

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Final Report

Workshop Report: Residual Shoreline Oiling

Restoration Project 95266
Final Report

Robert M. Loeffler
Ernie Piper
Dianne Munson
in cooperation with residents of Chenega Bay

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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Study History: This report summarizes the findings of a workshop held November 1 and 2, 1995 by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. It includes a cost estimate for potential shoreline treatment prepared by Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. The cost estimate was requested by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to provide information for the workshop and was completed under Contract #18-9012-96.

Abstract: Significant surface and subsurface oil from the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill remains at numerous locations in Prince William Sound, many of which are near the village of Chenega Bay. Residents of Chenega Bay have repeatedly indicated the presence of the residual oil is a significant problem for the community, and asked that the Trustee Council fund projects to remove the remaining oil. The Trustee Council sponsored the workshop on Residual Shoreline Oil to attempt to answer the significant technical, social, and policy questions that surround this issue. These include the financial cost, environmental cost, and benefits of additional shoreline treatment. Workshop attendees concluded that it was possible to construct a treatment program that might provide significant benefits to residents of Chenega Bay without incurring environmental harm with area-wide significance. To provide options for Trustee Council consideration, DEC and residents of Chenega Bay constructed five treatment alternatives. One alternative is for no additional treatment. The remaining four alternatives treat between 8 and 15 beach segments at a cost estimated to range from \$1.9 to \$2.6 million. Costs include estimates for treatment, monitoring, and agency project management. The workshop also made recommendations with respect to future monitoring of the persistence or degradation of surface and subsurface oil on shorelines in the spill area.

Key Words: Clean-up, *Exxon Valdez*, monitoring, PES-51, Prince William Sound, residual oil, sediments, shoreline oil, shoreline monitoring, subsistence, subsurface oil, surface oil.

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Residual Shoreline Oiling Workshop Report

February 1996

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SUMMARY

In November 1995, the Trustee Council sponsored a workshop on Residual Shoreline Oiling to address issues concerning future funding of shoreline treatment and monitoring. Over 50 people attended the workshop, including 14 people from the Village of Chenega Bay.

Shoreline Treatment

Significant surface and subsurface oil remains at many locations in Prince William Sound. The 1993 Prince William Sound shoreline survey identified 225 locations at 45 ground survey sites with surface oil. The average oiled location with surface oil residue, asphalt, or mousse was 160 m² in size and had about a 23% oil coverage. The survey identified 109 locations with subsurface oil.

Much of the most significant oiling remains in the Chenega area. Residents of Chenega Bay have repeatedly indicated the presence of the residual oil is a significant problem for the community. They believe that it affects the recovery of injured resources, and the enjoyment and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines. They believe that additional treatment is necessary to remove the oil, restore the resources they depend on, and restore their use of Prince William Sound.

The question of whether to remove some residual oil has been a difficult one for the Trustee Council. Scientists have indicated that treatment may not aid the resources, and may, in fact, set back recovery of intertidal areas. In addition, total removal of the oil is technically and financially infeasible, and the Trustee Council is unclear whether partial removal would satisfy those concerned about the presence of oil.

The shoreline treatment part of the workshop was designed to allow scientists, citizens of Chenega Bay, and other interested users to discuss these issues, and to provide the Trustee Council with information to allow them to decide whether or not to fund additional treatment. Workshop conclusions are summarized below.

- Workshop participants agreed that surface and subsurface oil remains on many beaches near the village and in other locations, and that the oil is not likely to disappear naturally in the near future, perhaps for decades.
- In general, Trustee Council scientists believe that residual oil is unlikely to be affecting the health or population of many of the subsistence resources such as harbor seals, shrimp, and deer. In some locations, the oil may be affecting local populations of harlequin ducks and sea otters. However, Chenega Bay residents believe that residual oil continues to exert a significant adverse affect on the Prince William Sound environment.

Shoreline Monitoring

Periodic monitoring of residual shoreline oil has been a responsibility of the Trustee Council since its inception. However, during deliberations on the FY 96 work plan, Council staff could not come to consensus about the type of monitoring needed for the future, how frequently it was needed, nor where it should be done. The shoreline monitoring section of the workshop was held to resolve these questions by bringing together third-party experts, agency staff, and Trustee Council scientists.

The workshop discussed the objectives of future monitoring, as well as field methods to provide cost-effective, useful results. Attendees at the workshop made the following recommendations.

- Objectives for monitoring must be set at the outset with the principal stakeholders inside and outside of government.
- The links to the stakeholders' interests must be made at the field level, since it is hard to generalize about how conditions change and do not change at various sites.
- Similarly, the links to other scientific disciplines (biology, chemistry) and the analysis in those areas must be done at the field level.
- A monitoring program should include experts in all fields—including subsistence/tribal/village knowledge—at the specific sites.
- Regional geographic differences should be built into the program; oil arrived at different parts of the Gulf of Alaska in different forms and in different volumes than in the Sound.
- The “consistently qualitative” method of monitoring may continue to be used.
- Attention should be given to the level of specificity and detail required for individual sites.
- Methods, protocols, and other design features should assume long-term persistence of the residual oiling.
- The design of any monitoring program, since it is built on the assumption of long-term persistence, should depend as little as possible on individual personnel and experience; better site identification is critical.
- The number of sites should be scaled down; the level and categories of observations, scaled up, so that we look at more things in more detail at each site.
- The site selection process should be expanded beyond the basic ADEC/Exxon/USCG response data base by including the broad universe of *Exxon Valdez* site information (Other agency data, local knowledge, other restoration projects).

What is the Problem?

At the beginning of the workshop, Chenega Bay residents were asked to identify problems that they view as potentially caused by shoreline oil.

All of the Chenega Bay residents attending the workshop voiced concern about the amount and extent of residual shoreline oil—both surface and subsurface oil. The problems were categorized into three groups:

1. Residents believe that residual oil affects the population and health of subsistence resources.
2. Oil affects residents' use of the shorelines: their enjoyment and safe use of the resources is impaired.
3. Residents are concerned that there is more residual oil than is generally acknowledged, and that it has a long-term, adverse effect on the ecosystem.

Residents believe that residual shoreline oil affects the population and health of subsistence resources. All of the workshop participants from Chenega Bay voiced this concern in one way or another. Specifically, they said that there were larger populations of resources before the spill than exist today, and they blamed the declines, in part on the continuing presence of oil. Harbor seals were frequently cited as an example.

A number of residents stressed that populations of fish and wildlife have decreased in an area south of a line from Crafton Island to Green Island. (Chenega residents and Trustee Council scientists indicate that the area contains most of the shorelines with significant residual oil.)

Concern was voiced about the following resources¹:

- Harbor seals: "Seal populations have not recovered. Pups are gone, compared to before."
- Shrimp and king crab: "Shrimp pots now come up empty" There used to be a king crab fishery in Prince William Sound and now there is none.
- Octopus (This resource was mentioned but not extensively discussed)
- Sea lions are bigger north of the "line" (from Crafton to Green Island that describes where residents see the most problems, and where there is the most oil).
- Salmon. Pink salmon runs are weaker than expected in the southwest district, even though they are strong in the northern part of the Sound. Some participants said that red salmon have measles (i.e., spots) and are smaller than before the spill. In 1995, one commercial fisherman noted that the ovaries of red salmon are larger on the right side than on the left.

1. Quotes in this section are approximate. That is, they are based on hand-written notes, rather than taped transcripts and may paraphrase what was actually said.

When asked if harbor seals near oiled beaches were safe to eat, Dr. Frost answered that she eats marine mammal meat, and would not hesitate to eat marine mammals harvested in Prince William Sound. She has and would eat them, and would not hesitate to feed them to her children.

Harlequin Ducks. Stan Senner, Trustee Council Science Coordinator, indicated that about 1,500 sea duck carcasses were recovered following the oil spill, and that many of these were harlequin ducks. He indicated that there is also concern because few broods of young harlequins have been seen in western Prince William Sound since the spill, but that this lack of broods is difficult to interpret because there is such poor pre-spill information about breeding harlequins in the western Sound.

Harlequin ducks feed almost entirely in intertidal and shallow water habitats, and there is concern that mussels taken from oiled mussel beds could still be a pathway for contamination. If mussel beds are a problem, the effects are probably local. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (025) should help provide answers about whether residual oil in mussel beds is an important problem for harlequin ducks.

Sea Otters. About one-third to one-half of Prince William Sound's sea otter population of 10,000 may have died as a result of the spill, and there were lingering effects, such as reduced survival of recently weaned juveniles. Unlike the harbor seal, the sea otter population was expanding and growing at the time of the spill. Boat surveys since the spill have not documented any population increases, and local populations, such as around Knight Island, continue to be depressed. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (025) is intended to provide answers about whether oil contamination is an important problem for sea otters.

King Crab³. In 1989, scientists tried to study the effect of the spill on king crab. Unfortunately, they could not find enough king crab in either oiled or unoiled areas to complete the study. By 1989, the king crab population in both the oiled and the unoiled areas was low. However, there is little evidence of detectable *Exxon Valdez* oil below 300 feet in Prince William Sound, and only a few locations where it has been detected below 120 feet, so there is not much reason to suspect a link between the disappearance of the crabs and the presence of oil in the deep water.

Shrimp⁴. The discussion only briefly focused on shrimp. However, the state and federal governments studied shrimp in 1989, 1990, and 1991. The studies found some differences between oiled and unoiled areas in 1989, but not in 1990 or 1991. The scientists concluded that

3. Summary of the discussion. Various scientists contributed.

4. Not discussed extensively at the workshop. Information in this paragraph taken from Trowbridge, Charles. 1992. Injury of Prince William Sound spot shrimp, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Subtidal Study Number 5), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska. Page I.

Residual Oiling Summaries: Presentation by Invited Experts

Four presentations were given by scientists invited for the workshop. The presentations gave all participants a similar foundation concerning the scientific understanding of the mechanisms by which shoreline oil is naturally removed, how residual oil in Prince William Sound has responded to the time and treatment, the extent and locations of residual oil, and how intertidal areas have recovered from the oiling and cleanup.

Summaries of the presentations are in Appendix C. Some of the points that attracted significant discussion and questions during the workshop are repeated below.

- Stranded oil may appear fresh, even after many years. However, it is fresh chemically (i.e., retains any of the lighter ends) only if it has been sealed by surrounding sediments. Thus, a sheen is not evidence of fresh or unweathered oil. Chemical tests are usually necessary to determine the state of weathering.
- Oil that remains in 1995, almost seven years after the spill, is very likely to remain for a long, long time. If it is still here, it is probably degrading or dispersing very slowly. In fact, while ADEC's 1993 PWS shoreline survey showed that there has been significant reduction of surface oil at many sites from 1991 to 1993, investigators attributed the improvement that did occur to manual removal and raking in 1991 and 1992, and found no measurable reduction from 1992 to 1993.
- It is possible for shorelines to contain deeply penetrated, stable, relatively fresh subsurface oil without any expression on the surface. Some of this oil is very weathered, some is not. The amount and condition of the remaining oil is a function of microhabitats—detailed geomorphological and oiling conditions—and can only be predicted or evaluated site by site.
- ADEC's 1993 PWS shoreline survey discovered surface oil at 225 locations at 45 ground survey sites. AP, MS, and SOR alone covered about 3.5 km of shoreline and occurred at 171 locations. (Definitions of the oiling categories such as AD, MS, or SOR are given in Appendix H.) The average oiled location with SOR, AP, or MS was 160 m² in size and had about a 23% oil coverage. AP and SOR occur in about equal amounts and dominate the surface oiling in Price William Sound. There was considerable discussion about whether all oiled sites were visited during the 1993 survey. The investigators felt that almost all sites were surveyed except those in the Port Bainbridge area which were missed with significant residual oil because of weather. There was also discussion of the meaning of the distance and areas measurements presented. Dr. Gibeaut indicated that the measurements were "effective distance and area" meaning that the actual measure was corrected for the amount of oil coverage at the location.
- In 1993, surveyors measured 109 distinct locations with visually detectable subsurface oil. The areas of these locations ranged from four square meters to several thousand square meters with varying percentages of oil coverage. A total of 2,041 m³ of oiled, subsurface

In 1989 and 1990, Corexit 9580 was generally determined to be effective in removing surface oiling. However, field workers could not demonstrate proficiency at containing and collecting the oil-water-Corexit mixture once it was in nearshore waters. Further, it did not appear to be effective at removing subsurface oil. Therefore, Corexit was not approved for widespread application during the *Exxon Valdez* response, and for the same reasons it does not appear to be appropriate for use on beaches of concern to Chenega Bay.

Thus, the only shoreline cleaning agent which meets the NOAA criteria, appears to be effective on both surface and subsurface oil, and can be removed from the water during treatment appears to be PES-51.

Technology—Mechanical. Backhoes and other machines are suitable for tilling the extremes of bedrock and sand, but few are effective on the pebble/cobble substrates that dominate the shorelines of Prince William Sound.

Technology—Bioremediation. Bioremediation is the process of adding fertilizers to enhance the productivity of naturally occurring microbes that degrade oil. Surface oiling that is extremely weathered, such as asphalt, predominates in the Chenega area and is likely to be relatively unaffected by bioremediation.

Manual Treatment. Manual treatment extends from simple techniques, such as wiping up pools of oil, to treatment aided by simple mechanical equipment such as airknives, shovels, or rakes. These techniques typically move sediment or cobbles to break up oil, or expose it to sunlight and the tide in order to accelerate natural degradation.

Summary. There is no single technique or product that is likely to produce an adequate result on its own. Any cleanup effort at any site near Chenega Bay would likely entail manual and mechanical methods (shovels, rakes, air knives, small backhoes), some kind of water flush, and in many cases the application of a surfactant such as PES-51. The exact treatment scheme would be tailored to the individual beach, oiling conditions, and treatment objective.

SHORELINE RESTORATION—TREATMENT GOALS & PES TECHNIQUE

For this workshop, ADEC contracted with PES, Inc. to describe a technique it developed and tested for shoreline treatment, and to prepare a cost estimate for use of the technique on beaches that had been jointly identified by Chenega Bay residents and ADEC staff.

Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. is the manufacturer of PES-51, the surfactant identified above that may be suitable for use at some of the Chenega-area beaches. After the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, the company (then part of Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Co.) identified a technique that combines flushing and manual treatment with application of PES-51. In 1993, in cooperation with Chenega Corporation, the company tested the technique on a stretch of shoreline at Sleepy Bay—one of the problem beaches identified by Chenega. The test was conducted in association with the ADEC's Alaska Hazardous Substance and Spill Technology Review Council Technology Demonstration Program.

