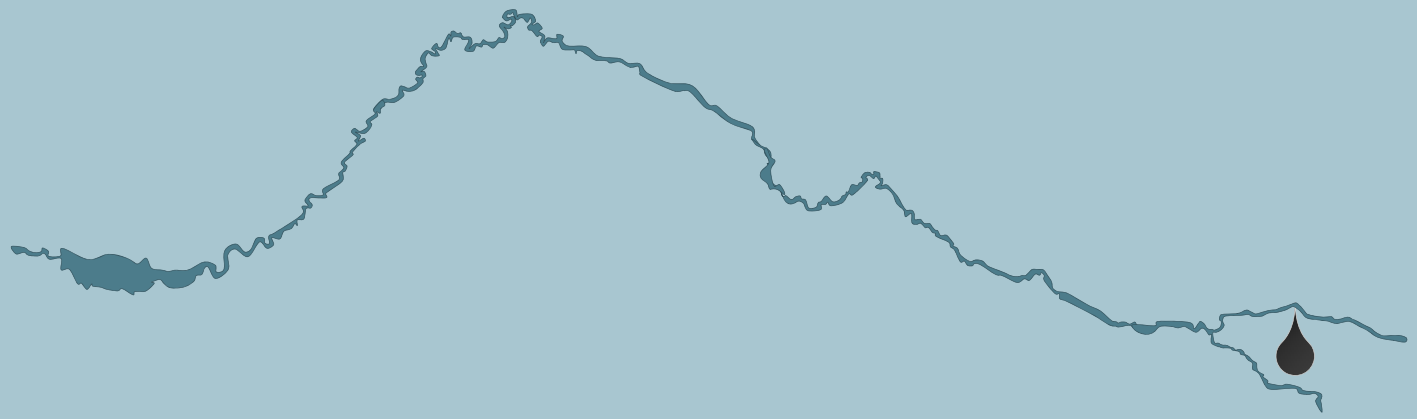
RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES FOR OIL SANDS PRODUCTS

