCT				
OTHER TEXT	I-BUTANE				
	EQUAL TO 0.25 PCT				
OTHER TEXT	I-PENTANE				
	EQUAL TO 0.65 PCT				
OTHER TEXT	C6'S				
	EQUAL TO 1.85 PCT				

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS (E.G. EXPOSURE THRESHOLDS)

OTHER TEXT	C7'S EQUAL TO 2.5 PCT
OTHER TEXT	C8'S EQUAL TO 3.4 PCT
OTHER TEXT	C9+'S LESS THAN 90 PCT AMOUNT: BAL.
OTHER TEXT	N-BUTANE EQUAL TO 1 PCT
OTHER TEXT	N-PENTANE EQUAL TO 0.95 PCT
OTHER TEXT	BENZENE EQUAL TO 0.3 PCT
OTHER TEXT	XYLENES PEL 100 PPM TLV 100 PPM
OTHER TEXT	ETHYL BENZENE PEL 100 PPM TLV 100 PPM
OTHER TEXT	HYDROGEN SULFIDE PEL 10(15 STEL) TLV 10(15 STEL)
OTHER TEXT	PAH (POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS) PEL VARIES TLV VARIES

DESCRIPTION: THIS PRODUCT IS A BLEND OF AT LEAST FIVE
CRUDE STREAMS AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGLS). THE
NGLS ARE DERIVED FROM THE CRUDE DURING PROCESSING BY

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS (E.G. EXPOSURE THRESHOLDS)

THE PRODUCERS. A TYPICAL COMPOSITION OF ANS CRUDE IS >90% ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS AND <10% AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS. THE LIST BELOW IS A TYPICAL COMPOSITION THROUGH CB.

UNDER NORMAL USE CONDITIONS THE AMOUNT OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PRESENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE EXPOSURES TO EXCEED THE PEL WITHOUT SEVERE OVER EXPOSURES TO THE OTHER COMPONENTS OCCURRING FIRST. THE H2S CONCENTRATIONS CAN INCREASE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS LIKE IN DEAD LEGS, TANKS, ETC., WHERE OXYGEN IS NOT PRESENT AND ENOUGH WATER IS PRESENT TO ALLOW BACTERIA TO PRODUCE H2S

Section 03 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	Procedure
ACUTE EYE CONTACT:	See Below	
ACUTE INGESTION:	See Below	
ACUTE INHALATION:	See Below	
ACUTE SKIN CONTACT:	See Below	
CARCINOGENS:	See Below	
CHRONIC:	See Below	

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

ACUTE INHALATION

MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. INITIALLY, HIGH CONCENTRATIONS WILL CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION AND SYMPTOMS SUCH AS HEADACHE, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, LACK OF COORDINATION IF EXPOSURE CONTINUES, CONVULSIONS, COMA AND DEATH MAY RESULT. INHALATION OF HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF A MIST MAY LEAD TO A PNEUMONIA.

ACUTE SKIN CONTACT

MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT MAY RESULT IN DEFATTING OF THE SKIN, OIL ACNE, REDNESS, ITCHING INFLAMMATION, CRACKING AND POSSIBLE SECONDARY INFECTION. ABSORPTION THROUGH THE SKIN IS POSSIBLE FROM PROLONGED OR MASSIVE CONTACT WHICH MAY CAUSE SYMPTOMS OF INHALATION AND EXPOSURE TO BENZENE.

ACUTE EYE CONTACT

DIRECT CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. EXPOSURES TO VAPORS, GASSES OR MIST MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.

ACUTE INGESTION

INGESTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES MAY IRRITATE THE MOUTH, THROAT, AND GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND CAUSE SYSTEMIC

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
EFFECTS. ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNG MAY PRODUCE
CHEMICAL PNEUMONIA.
CHRONIC

SUMMARY OF CHRONIC HAZARDS: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS BENZENE, WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS BLOOD DISORDERS, ANEMIA, AND LEUKEMIA IN HUMANS, AND PARS, WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO PRODUCE SKIN TUMORS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS AFTER PROLONGED AND REPEATED SKIN CONTACT. THE EXACT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE RESULTS AND POSSIBLE HUMAN EFFECTS IS NOT KNOWN. PERSONNEL WITH PRE-EXISTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASE, SKIN DISORDER, CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE, OR IMPAIRED LIVER OR KIDNEY FUNCTION SHOULD AVOID EXPOSURES TO THIS PRODUCT. FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS CAN BE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING MSDSS.

- BENZENE 3458,3159
- N-HEXANE 1982,2126,1360
- TOLUENE 2538,1545,1361
- XYLENE 736,473

CARCINOGENS

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT LISTED AS A CARCINOGEN. HOWEVER, BENZENE AND SOME PARS ARE LISTED BY THE IARC, OSHA AND NTP AS CARCINOGENS. UNDER NORMAL USE CONDITIONS THE AMOUNT OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PRESENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE EXPOSURES TO EXCEED THE PEL WITHOUT SEVERE OVER EXPOSURES TO THE OTHER COMPONENTS OCCURRING FIRST. THE H2S CONCENTRATIONS CAN INCREASE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS LIKE IN DEAD LEGS, TANKS, ETC., WHERE OXYGEN IS NOT PRESENT AND ENOUGH WATER IS PRESENT TO ALLOW BACTERIA TO PRODUCE H2S.

Section 04 FIRST AID MEASURES

	FIRST AID MEASURES AND INSTRUCTIONS	Procedure
EYE CONTACT:	See Below	
INGESTION:	See Below	
INHALATION:	See Below	
SKIN CONTACT:	See Below	

ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECT OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLS/RELEASES
INHALATION

IMMEDIATELY REMOVE FROM THE CONTAMINATED AREA TO FRESH AIR. IF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IS PRESENT, GIVE AIR, OXYGEN OR ADMINISTER CPR. PATIENTS SHOULD BE KEPT QUIET AND WARM UNTIL MEDICAL "AID IS AVAILABLE.

SKIN CONTACT

WASH CONTAMINATED AREA THOROUGHLY WITH WARM WATER AND

MSDS Section(s)
01 to 18

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS Number: 00001392 Rev: 002 MSDS Status: APPROVED
Mfr MSDS No: 4686 Mfr Date: 12/19/01
Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

OTHER PRACTICES OR EQUIPMENT USEFUL IN MINIMIZING WORKER EXPOSURE

SOAP. IF IRRITATION PERSISTS, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.
WASH SOILED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE.