- Sorbents (materials that absorb oil) are used to collect oil from surfaces that do not drain to the shoreline. Oiled debris are stored in bags or drums for disposal.
- Water is decanted from the storage tank and returned to the shoreline. Oil is stored in drums for disposal.

Video and Description of 1993 Test at Sleepy Bay. The 1993 demonstration used the technique on a 120 ft x 135 ft area of Sleepy Bay near Chenega Bay. During the cleanup from 1989 to 1992 the test each had been subjected to almost every technique used in Prince William Sound: hand wiping; cold- and warm-water header-hose flood; cold-water high-pressure wash; warm/hot-water, medium-pressure wash; hot-steam-water, high-pressure wash; omni boom; and bioremediation using Inipol and Customblen.

The video of the demonstration made a visible impression on the workshop participants—the video showed a lot of oil and oil-water mixture flowing out of the ground. A number of people at the workshop mentioned that the video surprised them—they were unaware of just how much oil remained in the sediments. The video showed sheen, mousse, dark brown to black crude oil specks, and stringers mixed with water as the PES/water mixture was injected and flushed down the beach.

Test results indicated that 165 gallons of PES-51 was used; 120 gallons of oily liquids were recovered using the skimmer and a variety of absorbent materials. Tests indicated no oil was present in the water, and that treatment goals were met. A variety of publications documenting the test have been published and are not included in this workshop report.

Draft Cost Estimate. The PES Shoreline Restoration Cost Estimate is attached as Appendix D. PES estimated that seven beach segments identified jointly by ADEC and Chenega Bay residents would require 68 days in the field if done in one season and cost approximately \$1.3 million. Two seasons of work (the more likely scenario) would require 71 days and cost approximately \$1.4 million. These costs do not include the cost of permitting, agency management, nor monitoring.

Following the workshop, the potential target beaches were revised, and ADEC revised the cost estimate accordingly. The revised cost estimate is included in Appendix G. The revised cost estimate includes permitting, agency project management, and monitoring. The revision indicates a cost of between \$1.9 million and \$2.6 million to treat the beach segments jointly identified by Chenega Bay residents and ADEC representatives.

Discussion and Conclusions

This section of the report summarizes the major points of the discussion and conclusions that occurred during the last session of the workshop.

What is the problem? Workshop participants agreed that surface and subsurface oil remains on many beaches near the village and in other locations, and that the oil is not likely to disappear naturally in the near future. Evidence shows significant oil on the beaches near Chenega Bay such as Sleepy Bay, Point Helen, ER 20, EV 37, and EV 39, and others. While there may be some discussion about the exact location and amount of oil on individual beaches, for the most part there is good agreement among agency scientists, and outside scientists, and Chenega Bay residents on the extent and location of residual shoreline oil in Prince William Sound.

What are the benefits of treatment? During the discussion at the conclusion of the workshop, Chenega Bay residents indicated that they believed that treatment of beaches in areas important to them—most likely those areas near the community—would, in fact, have great benefits to residents. While some residents indicated that it is not the preferred alternative—cleanup of all of the remaining oil throughout the spill area is preferred, though admittedly impractical—residents felt that additional treatment would greatly benefit the village, make their use of the beaches more enjoyable and safer, and start to relieve their perception of the oil pollution that surrounds the village. These conclusions were emphasized by the Chenega Bay participants both at the workshop and afterwards in discussions.

Would additional treatment benefit recovery of injured resources? The conclusions of the Trustee Council scientists concerning the oil's effect on recovery of injured resources is discussed earlier in this report. In general, the scientists believe that residual oil is unlikely to be affecting the health or population of many of the subsistence resources such as harbor seals, shrimp, and deer. In some locations, the oil may be affecting local populations of harlequin ducks and sea otters. That possibility is under investigation in other Trustee Council research projects. In discussion during the workshop and afterwards, Chenega Bay residents indicated that they understood that removing residual oil is unlikely to bring back prespill populations of harbor seals and some other injured resources. However, they also made clear that they still believe that the remaining oil has a sinister affect on the ecosystem, and that the ecosystem and some injured resources will be much better off if the oil is removed.

What treatment program is appropriate? The scientists felt that if additional treatment was decided upon, PES-51 and the airknife technique described earlier is a useful treatment method and is probably appropriate for many locations identified by Chenega Bay residents. However, they also indicated that it was not the "magic bullet." That is, it is not appropriate for all locations, and that each beach must be evaluated separately in order to determine the appropriate treatment. Some beaches are likely to be most appropriately treated with PES-51; others with only manual treatment; etc. The scientists felt that the entire toolbox of treatments should be evaluated to determine the most cost-effective, beneficial, least environmentally costly method of reaching the treatment goals for each beach.

elsewhere in the spill area, but the effects of residual oiling fall disproportionately on Chenega Bay residents who use the shorelines and the waters of the area.

What is the Financial Cost? The financial cost of additional treatment is discussed in Part 1B of this report.

A Limited, Comprehensive Program Must be Outlined Before a Decision is Made. There was a long discussion on whether a list of beaches should be identified for potential treatment, or whether treatment, if it was decided upon, could begin without a comprehensive program identified in advance. A number of people attending the workshop (including one member of the Public Advisory Group) stated that the Trustee Council could not reasonably approve any program until it was fully fleshed out. That is, the entire scope of the program necessary to address Chenega's concerns should be clear *before* the Trustee Council makes a decision. One person at the workshop stated that the public would not accept a program without a clear and well-defined end. They went on to say that to begin without a clear endpoint would risk starting down an infinitely expensive road; there are other uses for the money; and unlimited spending on this problem is not acceptable to the general public. In addition, a few people spoke about the possibility of cumulative environmental impact, and how the Trustees cannot evaluate a program without knowing how large the impacts will be. Finally, one person added that to begin a program without understanding its scope will risk spending a significant amount of money without knowing that it will, in fact, have significant benefits for Chenega Bay.

Summary of the Treatment Options

This part of the report summarizes treatment options for Trustee Council consideration. The costs presented in the summary use the cost estimate developed by PES, Inc (attached as Appendix E). It was revised by ADEC to reflect revisions by Chenega Bay and ADEC representatives in the location and number of beach segments for treatment, and to include costs for monitoring, and agency project management. Appendix G outlines the methodology that ADEC used to revise the PES cost estimate. It also describes the cost estimate for the treatment alternatives in greater detail than is presented in this section of the report.

Information on the oiling status and subsistence use of beaches in each option is given in Appendix F.

Option 0. No Additional Treatment. In 1992, the cleanup ended following a determination that it had reached the limit of technical feasibility or that further treatment would cause more harm than good. Thus far, the Trustee Council has continued this status quo. A decision not to fund further treatment is the "no action alternative." It was not extensively discussed with nor supported by Chenega Bay representatives.

Option 1. Treat High Priority Shorelines: \$1.9 million. The Chenega-ADEC committee identified eight beaches as high priority sites for treatment: five on Latouche Island; two on Evans Island; and one on Elrington Island. The Village of Chenega Bay is on Evans Island with two sites just up the coast from the village. The Elrington Island site is opposite the village and can be seen from the village. Latouche Island is opposite Chenega Bay, and the five sites are around the northern tip of the Island.

Collectively, three sites—LA 19A, LA 20B, and LA 20C—are within Sleepy Bay. The third of these sites, LA 20 C, has large discontinuous areas of surface asphalt and buried subsurface oil which in some cases is OP (oil fills the pores of the sediment) and in some cases somewhat less concentrated oil residue. Together, the Sleepy Bay sites represent 72% of the area of Chenega's high priority beaches.

ADEC estimates that the cost of Option 1 is approximately \$1.9 million.

Option 3. Also treat areas up to 5,000 m² yet to be located: \$2.3 million. ADEC and Chenega Bay representatives discussed whether problem beaches existed that were not on the ADEC inventory. The Chenega Bay representatives felt that the ADEC data may be missing sites on the northern parts of the islands bordering Knight Island Passage or possibly in the Port Bainbridge area. ADEC has not visited sites in the Port Bainbridge area since before the cleanup ended in 1992. The area that the Chenega Bay representatives felt may warrant additional cleanup includes: Shelter Bay, on Flemming Island, and nearby areas.

There was some discussion about the exact oiling conditions in these areas, and additional survey work is required to resolve the exact conditions. Rather than complete the survey work immediately, the group felt that it could estimate that two or three additional sites might be necessary. For cost-estimating purposes, ADEC chose to include 5,000 square meters of additional beach clean-up.

ADEC estimates that adding up to three sites and a total of 5,000 m² in additional beach treatment would add an estimated \$230,000 to the treatment program. The estimated cost for treating these yet-to-be-located areas and the beach segments identified in Options 1 and 2 is approximately \$2.3 million.

Option 4. Also Treat High Priority Shorelines That Require Complex Treatment Methods: \$2.6 million. Two additional beaches were high priority, but will require complex and expensive treatment methods. Treatment at these two beach segments involves cleaning mussel beds.

The mussel bed at EV 36 is located very low in the intertidal area among cobbles and boulders. It would be very difficult to manually remove the bed. In addition, staff is unsure if washing with PES-51 so low in the intertidal zone would cause unacceptable environmental impacts. Finally, it is unclear whether washing would work very well with mussel beds.

The LA 15E mussel bed has difficult access onto a rocky, low-angle beach. Treatment would likely require the complete removal of the bed and its subsurface oiled sediments which could be time consuming and expensive. Additionally, this type of treatment has never yet been attempted.

Summary. Table 4 shows that treating the high-priority sites will likely cost \$1.5 million. Additional costs for monitoring and management bring the total to approximately \$1.9 million. If medium priority sites were added, the cost would grow by \$140,000 to over \$2 million. If approximately 5,000 square meters at three unknown sites were added, the cost would grow by an additional \$230,000. If all sites were completed, the cost would total approximately \$2.5 million. The agency management and monitoring costs are not estimated incrementally. That is, one estimate was made and is assumed to be sufficient to cover a program that includes all of the sites.

Table 4. Cost of Potential Treatment Alternatives

	Option 0: No Treatment	Option 1: High Priority	Option 2: Medium Priority	Option 3: Other Sites	Option 4: High Priority but Complex Treatment
Treatment	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$140,000	\$230,000	\$300,000
Monitoring	\$0	\$175,000			
Agency Management	\$0	\$243,700			
Total	\$0	\$1,918,700	\$140,000	\$230,000	\$300,000
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	\$0	\$1,918,700	\$2,058,700	\$2,288,700	\$2,588,700

Table 4 shows the cost of treatment, agency management, and monitoring. The treatment and agency management costs have been made in significant detail. The monitoring costs need further scrutiny. They include an allowance for physical, chemical, and biological monitoring of the treatment areas before and after treatment. With greater scrutiny and planning, the monitoring costs may decrease.

The costs assume a two-season project. It does not appear feasible to complete even the high priority beaches with a single season. It is likely to be difficult but feasible to complete all of the sites identified above within two seasons.

oiling remains in the area, how long it will stay there, how it may or may not change, and what effects it might have on the environment at each stage of change.

The total extent of residual oiling in the spill area—the “how much” question—is answerable within a range of certainty. Going back over all the oiling information from March 1989 and doing some field checking based on an analysis of that data is do-able, but it would cost a lot relative to quality of the answer. Further, it may provide only incremental fine-tuning to what is already known: Generally, the sites on the response team’s list from year to year represented the sites with the most significant oiling or the highest levels of concern from agencies or the public. However, the “how much” question has been a persistent one, and we have not yet developed a credible and consistent answer to it.

The persistence of residual oiling—the “how long” question—is somewhat more amenable to a good answer, and further, it should be the basis of any future monitoring program. Based on the panelists’ work in Prince William Sound and other arctic and subarctic sites (notably Baffin Island in the Canadian high arctic and sites oiled by the *T/V Arrow* in Atlantic Canada 25 years ago), the answer to “how long” is: A very long time. The panelists agreed that the residual oil is either so deeply buried, so weathered, or both, that it will stay in place and in its current form for a decade or more, absent some major geologic or weather event. That assumption should be fundamental to the design of a future monitoring effort.

The chemical make-up of the residual oiling—the “what’s it like” question—is a little harder to answer broadly. The panelists offered information that suggested significant variations in how residual oil has or has not weathered relative to its state at the time it washed ashore. Drs. Michel and Owens both observed that we are dealing with “micro habitats” at this point—small areas of residual oiling with complex and site-specific suites of conditions and settings affecting the persistence and chemistry of the oil.

Whether the oil remains a significant threat to the environment or to other concerns is only partly answerable by future monitoring. Dr. Owens suggested that due to the site-specific nature of the conditions, the scattered and discrete areas with oil, and the mix of scientific and community concerns involved, that experts (including local people and resource users) be included at all stages of the monitoring program, so that there will be an opportunity to connect field observations to primary concerns in the area.

- *Are the field methods and terms used to describe oiling conditions worth using in the future?* The qualitative results we have generated so far depend on survey techniques and descriptive terms born of the *Exxon Valdez* response and refined since then. Should future monitoring use other techniques, ones that perhaps will lead to more quantitative conclusions?

Generally, the panel agreed that a “consistently qualitative” approach is acceptable, in part for purposes of comparison to earlier information collected in that way. But also, they noted, the qualitative methods now in use have been refined enough that they constitute a consistent methodology. They suggested, however, that site identification be more precise (for example,

- The number of sites should scaled down; the level and categories of detail, scale up.
- The site selection process should be expanded beyond the basic ADEC/Exxon/USCG response data base by including the broad universe of *Exxon Valdez* site information (Other agency data, local knowledge, other restoration projects).

Appendix A
Workshop Agenda
Residual Oiling Workshop
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

November 1-2, 1995
645 G Street; Anchorage, Alaska

Workshop objectives

- Part 1.** What type of monitoring, if any, should continue in future years?
- Part 2.** Provide information for the public, the executive director, and the Trustee Council so that they may make informed decisions about remediation with chemical shoreline cleaning agents as a restoration option.

Part 1 — Future Monitoring

Agenda — November 1

- 8:30 am Technical discussion concerning recommended areas and techniques for future monitoring
- 12:00 End of Part 1

LUNCH

Part 2 — Beach Remediation

- 1:00 pm Welcome and comments from the executive director
Objectives for the Beach Remediation Section of the Workshop
- 1:30 Discussion: What are the impressions and conclusions of residents and resource users? (Subsistence users, area residents, etc.)
- Product: List the key problems or perceptions that residents and users believe can be resolved by removing residual oiling.