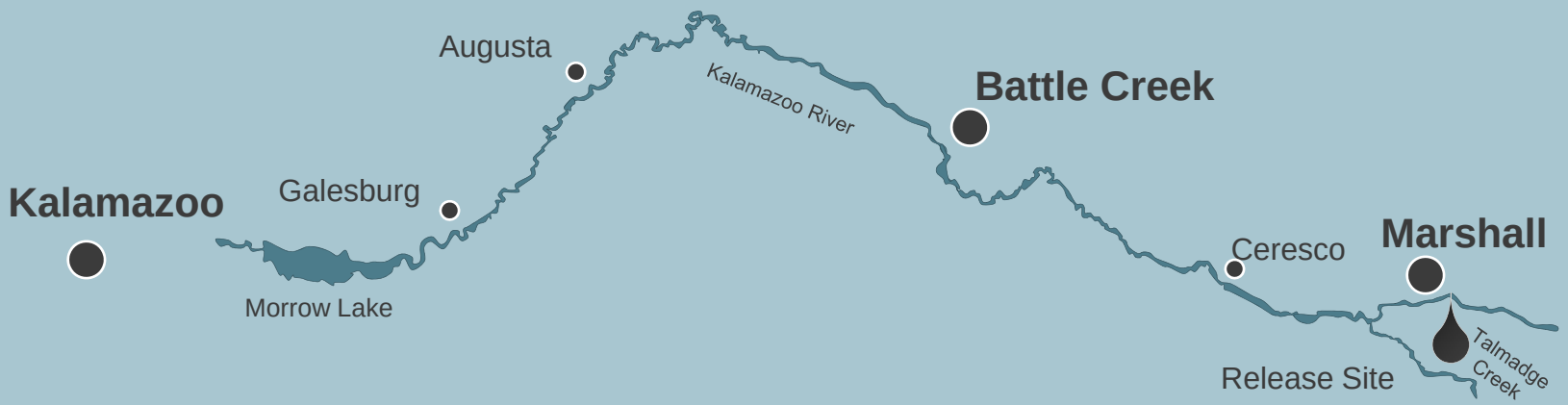
ENBRIDGE OIL SPILL CASE STUDY

KALAMAZOO RIVER, MICHIGAN

December 4, 2012

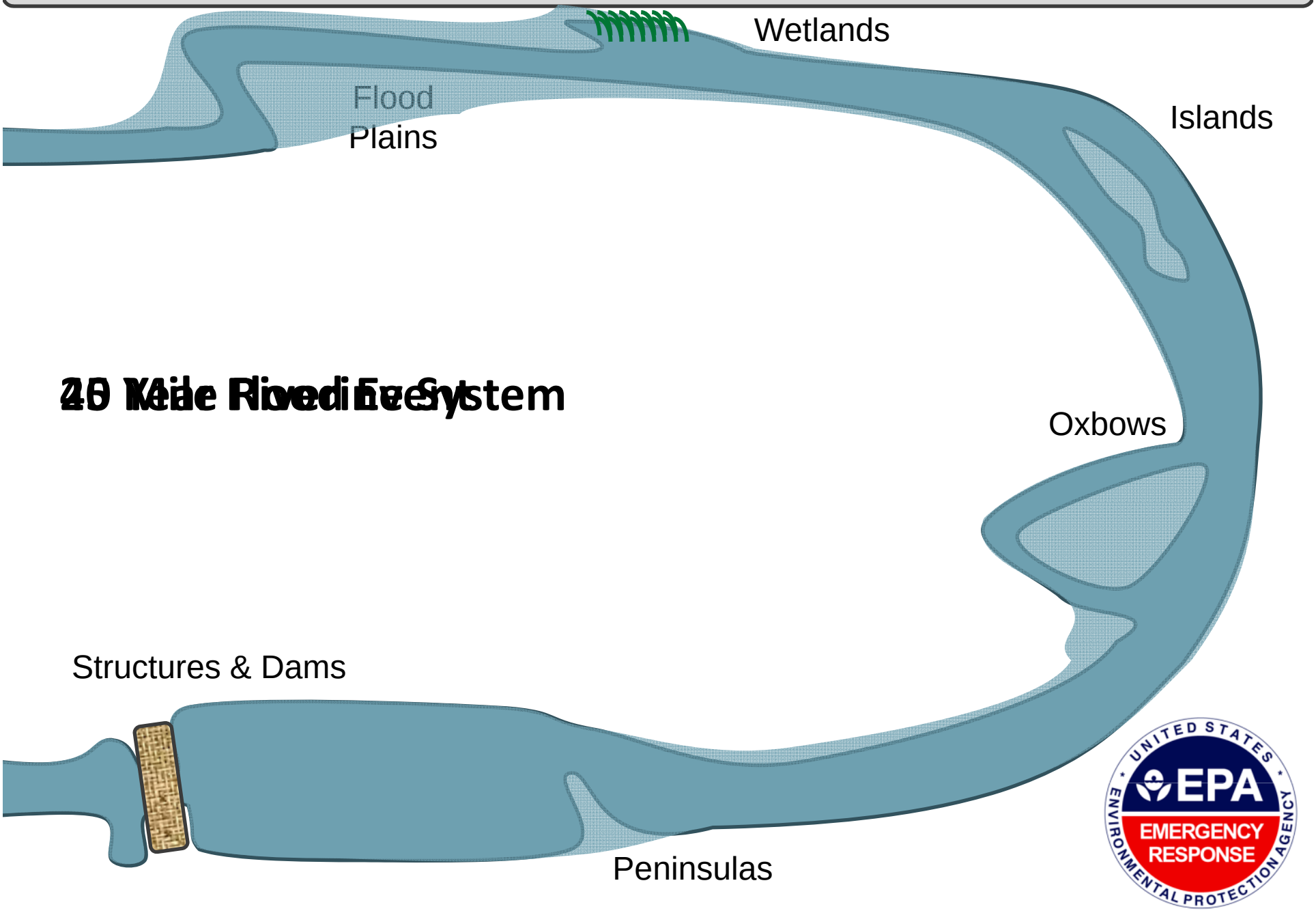


What Happened?
Day 1: July 26, 2010



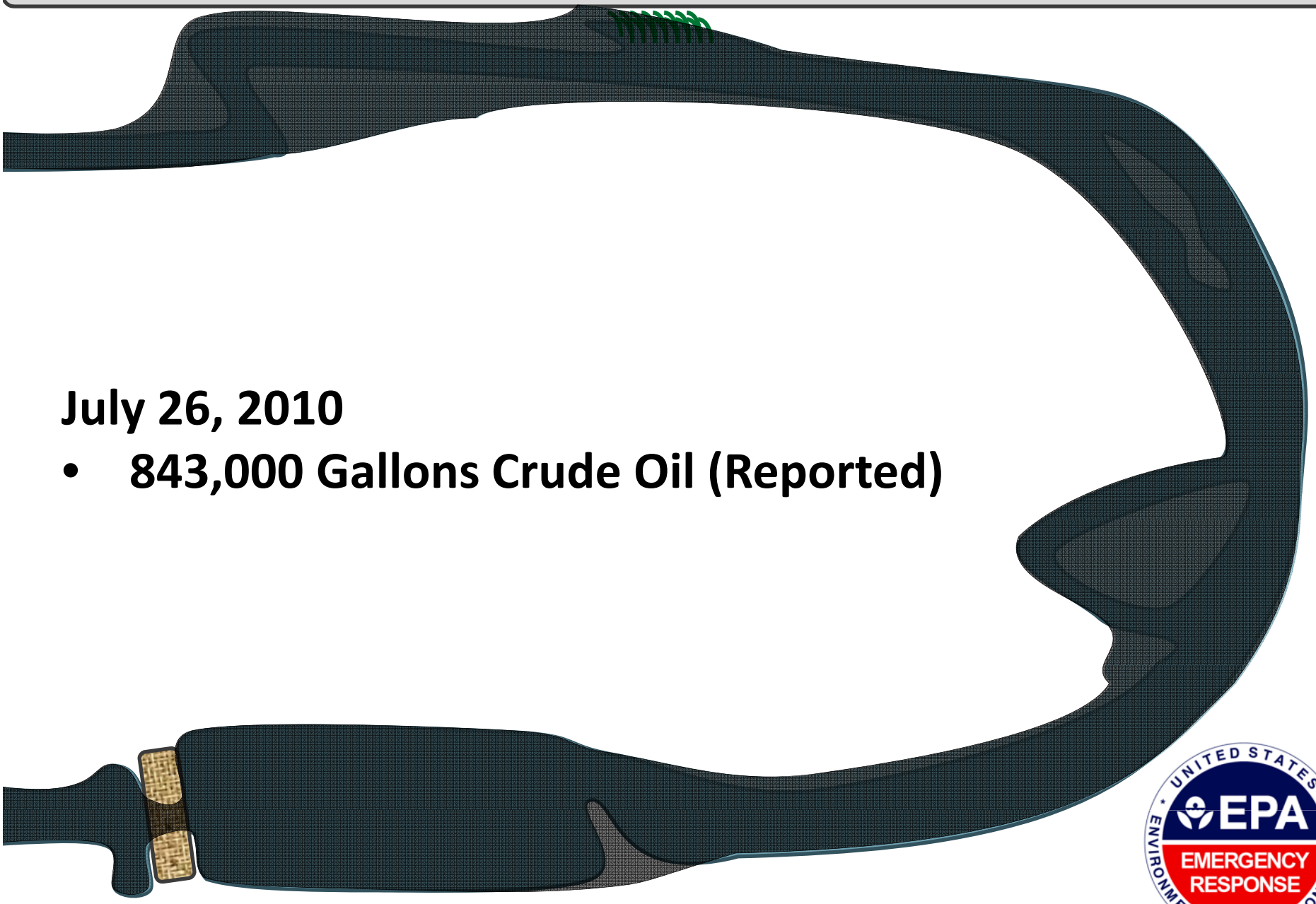
Oil Spill Conceptual Model

River Characteristics



Oil Spill Conceptual Model

Initial Release

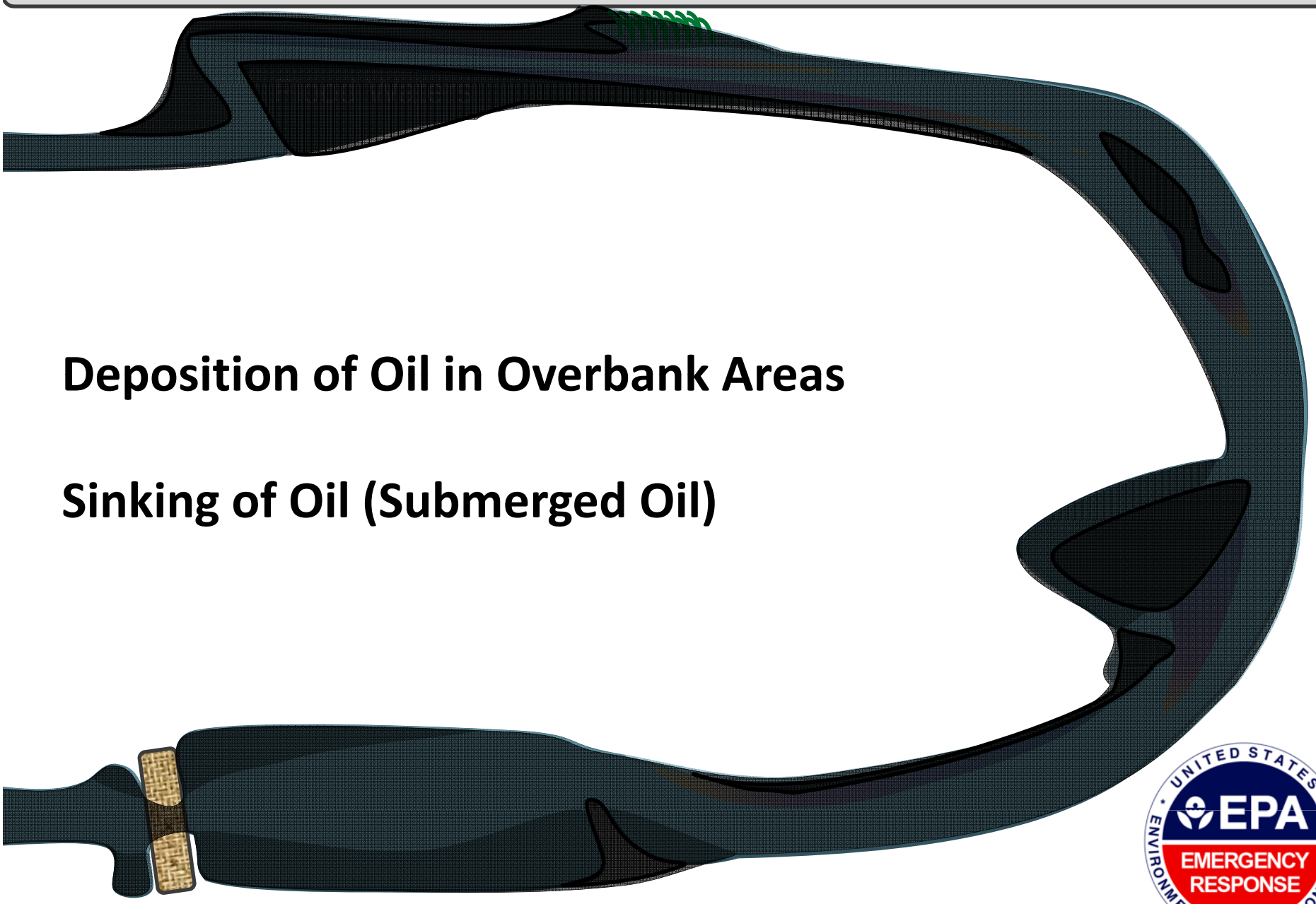


July 26, 2010

- **843,000 Gallons Crude Oil (Reported)**

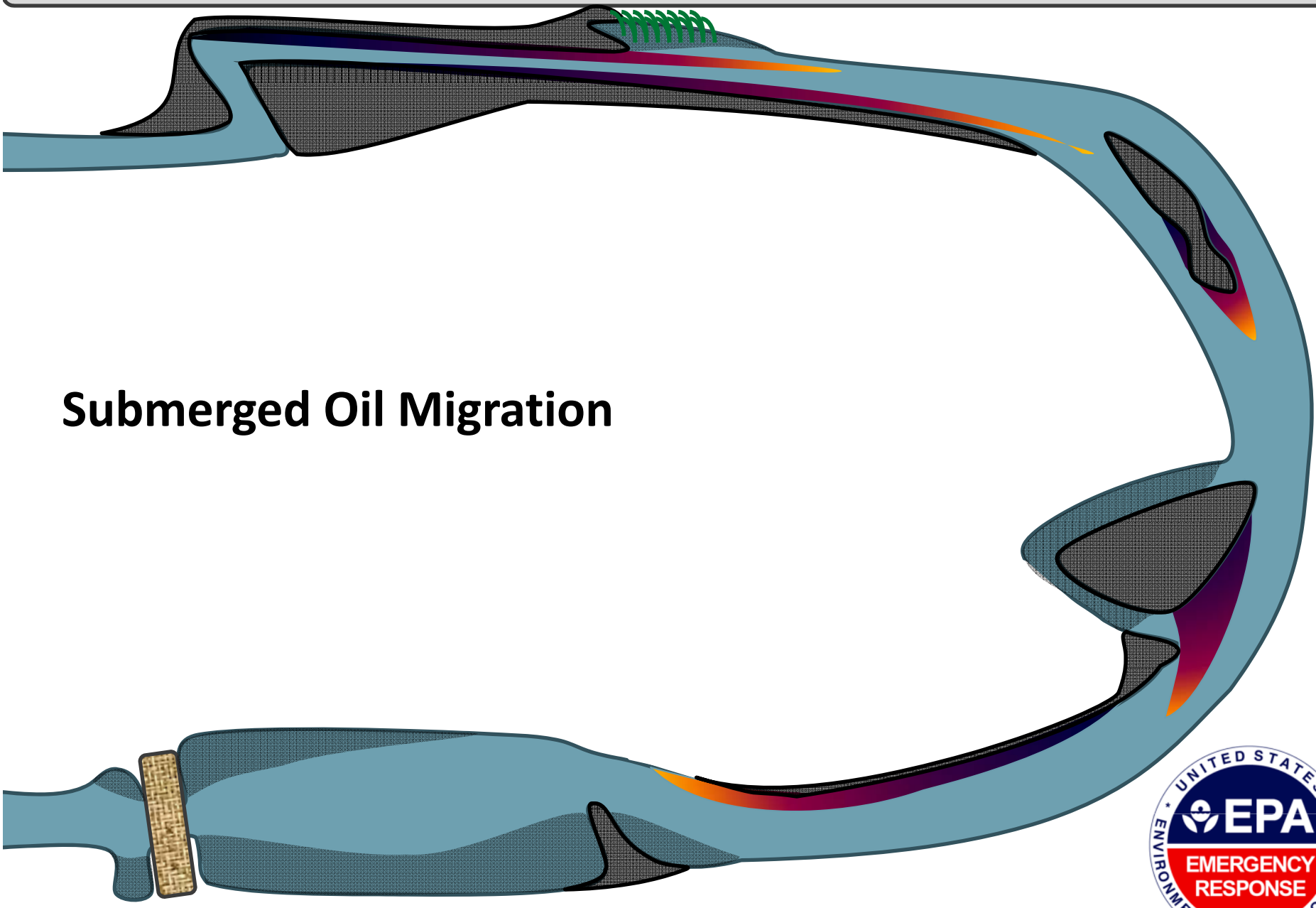
Oil Spill Conceptual Model

Depositional Areas

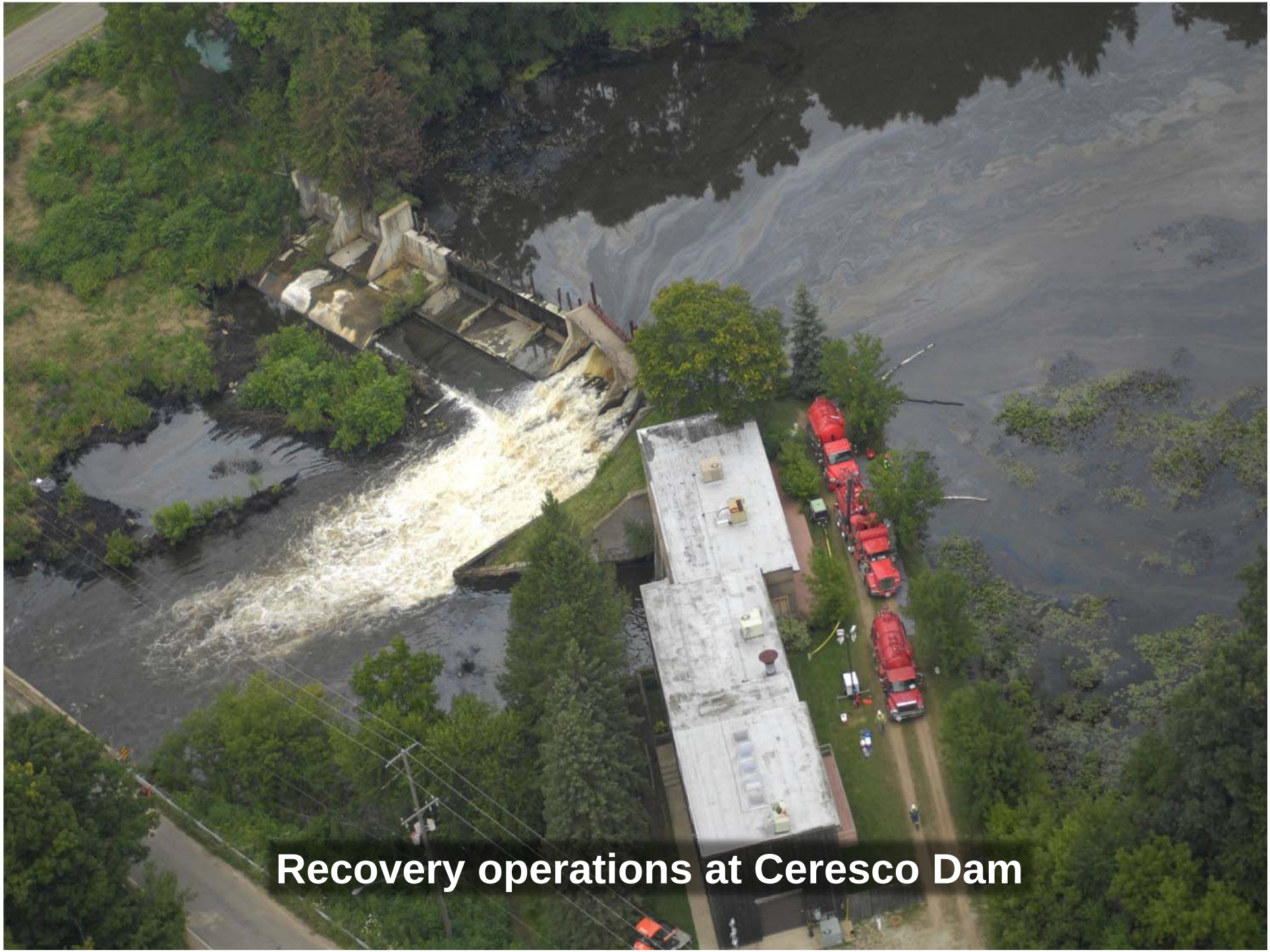


Deposition of Oil in Overbank Areas

Sinking of Oil (Submerged Oil)



Submerged Oil Migration



Recovery operations at Ceresco Dam

AIR MONITORING AND SAMPLING

Public Health: Benzene

- Enbridge Line 6B Oil – Tar Sands Crude with Diluent additive
- Diluent containing benzene @ 30% additive to Line 6B Crude Oil
- Public Health concern for residents and workers during first 30 days
- Thousands of air monitoring readings collected
- Hundreds of air samples collected
- Voluntary evacuation at 60 residences

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EPA
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

AIR MONITORING AND SAMPLING

Public Health: Benzene