EYE CONTACT

FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. IF IRRITATION
PERSISTS, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE ENTRY INTO
THE LUNGS OF SOME OF THE PRODUCT. SEEK MEDICAL
ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Section 05 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA		Value	UOM	Procedure
AUTO IGNITE TEMP:	See Below			
EXPLOSION HAZARD:	Not Determined			
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	See Below			
FIRE FIGHTING PROC:	See Below			
FLAMM CLASSIFICATION	See Below			
FLASH POINT F	< (EST.)	10.0000-	DEGF	
NFPA FLAMMABILITY	3			
NFPA HEALTH	1			
NFPA REACTIVITY	0			
OTHER TEXT	See Below			

PROCEDURES AND GUIDANCE IN AVOIDING AND FIGHTING FIRES

AUTO IGNITE TEMP

APPROX. 526-554 DEGF

FLAMM CLASSIFICATION

OSHA/NFPA CLASSIFICATION: IB FLAMMABLE LIQUID

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

DRY CHEMICAL, CO2, FOAM, HALON

FIRE FIGHTING PROC

DO NOT ENTER ANY ENCLOSED OR CONFINED FIRE SPACE
WITHOUT PROPER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION SUCH AS SELF
CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. WATER SPRAY OR FOG ARE
OF VALUE IN COOLING TANKS OR CONTAINERS BUT MAY NOT
EXTINGUISH THE FIRE.

OTHER TEXT

NFPA 704 RATING:

OTHER

0

0 = INSIGNIFICANT 1 = SLIGHT 2 = MODERATE 3 = HIGH

4 = EXTREME

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Product: ALASKA NORTH SLOPE CRUDE OIL

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

KEEP THE AIR CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE PEL FOR BENZENE (1 PPM).

RESPIRATOR

WHEN VENTILATION AND OTHER ENGINEERING CONTROLS CAN NOT KEEP THE AIR CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE PELS, USE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATORS AS FOLLOWS:
1 TO 10 PPM BENZENE 1/2 MASK WITH ORGANIC VAPOR OR ORGANIC VAPOR/ACID GAS CARTRIDGES
10 TO 50 PPM BENZENE FULL-FACE WITH ORGANIC VAPOR OR ORGANIC VAPOR/ACID GAS CARTRIDGES
50 TO 1000 PPM BENZENE SUPPLIED AIR FULL-FACE IN POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE
>1000, UNKNOWN OR FIRE FIGHTING SCBA - POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

IMPERVIOUS RUBBER GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE SKIN CONTACT. USE GLOVES MADE OF PVC NITRILE, VITON, NEOPRENE, OR PVA. AVOID NATURAL RUBBER.

EYE PROTECTION

WHERE SPLASHING INTO EYES IS A RISK, WEAR GOGGLES AND FACE SHIELD.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WHERE CONTACT IS POSSIBLE USE RUBBER BOOTS, POLYETHYLENE COATED DISPOSABLE COVERALLS OR RAIN GEAR.

OTHER PRACTICES

MINIMIZE SKIN AND EYE CONTACT BY THE USE OF GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE. LAUNDER CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS OR OPEN FLAMES. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED, PLAINLY LABELED, AND IN WELL VENTILATED AREAS. BOND BOTH CONTAINERS WHEN TRANSFERRING TO ANOTHER CONTAINER. DO NOT REUSE CONTAINERS. VAPORS ARE INVISIBLE, HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL SOME DISTANCE TO AN IGNITION SOURCE. NEVER SIPHON BY MOUTH.

OTHER PROTECTION

UNDER NORMAL USE CONDITIONS THE AMOUNT OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE PRESENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE EXPOSURES TO EXCEED THE PEL WITHOUT SEVERE OVER EXPOSURES TO THE OTHER COMPONENTS OCCURRING FIRST. THE H₂S CONCENTRATIONS CAN INCREASE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS LIKE IN DEAD LEGS, TANKS, ETC., WHERE OXYGEN IS NOT PRESENT AND ENOUGH WATER IS PRESENT TO ALLOW BACTERIA TO PRODUCE H₂S.

Section 09 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	VALUE	UOH
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Section 09 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

	PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	VALUE UOM
EVAPORATION RATE	:GREATER THAN WATER	
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	:NOT DETERMINED	
ODOR	:HYDROCARBON ODOR	
PERCENT VOLATILE	:APPROXIMATELY	10.0000 PCT
PH VALUE	:NA	
PHYSICAL STATE/FORM	:LIQUID	
SOLUBILITY	:NEGLIGIBLE	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	:27 TO 30 API 60 DEG. F	
VAPOR DENSITY	:GREATER THAN (AIR)	1.0000
VAPOR PRESSURE	:12 TO 15 PSI AT 100 DEG. F (REID)	
	6 9 RWP 169524 AUG 4, 2004	

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS (E.G. APPEARANCE AND ODOR)

Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA
DECOMPOSITION	:SEE BELOW
INCOMPATIBILITY	:SEE BELOW
POLYMERIZATION	:WILL NOT OCCUR
STABILITY	:PRODUCT IS STABLE.

CONDITIONS TO BE AVOIDED MATERIALS CHANGING INTRINSIC STABILITY

DECOMPOSITION
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS UNDER FIRE CONDITIONS: CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE, SOOT AND OTHER PARTIALLY OXIDIZED PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION. MINOR AMOUNTS OF SOX AND NOX MAY BE PRODUCED.

INCOMPATIBILITY
STRONG MINERAL ACIDS, OXIDIZERS SUCH AS PEROXIDES, CHLORINE, CHLORATES.

Section 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

	DISPOSAL INFORMATION AND DATA	Procedure
WASTE DISPOSAL	:SEE BELOW	

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WASTE DISPOSAL
MAXIMIZE PRODUCT RECOVERY FOR REUSE AND RECYCLING. DISPOSAL BY ALYESKA PERSONNEL IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED IN THE ALYESKA CONTINGENCY PLAN, COVERED UNDER CP-35-1, CP-35-2 AND

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ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECT OF ACCIDENTAL SPILLS/RELEASES

CP-35-3. LIQUID WASTES NOT ABLE TO BE RECOVERED MAY BE EPA "IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE" (D001) AND/OR MAY EXCEED THE BENZENE LIMIT FOR THE TOXIC CHARACTERISTIC (D018). SOLID WASTES (SOILS) REQUIRE ASSESSMENT OR TESTING FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE CHARACTERISTICS PRIOR TO DISPOSAL.

