

Responding to Natural Resource Damage Associated with the Enbridge Line 6b Oil Spill

Jay K. Wesley
Southern Lake Michigan Unit Manager
Fisheries Division
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Stephanie Millsap, Ph.D.
Contaminants Specialist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Michigan Chapter
Soil & Water Conservation Society
March 6th, 2013



Responding to Natural Resource Damage Associated with the Enbridge Line 6b Oil Spill

- Incident
- DNR Response
- Incident Command
- Wildlife Recovery and Rehab
- NRDA Process
- NRDA Activities



Incident



July 26, 2010



Incident

- 30" Pipeline Ruptured
- Over 1 million gallons of tar sands crude oil released



Incident



Ceresco Dam

Morrow Dam



Morrow Lake

Battle Creek

Marshall
Source

Image USDA Farm Service Agency
© 2010 Google
Image U.S. Geological Survey
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

Imagery Date: June 1, 2005

Lat: 42.288595° Lon: -85.234232° elev: 936 ft

Eye alt: 30.48 mi

RESOURCES

DNR Early Response

- Wildlife Recovery



DNR Early Response

- Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation
- USFWS (lead), USDA, MDA, MDNR, Binder Park Zoo, Volunteers, and Enbridge Contractors.



Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation Center



Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation Center





DNR Early Response

- Safety Training
- HazMat Training



DNR Early Response



DNR Early Response

- Equipment Decontamination



Incident Command

- Enbridge Marshall Office
- Calhoun County Emergency Command
- Marshall High School
- Warehouse in Marshall



Operations

Technical Service
Group

Air Ops Branch

Wildlife
Environmental
Assessment Branch

Wildlife Field
Recovery Group

NRDA Group

Wildlife Care Group

Wildlife Support
Group

Monitoring Branch

Air Monitoring Task
Force

Water Sampling
Task Group

Sediment Sampling
Task Group

SCAT

Submerged Oil
Task Group

Environmental
Compliance and
Oversight Branch

Source Area

Talmadge Creek

Kalamazoo River
Shoreline and
Floodplains

Waste
Management T & D

DECON Branch

Oil Recovery and
Cleanup East
Branch

Division A

Division B

Oversight
Monitoring Group

Oil Recovery and
Cleanup West
Branch

Division C

Division D

Division E

Morrow Lake Task
Group

Oversight
Monitoring Group



Incident Command

- ICS-204
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Safety and Deployment Meetings



Incident Command

- Excellent Communications



Wildlife Rehab



Wildlife Rehab

	# Rehabilitated	% Recovery
Birds	170	84
Turtles	3,000	97
Mammals	38	68



NRDA Process

- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
- A structured process defined in regulations:
 - Determine injury through time to natural resources due to a release of oil
 - Assess damages for injuries to recover and restore trust resources and their services
 - Recover damages as money or restoration projects via a negotiated settlement or litigation
 - Implement and evaluate restoration
 - Government agencies (Trustees) act on behalf of the public
 - Compensatory, polluter pays



NRDA Statutory Authority

- National Contingency Plan (NCP)
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Clean Water Act (CWA)
- State laws (NREPA)



NRDA"R" GOAL

- Restore injured natural resources and the services they provide
- For NRDAR, “restore” means:
 - restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources and services
- Make the environment and public whole for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil (OPA)



NRDA Process

- Trustees seek to determine:
 - What natural resources are/have been injured?
 - What was the extent of the injury?
 - Spatial extent
 - Duration
 - Severity
 - How long will the injury take to recover?
 - How much restoration is needed to compensate for the injuries over time?



NRDA - Trustees

- Trustees act on behalf of the public



Assessing Damage



Trustee Approach to Assessment

- Identify probable injuries
- What data are response agencies collecting that can be used for injury characterization?
 - Coordinate with response agencies to share the data
 - Identify data gaps, develop sampling plans
- What baseline data are available and how informative are they?
 - Is it possible to conduct similar surveys post-spill?