- Air monitoring conducted using:
  - MultiRAEs
  - Benzene UltraRAEs
  - AreaRAEs
  - Draeger tubes
  - HAPSites

- Air Sampling conducted using:
  - Summa Canisters
  - Tedlar Bags – Mobile Lab

- Evacuation and Re-entry Decision Trees Established

- Benzene – main public health driver

- Evacuation Action Level – 200 ppbv benzene when monitoring
  60 ppbv benzene when sampling

- Reoccupation Action Level – 6 ppbv benzene – sampling

60 ppb is based on a 10-fold adjustment of the ATSDR intermediate MRL (6 ppb).

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Overbank Assessment

Evolution: SCAT

2010 | **2011** | **2012**

SPILL → SCAT

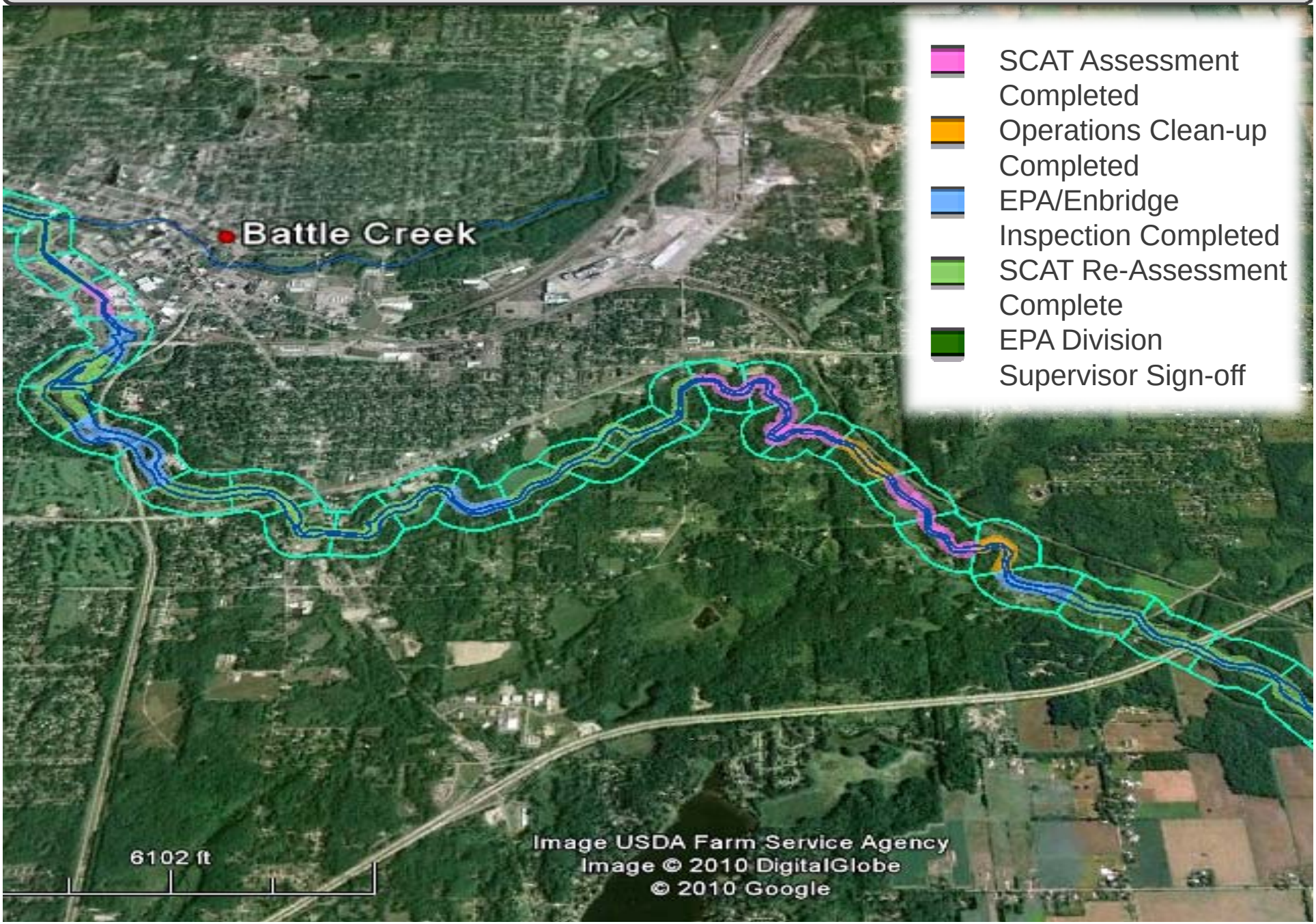
Shoreline
Cleanup
Assessment
Technique

A systematic approach that uses standard terminology to collect data on shoreline oiling conditions and supports decision-making for shoreline cleanup

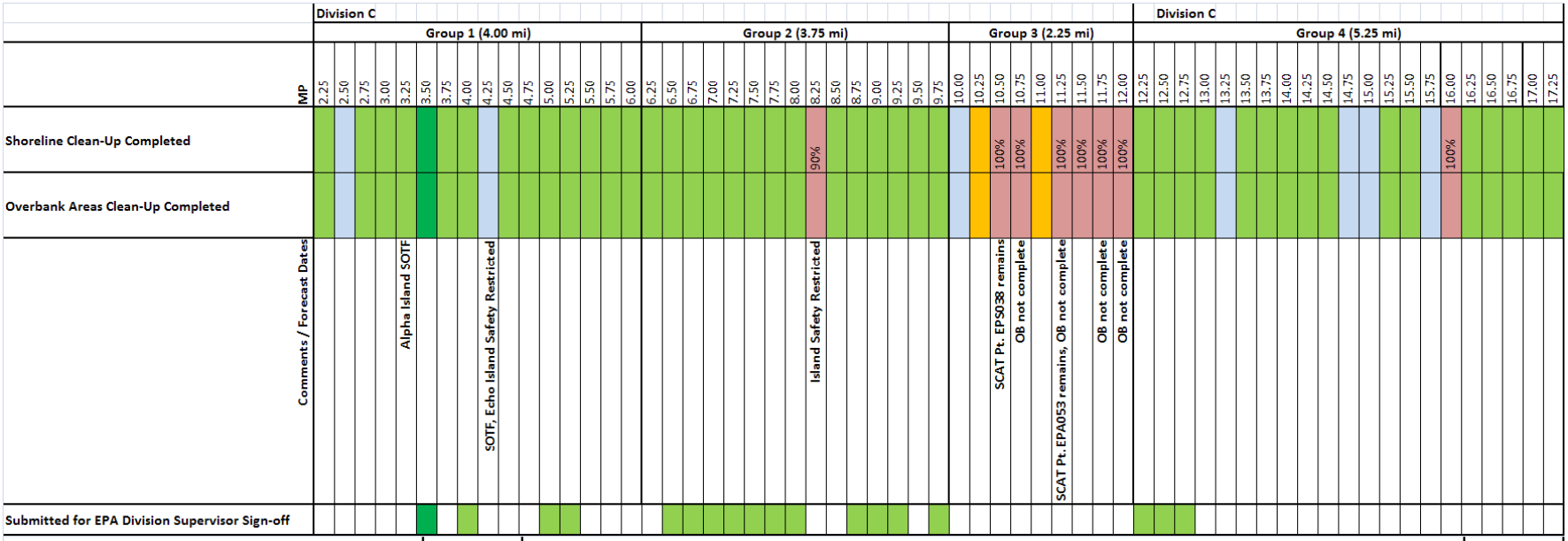
- NOAA/USCG assessment technique adapted for a riverine system
- 5 Phases
  1. SCAT Assessment
  2. Operations Clean-up
  3. EPA/Enbridge Inspection
  4. SCAT Re-Assessment
  5. EPA Division Supervision Sign-off

Rapid Assessment of **Entire Valley**, with Specific Emergency Cleanup Recommendations