Section 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION Procedure
DOMESTIC (DOT) : SEE BELOW

OTHER PRACTICES OR EQUIPMENT USEFUL IN MINIMIZING WORKER EXPOSURE

DOMESTIC (DOT)
D.O.T. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PROPER SHIPPING NAME:
PETROLEUM CRUDE D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS: FLAMMABLE
LIQUID

Section 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<i>NFPA Ratings</i>	<i>NPCA-HM/S Ratings</i>	<i>Tier II</i>	<i>Tier II Composition</i>
Health Hazard : 1	Heath : :	Fire : :	Pure : :
Fire Hazard : 3	Flammability : :	Reactivity : :	Mix : Y
Reactivity : 0	Reactivity : :	Pressure : :	Solid : :
Special Hazard : :		Acute : :	Liquid : Y
		Chronic : :	Gas : :
			Trade Secret : :

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VENDOR CONTROL NUMBER = 4686

ISSUE DATE

DECEMBER 19, 2001

DISCLAIMER

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE, TO THE BEST KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE AS OF THE DATE ISSUED. THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED ARE FOR THE USER'S CONSIDERATION AND EXAMINATION, AND IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SATISFY ITSELF THAT THEY ARE SUITABLE AND COMPLETE FOR THE PARTICULAR USE SITUATION. ALYESKA DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OR RELIABILITY, AND ALYESKA SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF RELIANCE

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ON, OR THE USE THEREOF.

PREPARED BY

RUSSELL PALMER

OTHER TEXT

COMMON NAMES: CRUDE OIL, ANS CRUDE
SECONDARY CONTAINER LABEL (FORM 3634) INFORMATION
SHOULD INCLUDE:

CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME: ANS CRUDE OIL

MANUFACTURER: ALYESKA PIPELINE

ALYESKA MSDS #: 4686

CHECK THE BOXES FOR: DANGER

FLAMMABLE
INHALATION IRRITANT
EYE IRRITANT

TARGET ORGANS: SKIN, RESPIRATORY, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM, EYES, BLOOD

PRECAUTIONS:

ABSORPTION OF BENZENE THROUGH SKIN POSSIBLE.

ABBREVIATIONS

NA NOT APPLICABLE

NO NOT DETERMINED

PEL PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT

TLV THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

C CEILING VALUE

EST ESTIMATED

— NO CAS, PEL OR TLV COULD BE FOUND.

Section 17 LABEL INFORMATION

LABEL INFORMATION

LABEL WARNING TEXT

DANGER: Flammable, Contains benzene, Cancer Hazard. Avoid contact
with eyes, skin,
and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Target organs: skin, eNS.
Use with adequate ventilation. Use impervious gloves when handling.

Section 18 ALYESKA PROCEDURES

ALYESKA PROCEDURES & INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER :ALYESKA NOTE TO FOLLOW

Notes

*

This section is provided solely by Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. and is not

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Notes

a part of the MSDS provided for this product; nor has it been reviewed or endorsed by the product manufacturer.

*

DOT :PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL, 3, UN1267, II

HEALTH & SAFETY :ALYESKA NOTE TO FOLLOW

Notes

1. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.
2. HAND WASHING FACILITIES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.
3. SAFETY GLASSES WITH SIDE SHIELDS OR SPLASH-PROOF CHEMICAL GOGGLES SHOULD BE WORN.
4. PROTECTIVE GLOVES MADE OF NITRILE, NEOPRENE, OR IMPERVIOUS BUTYL RUBBER SHOULD BE USED IF CONTACT WITH HANDS IS LIKELY.
5. USE MECHANICAL DILUTION OR LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION.
6. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IS NOT REQUIRED WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. USE RESPIRATOR IF VAPOR CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS TLV.

FOLLOW ALSO ANY PROTECTIVE MEASURES SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THIS MSDS.

RCRA :ALYESKA NOTE TO FOLLOW

Notes

*

IF OIL CONTAINS OR COMES IN CONTACT WITH HALOGENS, IT CANNOT BE INJECTED INTO THE PIPELINE. SUCH OIL MUST BE DISPOSED OF THROUGH AN ALYESKA-CONTRACTED WASTE HAULER AND DISPOSAL FACILITY. USED OIL MUST BE CHECKED TO DETERMINE IF ON- OR OFF-SPECIFICATION PRIOR TO INJECTING. SEE HZ-70. COMPRESSOR OIL USED IN REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT IS HAZARDOUS WASTE UNLESS RECYCLED FOR CFCs.

*

- End of Report p

LPC L-3 Pipe Line Incident

Site Safety and Health Plan

**Emergency Response & Post-Emergency
Response Operations**

**Prepared by:
BP HSE**

**Initial Plan: November 29, 2009
Updated Plan: December 02, 2009 - 1830**

Emergency & Post-Emergency Response Operations

Response Name: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak Date: 11-29-2009 Updated: 12-01-2009

A. Site Characterization and Analysis

Initial Briefing - Map Sketch (Attachment 1). The affected area is the LPC L-3 Common line three-quarters of a mile Northeast of LPC.

Site Characterization and Analysis form (Attachment 2). Air monitoring data is included in a field form for the safety plan. Maximum readings have been 0% LEL and 0 ppm for benzene during initial readings. Recent values as the material has cooled have shown 0% LEL and 0 ppm for benzene.

B. Organizational Structure

On Scene Commander: Joel Kruger

Incident Commander: Randy Selman

Incident Deputy Commander: Brett Leach

IMT Safety Officer: Mike Schwemley / Jim Shipman

Site Safety & Health Officers: BPXA - Jack Potter – Days / Steve Milian - Nights, Randy Pittman, ACS is on days.

Industrial Hygienist: BPXA – Cle Wade

The On Scene Commander is responsible for directing all post emergency clean-up operations. The Site Safety Officer is a member of the BPXA Safety Department or Environmental Department who is responsible for developing and implementing the Site Safety & Health Plan and inspecting for compliance.

C. Workplan

ACS initial efforts include containment and free product recovery operations. A crew of approximately 26 personnel, (13 day's and 13 nights), has been mobilized for the initial efforts. Removal of lightly misted contaminated snow has commenced in the Division North Area, North of the L3 roadway using manual shoveling methods. A temporary pad will be constructed using a packed snow under base and rig mats on the tundra adjacent to the roadway at the site location to support cleanup operations. An access way under the piping rack will be constructed to allow safe access for equipment and personnel into the Division South area. Future clean-up efforts are anticipated to include a wide variety of heavy equipment including front end loaders, trackhoes, etc. Hand tools of a wide variety will also be used to clean affected tundra areas.