Break

- 2:30 pm Technical session: Stan Senner, Bob Spies, Kathy Frost, Bruce Wright — "Status of the key resources and their relationship to residual oiling" Researchers working on key subsistence resources (salmon, sea ducks, seals, clams, etc.) summarize their status with special emphasis on whether residual oiling appears to be an impediment to recovery.
-

Lunch

1:00 pm Discussion Continued

3:30 Conclusions for the Trustee Council:
Financial Cost; Environmental Cost; Benefits to Subsistence, Recreation
and other shoreline uses.

4:30 pm ADJOURN

Appendix B

Workshop Participants and Publicity

Workshop Participants

Chenega Residents

Paul Kompkoff, Jr.

Patti Totemoff, Chenega Corporation

Chuck Totemoff, CEO, Chenega Corporation

Charles (Peter) Selanoff

John Totemoff

Phillip Totemoff

Mike Eleshansky

Don Kompkoff, Sr., President, Chenega Village Council

Carol Ann Wilson, Board Member of Chenega Corporation and of Chenega Village Council

Gail Evanoff, Board Member of Chenega Corporation

Larry Evanoff, Village Council Administrator

Jewel Boyles

Peter (last name unknown)

Darrell Totemoff

Pete Kompkoff, Jr.

Expert Reviewers

Dr. Ed Owens, OCC Limited.

Dr. Jaqui Michel, Research Planning, Inc.

Dr. Jim Gibeaut, Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, Austin

Kathy Frost, ADF&G

Dr. Bob Spies, Trustee Council Chief Scientist

Bruce Wright, NOAA

Stan Senner, Trustee Council Science Coordinator

Ernie Piper, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, ADEC

[Dr. Alan Mearns was invited, but family illness kept him from participating. He did send materials for presentation, and Dr. Jaqui Michel presented the results of his work.]

Trustee Council Staff

Bob Loeffler, Planning Director, Trustee Council

Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator, Trustee Council

Dr. Joe Sullivan, ADF&G

Ray Thompson, USFS

Bud Rice, National Park Service

Eric Myers, Director of Operations, Trustee Council

Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Trustee Council

Dean Hughes, ADF&G

Cherri Womac, Trustee Council Staff

Catherine Berg, Department of Interior

Appendix C

Summaries of Presentations by Invited Experts

Four presentations were given by scientists invited to the workshop. The presentations gave workshop participants a similar foundation concerning the scientific understanding of the mechanisms by which shoreline oil is naturally removed, how residual oil in Prince William Sound has responded over time and to treatment, the extent and locations of residual oil, and how intertidal areas have recovered from the oiling and cleanup.

Dr. Ed Owens, Owens Coastal Consultants Ltd. "Long-term residual oiling effects and considerations." Dr. Owens reviewed and interpreted information from spills in other cold-water, northern sites.

Dr. Jacqui Michel, Research Planning, Inc. "Review of shoreline oiling research from Prince William Sound." Michel summarized Research Planning, Inc.'s research at Prince William Sound study sites since 1989. Drs. Michel and Hayes have published extensively on their study sites, especially on Knight Island.

Dr. Jim Gibeaut, Consulting Geologist. "Summary of restoration monitoring from Prince William Sound and the Kodiak Archipelago." Dr. Gibeaut reviewed results of the 1993 Prince William Sound survey and the 1995 Kodiak Archipelago survey.

Dr. Alan Mearns, NOAA. "Summary of intertidal research, 1989-1995" Dr. Mearns was not able to attend the workshop due to family illness, and the presentation of his work was done by Dr. Michel.

A brief summary of the presentations follow.

DR. ED OWENS, OCC Ltd. (Handout summarizing Mr. Owens presentation is contained in an Attachment to this appendix.)

- 1) No single parameter controls oil penetration or retention. A combination of oil properties, such as adhesion and viscosity, and sediment properties, in particular grain size and sorting, affect penetration and retention of oil in sediment.
- 2) The long-term retention of subsurface oil in sediments is strongly determined by the initial oiling.
- 3) In general, and particularly for ANS (Alaska North Slope crude oil, the type spilled by the *Exxon Valdez*), more oil can penetrate, but less oil is retained, on coarse sediment beaches.
- 4) Any oil, including ANS, that can penetrate fine-grained or mixed, sandy-gravel beaches is more likely to be retained in the subsurface of those beaches.

was 160 m² in size and had about a 23% oil coverage. AP and SOR occur in about equal amounts and dominate the surface oiling in Price William Sound.

(2) It is apparent that there has been significant reduction of surface oil from 1991 to 1993 on the order of 50%. Many sites have shown little or no improvement since 1991, however, and we attribute the improvement that did occur to manual removal and raking in 1991 and 1992. There was no measurable reduction from 1992 to 1993.

(3) Surface oil amount and distribution in 1993 are both a function of natural protection from waves and surface water flow and difficulty in performing cleanup. By 1992, most of the surface oil easily removed by natural and unnatural means had disappeared. Reduction since 1992 has been incremental and mostly related to treatment. Because no further effective treatment is likely in the spill area, we can expect to see little improvement in surface oil over the next several years.

(4) In 1993, surveyors measured 109 distinct locations with visually detectable subsurface oil. The areas of these locations ranged from four square meters to several thousand square meters with varying percentages of oil coverage. A total of 2,041 m³ of oiled, subsurface sediment was discovered. Subsurface oil lenses were typically 3 cm to 15 cm thick and had clean overlying sediments.

(5) The heaviest type of subsurface oil, oil pore, and heavy-oil residue, occurred in 69 distinct locations with a total estimated oil-sediment volume of 738 m³.

(6) Subsurface oil decreased by at least 50% from 1991 to 1993. The overall volume of oiled sediment decreased less because some of the oil reduction is a reduction in oil concentration, only. There also appears to have been a significant slowing in the rate of reduction from 1992 to 1993 compared to what occurred between 1991 and 1992. This slowing is because of less treatment occurring in 1992 than in 1991 and the natural entrenchment of remaining oil.

(7) Subsurface oil reduction has been both a function of treatment and physical setting. Tilling was much more effective at high-energy locations than at moderate-energy locations. The reasons for the difference in treatment success are a function of sediment dynamics. Overall, sites that were aggressively treated showed about a 56% greater decrease than sites that were not treated. Low-energy locations responded to treatment better than moderate-energy locations. This is because of the reliance on oiled-sediment removal instead of tilling for treatment of low-energy locations.

(8) Because of the unlikelihood of further effective treatment and the natural entrenchment of the remaining oil there will probably not be a significant reduction in subsurface oil for several more years.

(9) Locations with recalcitrant subsurface oil are typically along boulder-dominated limbs of pocket beaches and in bedrock-sheltered areas along otherwise high-energy shorelines.

contamination. These rock-attached mussels normally cover 5-10% of the intertidal zone in the surface area. They are a key organism in the food chain and are a significant part of the biomass in the intertidal zone. These mussels were wiped out by high-pressure hot-water washing but recovered quickly. By the second year following the spill, these mussels were normally abundant and in some cases overabundant. The amount of cover due to mussels actually dropped in 1995. This may be due to the fact that older animals are now being counted (i.e., fewer numbers, more space, but some are now larger animals).

Barnacles. These normally cover 15-20% of the surface of this part of the intertidal area. They are eaten by starfish, birds, etc. These survived the oiling pretty well, but were wiped out by the washing. After three years, there is little difference in populations between oiled and unoiled sites. They have totally recolonized the wash sites, but were then preyed upon—which apparently means that the species that eat them have come back.

Appendix D

Shoreline Treatment Techniques

—Prepared by Ernie Piper, ADEC—

Background

The southwest section of the Sound from Chenega and southern Knight Islands to Evans and Latouche Islands includes areas that were heavily oiled in 1989. Exxon and state-sponsored crews conducted work at many of the sites in this area through 1992; however, this area contains sites with some of the most persistent residual oiling in the spill area. Residents of the village of Chenega Bay have consistently requested additional cleanup at a variety of sites near the village.

Principal issues

The prospect of additional cleanup raises these issues for individual resource agencies and the Trustee Council as a whole:

- ▶ *Technical feasibility.* Can oil be removed from these sites using existing technology and techniques?
- ▶ *Environmental sensitivity.* Would further cleanup hinder recovery of intertidal areas in the area?

Summary of Conclusions

The following conclusions are intended as practical guidance on a complex problem. I do not pretend to represent the official view of any single trustee agency or the Trustee Council. However, these conclusions are based on information from a variety of sources, including national experts in these fields. My general findings are:

- ▶ *Technical Feasibility.* Additional cleanup is technically feasible, although results would be difficult to both predict and to quantify after the fact. There have been no major leaps in proven shoreline cleanup methods or products since 1992; any cleanup program in the area would include a mix of existing techniques.
- ▶ *Environmental Sensitivity.* A cleanup program limited to relatively small, scattered areas in the southwest part of Prince William Sound would probably have no significant effect on the overall biological health, diversity, and recovery of the area's intertidal community. Disruption during cleanup would be relatively brief and its physical effects on shoreline geomorphology would be short-term.

The most-used beach cleaning machines are variations of farm implements and are designed for sand and other fine-grain sediment shorelines. They are really not suitable for the pebble/cobble/boulder substrates that dominate the shorelines in Prince William Sound. (Taylor, Owens and Nordvik, 1994; Taylor, Belore, Simmons, 1995). The Canadian government sponsored development of a prototype rock-washing machine (Ross, 1990), but it did not advance past the prototype stage.

In any case, even if good rock washers did exist, they would probably not be optimal for conditions to the Sound—scattered sites, discontinuous oiling, heavily weathered mousse and asphalt.

Technology—Bioremediation. Bioremediation of asphalt and other heavily weathered residual oiling is an unlikely choice of techniques if the goal is complete or nearly complete removal of the residual oiling. Current research indicates that enhanced biodegradation techniques may be employed after gross contamination has been removed, and only while oil is relatively fresh. (ASTM, 1994).

Technology—Washing. Water washing, using various combinations of heat and pressure, has been and still is a common method for cleaning stranded oil from bedrock, coarse sediment beaches and manmade structures such as docks, rip-rap, seawalls, pilings, etc. One of the engineering successes from the *Exxon Valdez* response was the development and use of innovative ways to conduct a water wash operation at sites with difficult access. The “omnisweeps” operating from barges just offshore of bedrock cliffs or large boulder shorelines were very effective at removing oil from these kinds of settings.

Studies of water-washing using high pressure and hot water during the *Exxon Valdez* response suggest that despite its effectiveness at removing oil, this aggressive technique may actually reduce survival and impede recovery of intertidal plants and animals exposed to it. (Lees, Houghton, Driskell 1995; Houghton and Gilmour, 1995) Nonetheless, on-scene commanders continue to keep washing “in the toolbox” for certain situations, although the general guidance is to limit exposure of intertidal areas to either the direct washing or the effluent. (NOAA Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment, 1994)

Environment Canada has recently completed a laboratory/pilot scale study designed to give responders a better, quantitative idea of the ranges and combinations of temperature and pressure that will optimize cleanup effectiveness, while minimizing environmental damage from the treatment. For several common types of intertidal plants and animals, the study found that mortality rose significantly at temperatures from 40 to 60 degrees C, and 2.7 to 8.7 psi; unfortunately, this was precisely the range at which oil removal from oiled cobbles and ceramic tiles appeared to increase most rapidly. (Environment Canada, 1996).

Technology—Shoreline cleaning agents. Shoreline cleaning agents comprise a relatively new class of response technology, and to date, they have occupied a small niche in response research and development. Much of the current research effort has been concentrated on techniques that can be used relatively early in a response, such as *in-situ* burning or chemical dispersants, or on relatively low-cost, low-impact cleanup alternatives such as bioremediation.

the Environment Canada lab tests, and had shown effectiveness in field trials (Michel and Benggio, 1995).

ADEC selected two of those three products for consideration in this project: Corexit 9580 and PES-51. These are the only two shoreline cleaning agents that meet the criteria established by the RRT in Puerto Rico, and have also been tested in the field in Prince William Sound.

Corexit 9580 went through several sets of field trials during the *Exxon Valdez* response in 1989 and 1990. It is, essentially, a dearomatized kerosene with some surfactants added. The preferred method of application was to spray the shoreline with the product, let it soak for 30-90 minutes, then follow with a warm-water wash.

In 1989 and 1990, Corexit 9580 was generally determined to be effective as removing surface oiling. However, field workers could not demonstrate proficiency at containing and collecting the oil-water-Corexit mixture once it was in the near shore waters. Further it did not appear to be effective at removing subsurface oil, which was emerging as a major concern at the time. Therefore, Corexit was not approved for widespread application during the *Exxon Valdez* response.

Exxon continued with its development of Corexit 9580 after the spill in Alaska, and has published a number of laboratory studies designed to test the effectiveness of the product under various spill response scenarios, including cleanup of oiled trees and other vegetation.

In January 1994, after the *Morris J. Berman* spill, the product was tested alongside another Corexit formulation, 7664, PES-51, and washing without cleaning agents. Corexit 9580, when used with high-pressure and hot water after a 30-minute pre-soaking period, was effective at removing the heavy bunker oil from a sandstone boulder substrate. Field observations and subsequent water quality monitoring suggested that Corexit 9580 did not fully separate from the released oil, resulting in a brown or muddy plume that tended to disperse in the water column. (Michel and Benggio, 1995; Shigenaka, et al., 1995) Corexit 9580 was also used in conjunction with Corexit 7664, which falls more into the category of a dispersant. The intent was to use the mixture in areas of high wave energy where recovery of the released oil and product would not be feasible—the 9580 lifting the oil off the boulders, and the 7664 aiding the dispersion in the rough waters.

PES-51 was originally developed as a "lifter" for use in secondary and tertiary recovery of heavy oil in cold formations (Steve Rog and Dennis Owens, personal communication, 1993), then as a cleaner for equipment used in oil field work or spill response. It is d-limonene with biosurfactants added. The test in 1993 at Sleepy Bay was the product's first major application as a shoreline cleaning agent. It tended to remove the oiling effectively when used in conjunction with high-pressure injection into the substrate with an "airknife," and subsequent flushing with ambient temperature seawater (Rog, et al., 1994).