SCAT Progress Tracking



SCAT Progress Tracking



SCAT Process	Percent Complete	Cumulative Sections Completed																			Total at Completion
		9/17	9/16	9/15	9/14	9/13	9/12	9/11	9/10	9/9	9/8	9/7	9/6	9/5	9/4	9/3	9/2	9/1	8/31	8/30	
SCAT Assessment Completed (Step 1)	100%	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	60	47	47	39	31	61
Operations Clean-Up Completed (Step 2)	87%	53	53	52	41	35	33	23	20	19	19	16	11	24	21	22	20	20	19	19	61
Enbridge/EPA Inspection Completed (Step 3)	84%	51	46	41	32	24	22	21	19	16	11	11	11	8	8	9	6	6	6	6	61
SCAT Re-Assessment Completed (Step 4)	72%	44	34	31	24	20	17	17	13	11	11	10	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	61
EPA Division Supervisor Sign-Off (Step 5)	2%	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61

***SCAT Initial Assessment**

- * 0 - 1/4 sections remaining

***Enbridge/EPA Inspection**

- * 10 - 1/4 sections remaining

*** Operations Clean-up**

- * 8 - 1/4 sections remaining

***SCAT Re-assessment**

- * Deadline - September 22
- * 17 - 1/4 sections remaining
- * 4 Must complete daily

Then What?
Day 40 through Day 607

Overbank Work

Submerged Oil Work

Removal and disposal of 186,000 yd³ of impacted soil and debris

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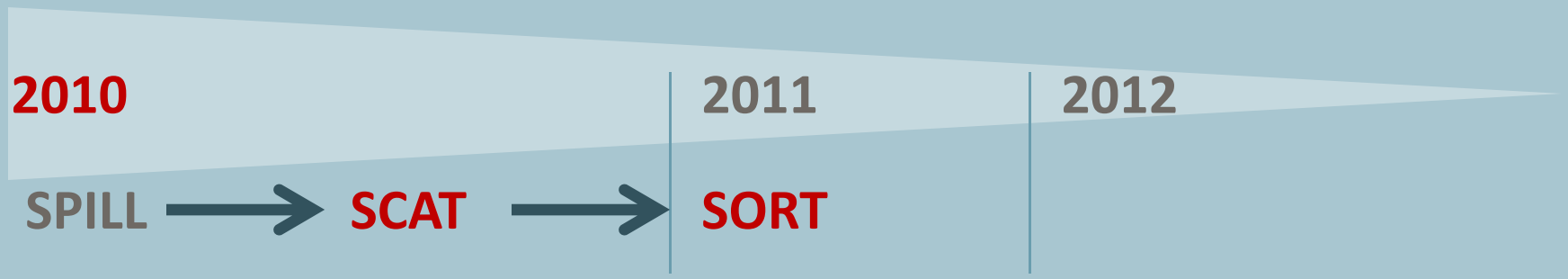
EPA
EMERGENCY RESPONSE


Talmadge Creek

Overbank Assessment Evolution: SORT



Shoreline
Cleanup
Assessment
Technique

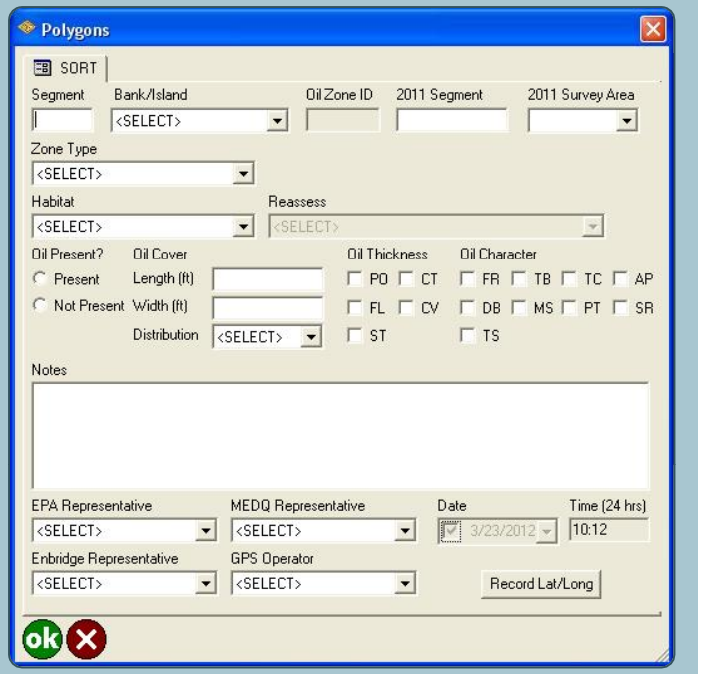
Shoreline
Overbank
Reassessment
Technique

Rapid Assessment of **Entire Valley**, with Specific Emergency Cleanup Recommendations

Reassessment of **Entire Valley** Constrained by Inundation Modeling

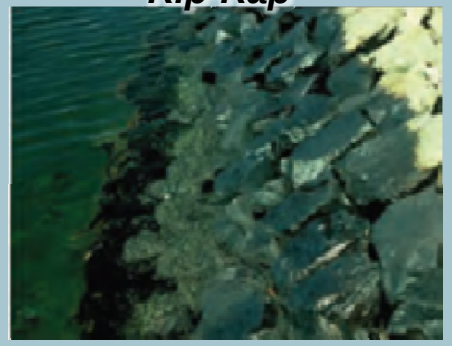
SORT Basic Information Captured By SORT

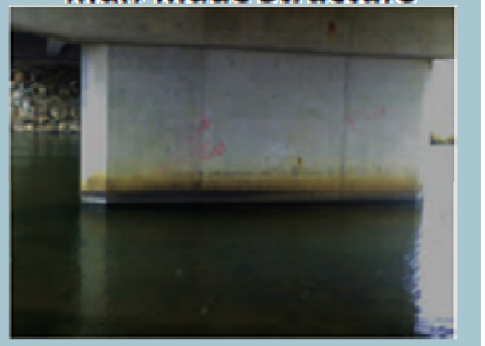
1. In what habitat does the oil reside?
2. How much oil is there?
   - Thickness and %Cover
3. What is the condition of the oil?



SORT Classification Field Guide

Shoreline/Overbank





Habitats:

1. Emergent Herbaceous Wetland
2. Scrub Shrub (woody veg<20’ tall)
3. Swamp (woody veg > 20’ tall)
4. Lawn/Maintained Land (parks, residential lawns, pastures, ect.)
5. Low Vegetated Bank (dipping or flat river banks with roots, grasses, ect.)
6. Sand and Gravel Banks
7. Rip-Rap
8. Man-Made Structures (bridges, dams, ect)

SORT Classification Field Guide

Shoreline/Overbank Emergent Herbaceous Scrub-Shrub Swamp Lawn/Maintained Land

10 cm

Oil Distribution

C	Continuous	91 - 100%
B	Broken	51 - 90%
P	Patchy	11 - 50%
S	Sporadic	1 - 10%
T	Trace	<1%

Extra Guidelines:

When mapping oil coats and covers on rooted vegetation (Stems, Tree Trunks in Emergent Herbaceous, Scrub-Shrub, Swamp) use "TAR" for oil type. An additional descriptor, TS-trunks and stems, should be checked as well.

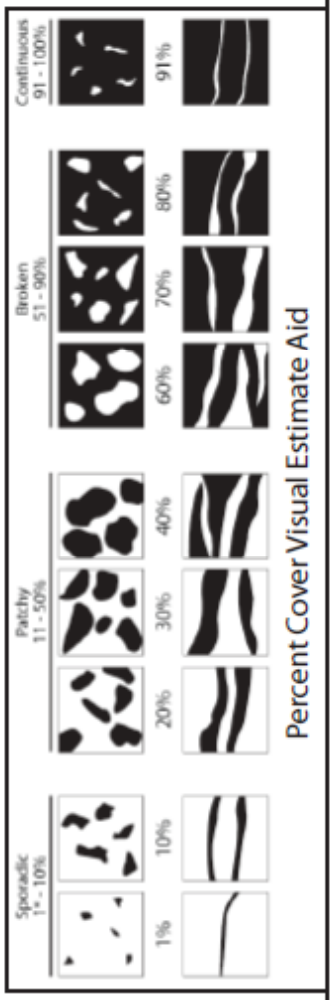
Tar balls and Patties must have a thickness of "CV-Cover" recorded

Surface Oiling Descriptors - Thickness

PO	Pooled Oil (fresh oil or mousse > 1 cm thick)
CV	Cover (oil or mousse from >0.1 cm to <1 cm on any surface)
CT	Coat (visible oil <0.1 cm, which can be scraped off with fingernail)
ST	Stain (visible oil, which cannot be scraped off with fingernail)
FL	Film (transparent or iridescent sheen, or oily film)

Surface Oiling Descriptors - Type

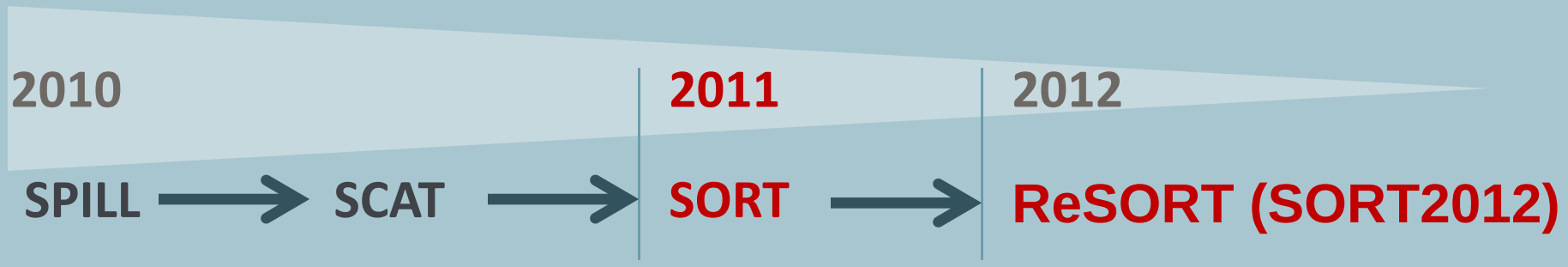
FR	Fresh Oil (unweathered, liquid oil)
MS	Mousse (emulsified oil occurring over broad areas)
TB	Tarballs (discrete accumulations of oil <10 cm in diameter)
PT	Patties (discrete accumulations of oil >10 cm in diameter)
TC	Tar (highly weathered oil, of tarry, nearly solid consistency)
SR	Surface Oil Residue (non-cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments, characterized as soft, incipient asphalt pavements)
AP	Asphalt Pavement (cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments)
NO	No Oil
DB	Debris: logs, vegetation, rubbish, garbage, and response items such as booms
TS	Trunks and Stems



6. Sand and Gravel Banks
7. Rip-Rap
8. Man-Made Structures (bridges, dams, ect)


MP 5.92 Excavation

Overbank Assessment Evolution: ReSORT



Shoreline
Cleanup
Assessment
Technique

Shoreline
Overbank
Reassessment
Technique

Revisiting SORT

Rapid Assessment of **Entire Valley**, with Specific Emergency Cleanup Recommendations