Site briefing will be conducted at the MCC Bus and work activities will be authorized via BPXA permits through the LPC DS Operations personnel.

G. Effectiveness of Site Safety & Health Plan:

The Site Safety Officer will conduct periodic inspections to determine the effectiveness of the Plan. Any deficiencies will be corrected by the On Scene Commander. Safety (bp) will monitor the project throughout the work shifts, to include monitoring of the atmosphere.

H. Site Control

Response zones will be set up and marked in field locations. As the information becomes available the approximate zones will be outlined in an attached site map. No one will work alone (out of sight) within the cleanup site. If necessary, a buddy system will be established. Radio contact will be via Harmony Radio Hub# 21.

Workers will be alerted to an emergency by radio communication, siren or telephone. Medical assistance will be summoned from the Medial Department if necessary. Site radios provide a field communication method for this response effort.

- I. Engineering Controls:** As possible, preference will be placed upon clean up methods such as vacuum trucks and other heavy equipment that will minimize the possibility of skin or other exposure to site cleanup personnel.

J. Work Practices:

Special Work practice instructions will be given as necessary by each site supervisor during site orientation and will be indicated below or appended to this document.

1. All activities will be done in accordance with ASH and all BPXA HSE Procedures.
2. High-Visibility Reflective vests will be worn on site.
3. Follow established Site Entry Guidelines for Crude Oil spill clean-up.
4. Benzene Standards as set in bp SOP.
5. Proper Hydration for all field personnel will be stressed at all tool box meetings.
6. Crew Rotations will follow ACGIH Recommended Cold Weather Protection Guidelines.
7. No parking or idling zone has been established in the local area (appx 50ft) of the line split area due to concerns over the potential of gas release due to a hydrate plug off gassing and releasing trapped gas. All idling vehicles and running equipment must remain outside of this area and should be upwind of the leak area as much as practicable.

K. Personal Protective Equipment:

The initial response effort involved the use of Level C protection with full face respirator with organic vapor cartridges. Current air monitoring readings have allowed a downgrade

Site Safety and Health Plan

Emergency Response & Post-Emergency Response Operations

General

The Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL) has established the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response rule to protect the safety and health of workers involved in emergency response to hazardous substance releases. It also includes requirements for worker protection during post-emergency clean-up operations, if it is necessary to remove hazardous substances and materials contaminated with them (e.g., soil contaminated with oil).

This is an emergency plan and post-emergency clean-up plan to comply with these ADOL requirements. Attached to this plan are the ERT/SRT/HAZMAT team operation procedures describing the roles, procedures, and communications of the emergency response teams. The primary focus is to ensure the safety of all BPXA, Contractor and external personnel during this response.

This document is intended for both contractors and BPXA personnel performing the post-emergency clean-up operations, or for off-site post-emergency clean-up operations (e.g., a transportation release) involving BPXA or contractor employees. The document will be made available to any contractor or subcontractor, to employees and their designated representatives, and to OSHA or other regulatory personnel with jurisdiction at the post-emergency clean-up operation.

Contractors are responsible for conducting the clean-up operation in accord with the Site Safety and Health Plan; training of their employees; informing any subcontractors of the provisions and requirements of the Site Safety and Health Plan; and for compliance with all appropriate laws and regulations. Workers are responsible for following the work practices and procedures established in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

No parking or idling zone has been established in the local area (appx 50ft) of the line split area due to concerns over the potential of gas release due to a hydrate plug off gassing and releasing trapped gas. All idling vehicles and running equipment must remain outside of this area and should be upwind of the leak area as much as practicable.

D. Safety and Health Hazards

The primary chemical hazard associated with the 18 inch LPC L-3 Oil Transit Line incident is crude oil. An MSDS for crude oil is available onsite and at the IMT. Because of the cold temperature, respiratory hazards are minimized and emphasis will be placed upon preventing skin contamination

Other potential hazards include:

1. Slips trips and falls
2. Uneven walking surfaces
3. Heavy lifting – Follow SIMS Techniques
4. Possible Snow Cave (Drifting of Snow) and oil undermining snow and permafrost.

Water/boat hazards

Heat stress/heat exhaustion

Hypothermia/Frostbite

Hazards to the eye

Fire/explosion hazards

Cuts and abrasions

Vehicular/equipment traffic

Inhalation hazards

Hydrogen Sulfide

Carbon Monoxide

Benzene

Total Hydrocarbons

Wild life / Bear Watch

Others:

E. Training Program:

Employees involved with site work will comply with appropriate levels of hazardous waste operations (HAZWOPER) training IAW 29 CFR 120 (e). If respiratory equipment is required, training will comply with 29CFR 1910.134.

F. Pre-entry Briefing:

The Site Safety Officer or the On Scene Commander will conduct pre-entry briefings before commencing work to ensure that workers are informed of the contents of the Site Safety & Health Plan. Entry to the site will take place at the top of the road near

to modified level D without the need for respirators. An emphasis has been placed upon skin and cold protection with Tyvek suits over standard Fire Retardant Clothing (FRC) as determined during risk assessments.

L. Monitoring Program:

Initial air monitoring will be conducted at the start of clean-up operations and periodically (every two hours) for: Benzene (.3 – 15 ppm), O₂ (19.5-23.5 %), H₂S (<10% ppm), CO (<25 ppm), and LEL (<10% LEL) during clean-up operations. Once initial monitoring establishes a baseline atmospheric conditions, then monitoring will be conducted twice a shift to verify that conditions have not changed. The monitoring results will be documented on Attachment Two "Field Safety Data." If levels of Benzene or other contaminants are detected, then appropriate controls and/or respiratory protection will be established and continuous monitoring conducted until an appropriate baseline is established.

Additionally, we started collecting atmospheric (LEL) samples / readings every 30 minutes from the approximate leak / split area and locations will be checked at 0 feet, 1 foot, 2 foot, 4 foot and 8 foot intervals and the results will be recorded on the LEL Leak Locations Gas Sampling Record located within the ICS 208 as an attachment.

M. Decontamination:

A spill response decontamination trailer will be stationed on site near Hot Zone on the pipeline access road for use during clean up activities as required. Decontamination work will be performed by trained personnel in accordance with CFR 1910.120. See separate DECON attachment for current requirements

N. Emergency Response

The evacuation areas for all personnel working at the staging area and throughout the spill site are: Primary: LPC Maintenance Area | Alternate: L-3 Drill Site
Hand held air horns will be used to notify personnel in the case of an emergency.