The January 1994 test in Puerto Rico did not include the injection into the substrate, but the product showed similar results at removing the bunker oil from the sandstone boulders with the

attributable to the product. Further, the quality of the application can have a significant effect on removal. This can be one of the most important considerations in evaluating a specific product. (Clayton, 1992) Indeed, in the *Berman* spill test, temperature and pressure seem to have played a significant role in increasing removal; also, at Sleepy Bay in 1993, observers noted that results might have been better had a more powerful pumping system been in place. Further, an ambient temperature wash during the Sleepy Bay PES-51 test (11-13 degrees C) did not appear to mobilize the heavily weathered oil by itself, or with air injection alone. (Pearson, 1993). Our qualitative observations lead us to conclude that a shoreline cleaning agent helps, but we would not go so far as to say it is essential.

Environmental Sensitivity

We have put aside the issue of product toxicity for the purpose of this analysis. We have assumed substantial mortality to intertidal plants and animals present at the sites to be cleaned. Moreover, the physical effects of cleanup—temperature changes in the water, disruption by machines or tools—are often more stressful on plants and animals than the chemical agent itself.

At the residual oiling workshop sponsored by the Trustee Council in November 1995, and in later conversations with Alan Mearns of NOAA HazMat, the consensus is that a limited cleanup program including small sites at a handful of shorelines scattered in the area will not significantly retard area-wide recovery of intertidal areas. Most of the oiling occurs high on the shorelines, or in settings where intertidal life is scarce; in addition, the usual measures we use to mitigate damage (working on a rising tide, keeping waste out of the lower-intertidal) would be employed.

Other potential side effects of note:

- ▶ There would be short-term impacts from noise, air emissions from generators, and a risk of small spills of fuel, bilge water, and runoff from decontamination areas.
- ▶ Removing armor layers and disruption of the sediment matrix could result in an undetermined transport of sediments into lower intertidal areas and near shore waters.

Conclusion: Side effects Shoreline remediation at this point could have significant adverse effects, at least locally but a limited program is unlikely to have significant area-wide effects.

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3. Ross, S.L. 1990 "Development and Testing of a Prototype Rock Washer for Cleaning Oiled Beach Cobble." Environmental Studies Research Fund Report N.120, Canada.
4. American Society for Testing and Materials 1994. Standard Guidance for Ecological Considerations for the Use of Bioremediation F1481-94.

Appendix E
Shoreline Restoration — Cost Estimate Project
Final Report
by
Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.

**SHORELINE RESTORATION - COST ESTIMATE
PROJECT**

FINAL REPORT

CONDUCTED BY

PETROLEUM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

FOR

**ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

Contract # 18-9012-96

November 15, 1995

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, and other federal and state government organizations and public interest groups continue to monitor the recovery of shorelines along Prince William Sound that had been impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989. In response to concerns primarily expressed by Chenega Village Corporation, ADEC in the fall of 1995 contracted with Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. (PES) to develop estimates of the costs for treatment of selected beaches that contain residual oil from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989. Seven beach segments were jointly selected by ADEC and the Chenega Village Corporation for this project. These sites are on Elrington, Evans and LaTouche Islands in Prince William Sound.

Data from surveys conducted on these beach segments between 1992 and 1994 were reviewed to identify those sites that warranted further evaluation. Representatives of ADEC, PES and Chenega Village Corporation conducted a reconnaissance of the candidate beaches in September, 1995. Results of the reconnaissance and earlier survey data were integrated to determine the size and locations of areas that could warrant treatment.

The process proposed for treatment of these candidate beach segments was developed by PES and used in a demonstration project on a section of LA-19A on LaTouche Island in 1993. The team that conducted this demonstration project included PES, the Chenega Village Corporation and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The project was partially funded by the Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council. Results of this project revealed an immediate visible decrease in subsurface oil residue and a recovery of approximately 100 gallons of oily liquid. Analysis of subsurface sediment samples indicated an immediate 70% decrease in semivolatile range total petroleum hydrocarbons while there was no detectable presence of oil in the water column before, during and after treatment. Because of the stimulation of natural degradative processes, the overall decrease was 90% in sediment samples obtained one year later.

The PES Shoreline Treatment Process uses an Airknife Injection System to access and displace petroleum hydrocarbons from the surface and subsurface. PES-51[®], a biosurfactant, is applied to displace the oil and float it to the surface where ambient temperature sea water supplied by a deluge header hose system and direct flushing hoses that moves the oil/product mixture to the shoreline. The displaced oil is then collected within containment booms located below the treatment area. This oil is recovered by a skimmer and pumped into a storage tank from which the water can be decanted and returned to the Sound. Sorbents are used to recover any displaced oil that remains on the beach. All the equipment, supplies and waste materials are deployed and recovered onto a landing craft which permits ready access to these rocky shorelines.

Based on the experiences gained from the 1993 project, the results of the 1995 reconnaissance and the ADEC survey data, estimates were developed of the resource requirements, the treatment times for the candidate beaches, and the costs for conducting this project in either one or two seasons. These estimates were developed in accordance with three general goals - maximize the effectiveness

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, and other federal and state government organizations and public interest groups continue to monitor the recovery of shorelines along Prince William Sound that had been impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989. In response to concerns primarily expressed by Chenega Village Corporation, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in the fall of 1995 contracted Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. (PES) for purposes of estimating the costs for treating these beach segments with a process that was used for a 1993 demonstration project on Prince William Sound.

Seven beach segments along Prince William Sound were jointly selected by ADEC and the Chenega Village Corporation for further evaluation and possible additional treatment (see Figure 1). Information obtained during surveys conducted in 1992 through 1994 indicate that these beach segments have varying types and distributions of residual oil. The types include the full range of oil residue - heavy (HOR), medium (MOR) and light (LOR); mousse (M); tar balls and tar patties (TB); and asphalt pavement (AP). Distribution varies from traces to sporadic or patchy areas of residual oil on or among the boulders and cobble surfaces and/or in the subsurface sediment.

The PES Shoreline Treatment Process was first used in 1993 on an oil impacted section of LaTouche Island. This demonstration project was partially funded by the Hazardous Spill Science Technology Review Council. The team that conducted this project included PES, the Chenega Village Corporation and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Results obtained after completion of the treatment and one year later indicated that application of this process had both immediate and long term benefits.

This report contains the results of the 1995 project and provides a brief description of the candidate beach segments and the PES Shoreline Treatment Process. Also included are the proposed resource requirements, estimated treatment times; and the cost estimates for application of this process on these beach segments. These results were presented at an ADEC sponsored meeting entitled "Residual Oiling Workshop" that was held in Anchorage, Alaska on November 1 and 2, 1995. For results of this workshop and decisions on the further treatment of these beach segments, the reader is referred to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

II. METHODS

A. THE PROJECT TEAM

This project was conducted by a team of representatives from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the Chenega Village Corporation (CVC), the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Office (EVRO) and Petroleum Environmental Services (PES).

B. EVALUATION OF THE BEACHES

Data and narrative summaries of surveys conducted on these beach segments between 1992 and 1994 were provided by ADEC. In addition, information was provided on the treatment measures that have been applied to these beaches between 1989 and 1992.

The project team conducted a reconnaissance of these beach segments on September 26 and 27, 1995. To maximize the efficiency of this effort, the survey reports and sketch maps were used to focus on those areas that been found most recently to contain residual oil. Where feasible, cobble and boulders were displaced to determine the presence of residual oil on the underlying surface sediment. Test pits were also dug to determine the condition of the subsurface sediment. Time was allocated for the pits to backfill with water to enable the detection of sheen.

C. BASIS FOR THE COST ESTIMATES

Several factors were considered in developing the cost estimates. In general, the basis for determining the resource requirements and treatment rates were based on experience gained during the 1993 demonstration project. In addition, several assumptions were made as to what would be required of the contractors as opposed to activities that would be the responsibilities of the government agency.

1. Treatment Rate

The 1993 demonstration project was conducted on a section of LA-19A which is characterized by boulders (and some cobble) over gravel sediment. The total area treated was approximately 37 meters by 36 meters or 1,332 square meters. The team spent a total of seven days at this site in July.

Based on lessons learned from this project, it is estimated that mobilization and demobilization tasks would require approximately one-half day each. Mobilization tasks at a treatment site would include placement of double containment booms along the shoreline below the area to be treated; movement of the landing craft to enable the deployment of the airknife injection systems, deluge header hoses and flushing hoses; placement of the deluge header hose system, etc. Demobilization tasks would include decontamination and removal of all equipment, supplies and project debris from the beach. Depending on the length of beach that needs to be treated, more than one resetting of the booms may be needed. These boom settings include movement of the containment booms (as well as any deflection booms that might be placed to protect streams), movement of the header hose system, the airknife injection systems, the flushing hoses and the landing craft. Based on the 1993 project experience, it is estimated that it would take one-half day each time the booms are reset and the equipment moved to enable treatment of a new beach segment.

During the 1993 project, approximately one day was expended in mobilization and demobilization, one day was lost due to inclement weather, therefore, the total treatment time was actually five days. Since two airknife injection systems were used, the average treatment rate was approximately 133

approvals and permits; and participating in meetings with ADEC as required. Post field tasks include coordinating the return, storage (as appropriate), or transfer/disposal of equipment and supplies; ensuring the disposal of the recovered oil and oily wastes; developing reports of the project; and participating in meetings with ADEC as required.

3) If conducted in two phases, additional time will need to be added for pre-field and post field tasks during the second summer.

4) The time frame for performance of the field work is likely to be August and September. There may be a need to provide additional time because of delays encountered due to salmon spawning or other beach specific constraints.

5) Time will be provided for crew rest on the basis of one day for every seven days worked.

6) Time will be provided for delays due to inclement weather. For purposes of this project, this will be estimated on the basis of 25% of the total required work days.

D. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

Based in part on the experience gained from the 1993 demonstration project, requirements for personnel, equipment, supplies and mobilization/demobilization were developed on the basis of optimizing the effectiveness of the treatment process while minimizing the expenses incurred. Costs for these items were determined on the basis of fully burdened personnel costs, costs for equipment and supplies that could be obtained in Anchorage in the Fall of 1995, and projected costs for items like travel and insurance. To provide a more complete picture of total project costs, estimates were made for indirect costs and profit. For purposes of this project, profit was estimated on the basis of a percentage of direct costs. In accordance with AS.36.30.370, profit would be an item negotiated between a state agency and the contractor.

III. RESULTS

A decision to treat these beach segments should be made on the basis of benefits that can be achieved, risks involved, and the costs that would be incurred. An integral part of this decision making process and implementation of a treatment program must be a clearly defined set of goals that reflect the consensus of the parties involved. This section contains a set of treatment goals that can be considered as a template on which to build ones that are specific to the project under consideration by ADEC. Also described in this section is the PES Shoreline Treatment Process as it could be applied on these beach segments, the results of the evaluations of the seven beach segments, the resources that would be required for treatment of these sites, and the costs that would be involved.

B. THE PES SHORELINE TREATMENT PROCESS

The PES Shoreline Treatment Process uses an airknife injection system to penetrate and dilate subsurface sediment, and to apply a biosurfactant to displace oil from surface and subsurface sediment. The biosurfactant used in this process is PES-51[®], a product that reduces the interfacial tension between petroleum hydrocarbons and surfaces thereby releasing it onto water that is used to flush it away. Most importantly, the displaced oil is not altered chemically or emulsified. Instead, the oil/product complex floats on the water surface where it can be collected and recovered. The displaced oil is flushed into a double boomed region of shoreline by using a deluge header hose system to provide a continuous flow of ambient temperature sea water over the treatment area, as well as direct flushing of the injection sites during and after administration of the biosurfactant. Figure 1 demonstrates how the work crew used the airknife, applied the biosurfactant, and flushed away the displaced oil during the 1993 demonstration project. The oil collected along the shoreline is recovered by skimmers and pumped into a storage tank from which the water can later be decanted and returned to the Sound. Sorbents are also used to collect the oil whenever it fails to drain to the shoreline. These sorbents are stored in bags or drums. The equipment, supplies and waste material are deployed and recovered onto a landing craft. This vessel permits ready access to rocky shorelines thereby minimizing the logistics of mobilization, treatment and demobilization.

In addition to the immediate effects achieved by displacement, collection and recovery of displaced oil, this treatment process has additional benefits because it aerates the subsurface sediment and increases the bioavailability of the oil residue thereby enhancing biodegradation by indigenous micro flora.

As was described in the Introduction Section of this report, the PES Shoreline Treatment Process was used previously on a beach that had residual oil from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989. Results of this project indicate that the process has both immediate and long term benefits. Qualitatively, there was a visible decrease in subsurface oil residue. From a quantitative perspective, approximately 100 gallons of oil liquid were recovered and there was an immediate 70% decrease in semivolatile petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface sediment. The following May, this decrease exceeded 90%. These improvements were accomplished without introducing any detectable levels of petroleum hydrocarbons into the water column along the shoreline below the treatment area¹.

¹ Mark A. Tumeo and Joan Braddock. Final Report - Effectiveness of a PES-51[®] in Removing Weathered Crude Oil from Sub-Surface Beach Material. Results of a Field Study at Sleepy Bay on LaTouche Island in Prince William Sound. December, 1994.

C. EVALUATION OF THE BEACHES

Seven beach segments were jointly selected by ADEC and the Chenega Village Corporation as candidates for further treatment and were the focus of this project. In actuality, two were segments of one beach on LaTouche Island; LA-20B and LA-20C. Two other beach segments on this same island were also selected; LA-15C and LA-19A. Beaches on two other islands were also included; ER-20B on Elrington Island, as well as EV-37A and EV-39A on Evans Island.

In general, these beach segments are characterized by a cobble, boulder or cobble/boulder armor covering a gravel sediment. Visually observable residual oil was found in the upper and middle intertidal zones on all seven sites. This included surface oil residue ranging from heavy to light, mousse and asphaltic pavement. Most often, the residual oil was found on, or adhering to, or below, the boulder and cobble layers, especially in sheltered crevices and other areas that were protected from wave energy.

Photographic evidence of the sediment types and residual oil serve as a visual record of the findings from the reconnaissance conducted in September, 1995.

Figure 3 - LA-15C is an example of a beach segment that is covered by large boulders. Sheen was observed in a water pool in the upper intertidal zone. In addition, mousse was found on the underside of a small boulder.