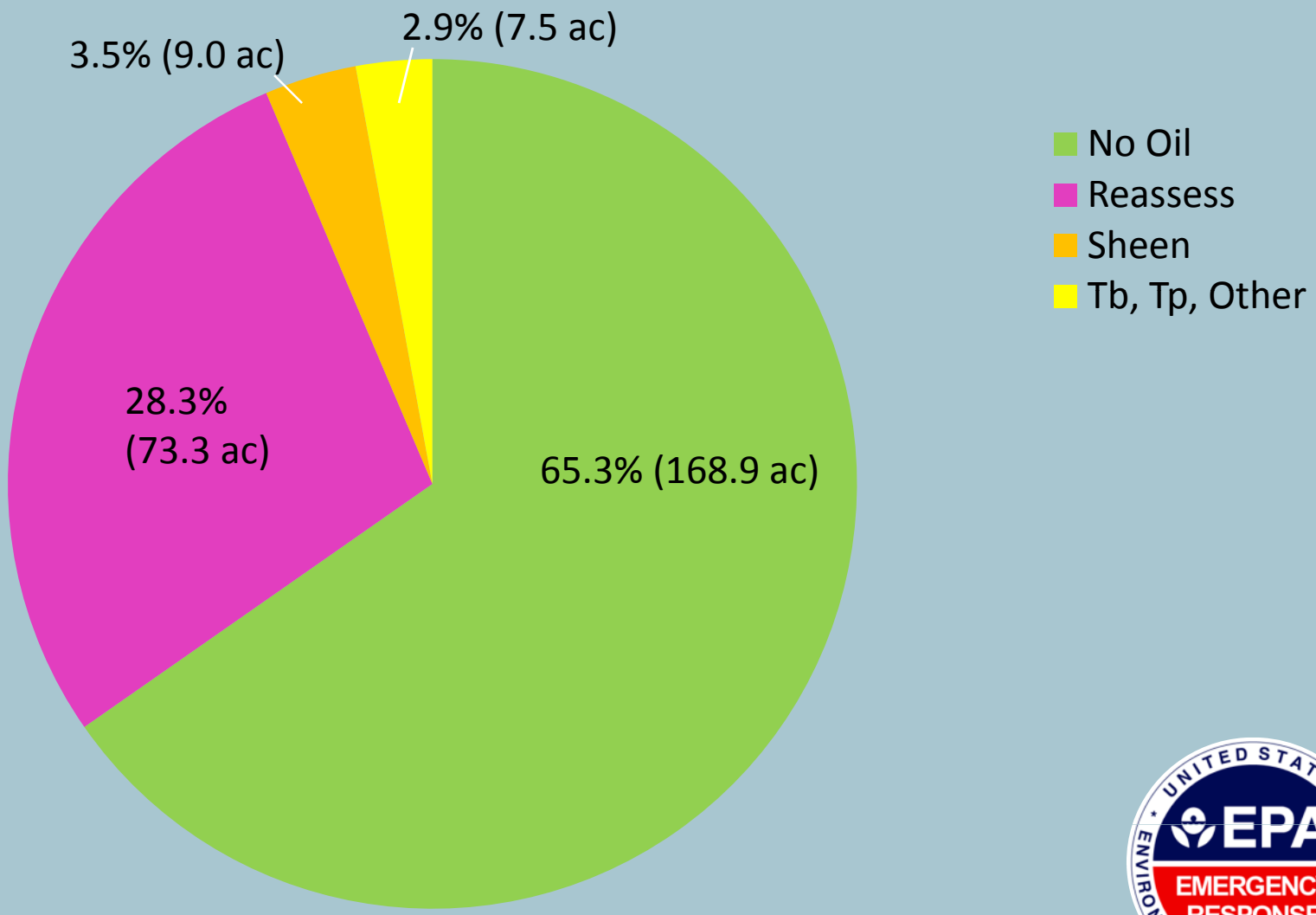
Reassessment of **Entire Valley** Constrained by Inundation Modeling

Revisiting **Specific Areas** based on Previous Two efforts

ReSORT

- Target Based Approach (426 target areas)
  - Areas of excavation
  - Areas that were covered with water during SORT
  - Areas where Film, or Sheen were noted in SORT
- Consensus in the Field:
  - No more “When In Doubt Map it out”
- Established Sheen Testing Protocol
- Goal: Two Intense Weeks

ReSORT Results and Observations



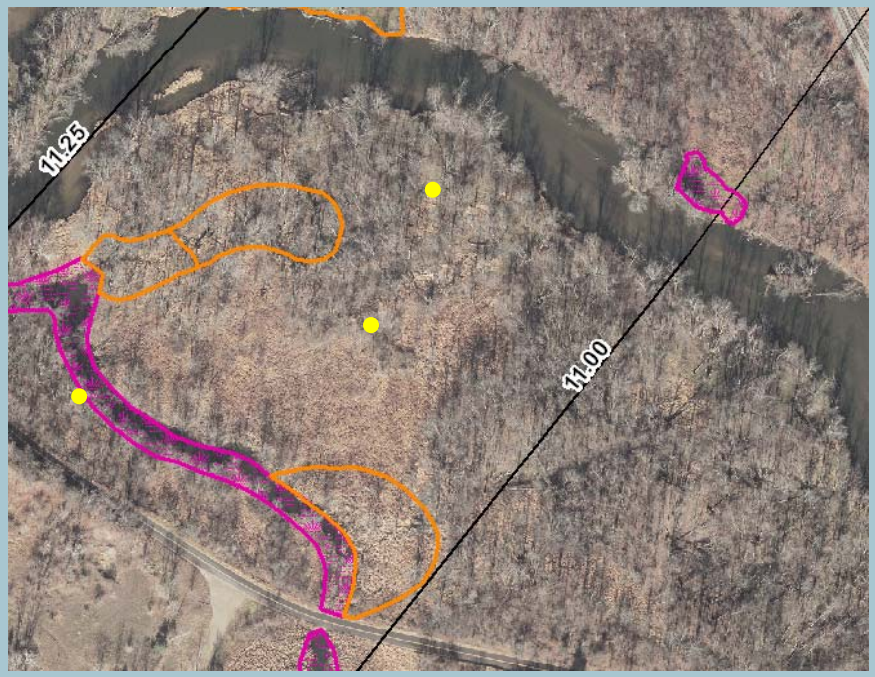
ReSORT Target Areas

426 target sites: 258.78 acres to be surveyed

ReSORT Results and Observations

2011 SORT

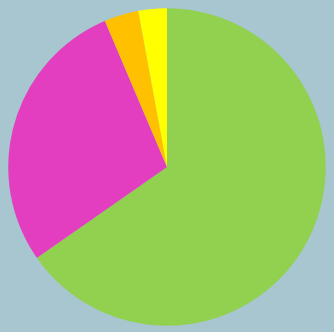
2012 ReSORT



Sheen Observed

Tb, Tp, Other Observed

Reassess



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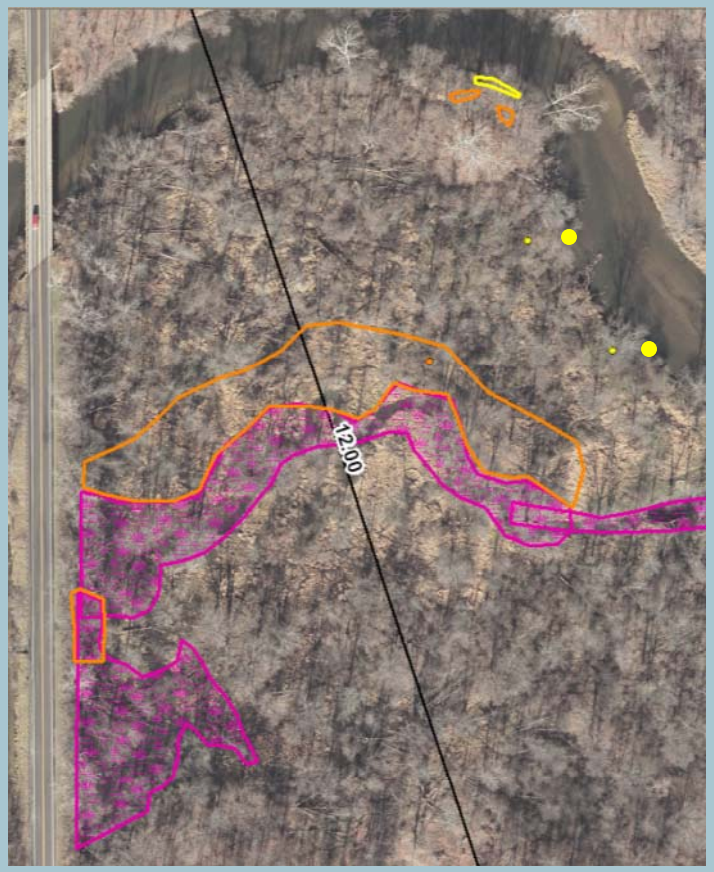
ReSORT Results and Observations