O. Plan Addenda

As conditions or work operations change this plan shall be amended with updated information. Events such as PPE changes for various operations shall be noted in addenda to this plan.

Attachment 1

Site Map



Daily HSE Briefing Sheet

12/01/09 | 0600

Weather

Temperature	Wind	Wind Direction	Wind Chill	Visibility
0 °F	9 - 11 MPH	East	-17 °F	Patchy Fog

Incidents

Event	Previous Operating Period	Incident Response Total
Injuries	0	0
Illnesses	0	0
Vehicle/Equipment Damage	0	0
Spills	0	0
Leaks	0	0

Atmospheric Monitoring

Last Reading	LEL	H ₂ S	Benzene
11-30-09 / 18:36	0	0	0

Current Operations

Location	Task	Activities/ HSE Concerns	Controls
Division North	Clean-up of misted area.	Completed	None
Division North	Starting construction of snow -rig mat pad. (AES)	1. Heavy Equipment Ops 2. Personnel in Area 3. Striking line 4. Slips/Falls	1. Area of work delineated, Experienced operators, Spotters, Traffic plan 2. Hi-Visibility Vests, Lighted wands for Spotters, No Sim-Ops with clean-up. 3. Working opposite side of roadway from line. Spotters for any backing or tight areas. 4. Traction Devices, Awareness
Division South	Cleaning misted area (ACS)	1. Snowmobile 2. Clean-up Ops 4. Manual Material Handling	1. Helmets, Low Speeds 2. Light contamination, No decontamination concerns. Standard PPE, No Respirators 4. Proper lifting practices, Warm-ups, Work rotation, Water

Other HSE Issues

Safety Zone around 18" line has been established 5 feet from the line along the roadway and 10 feet on the expansion loop. 10 foot zone along expansion loop will need to be delineated with stakes by ACS prior to starting work in the area. HSM edge with a 1 foot buffer will be used to delineate the 5 foot zone along road.

All personnel in the spill area will wear Hi-Visibility reflective vest or Jacket

APPENDIX: COLD STRESS AND HYPOTHERMIA CONSIDERATIONS

Frostbite and hypothermia are the two major hazards of working in cold temperatures. A cold environment can reduce the temperature of the body and cause shivering, reduced mental alertness, and sometimes loss of consciousness. However, a healthy worker who is properly protected and takes reasonable precautions can function efficiently and safely in cold environments.

A. Factors Affecting Cold Exposure Severity

1. Important factors contributing to cold injury

- exposure to humidity and high winds
- contact with moisture or metal
- inadequate clothing

General health conditions that affect cold stress severity:

- age
- overall health
- fatigue
- allergies
- vascular disease
- smoking
- drinking
- certain drugs or medications

2. If someone becomes fatigued during physical activity, they will be more susceptible to heat loss. As exhaustion approaches, the body's ability to contract the blood vessels diminishes; blood circulation occurs closer to the skin; and rapid loss of heat begins. Sedative drugs and alcohol increase the risk of hypothermia by dilating the blood vessels near the skin, which increases heat loss and lowers body temperature.
3. The actual effects of a cold environment on the body also depend upon how well the skin is protected. An insulating barrier affects the rate of heat loss from radiation, convection, conduction and evaporation.
4. Environmental factors include wind and humidity, as well as temperature. The faster the air movement, the greater the effects of cold exposure.

B. Hypothermia

Cold injury can be localized or generalized. Frostbite, frostnip, or chilblain are examples of localized injuries. Hypothermia is a generalized (threatening the whole body) cold injury that can be life threatening.

1. Hypothermia is an abnormally low body temperature caused by exposure to cold in air or in water. Hypothermia results as the body loses heat faster than it can produce it. Air temperature alone is not enough to judge the cold hazard of a particular environment. Hypothermia cases often develop in air temperatures between 30-50 degrees Fahrenheit. When you figure in such factors as windchill, the effective temperature can be significantly lower.
2. Pain in the extremities may be the first warning of dangerous exposure to cold. Severe shivering is a sign of danger requiring removal from the cold exposure.
3. Early warnings of hypothermia are uncontrollable shivering and the sensation of cold; the heartbeat slows and sometimes becomes irregular; the pulse weakens; and the blood pressure changes. Fits of shivering, vague or slurred speech, memory lapses, incoherence, or drowsiness may occur. Other symptoms, which may be seen before unconsciousness, are cool skin, slow, irregular breathing, low blood pressure, apparent exhaustion, and inability to get up after a rest.
4. Handling cold stress and hypothermia victims
 - a. A worker should go immediately to a warm shelter if any of the following symptoms

occur:

- pain, numbness, white color in the extremities, ears, nose, cheeks (or frostnip)
- onset of heavy shivering
- excessive fatigue
- drowsiness
- euphoria

A litter should be used if possible for all but the mildest cases.

- b. The main objective in handling hypothermia is to warm the body core evenly and without delay. However, doing it too rapidly can disrupt body functions such as circulation.
 - The outer layer of clothing should be removed when entering a warm shelter
 - The remaining clothing should be loosened to permit sweat to evaporate, and changed if wet
 - Alcohol and caffeinated drinks should not be consumed
 - Anyone on medications, such as blood pressure control or water pills, should consult a physician about possible side effects of cold stress
- c. If medical help is not immediately available: keep the person quiet, but awake if possible; avoid unnecessary movement; and if it is necessary to move a hypothermia victim, use a litter - the exertion of walking or rough handling could aggravate circulation problems or cause irregular heartbeats.
- d. The sudden return of the cool blood pooled in the extremities to the heart can cause shock. Do not rewarm the core and the extremities at the same time. In a case of mild hypothermia where the person is conscious, the body may be packed with heat packs or warm towels at the neck, groin, and armpits. As the extremities begin to recover warmth give conscious victims sweet, warm drinks. Avoid caffeine or alcoholic drinks.