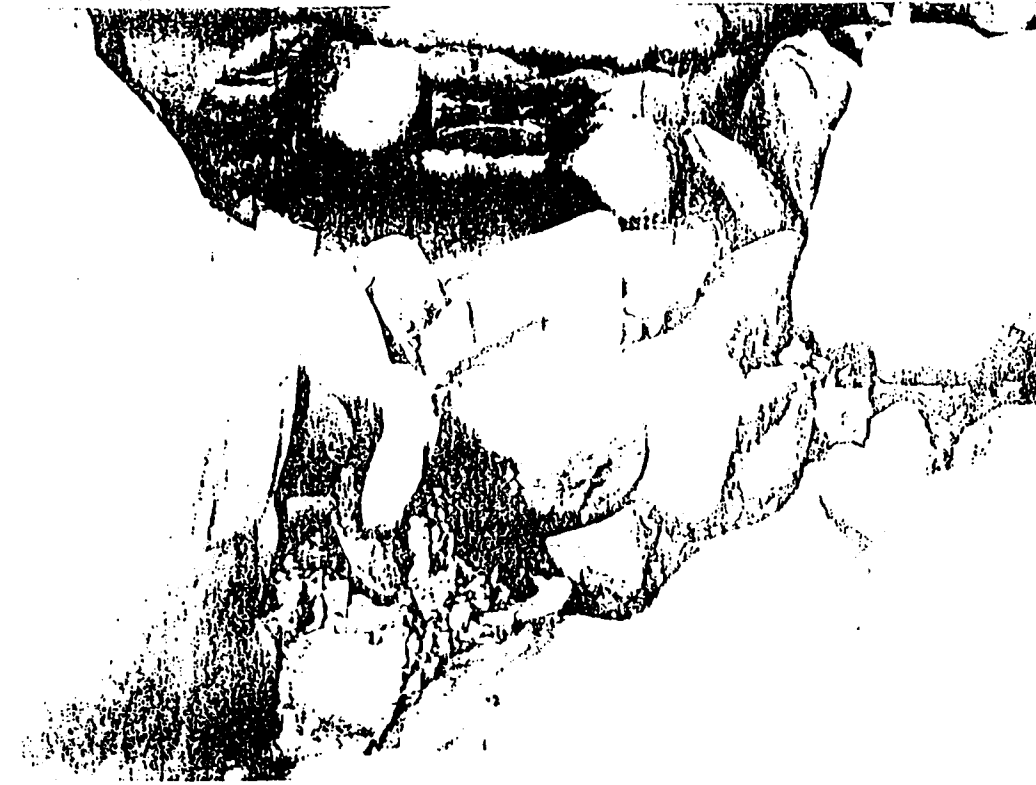
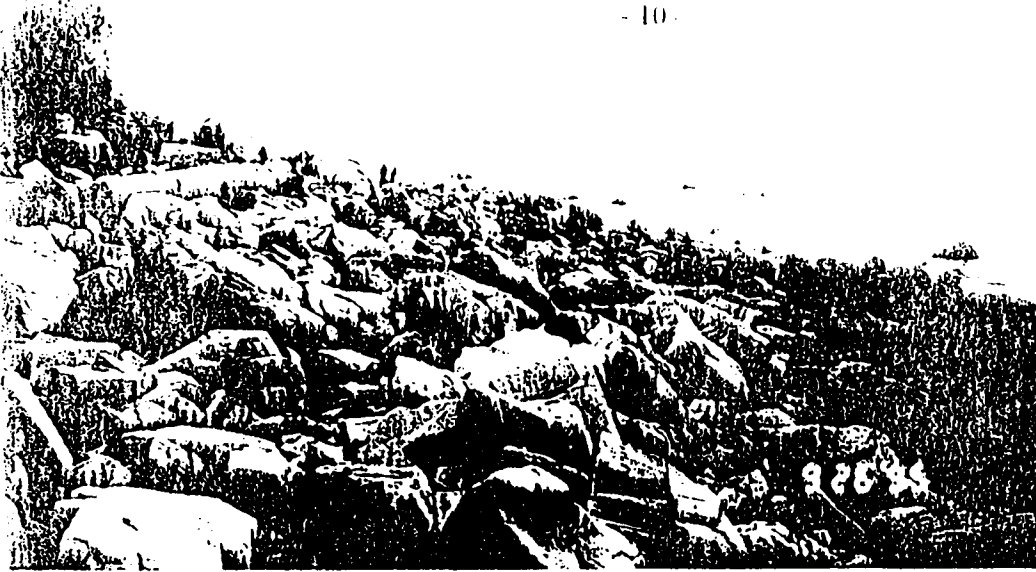
Figure 4 - LA-20B is another example of a boulder armor surface. Several sites were found to have surface oil residue.

Figure 5 - ER-20B has two pocket beaches. The western pocket is characterized by cobble over a mixed gravel/sandy sediment. Sheen was observed after water seeped into test pits. The eastern pocket is characterized by cobble and boulders covering a mixed gravel/sand sediment. Asphalt pavement was found adhering to the underside of a small boulder.

Figure 6 - EV-37A is characterized by boulder/cobble armor over a gravel sediment. Test pits dug into the subsurface were found to contain heavy oil residue and sheen when water seeped in and filled these pits.

A brief description of all the beach segments and the types of oil residue found during the reconnaissance trip are shown in Table 1. A more detailed description and a sketch map of these beach segments is contained in Appendix A. These descriptions integrate the information obtained during the reconnaissance trip with data obtained by ADEC during surveys conducted from 1992 through 1994.

Figure 4. LA-20B Beach segment
Boulder/cobble armor over gravel
substratum. Surface and subsurface
cobbles found at several locations
- 10 -



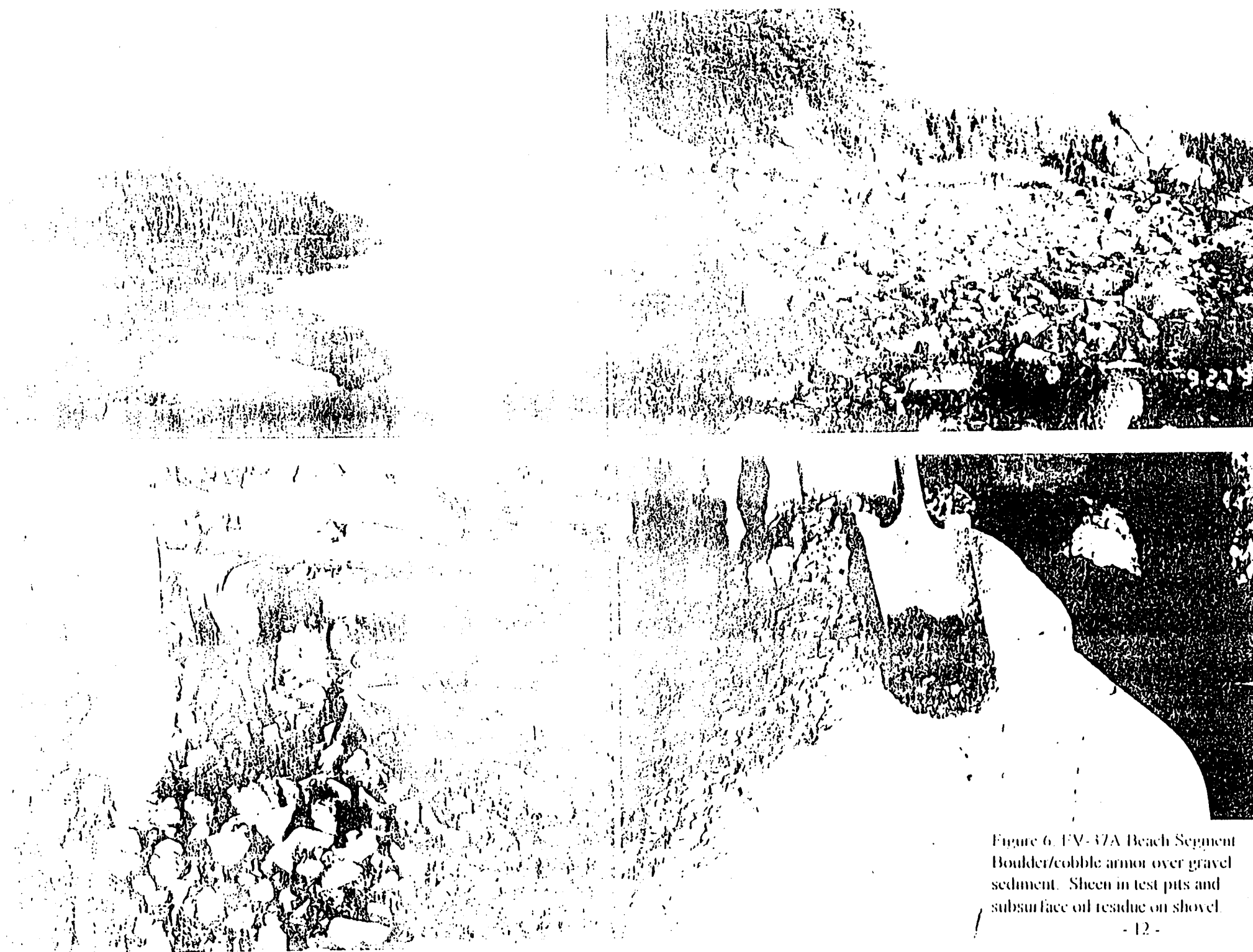


Figure 6. FV-37A Beach Segment
Boulder/cobble armor over gravel
sediment. Sheen in test pits and
subsurface oil residue on shovel.

D. TREATMENT TIMES FOR THE SELECTED BEACH SEGMENTS

Based on the estimated treatment rate for an airknife injection system, times required for mobilization, demobilization and for resetting the booms, and assumptions described in the Methods section, estimates were developed of the number of work days which would be required at each of these beach segments. Specific locations described in the following beach summaries refer to sites identified on the sketch maps that appear in Appendix A. The estimated work days for these beach segments are shown in Table 2.

1. LA-15C

ADEC estimates a total area of 1,500 square meters total treatment area. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to four days for LA-15C.

2. LA-19A

ADEC estimates a total area of 5,000 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to eight days for LA-19A. Based on the results obtained immediately and one year after treatment of a section of this beach, it is likely that this section will not need another treatment. This reduces the total area estimate to 3,700 square meters and reduces the total work days to six days for LA-19A.

3. LA-20B

ADEC estimates a total area of 1,000 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to three days for LA-20B.

4. LA-20C

ADEC estimates a total area of 14,000 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one day for resetting the booms twice, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to 20 days for LA-20C.

5. ER-20B

ADEC estimates a total area of 1,500 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one day for resetting the booms twice, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to five days for ER-20B.

6. EV-37A

ADEC estimates a total area of 1,100 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to three days for EV-37A.

7. EV-39A

ADEC estimates a total area of 1,125 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, ½ day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to three days for this area. PES estimates that the total treatment area could be up to 2,000 square meters including the intervening area between location "A" and the stream. Several pits dug in this area during the survey were found to contain medium oil residue during the 1994 ADEC survey. This would increase the total work days up to four days for EV-39A.

E. TOTAL TIME REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Determination of the total treatment time for these beaches should include allocation of time for mobilization and demobilization from Anchorage, crew rest and delays due to inclement weather.

1. Single Season Option

It is estimated that it would take two days to mobilize the team, equipment and supplies, and get them to the first site. Based on the estimates of the treatment areas, the total work days are estimated to be 45 days. Allocating a crew rest day for each seven work days adds up to seven days. For purposes of this project, an additional 12 days are allocated for inclement weather (estimated at 25% of the work days). It is estimated that it would take two days to demobilize the team, equipment, supplies and project debris, and get them back to Anchorage. Therefore, it is estimated that the total field time for treatment of all the beach segments in a single summer would be 68 days. The components of this estimate are summarized in Table 3.

2. Two Season Option

If the decision is made to conduct this project over two seasons, the following estimates would apply.

a. Year One - It is recommended that LA-19A, LA-20B and LA-20C on LaTouche Island be treated in the first summer. It is estimated that it would take two days to mobilize the team, equipment and supplies, and get them to the first beach segment. Based on the estimates of the treatment areas, the total work days on these beach segments would be 29 days. Time for crew rest would be at least four days. For purposes of this project, an additional eight days are allocated for inclement weather. It is estimated that it would take two days to demobilize the team, equipment, supplies and project debris, and get them back to Anchorage. Therefore, it is estimated that the total field time for treatment of these beach segments would be 45 days.

b. Year Two - It is recommended that LA-15C, ER-20B, EV-37A and EV-39A be treated in the second summer. It is estimated that it would take 2 days to mobilize the team, equipment and supplies (including those in storage), and get them to the first beach segment. Based on the estimate of treatment areas, the total work days on these beach segments would be 16 days. Time for crew rest would be 2 days. For purposes of this project, an additional 4 days are allocated for inclement weather. It is estimated that it would take 2 days to demobilize the team, equipment, supplies and project debris, and get them back to Anchorage. Therefore, it is estimated that the total field time for treatment of these beaches in a summer would be 26 days.

c. Summary For The Two Season Option - Based on the times required to complete this project over two summers, it is estimated that it would take a total of 71 days for the field phase. The components of this estimate are also summarized in Table 3.

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Tables 4 and 5 summarize the requirements for personnel, equipment, supplies, and mobilization/demobilization, respectively. For purposes of this Cost Estimate Project, personnel were categorized as "off-site", i.e. coming from outside the immediate area, and "on-site", i.e. personnel with the requisite qualifications who are nearby the treatment area. To maximize the efficiency of this project, it is recommended that a field team of 17 personnel would be required.

Off-site personnel would acquire, prepare and ship the equipment and supplies to an embarkation point. Based on information available at this time, it is recommended that Seward be used for transfer of personnel, equipment and supplies to vessels for transportation to the treatment area.

Off-site personnel would be lodged on a berthing vessel for the duration of the project. On-site personnel would be transported to/from the treatment areas by a fishing vessel.

Table 5: Supplies and Mobilization/Demobilization Requirements

SUPPLIES

Treatment Process

- PES-51* (31 - 55 gallon drums)
- Sorbents - booms, pads, sweeps, snares
- Sorbent Pad Ringers (2)

Personnel Protection and Treatment

- Personnel Protection Equipment (17)
- First Aid Kits (2)
- Eye Wash Stations (2)

Miscellaneous

- Fuel
- Lubricants
- Field Radios (2)
- Field Supplies
- Office Supplies

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION

- Off-Site Team - Anchorage to/from Seward
- CONEX Trailer - Anchorage to/from Seward
- Disposal of oily liquids and oily wastes
- Assistant Program Manager San Antonio to/from Anchorage
- Storage of Equipment and Supplies in Chenega if the two season option is selected

Table 6: Single Season Cost Summary²

COST CATEGORY	COST ESTIMATE
Personnel ³	472,644
Equipment ⁴	509,214
Supplies	94,192
Mobilization & Demobilization	9,200
Insurance ⁵	22,366
Indirect Costs (15% of all categories except personnel)	95,246
Profit ⁶	110,762
TOTAL	1,313,624

² Based on 68 days total field time.