2011 SORT

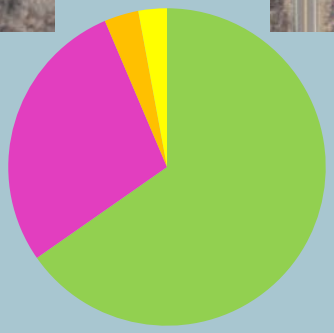
2012 ReSORT



Sheen Observed

Tb, Tp, Other Observed

Reassess



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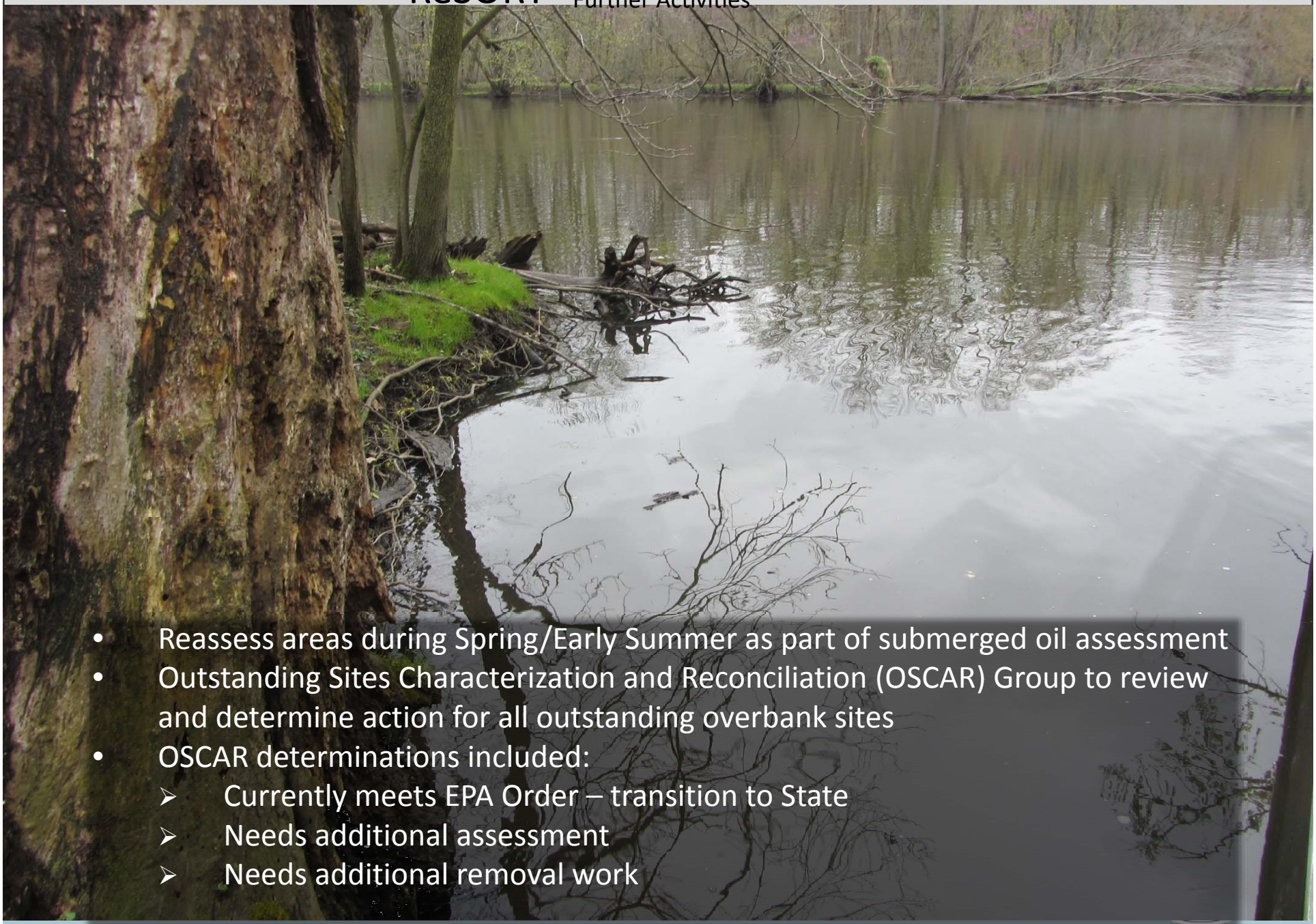
ReSORT Results and Observations

ReSORT Further Activities

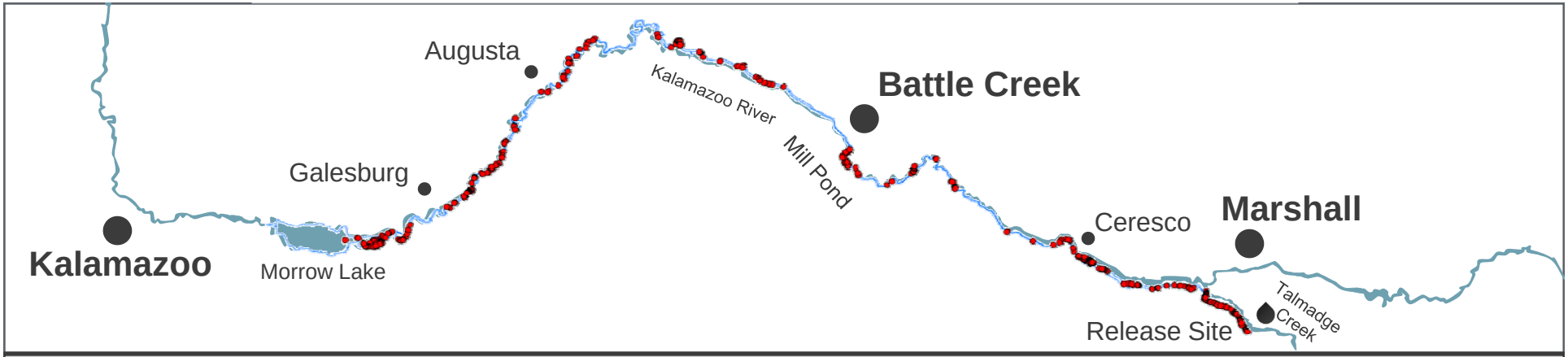


- Reassess areas during Spring/Early Summer as part of submerged oil assessment
- Outstanding Sites Characterization and Reconciliation (OSCAR) Group to review and determine action for all outstanding overbank sites
- OSCAR determinations included:
  - Currently meets EPA Order – transition to State
  - Needs additional assessment
  - Needs additional removal work