Overview of NRDA Data Collected

- Wildlife oiling, recovery, and release
- Water and sediment chemistry
- Extent of oiling in floodplain habitats
- Fish
- Aquatic macroinvertebrates
- Mussels
- Floodplain vegetation
- Impacts resulting from response actions



Floodplain Oiling Survey

- Objectives

- Identify and characterize extent and degree of oiling in the floodplains
- Characterize the general floodplain habitat types in the areas of the spilled oil

- Methods and Results

- Transects at 50m intervals
- 744 transects surveyed representing 23 river miles and associated floodplains
- 66% of transects were oiled to some extent
- Field observations provided to Response and data later used by Response



Fish Kill Surveys

- Conducted by state fishery biologists
- Followed previously published standard protocols
- No fish kills in impacted area

Fish Status And Trends

- Conducted by state fishery biologists
- Followed standard protocols
 - 6 locations (2 upstream reference sites)
 - Baseline data at two sites - including a long-term monitoring site



Fish Status and Trends

- Fish data included:
 - Catch per effort and length of all species
 - Age and growth of smallmouth bass
- Habitat data included:
 - Conductivity, temperature, substrate, channel width and depth, velocity, bank and riparian condition, and large woody debris density
- Results
 - Talmadge Creek fish community was reduced and habitat greatly diminished in 2010. Some recovery in 2011; further cleanup activities necessitate continued monitoring.
 - Some declines in fish community diversity and abundance at some of the sites on the Kalamazoo River



PAH Analysis

- Water column
 - 8 locations
 - 3 sampling events (July – August 2010)
- Mussel tissue and co-located sediment
 - 12 composite samples at 4 locations
- Field filtered water samples
 - 8 locations, probable fish spawning habitats
 - 6 sampling events (April – July 2011)



Fish Exposure and Health

- Data collected in cooperation with USGS
 - 110 fish from 4 sampling locations
(includes 1 upstream reference)
- Analyses include:
 - Histopathology of gill, spleen, head kidney tissues
 - Differential analysis of blood smears
 - Health assessment index
 - Collected and archived bile samples for possible future analysis



Aquatic Macroinvertebrate Survey



- State biologists followed preexisting protocols
 - 7 locations
 - Including locations with historical reference data
- Results
 - Spill response activities removed some vegetation, exposing more of the stream channel to sunlight, thus there were changes in diversity and abundance.
 - In 2011, scores improved at most impacted sites but abundance was still impacted compared to upstream reference sites and pre-spill baseline data.
 - Ongoing cleanup work requires further monitoring.



Response Actions

- 2,500 workers on site



Response Activities



Response Activities



Mussel Shell Survey

- Assessed physical condition of post-mortem mussel shells:
 - Broken vs. crushed
 - Degree of weathering, ranging from “fresh dead” to “heavily worn”
- 18 species were documented
- Crushed and freshly dead shells found within the spill area but not in reference area



Rapid Vegetation Survey

- Identify types of vegetation present
- Identify rates of invasive plant species in order to compare over time

Erosion

- Proactively raised concerns to Response based on field observations
- Reviewing response plans and monitoring results



Recreational Use

- Lost use
 - Kayaking
 - Canoeing
 - Boating
 - Park use
 - Fishing
 - Hunting



NRDA Data Collection Summary

- Standard state-wide monitoring programs provided baseline data for comparison with post-incident data
 - Standard protocols for monitoring programs facilitate collection of comparable post-incident data at additional sites
- Trustees worked with Response agencies to communicate field conditions and minimize duplicative sampling efforts
- Trustees implemented studies that addressed data gaps specific to the incident and site characteristics





Part of Liquids Pipelines business segment

- Enbridge Pipelines Inc.
- Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc.
- Enbridge Pipelines (Athabasca) Inc.
- Enbridge Pipelines (Toledo) Inc.
- Mustang Pipe Line Partners
- Chioap Pipe Line Company
- Frontier Pipeline Company
- Spearhead Pipeline
- Olympic Pipe Line Company
- Waupisoo Pipeline

Part of Sponsored Investments business segment

- - - Lakehead System
- - - North Dakota System
- - - Enbridge Pipelines (Saskatchewan) Inc.
- - - Ozark Pipeline
- - - West Tulsa



Thank You