³ Includes labor costs, an estimate of fringe benefits and overhead for personnel.

⁴ Includes equipment purchased and leased for this project.

⁵ Includes Worker's Compensation and Sub-Contractor Coverage for the Prime only. Does not include General Liability or Auto Liability for the Prime which is included in Indirect Costs. Does not include project related insurance costs for subcontractors.

⁶ For purposes of this Cost Estimate Project, profit was determined as 10% of all direct costs. In accordance with AS.36.30.370, profit on an actual contract would be negotiable.

Table 8: Two Season Cost Summary⁷

COST CATEGORY	COST ESTIMATE		
	YEAR ONE	YEAR TWO	Total Project
Personnel ⁸	317,861	184,222	502,083
Equipment ⁹	342,585	203,353	545,938
Supplies	93,160	1,033	94,193
Mobilization & Demobilization	8,600	8,000	16,600
Insurance ¹⁰	16,007	8,768	24,774
Indirect Costs ¹¹	69,053	33,173	102,226
Profit ¹²	77,821	40,538	118,359
TOTAL	925,087	479,086	1,404,173

⁷ Based on total field times of 45 days in Year One and 26 days in Year Two.

⁸ Includes labor costs, an estimate of fringe benefits and overhead for personnel.

⁹ Includes equipment purchased and leased for this project.

¹⁰ Includes Workers Compensation and Sub-Contractor Coverage for the Prime only. Does not include General Liability and Auto Liability for the Prime which is included in the Indirect Costs. Does not include project related insurance costs for subcontractors.

¹¹ Determined as 15% of all direct costs except for personnel which is already fully burdened.

¹² For purposes of this Cost Estimate Project, profit was determined as 10% of all direct costs. In accordance with AS.36.30.370, profit on an actual contract would be negotiable.

APPENDIX A - Summary of the Candidate Beaches Evaluated for Potential Treatment

injection and/or flushing, injections would be made in a more concentrated pattern to ensure maximum treatment of the subsurface. Oily runoff would be recovered by a combination of skimming in the boomed areas and the use of sorbent pads and sweeps in areas where skimming is not feasible. The oil recovered by skimming would be transferred to a holding tank and the water decanted off and returned to the sound. Treatment would be scheduled with the tidal cycles and proceed from the middle to the upper intertidal zones.

TREATMENT TIME: ADEC estimates a total area of 1,500 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to four days for LA-15C. This estimate can be expected to change if this restoration is conducted in conjunction with other beaches. This change will be based on the need to include days for mobilization and demobilization to the site, crew rest, and delays due to inclement weather.

RECONNAISSANCE DATE: September 27, 1995

**SHORELINE RESTORATION - COST ESTIMATE PROJECT
SEPTEMBER 1995 RECONNAISSANCE SUMMARY**

**For
LA-19A on LaTouche Island**

Treatment Area = 3,700 square meters

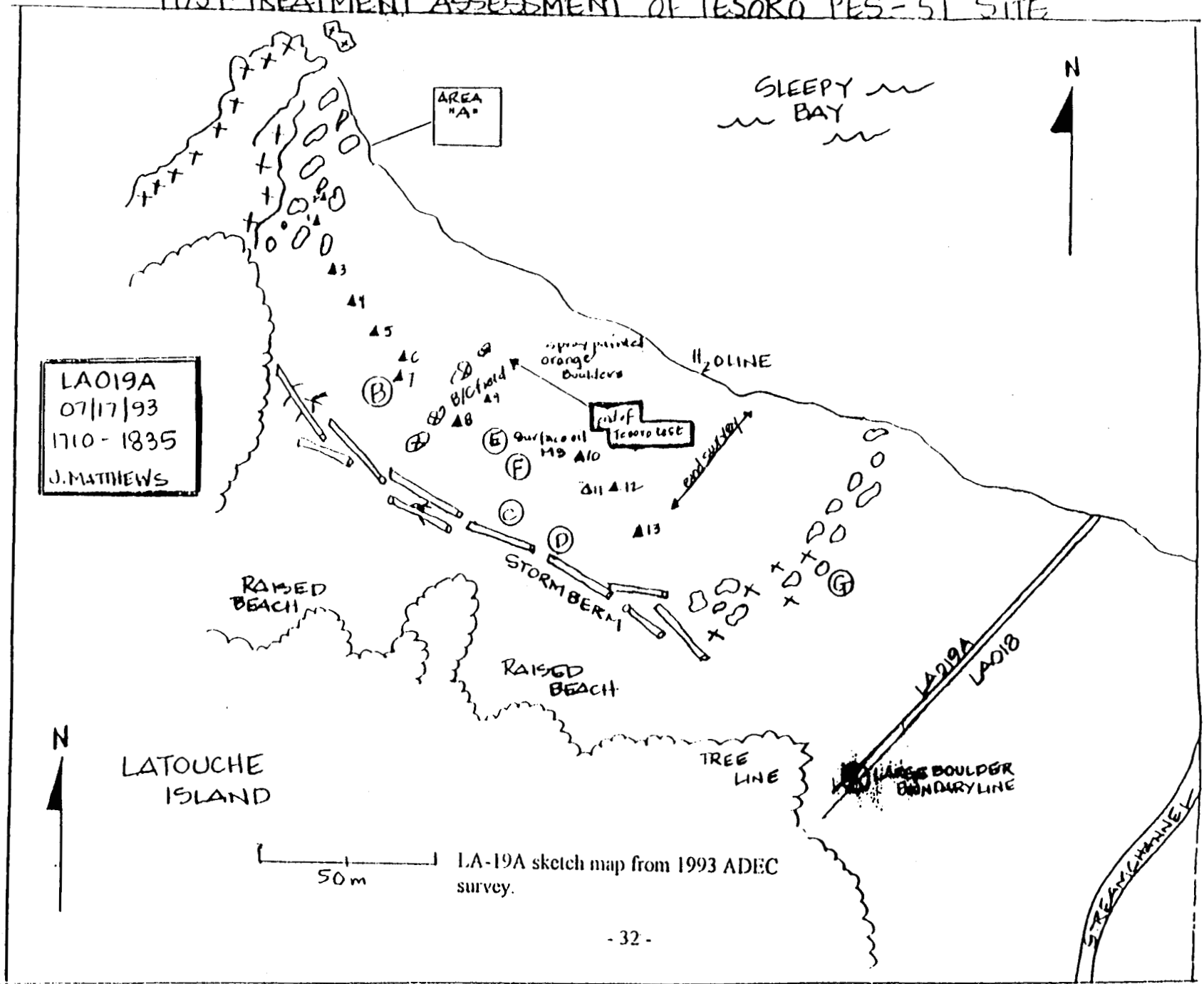
Treatment Time = 6 days

BEACH LOCATION: North shore of LaTouche Island in Sleepy Bay. See ADEC sketch map at the end of this summary.

BEACH DESCRIPTION: The western border of this beach is a large boulder promontory. There are two rock outcroppings on this beach dividing it into sections with the eastern most of these outcroppings being larger. An anadromous stream is east of this beach on LA-18. A segment of LA-19A was the site of a July 1993 project by PES in which a modified Airknife Injection System was used to penetrate to the subsurface prior to injecting PES-51[®] to displace residual oil. The treatment site was in the western portion of the beach between the large boulder border and the first rock outcropping. This site consisted of boulder armor over gravelly sediment and was approximately 37 meters in length and 36 meters in width. A "reference" site (not treated) was located to the east of the rock outcropping. This site consisted of cobble over gravel sediment. Surveys taken prior to the 1993 PES project reported oil residue at several locations on both treatment and reference sites corresponding to locations "B", "C", "D", "E" and "F" on the 1993 ADEC map (see attached). In general, these sites were in the middle to upper intertidal zone. Surface oil residue was noted in the 1995 PES/ADEC reconnaissance trip in the area of the reference site. The 1993 ADEC survey also reported locations "G" and "H" on either side of the eastern most rock outcropping as containing asphalt pavement, mousse and surface oil residue among the boulders. Another location "A" along the western boulder border of the beach was noted to have patchy mousse.

GENERAL APPROACH: Prior to treatment, LA-19A would be surveyed to identify "hot spots" (observable residual oil) based on data obtained in previous efforts. Those sites found to have visible oil residue in the surface and subsurface sediment would be marked to ensure treatment. Sediment samples would be obtained prior to and after treatment based on a schedule developed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The focus on this beach would be the areas outside that which was treated in the 1993 PES project. This area extends from the rock outcropping eastern border of the treatment site to the eastern most rock outcropping noted as location "G" on the 1993 ADEC survey map. It is estimated that treatment of LA-19A would require three different settings of the double shoreline boom because of the length of beach involved and depending on the landing craft accessibility. As warranted, an additional boom may be aligned east of the treatment area and extended into the boomed shoreline to protect the stream on LA-18. A header hose flushing system would be placed above the upper intertidal zone to provide a constant flow of ambient temperature

POST-TREATMENT ASSESSMENT OF TESORO PES-51 SITE



TREATMENT TIME: ADEC estimates a total area of 1,000 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per air knife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to three days for this area. This estimate can be expected to change if this restoration is conducted in conjunction with other beaches. This change will be based on the need to include days for mobilization and demobilization to the site, crew rest, and delays due to inclement weather.

RECONNAISSANCE DATE: September 26, 1995

SHORELINE RESTORATION - COST ESTIMATE PROJECT
SEPTEMBER 1995 RECONNAISSANCE SUMMARY
For
LA-20C on LaTouche Island

Treatment Area = 14,000 square meters

Treatment Time = 20 days

BEACH LOCATION: North end of LaTouche Island, west shoreline of Sleepy Bay. See ADEC sketch map following this summary.

BEACH DESCRIPTION: LA-20C is characterized by a boulder armor over vertically aligned shale bedrock and gravel sediment. There was a distinct oil odor in sporadic pockets of this beach. In general, patchy areas of surface and subsurface oily residue were found at several sites in the middle and upper intertidal zone of LA-20C, especially around large boulders. Sheen was also observed on water pools in the shale bedrock. The 1994 ADEC survey map (see attached) indicates an almost continuous band of residual oil along the upper and middle intertidal zone of LA-20C. In general, these areas have both asphalt pavement and heavy surface oil residue.

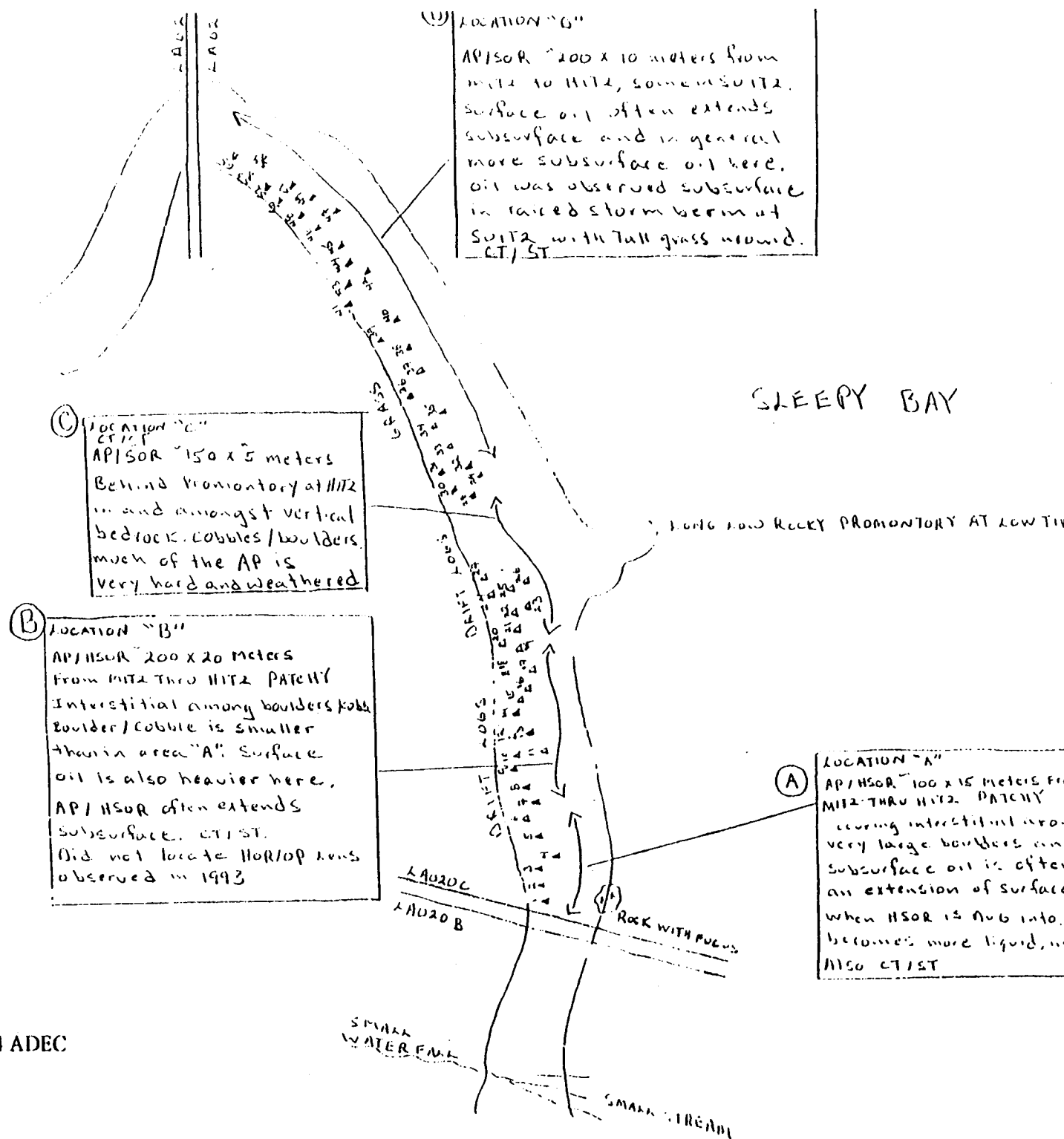
GENERAL APPROACH: Prior to treatment, LA-20C would be surveyed to identify "hot spots" (observable residual oil) based on data obtained in previous efforts. Those sites found to have asphalt pavement, mousse and other oil residue in the surface/subsurface sediment would be marked to ensure treatment. Sediment samples would be obtained prior to and after treatment based on a schedule developed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. It is estimated that treatment of LA-20C would require three different settings of a double shoreline boom because of the length of beach involved and depending on the landing craft accessibility. A header hose flushing system would be placed above the upper intertidal zone to provide a constant flow of ambient temperature sea water across the area being treated. Crews would begin at the southern border of LA-20C and proceed towards the northern border. Four Airknife Injection Systems will be used. Injections would be made in the middle and upper intertidal zones down to at least 0.5 meters below the surface where feasible. PES-51[®] would then be administered through the airknife to displace oil from the sediment. Direct flushing with ambient temperature sea water would begin after application of the biosurfactant. The density of injection sites would depend on the nature of the boulder surface and the presence of observable oil. Special attention would be paid to injections around the bases of boulders where surface oil residue is observable. Whenever oil runoff is noted during injection and/or flushing, injections would be made in a more concentrated pattern to ensure maximum treatment of the subsurface. Oily runoff would be recovered by a combination of skimming in the boomed areas and the use of sorbent pads and sweeps in areas where skimming is not feasible. The oil recovered by skimming would be transferred to a holding tank and the water decanted off and returned to the

12/1/94
730 - 1130
16' to 55'

ANDSON



LATOUCHE ISLAND



LA-20C sketch map from 1994 ADEC survey.

attention would be paid to injections around the bases of boulders where surface oil residue is observable. Whenever oil runoff is noted during injection and/or flushing, injections would be made in a more concentrated pattern to ensure maximum treatment of the subsurface. Oily runoff would be recovered by a combination of skimming in the boomed areas and the use of sorbent pads and sweeps in areas where skimming is not feasible. The oil recovered by skimming would be transferred to a holding tank and the water decanted off and returned to the sound. Treatment would be scheduled with the tidal cycles and proceed from the middle to the upper intertidal zones.