Submerged Oil Assessment

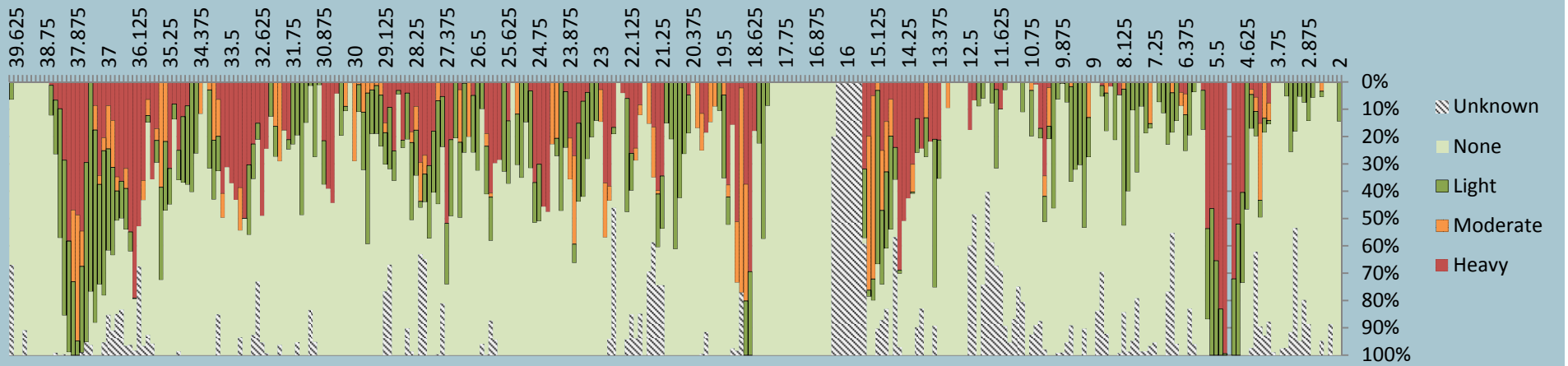
Identification of Oil

- Poling (3,500+ points)
- Coring (500+ cores)
- 18 priority areas identified

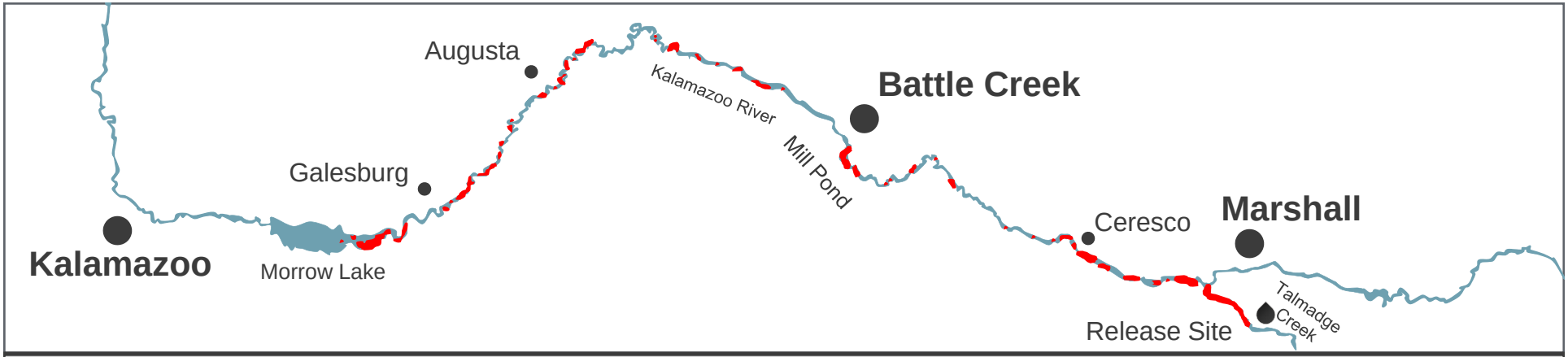


Summary of Work 2011

Submerged Oil – Distribution by Area

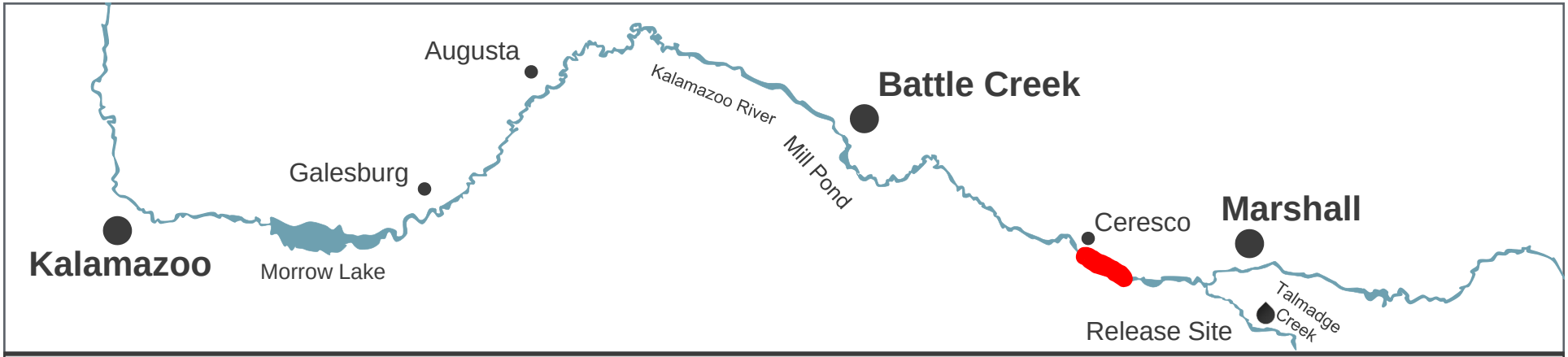


Spring 2011

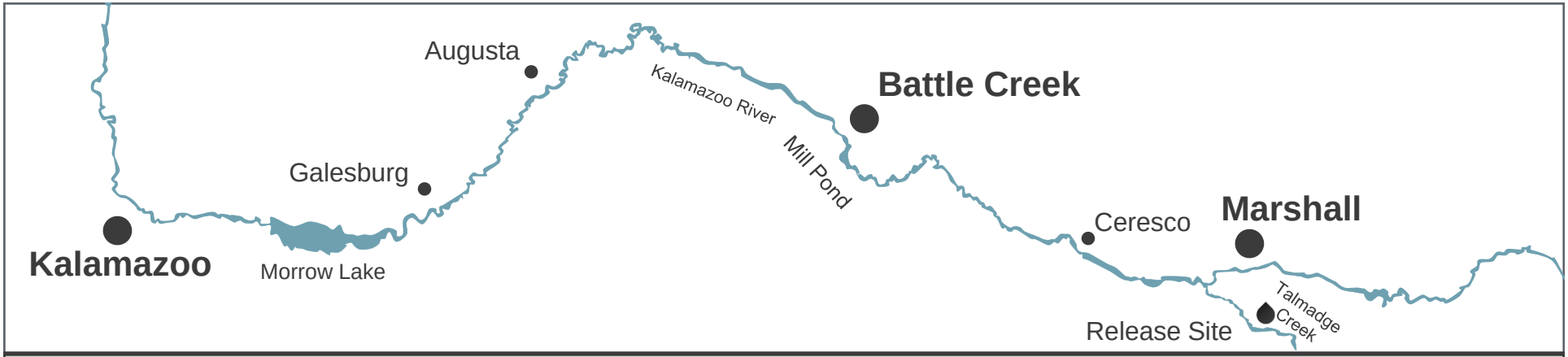


Submerged Oil

2011 Recovery Techniques

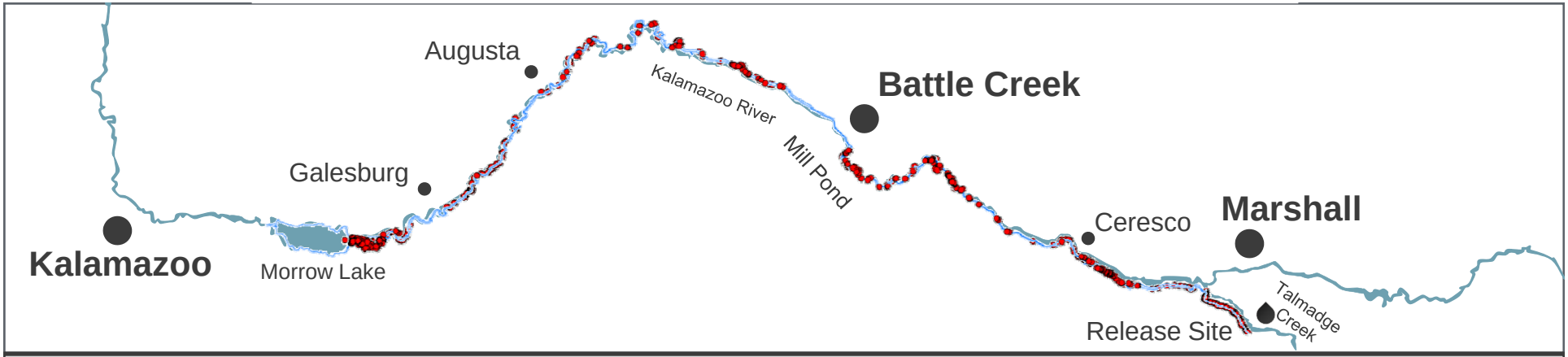


Submerged Oil Ceresco Recovery



Submerged Oil

Morrow Lake Recovery



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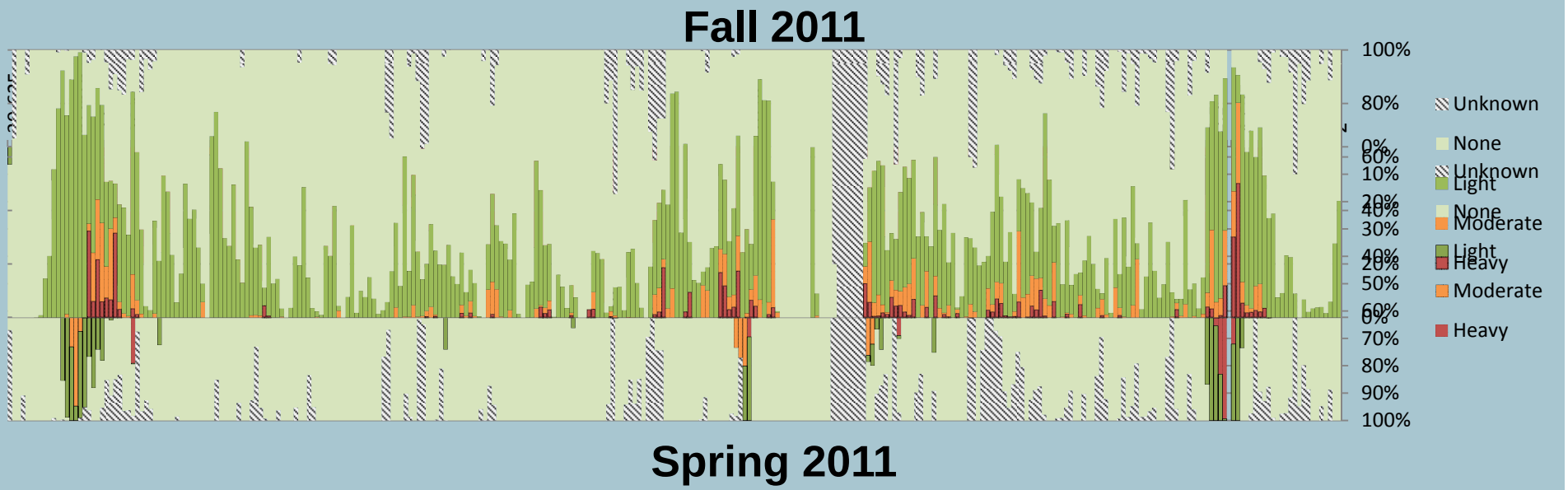