COLD STRESS INJURY AND TREATMENT

INJURY	SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	TREATMENT
Hypothermia	Pain in the extremities; uncontrollable shivering; reduced body core temperature; cool skin; rigid muscles; slowed heart rate; weakened pulse; low blood pressure; slow irregular breathing; memory lapses; slow, slurred speech; drowsiness; incoherence; lack of coordination; diminished dexterity and judgment.	Exposure to low air temperatures; exposure to high winds; water immersion; inadequate clothing; allergies; recent alcohol consumption; smoking; prescription medications; exhaustion; dehydration.	Remove person from wind, snow, rain; minimize use of energy by person; keep person awake; remove wet clothing; get person into dry clothing; wrap blanket around person; pack neck, groin, armpits with warm towels; do not rewarm extremities and body at the same time; give sweet warm drinks to conscious person; remove person to medical facility.
Frostbite	Whitened areas on skin; burning sensation at first; blistering; affected part cold, numb, and tingling.	Exposure to cold; age (very young or old); underlying disease.	Cover the frozen part; provide extra clothing and blankets; bring person indoors; place the part in tepid water or rewarm with *warm packs; if no water is available, wrap gently in a sheet and blanket or place fingers under armpits; discontinue warming when the affected part becomes flushed and swollen; give sweet warm fluids to conscious person; if feet are affected, put on dry socks; if cheeks are affected, cover cheeks with warm hands; do not rub the part with anything; do not use heat lamps, hot water bottles, or place near hot stove; do not break blisters; obtain medical assistance immediately.

Chillblain	Recurrent localized itching, swelling, and painful inflammation of the fingers, toes or ears; severe spasms.	Inadequate clothing; exposure to cold and moisture, underlying disease.	Remove to warmer area; consult physician.
Frostnip	Skin turns white.	Exposure to cold.	Remove to warmer area; refer to treatment for frostbite.
Acrocyanosis	Hands and feet are cold, blue, and sweaty.	Exposure to cold; inadequate clothing; underlying disease.	Remove to warmer area; loosen tight clothing; consult physician.
Trench Foot	Edema of the foot; tingling; itching; severe pain; blistering.	Repeated exposure to cold and moisture.	Remove to warmer area; refer to treatment for frostbite; consult physician.
Raynaud's Disease	Fingers turn white, numb and stiff; intermittent blanching and reddening of the fingers and toes; affected area tingles and becomes very red or reddish purple.	Exposure to low air temperature and high winds; inadequate clothing; underlying disease; stress.	Remove to warmer area; consult physician.

C. Evaluating Cold Exposure Hazards

1. Common sense will dictate how much clothing to wear and when to get into a warm area in most cases. However, some work environments require more complex evaluations.
2. Evaluating a work environment to determine the degree of cold stress involves measuring air temperature, wind speed, and the amount of energy expended by the worker.
3. Air temperature can be measured by an ordinary bulb thermometer. Wind speed can be measured in a variety of ways but can also be estimated as follow:
 - 5 mph - light flag moves
 - 10 mph - light flag fully extended
 - 15 mph - raises newspaper sheet
 - 20 mph - blowing and drifting snow
4. Table 2 in the Cold Stress section of the ACGIH TLV booklet estimates effective temperature using actual temperature and wind speed. This booklet also provides additional guidelines for controlling cold exposure hazards.

D. Preventing Cold Stress

1. Reduce manual work load. When cold stress is a concern, personnel exposures should be reduced by eliminating manual operations as much as possible. Power tools, hoists, cranes, or lifting aids should be used to reduce the metabolic work load and to reduce the duration of human exposure. Fatigue is also a compounding stress factor.
2. Dehydration. Working in cold areas causes high water losses through the skin and lungs, because of the dryness of the air. Increased fluid intake is essential to prevent dehydration. Warm, sweet, caffeine-free, non-alcoholic fluids, in addition to water, should be available at the work site for fluid replacement and caloric energy.
3. Warm locations for breaks. For outdoor work such as beach cleaning, where it will be difficult to warm the work area, it is particularly important to provide frequent breaks in a warm location. These locations should also be stocked with warm fluids to help warming and prevent dehydration. A work-rest schedule should be implemented using Table 3 in the Cold Stress section of the latest edition of the ACGIH TLV booklet for guidance. Providing movable spot heaters close to the work area can also be effective, and can also prevent secondary hazards from carbon monoxide when workers attempt to warm themselves near running engines. If fine work is to be performed with bare hands, special provisions should be made to keep the worker's hands warm using such things as warm air jets, radiant heaters, or contact warm plates.

4. Indoor/outdoor wind breaks and shelter. The work area should be shielded if the air speed at the job site is increased by winds, draft, or ventilating equipment. For example, bird/mammal rehabilitation may be conducted in large warehouse type buildings where heating may be difficult. Wet work stations (such as washing or drying stations) should be enclosed by barriers to reduce drafts.
5. Scheduling and task management. Schedule the coldest work for the warmest part of the day. Move work to warmer areas whenever possible. Assign extra workers to highly demanding tasks. Make relief workers available for workers who need a break. The buddy system is required for all waste site operations. This is particularly important when working in stressful environments. Minimize sitting still or standing around for long periods. Older workers need to be extra careful in the cold. Additional insulating clothing and reduced exposure time should be considered for these workers. Sufficient sleep and good nutrition are important for maintaining a high level of tolerance to cold.
6. Protective clothing/equipment.
 - a. General considerations. Provisions for additional total body protection are required if work is performed in an environment at or below 4^o C (39.2^oF) At air temperatures of 2^oC (35.6^oF) workers who become immersed in water or whose clothing gets wet should be given dry clothing immediately and treated for hypothermia. Continuous exposure of skin should not be permitted when the air speed and temperature results in an equivalent chill temperature of -32^oC (-25.6^oF).
 - b. Insulation. It is essential to preserve the air space between the body and the outer layer of clothing to retain body heat. The more air pockets each layer of clothing has, the better the insulation.
 - i. Outer layer should be windproof and waterproof. Outer layers should not prevent sweat evaporation.
 - ii. Dirty or greasy clothing loses much of its insulative value. Air pockets are crushed or filled, and heat can escape more easily.
 - iii. Any interference with the circulation of blood reduces the amount of heat delivered to the extremities. All clothing should be loosely worn and unrestrictive.
 - c. Chemical protective clothing (CPC) considerations. While CPC is important for protecting personnel from hazardous exposures, it is important to remember that CPC ensembles have undesirable, as well as desirable impacts on the cold stress on personnel.
 - i. Undesirable effects. The desired insulating effect of clothing is negated if skin or clothing is wet. Protective clothing (for cold or chemical protection) can also add to the work load/fatigue of workers. When cold stress is a concern, care should be exercised in selecting ensembles particularly for those parts of the ensemble protecting the trunk of the body.
 - ii. Desirable. Liquids conduct heat better than air and have a greater capacity for heat than air. For example, a spill of cold gasoline on skin can freeze the tissue very quickly. Chemical resistant gloves, such as neoprene with cotton inserts, should be worn to prevent this localized cold stress.
 - d. Priority clothing. The most important parts of the body to protect are the feet, hands, head and face. Keeping the head covered is important because as much as 40% of body heat can be lost when the head is exposed.
 - e. Ensemble options. The following items should be considered for addition to worker ensembles in cold environments:
 - i. A cotton t-shirt and shorts under two-piece cotton and wool thermal underwear. Two-piece long underwear is preferred because the top can be removed and put back on as needed.
 - ii. Socks with high wool content. Use thin inner socks and thick outer socks. If cold, wet feet are a concern, the socks should be changed during the mid-shift break.
 - iii. Wool or thermal trousers (lap trousers over boot tops to keep out snow or water).
 - iv. Felt-lined, rubber-bottomed, leather-topped boots, with a removable insole (for heavy

work). For chemical protective boots, air insole cushions and felt liners (steel/shank boots should be avoided unless needed for specific safety reasons).