TREATMENT TIME: ADEC estimates a total area of 1,500 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one day for resetting the booms twice, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to five days for this area. This estimate can be expected to change if this restoration is conducted in conjunction with other beaches. This change will be based on the need to include days for mobilization and demobilization to the site, crew rest, and delays due to inclement weather.

RECONNAISSANCE DATE: September 26, 1995

**SHORELINE RESTORATION - COST ESTIMATE PROJECT
SEPTEMBER 1995 RECONNAISSANCE SUMMARY**

**For
EV-37A on Evans Island**

Treatment Area = 1,100 square meters

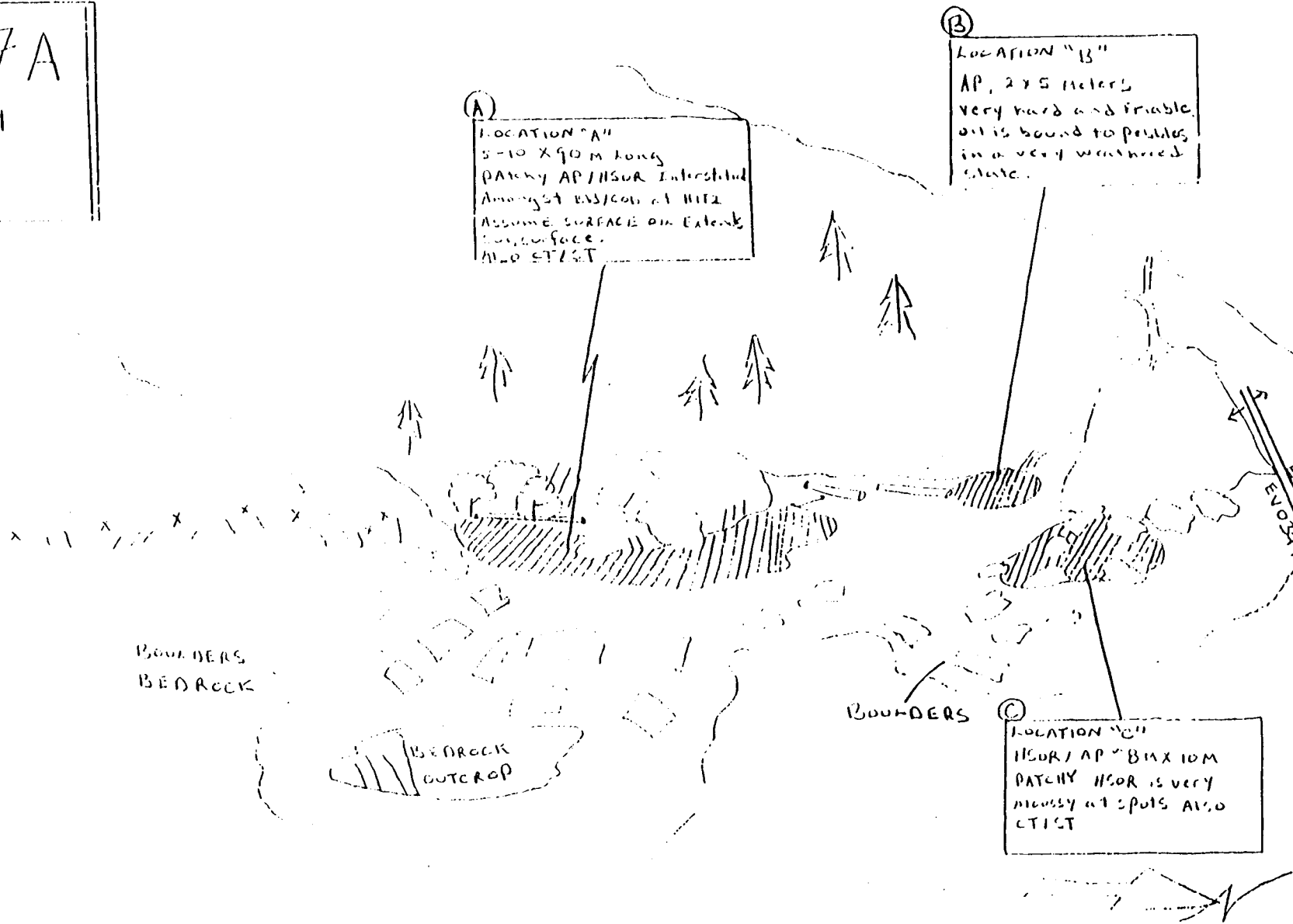
Treatment Time = 3 days

BEACH LOCATION: Northeastern end of Evans Island. See ADEC sketch map following this summary.

BEACH DESCRIPTION: This beach is characterized by large boulders over gravel sediment. Sporadic surface oil residue was found in surface and subsurface sediment at the base of large boulders in the upper intertidal zone corresponding to location "A" on the ADEC 1994 survey map (see attached). Holes dug at the base of large boulders below the rock promontory on the northern end of this beach in the middle intertidal zone had subsurface oily residue which produced sheen when the holes filled with water. Peat was found below the gravel sediment at a site that contained oil residue. The peat layer began approximately 6" below the surface. This site corresponds to location "C" on the ADEC 1994 survey map. This area is protected from wave action by the boulders in the lower intertidal zone. The 1994 ADEC survey reported another location "B" that is on the northern border of EV-37A in the upper intertidal zone and contains asphalt pavement.

GENERAL APPROACH: Prior to treatment, EV-37A would be surveyed to identify "hot spots" (observable residual oil) based on data obtained in previous efforts. Those sites found to have oil residue in the surface and subsurface sediment would be marked to ensure treatment. Sediment samples would be obtained prior to and after treatment based on a schedule developed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. It is estimated that treatment of this beach would require two different settings of the double shoreline booms because of the locations of the treatment areas and depending on the landing craft accessibility. A header hose flushing system would be placed above the upper intertidal zone to provide a constant flow of ambient temperature sea water across the area being treated. This may not be feasible at location "A" because the area of oily sediment is up against large boulders at the upper limit of the upper intertidal zone. It should, however, be possible to deploy the header hose system above locations "B" and "C". Four Airknife Injection Systems would be used on this beach. Crews will proceed from one side of the beach to the other making injections down to at least 0.5 meters below the surface where feasible. PES-51[®] will then be administered through the airknife to displace oil from the sediment. Direct flushing with ambient temperature sea water begin after application of the biosurfactant. The density of injection sites would depend on the nature of the cobble/boulder surface and the presence of observable oil. Whenever oil runoff is noted during injection and/or flushing, injections would be made in a more

SKETCH "A"
 1 V-37A
 8-19-94
 0930 - 1200
 100' x 90'
 MUNDSON



Ⓐ
 LOCATION "A"
 5-10 X 90 M LONG
 PATCHY AP/HSOR Intersitid
 Amongst Boulders of HITE
 Assume SURFACE oil extent
 on surface.
 ALSO TEST

Ⓑ
 LOCATION "B"
 AP, 2 X 5 meters
 very hard and friable,
 oil is bound to pebbles
 in a very weathered
 slate.

Ⓒ
 LOCATION "C"
 HSOR / AP "B" X 10M
 PATCHY HSOR is very
 messy at spots ALSO
 TEST

EV-37A sketch map from 1994 ADEC survey.

runoff would be recovered by a combination of skimming in the boomed shoreline areas and the use of sorbent pads in areas where skimming is not feasible. Treatment would be scheduled with the tidal cycles and proceed from the middle to the upper intertidal zones.

TREATMENT TIME: ADEC estimates a total area of 1,125 square meters could warrant treatment. Based on a coverage rate of 200 square meters per day per airknife injection system, one-half day for mobilization, one-half day for demobilization, and one-half day for resetting the booms once, it is estimated that the total work days would be up to three days for this area. PES estimates that the total treatment area could be up to 2,000 square meters including the intervening area between location "A" and the stream. Several pits dug in this area were found to contain medium oil residue during the 1994 ADEC survey. This would increase the total work days to four days. These estimates can be expected to change if this restoration is conducted in conjunction with other beaches. These changes would be based on the need to include days for mobilization and demobilization to the site, crew rest, and delays due to inclement weather.

RECONNAISSANCE DATE: September 27, 1995

**APPENDIX B - Details of Estimated Costs for Application of the PES
Shoreline Treatment Process on the Candidate Beaches - One Season Project**

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE AND RENTAL FOR A SINGLE SEASON OPTION

COST CATEGORY	UNITS	RATE	DAYS	ESTIMATED COST ¹⁶
Airknife System	4	40/day	68	10,880
Compressor (250 cfm)	2	48/day	68	6,528
6" Water Pump for Deluge Header	1	40/day	68	2,720
6" Hose for suction (50 ft. section)	1	445/section		445
6" Hose for Deluge Header (50 ft. section)	4	445/section		1,780
4" Water Pump for Flushing	1	30/day	70	2,100
4" Hose for suction (20 ft. section)	1	300		300
4" Hose for flushing (300 ft. rolls)	8	175/roll		1,400
2" Trash Pump	2	250/each		500
2" Hose for suction (20 ft. section)	1	50/section		50
2" Hose for spot flushing (100 ft. + nozzle)	2	150		300
Skid Mounted Vacuum Skimming System and Storage Tank	1	150/day	68	10,200
VESSELS ¹⁷				
Berthing Vessel (65 ft.)	1	3,500/day	68	238,000
Landing Craft (65 ft.)	1	2,800/day	68	190,400
Fishing Boat (34 ft.) ¹⁸	1	375/day	45	16,875
Skiff (16 ft.) ¹⁹	1	200/day	45	9,000
Booms (18 inches)	1000	\$12.50/foot		12,500
Porta potty including supplies	1	\$27/day	68	1,836
CONEX Trailer	1	50/day	68	3,400
TOTAL				509,214

¹⁶ Cost based on 68 days of total field time which includes four days for mobilization and demobilization, 45 work days, seven crew rest days, and 12 days for inclement weather.

¹⁷ Included in the costs are the crews to operate these vessels.

¹⁸ No payment for inclement weather and crew rest days.

¹⁹ No payment for inclement weather and crew rest days.

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION FOR A SINGLE SEASON OPTION

COST CATEGORY	UNITS	RATE	ESTIMATED COST
CONEX Trailer from Anchorage to Seward	2	\$1,200/trip	2,400
Disposal			
Oily Waste		\$75/drum	
Liquid Oil		\$0.85/gal	
	Estimate		2,000
Assistant Program Manager - To/ from San Antonio and 14 days in Anchorage ²³	1	3,500	3,500
Off-Site Team from Anchorage to Seward and return	2	650/trip	1,300
		TOTAL	9,200

²³ Includes round-trip airfare, car rental, lodging and per diem for 14 days to cover 12 days prior to and two days after the field phase.

PERSONNEL COSTS FOR A TWO SEASON OPTION - YEAR ONE

COST CATEGORY	PERSONS	HOURLY RATE	MAN-HOURS			ESTIMATED COST
			Pre-Field	Field ²⁴	Post-Field	
"Off-Site" Personnel						
Project Manager	1	75/hr	80	476	80	47,700
Assistant Project Mgr.	1	65/hr	160	476	80	46,540
Administrative Assistant	1	25/hr	40	45	40	3,125
Equipment Operators ²⁵	2	48/hr		476		45,696
"On-Site" Personnel						
Work Crew Supervisor	1	40/hr		380		15,200
AKIS Operators	4	35/hr		380		53,200
Direct Flush Operator	4	35/hr		380		53,200
General Labor	4	35/hr		380		53,200
					TOTAL	317,861

²⁴ Based on a total field time of 45 days including four days for mobilization and demobilization, 29 work days, four crew rest days and eight days for delays due to inclement weather. Work days are considered to be 12 hour days. Off-site personnel were compensated for mobilization/demobilization, crew rest and inclement weather days on the basis of an eight hour day. On-site personnel were compensated on the basis of four hours per day for inclement weather days, but not for mobilization, demobilization and crew rest days.