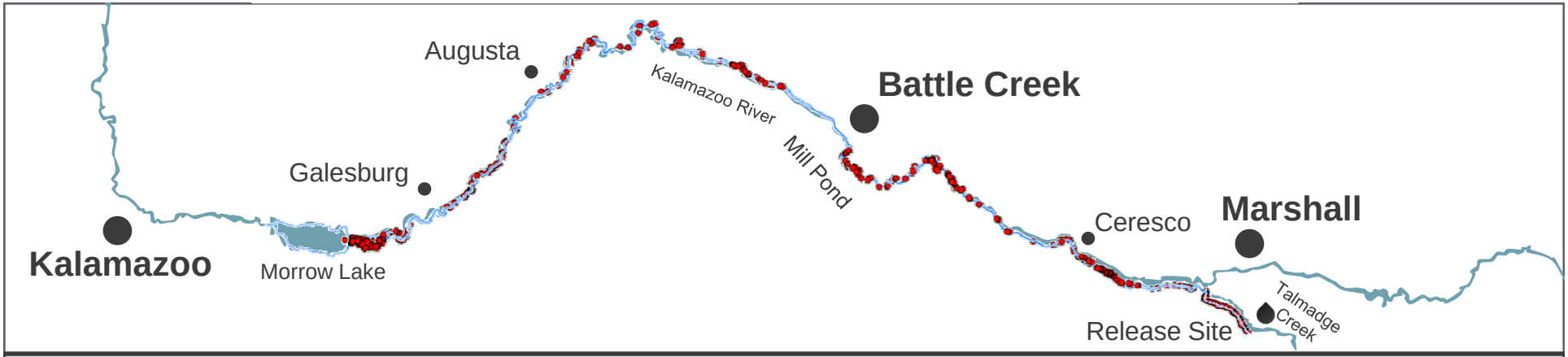

Summary of Work 2011

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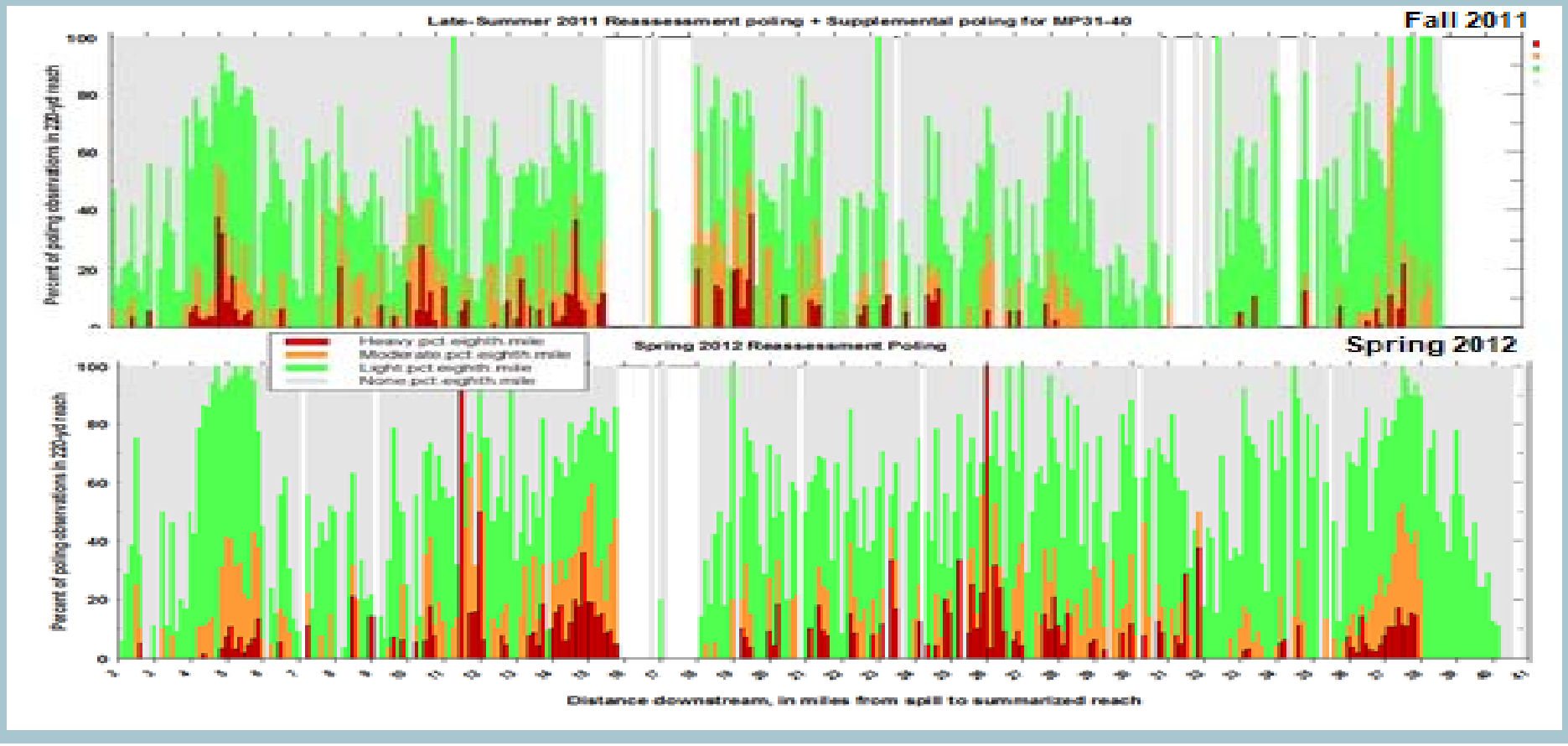
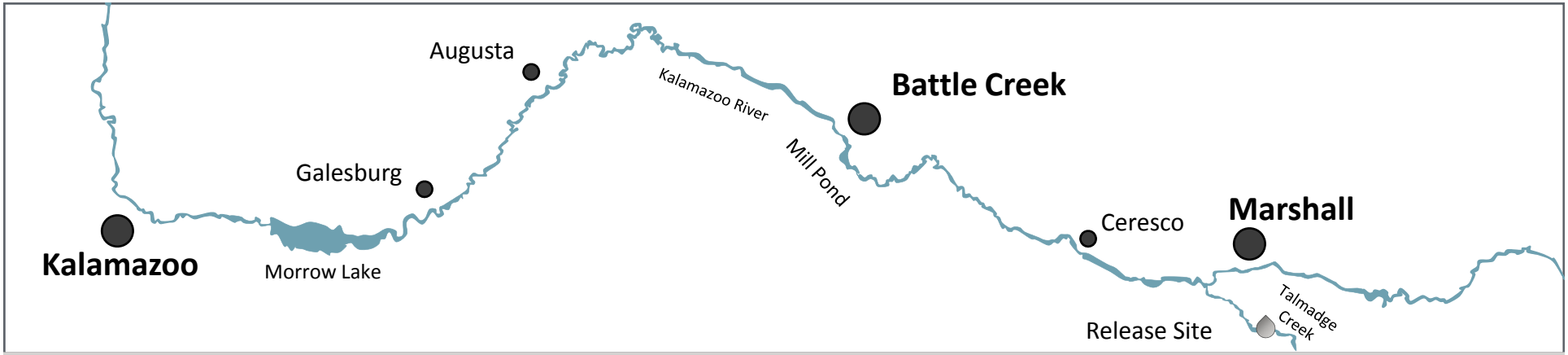
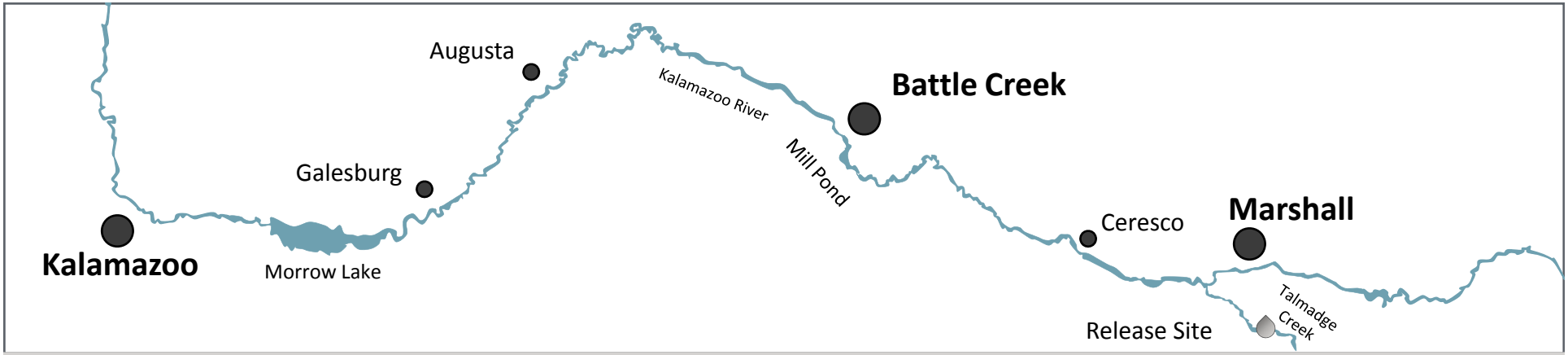




Conducted Scientific Studies during 2012

- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)
- Submerged Oil Quantification Study
- UV-Epifluorescence Microscopy Study
- Biodegradation Study
  - This study was commissioned by the FOSC through the U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) and led by Mark Sprenger

Note, the above studies have not been finalized and are not yet available for public release



Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

NEBA

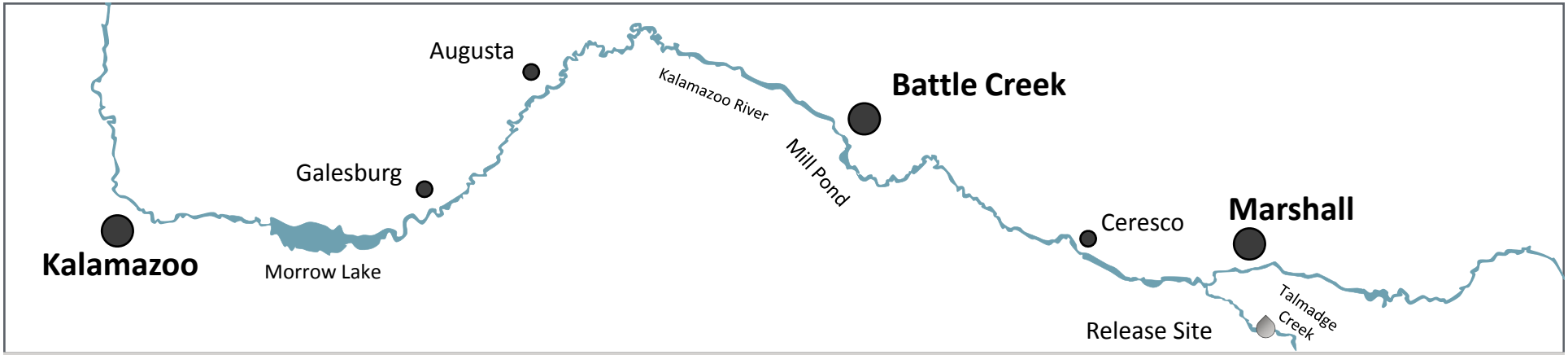
- Weighs the environmental risks associated with leaving residual submerged oil in place as compared to ecological impacts resulting from additional oil recovery actions.

- Addresses only potential ecological effects. Does not address human health impacts or other designated uses of a water body.

- Addresses habitats and considers resource impact on most sensitive species affected by oil and;

- Evaluates potential impacts from specific submerged oil recovery actions.

- Process led by Faith Fitzpatrick (USGS) as one of three site Science Coordinators. Documents were prepared by members of the Scientific Support Coordination Group (SSCG) including MDEQ, USGS, EPA, USFWS and the Kalamazoo River Watershed Council



Submerged Oil Quantification

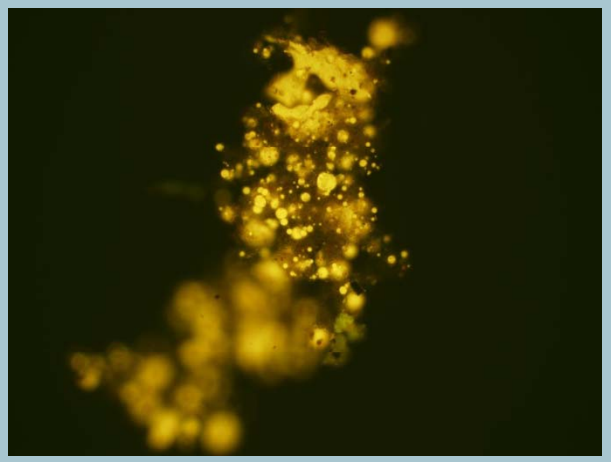
Stratified Sediment Sampling

Generalized Random Tessellation Survey (GRTS)

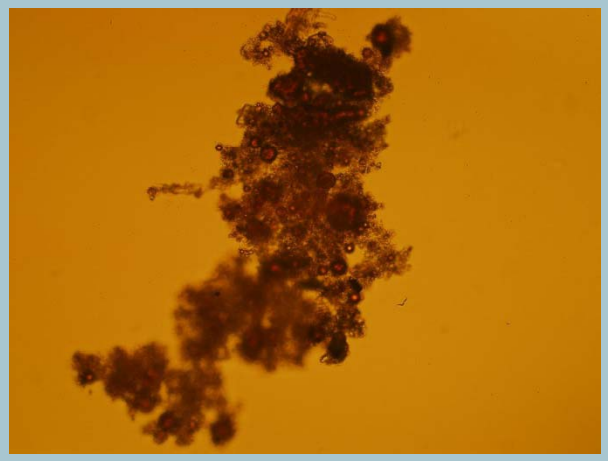
Coring locations were selected using a GRTS model.

- The coring locations were randomly selected from heavy/moderate and light/none polygons within the 10 different stratified geomorphic units (i.e. Impounded waters, depositional backwaters, oxbows, etc.)
- Stratified – likely to reduce variance of the oil estimate.
- Spatially balanced – across the entire site.
- Study led by U.S. EPA and Enbridge with support from oil spill forensic chemistry experts supporting EPA (Greg Douglas from Newfields) and Enbridge (Ann Arbor Technical Services)

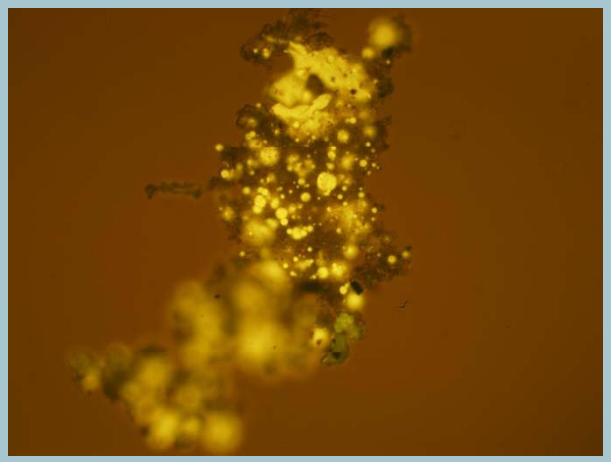
Photomicrographs of Line 6B Oil-Mineral Aggregates (OMA)



UV epifluorescence



Bright field transmitted light



Combined illumination

Oil-mineral aggregates are oil droplets stabilized by fine mineral particles.

Dr. Ken Lee (Fisheries and Oceans Canada) prepared this OMA in his laboratory using Line 6B oil and Kalamazoo River sediments.

Study commissioned by the FOSC through the Scientific Support Coordination Group (SSCG) – Dr. Ken Lee is a member of the SSCG

2012 Sheen Management at Ceresco Dam Impoundment