- v. Wool shirt or sweater over a cotton shirt.
- vi. Wool knit cap (watch cap) or (if hard hats are required) specially made hard hat liner.
- vii. Face mask (vital when working in cold wind). Note: Face protectors must be periodically removed so the worker can be checked for signs of frostbite.
- viii. Double-layered goggles with foam padding around the edges (extremely cold environments).
- ix. Insulated gloves.
 - 60 degrees F, or lower, for sedentary work
 - 40 degrees F, or lower, for light work
 - 20 degrees F, or lower, for moderate work
 - 0 degrees F, or lower, wool mittens should be used instead of gloves
- f. Ensembles for work when water immersion may occur.
 - i. Floatation (personal or throwable) devices are extremely important to avoid unnecessary swimming that will increase the rate of body heat loss.
 - ii. Air trapped between layers of clothing will provide buoyancy and heat insulation, but Personal Floatation Devices (PFDs) offer the best chance for survival in cold water. Type III PFDs include float coats and cold water immersion suits which provide floatation and thermal protection.
 - iii. Position throwable floatation devices in boats or work areas near water.
- g. Selection of materials.

MATERIAL	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	WEAR IN
Wool	Stretches without damage. Insulates well when wet.	Heavy weight. Absorbs moisture. Skin irritant.	Layer 1-3
Cotton	Comfortable. Lightweight	Absorbs moisture.	Layer 1-2
Silk	Lightweight. Durable. Good insulator. Washes well.	Expensive. Does not transfer moisture well.	Layer 1
Nylon	Lightweight. Durable. Water resistant.	Impervious to perspiration. Flammable.	Layer 3
Down	Lightweight. Durable. Good insulator when dry.	Expensive. Hard to dry. Poor insulator when wet.	Layer 2-3
Polyester	Does not absorb moisture (insulates even when wet).	Heavier than down. Does not compress as well as down.	Layer 2-3

APPENDIX: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak - SITE PRE-ENTRY BRIEFING

The Site Safety Officer or the On Scene Commander will conduct pre-entry briefings before commencing work to ensure that workers are informed of the contents of the Site Safety & Health

Plan. A copy of the contents of that briefing and sign-in sheets must be attached to this plan.

Spill Incident: **LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak**

Site: LPC L-3

Date: 12/1/2009

Time:

Shift:

Meeting Conducted By:

Topics Discussed:

- Weather Conditions
- Injuries and Illnesses
- Corrective Actions/Precautions
- Site Emergency Plan
- Review of Site Health and Safety Hazards
- Oil/Chemical Hazards
- PPE to be Worn
- Decontamination Procedures
- Other Topics (list)

Attendees:

NAME (printed)	SOC. SEC. NO.	SIGNATURE

Daily HSE Briefing Sheet

Weather

	Temperature	Wind	Wind Direction	Wind Chill	Visibility
Current	High 15 Low 0 °F	5 - 15 MPH	South East	-10 °F	Patchy Fog, Snow up to 2"
24 Hour	High 5 Low 0 °F	15 - 25 MPH	West	-15 °F	Patchy Fog, Snow up to 3"

Incidents

Event	Previous Operating Period	Incident Response Total
Injuries	0	0
Illnesses	0	0
Vehicle/Equipment Damage	0	0
Spills	0	0
Leaks	0	0

Atmospheric Monitoring

Last Reading	LEL	H ₂ S	Benzene	Other: N/A
12-02-09 / 05:00	0	0	0	
12-01-09 / 18:27	0	0	0	

Current Operations

Location	Task	Activities/ HSE Concerns	Controls
Division North	Starting construction of snow -rig mat pad. (CH2/AES)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy Equipment Ops 2. Personnel in Area 3. Striking line 4. Slips/Falls 5. Ignition Source 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of work delineated, Experienced operators, Spotters, Traffic plan 2. Hi-Visibility Vests, Lighted wands for Spotters, No Sim-Ops with clean-up. 3. Working opposite side of roadway from line. Spotters for any backing or tight areas. 4. Traction Devices, Awareness 5. Atmospheric monitoring will be conducted in the local area and at the location of the split for changes in gas release. Location of off loading changed to increase distance between equipment and leak location.

Other HSE Issues

- Pipeline Insulation and Anchors need to be assessed for asbestos before disturbed or removed.
- The 5' / 10' "Safety Zone" around piping has been eliminated due to 18" piping being secured to the HSMs with straps. Remain vigilant and maintain the maximum reasonable distance from piping when conducting clean-up operations. Minimize time in piping area to only what is needed to perform task. Do not place body between piping.
- No parking or idling zone has been established in the local area (appx 50ft) of the line split due to concerns over the potential of a gas release due to a hydrate plug off gassing and releasing trapped gas. All idling vehicles and running equipment must remain outside of this area and should be upwind of the leak as much as practicable
- Ensure work areas are properly prepared and maintained. Use Gravel or Nut Plug where feasible.
- Cold Weather Operations: Dress Appropriately for the weather, watch others for frostbite, Hydrate regularly
- Canned air horns have are being used as the Site Evacuation Alarm, if you hear an air Horn, go immediately to the nearest Safe Area.
- A Sim-Ops Coordinator has been established to coordinate activities at the site.
- Park vehicles with enough room for safety of working personnel.
- All personnel in the spill area will wear Hi-Visibility Reflective Vest or Jacket
- Standard PPE: Hardhats, Safety Glasses, Safety Toed Boots, Gloves, FRCs, Traction Devices. Task specific PPE subject to on-site THA.

Exposure Monitoring Data

This document must be filled out at intervals determined by the Site Safety and Health Officer. A new form will be used each time and faxed or otherwise submitted to the Safety Officer for attachment or amendment to the Site Safety and Health Plan. All updates to this information must be retained and attached to the Site Safety and Health Plan.