²⁵ Responsible for operating, maintenance and handling of compressors, pumps and skimmers

SUPPLIES FOR A TWO SEASON OPTION - YEAR ONE

COST CATEGORY	UNITS	RATE	ESTIMATED COST
PES-51 [®] 55 gal. drums + Shipping ³⁰	31 drums	1757/drum	54,467
Personnel Protective Equip. ³¹	17/persons	1350/each	22,950
Sorbents			
Booms (4" 40 lf. per bundle)	50	61/bundle	3,050
Pads (100 per bundle)	100	43/bundle	4,300
Sweeps (100 lf. per roll)	30	55/roll	1,650
Oil Snares (10 per box)	50	52/boxes	2,600
Fuel - Diesel	300	1.60/gal	480
Fuel - Gasoline	175	1.50/gal	263
Lubricants			100
First Aid Kits	2	75/each	150
Eye Wash Station	2	50/each	100
Sorbent Pad Ringer	2	125/each	250
Field Radio	2	200/each	400
Miscellaneous Field Supplies ³²	Est.		1,500
Miscellaneous Office Supplies	Est.		300
Printer/Fax/Telephones	Est.		300
Film/Video	Est.		300
TOTAL			93,160

³⁰ PES estimates that the total surface area to be treated for the seven beach segments could be 24,800 square meters. It is estimated that one gallon of PES-51[®] will treat 15 square meters of surface, therefore 1,654 gallons will be needed or 31 - 55 gallon drums. For a purchase of this volume, PES-51[®] costs would be \$1,600/each per drum. Shipping costs for 31 drums are \$4,867 or \$157/each. Therefore, total product costs would be or \$1,757/each. It is recommended that all product be purchased in Year One and the quantity needed for Year Two stored at Chenega.

³¹ Includes respirator, replacement cartridges (OVA), boots, gloves, goggles, rain suits, Tyvek coveralls, ear plugs and hard hat.

³² Includes duct tape, drum pumps, gas cans, water jugs, toilet supplies, shovels, pry bars, garbage bags for oily wastes, storage drums for recovered oil, etc.

PERSONNEL COSTS FOR A TWO SEASON OPTION - YEAR TWO

COST CATEGORY	PERSONS	HOURLY RATE	MAN-HOURS			ESTIMATED COST
			Pre-Field ³⁴	Field ³⁵	Post-Field	
"Off-Site" Personnel						
Project Manager	1	75/hr	60	272	80	30,900
Assistant Project Mgr.	1	65/hr	100	272	80	29,380
Administrative Assistant	1	25/hr	20	26	40	2,150
Equipment Operators ³⁶	2	48/hr		272		26,112
"On-Site" Personnel						
Work Crew Supervisor	1	40/hr		208		8,320
AKIS Operators	4	35/hr		208		29,120
Direct Flush Operator	4	35/hr		208		29,120
General Labor	4	35/hr		208		29,120
					TOTAL	184,222

³⁴ Estimate less time needed for preparation for field phase.

³⁵ Based on a total field time of 26 days including four days for mobilization and demobilization, 16 work days, two crew rest days and four days for delays due to inclement weather. Work days are considered to be 12 hour days. Off-site personnel were compensated for mobilization/demobilization, crew rest and inclement weather days on the basis of an eight hour day. On-site personnel were compensated on the basis of four hours per day for inclement weather days, but not for mobilization, demobilization and crew rest days.

³⁶ Responsible for operating, maintenance and handling of compressors, pumps and skimmers

SUPPLIES FOR A TWO SEASON OPTION - YEAR TWO⁴¹

COST CATEGORY	UNITS	RATE	ESTIMATED COST
PES-51* 55 gal. drums + Shipping			
Personnel Protective Equip.			
Sorbents			
Booms (4" 40 lf. per bundle)			
Pads (100 per bundle)			
Sweeps (100 lf. per roll)			
Oil Snares (10 per box)			
Fuel - Diesel	200	1.60/gal	320
Fuel - Gasoline	75	1.50/gal	113
Lubricants			
First Aid Kits			
Eye Wash Station			
Sorbent Pad Ringer			
Field Radio			
Miscellaneous Field Supplies			
Miscellaneous Office Supplies	Est.		200
Printer/Fax/Telephones	Est.		200
Film/Video	Est.		200
		TOTAL	1,033

⁴¹ Where feasible supplies would be purchased for the first season and then stored in the CONEX trailer in Chenega Village.

Appendix F

Summary of Chenega-area Shorelines and Oiling Status

This appendix shows oiling status and a summary of residents' concerns for beaches near Chenega Bay. The information was compiled by Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and representatives of Chenega Bay. The map on the next page shows the oiling status of shorelines near Chenega Bay. The spreadsheet that begins on page F-3 summarizes the priority, oiling condition, probable treatment method, and community use of those beaches with significant surface or subsurface oil.

The priority for each beach was arrived at jointly by representatives of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and Chenega Bay. High priority shorelines are those beaches with significant community concern and a significant area of surface oil (AP, or SOR) or of subsurface oil (OP, HOR, or MOR). Medium priority shorelines are those with lesser amount of oil or community concern. Low priority areas are those with generally light coverage of residual oil.

Point Helen is rated high priority, but no treatment is recommended because additional treatment would be extremely difficult and perhaps infeasible.

TABLE F-1. CHENEGA AREA SUBDIVISIONS

Subdivision	Environmental Sensitivity	Community Concerns	Priority	Significant Surface Oiling	Significant Subsurface Oiling	Intertidal Location	No. of Sites	Square Meters	Treatment Method	Comments
EV 039 A	None	Duck and seal hunting; Land otter dens; Octopus harvesting.	High	AP, SOR	None	UITZ to SUITZ	3	1000	Washing, PES-51	A large area of soft and friable AP is present on the south part of this site. The AP is as much as 25 cm thick. Two other smaller and less concentrated areas of AP and SOR are also present in boulder and bedrock settings.
EV 050 C	Fry Release	Pre-spill popular school project camp-out area; Land otter dens; Chiton harvesting; Pre-spill black kelp harvesting; Candidate site for clam restoration project.	Low	AP, SOR	None	UITZ to SUITZ	3	164	Manual Removal, fall back treatment site in case of bad weather.	Very light coverage. Small amounts of AP and even smaller amounts of SOR were discovered at three locations in 1993.
EV 053 B	Fry Release	Black kelp and gumboot harvesting; Subsistence bottomfish and some shrimp; Duck hunting.	Low	AP, SOR	HOR, OP	MITZ to UITZ	3	100	Manual Removal, fall back treatment site in case of bad weather.	Very light coverage. Only minor amounts of AP and SOR were discovered in 1993. Two small areas of OP/Mousse were located under boulders.
EV 053 D	Fry Release	Black kelp and gumboot harvesting; Subsistence bottomfish and some shrimp; Duck hunting.	Low	AP, MS, SOR	HOR, OP	MITZ to UITZ	5	247	Manual Removal, fall back treatment site in case of bad weather.	Very light coverage.
EV 054 A	Fry Release	Black kelp and gumboot harvesting; Subsistence bottomfish and some shrimp; Duck hunting.	Low	AP, SOR	MOR	UITZ	8	435	Manual Removal, fall back treatment site in case of bad weather.	Very light coverage.

TABLE F-1. CHENEGA AREA SUBDIVISIONS

Subdivision	Environmental Sensitivity	Community Concerns	Priority	Significant Surface Oiling	Significant Subsurface Oiling	Intertidal Location	No. of Sites	Square Meters	Treatment Method	Comments
LA 015 D	None	Duck, seal and bear hunting; Chiton harvesting.	Medium to Low	AP, SOR	HOR, OP	UITZ	2	200	Washing, PES-51	Two small locations contain significant amounts of AP and SOR. Location 'A' is located in a low area behind a protective bedrock outcrop, between boulder and cobble. Location 'B' contains lesser amounts of AP and SOR and appears to have improved.
LA 015 E	Mussel Bed	Duck, seal and bear hunting; Chiton harvesting.	High	AP, SOR	MOR, HOR, OP	LITZ to SUITZ	6	850	Complex site to treat, not sure of treatment method at this time.	Majority of oil is beneath the mussel bed. Difficult access, rocky, low angle beach.
LA 019 A	None	Duck, Seal & Bear Hunting, Chiton Harvesting, Subsistence Bottom Fishing, Popular Wood Collecting Area, Berry Picking.	High	AP, MS, SOR	MOR, HOR, OP	MITZ to UITZ	1	3700	Washing, PES-51	The eastern 1/4 of the subdivision, is bordered by a prominent outcrop & large boulders. This natural border separated the site for the PES test. It has a concentrated area of AP/MS amongst boulders & cobbles. Subsurface oil coincides with surface oil.
LA 020 B	None	Duck, seal and bear hunting; Chiton harvesting; Subsistence bottom fishing; Popular wood gathering area; Berry picking.	High	AP, SOR	LOR	MITZ to UITZ	4	1000	Washing, PES-50	Cobble and boulder armor over gravel sediment, stream near northern border. Patchy areas of AP/SOR with lesser amounts of subsurface oil.
LA 020 C	None	Duck, Seal & Bear Hunting, Chiton Harvesting, Subsistence Bottom Fishing, Popular Wood Collecting Area, Berry Picking.	High	AP, SOR	MOR, HOR, OP	MITZ to UITZ	4	14,000	Washing, PES-51	Four large areas of significant oiling occur at this site. The oiling is primarily AP and SOR occurring in vertical shale and amongst boulders and cobbles. Subsurface oil is often an extension of surface oil.

Appendix G

Estimated Cost of Shoreline Treatment Alternatives

The cost of conducting shoreline treatment is divided into treatment cost, monitoring cost, and agency management costs. This appendix provides an estimate of these costs for treating the beach segments outlined in Part 1B of the workshop report.

Treatment Cost

The Cost Estimate Project produced by Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. that is contained in Appendix E provides a cost estimate for treating seven beach segments in the Chenega Area. Following the submission of the report, ADEC and Chenega-area residents revised the estimate of the areas proposed for treatment. This appendix extends the PES-estimate methodology to the additional beach segments. The appendix also includes estimates for agency project management, preparation (permitting, environmental analysis), and monitoring.

Assumptions. While the treatment technique will be tailored to the conditions and goals of individual beach segments, we assume that the cost will be approximately equal to or less than that of the PES Treatment technique used in Appendix E.

The conditions on two beaches, EV 36 and LA 15E, will require complex treatment because of the difficulty in landing boats and because their the oiling is relatively low in the middle intertidal areas. Thus, the cost estimate assumes that these beaches require twice the work time as other beaches of a similar size.

Work time for each beach (except EV 36 and LA 15E) is ½-day for mobilization, ½-day for demobilization, and ½-day for resetting the booms plus work time. Work time is assumed at 200 square meters per airknife system per day. Other cost assumptions are given in Appendix E, see especially page 54.

Cost assumptions made by ADEC (using the information provided in Appendix E) are below.

Personnel Cost			
Pre-field time; Mobilization and Demobilization	\$37,252		per season
Field Time	\$8,377		per work day
(For more detail on personnel cost, see Appendix E, page 54)	\$1,913		per rest day
	\$3,754		per weather day
Equipment			
Fixed Cost	\$17,325		
Variable cost — per work day	\$575		
Variable cost — per field day	\$6,853		
(For more detail on equipment costs, see Appendix E, page 55)			
Supplies			

Monitoring Cost

Monitoring is a necessary part of the total project costs. It may be necessary to monitor the physical, chemical, and biological effectiveness and impact of the treatment.

Physical monitoring involves before-and-after monitoring of the extent and location of oil on the treatment beaches. We expect to use the "qualitative, consistent" methodology used for previous shoreline assessments (as modified by the conclusions of Part 2 of the workshop). The objective of the physical monitoring is to document the presence and extent of residual oil before and after treatment. Expected monitoring involves one trip to each beach, before and following the treatment (one set of visits at the start of the project, and one the second year to finish). The estimated cost of a contract to supply ADEC with a geomorphologist familiar with the sites and methods is up to \$25,000. The helicopter costs necessary to complete the monitoring is included in the agency management component of project costs.

Estimated Cost ≤ \$25,000

Biological monitoring is necessary to document the effect on existing intertidal biota pre- and post-treatment effects. Complete documentation of the effect on all beaches is not necessary. Rather, monitoring would occur for particularly sensitive sites (if they exist), or for samples of typical sites from which it is possible to generalize. Currently, we have only a general notion of the probable cost, and so \$100,000 is reserved for this purpose. Hopefully, the actual cost will be significantly less, but further work is needed to develop a realistic scope of work for biological monitoring.

Estimated Cost ≤ \$100,000

Chemical Monitoring may be necessary to document the chemical composition of the residual oil before and after treatment. It is unclear whether significant amount of chemical analysis is needed. Until a final decision is made concerning the need and scope of chemical analysis, it seems reasonable to reserve \$50,000 for this purpose.

Estimated Cost ≤ \$50,000

Agency Management Cost

The treatment and monitoring costs exclude the costs necessary for permitting, completing the analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act, selecting and monitoring the contractor, etc. Assuming that the NEPA analysis requires an environmental assessment (not an environmental impact statement), and that ADEC uses an on-site manager during the life of the contract, estimated project management costs are outlined in the budget attached to this appendix.

ADEC estimates that it will require approximately \$243,700 to manage the project (the estimate is large enough to accommodate monitoring and treatment of all of the candidate beaches).

Appendix H

Glossary: Field Oiling Classification and Survey Terms

Surface Oil Types	Abbreviation	Definition
asphalt/pavement	AP	Heavily oiled beach sediments held cohesively together.
mousse/pooled oil	MS	Any oil/water emulsion with a thickness of more than 1 cm.
tar balls/tar patties	TB	Small, distinct oil deposits lying on top of the beach surface; possibly binding debris but typically not sediments.
surface oil residue	SOR	Significantly oil coated beach sediments in the top 5 cm; sediments do not form a cohesive layer; may be described as heavy or light.
cover	CV	Oil more than 1 mm to 1 cm thick.
coat	CT	Oil more than 0.1 mm to less than or equal to 1 mm thick; can be easily scratched off with fingernail.
stain	ST	Oil less than or equal to 0.1 mm thick; cannot be easily scratched off with fingernail.
film or sheen	FL	Transparent or translucent film or sheen.
oiled debris	DB	Any oiled debris or cleanup material stranded on a shore.

Surface Oil Distribution Classes	Abbreviation	Definition
continuous	C	Area or band with 91% to 100% oil coverage.
broken	B	Area or band with 51% to 90% coverage.
patchy	P	Area or band with 11% to 50% coverage.
sporadic	S	Area or band with 1% to 10% coverage.
trace	T	Area or band with less than 1% coverage.

Tidal Zones	Abbreviation	Definition
supratidal	SU	Above the upper intertidal zone.
upper intertidal	UITZ	Upper 1/3 of active intertidal zone.
middle intertidal	MITZ	Middle 1/3 of active intertidal.
lower intertidal	LITZ	Lower 1/3 of active intertidal zone.