Date:

Time:

Location: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak Area

<u>Type Monitoring</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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Oxygen

LEL

H₂S

Carbon Monoxide

Total Hydrocarbons

Benzene

Other: _____

Instrumentation used:

Last date of calibration:

Survey performed by:

Comments:

Signature of Cognizant Authority

Title

Date & Time

ATTACHMENT: AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

Atmospheric monitoring will be performed on an ongoing basis for airborne hydrocarbons. Direct reading instruments are being used. Personal exposure monitoring may be conducted at the recommendation of the Site Safety Officer or Industrial Hygienist. Laboratory analysis may be required for some monitoring samples as required. Results will be made available to company and contractor employees. See Site Characterization and Analysis Form Attachment and Exposure Monitoring Form Attachment for current data. These forms must be filled out completely, and updates to the information faxed or otherwise submitted to the Safety Officer for attachment or amendment to the Site Safety and Health Plan. All updates must be retained and attached to the Site Safety and Health Plan.

SITE: LPC L-3 {pipeline Leak Area

DATE: 11/29/2009

A. MONITORING PLAN:

1. Air monitoring at the spill site and surrounding areas will be done to ensure site worker and community safety.
2. Air monitoring will be done during work shift site characterization, and on each work shift during cleanup activities until results indicate no further monitoring is required.
3. All monitoring done at the cleanup site will be documented and the data maintained by qualified personnel on site.
4. Monitoring will be done in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120. Monitoring to be done:
 - during initial site entry and characterization;
 - if a new potential inhalation hazard is introduced into the work area;
 - during cleanup activities, on each work shift;
 - if a new task is begun which may involve potential inhalation exposure.

B. INITIAL SITE MONITORING

1. Monitoring will be done during initial site entry. The monitoring will include checking for:
 - oxygen (O₂) deficiency using a direct reading oxygen meter;
 - flammable atmospheres (%LEL) using a combustible gas indicator;
 - benzene, hydrogen sulfide, hydrocarbons, and combustion by-products (CO),as needed, using direct-reading instruments, colorimetric indicator tubes, and/or other valid methods.
2. Instruments will be calibrated prior to and following use.
3. All monitoring will be documented. (See attached form for example.)

C. POST-EMERGENCY MONITORING (ON-GOING)

1. Monitoring for benzene, hydrogen sulfide, hydrocarbons and combustion by-products will be done during each work shift on an on-going basis, as needed. Repeat initial site monitoring if any significant changes occur (i.e., temperature increases, more material released, wind direction changes, etc.)
2. Checks for oxygen deficiency and flammable atmospheres will be made if confined spaces are encountered, or as required.
3. Exposure monitoring shall be done as necessary. Personnel samples will be collected under the direction of the industrial hygiene personnel. Samples will be analyzed by a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

ICS 224 - Environmental Unit Summary

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak

Prepared By: collver,bryan

at 12/2/2009 06:47

Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)

Version Name: 12/02/2009 0600

Area Environmental Data

No fish concerns in the adjacent lake.

Priorities for Mitigating Environment and Cultural Impacts

Wildlife Assessments and Rehabilitation

No known wildlife in the area.

Permits (Dispersants, Burning, and/or Other

Using Rolligons to place rig mats for staging pad on tundra on the north side of road at the spill area .

Waste Management

40 cu. yds mist contaminated snow removed from South side, Phase I taken to GNI Old (MTS1) Oily Waste Cell. Total to date - 80 cu. yds.

Using FS2 tank #1934 as recycle point. Snow storage and snow melters to be set up at East Dock with recovered fluids sent to FS2.

Other Environmental Concerns

Bell & Assoc finished LIDAR Survey 12-02-09

Logistical Support Needs

ICS 230 - Daily Meeting Schedule

Incident: LPC L-3 Pipeline Leak	Prepared By: Ebnet, Mary	at 12/2/2009 18:32
Period: Period 6 (12/2/2009 18:00 - 12/3/2009 18:00)	Version Name: 12/3/09 Day Shift 0600 - 1800	

Meeting Name & Date/Time	Purpose	Attendees	Location
Shift Change Briefing 12/3/2009 06:30	Shift Change Meeting	All Personnel	CR #1
Objectives Small Team Work Group 12/3/2009 08:00	Develop/draft Period 6 Objectives to present at IC/UC Objectives Meeting for finalization.	Planning Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Safety Officer, Environmental Unit Leader or representative and Agency Representatives (elective attendance)	Ops Team Meeting Rm
IC/UC Objectives Meeting 12/3/2009 10:00	Present draft Period 6 Objectives for review and finalization by UC.	Incident Commander, Federal OSC, State OSC, Local OSC, Safety Officer, Documentation Unit/Scribe, Planning Section Chief.	Ops Team Meeting Rm
Media Briefing 12/3/2009 10:45	Media Brief	Unified Command, Public Information Officer and media outlets	PBOC Huddle Room
ICS 234 & ICS 215 Work Group 12/3/2009 11:30	Develop draft ICS 234 Work Analysis Matrix and ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet strategies and tactics for Period 6 activities for finalization at Tactics Meeting.	Planning Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Safety Officer or representative, Environmental Unit Leader or representative, Documentation Unit/Scribe and Resource Unit Leader	Ops Team Meeting Rm
BST ASSESSMENT MEETING 12/3/2009 13:00	Status update and action items review VC with Anchorage BST	All personnel	CR #1
Tactics Meeting 12/3/2009 13:30	Immediately after BST Assessment Meeting finalize ICS 234 & ICS 215 strategies, tactics and resources to present to UC for Period 6.	Planning Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Resource Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, Environmental Unit Leader, Safety Officer, Documentation Unit Leader/Scribe	Ops Team Meeting Rm
Planning Meeting 12/3/2009 16:00	Present overview of tactical plan and activities for Period 6 to UC for approval.	Incident Commander, FOSC, SOSC, LO SC, Planning Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, Resource Unit Leader, Situation Unit Leader, Environmental Unit Leader, Documentation Unit Leader/Scribe, Logistics Section Chief and Safety Officer.	Ops Team Meeting Rm
IAP Approval 12/3/2009 17:30	PSC to submit printed IAP to UC for review and approval.	Unified Command	Ops Team Meeting Rm
Operations Briefing 12/3/2009 18:00	Shift Change - Present IAP and assignments to the supervisors/leaders for the next operational period.	Incident Commander, Federal OSC, State OSC, Branch Director, Division/Group Supervisor, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders	CR # 1