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

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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



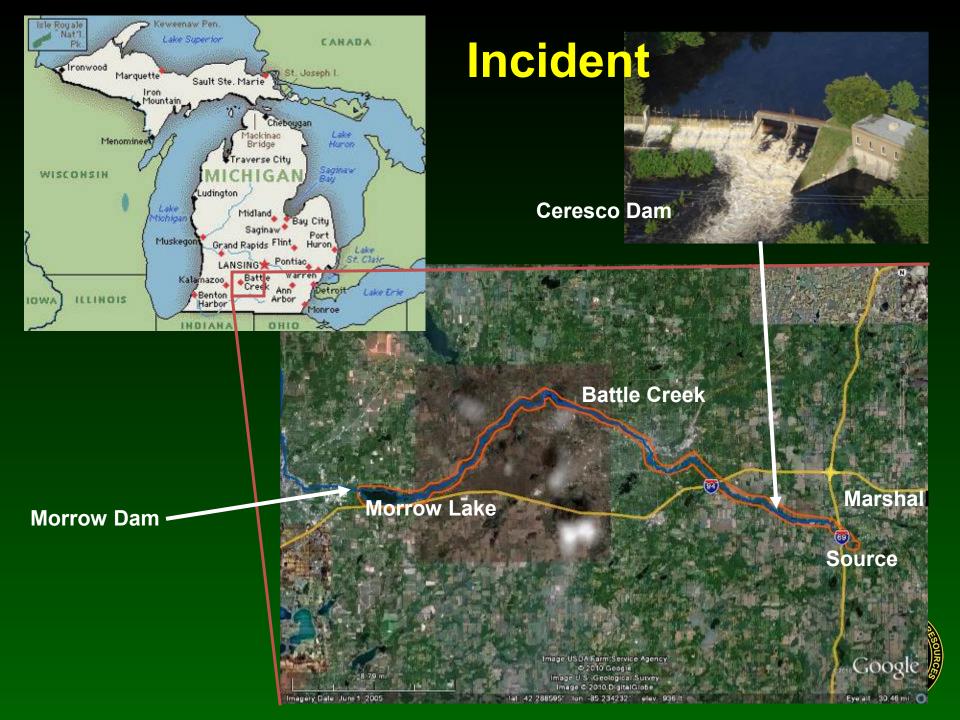
July 26, 2010



Incident

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





Wildlife Recovery





- 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





- Safety Training
- HazMat Training











Equipment Decontamination

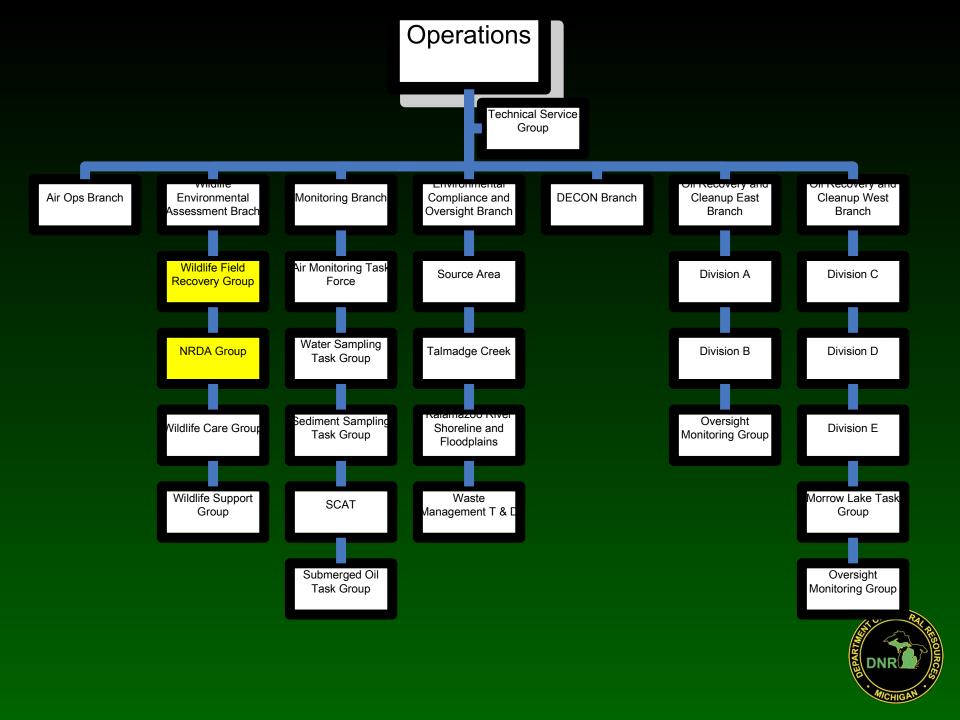




Incident Command

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





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





















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 postspill?

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

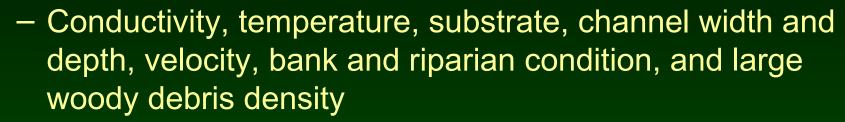
Fish Status And Trends

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:



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

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 Activites







Response Activities





Mussel Shell Survey

- Assessed physical condition of postmortem 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

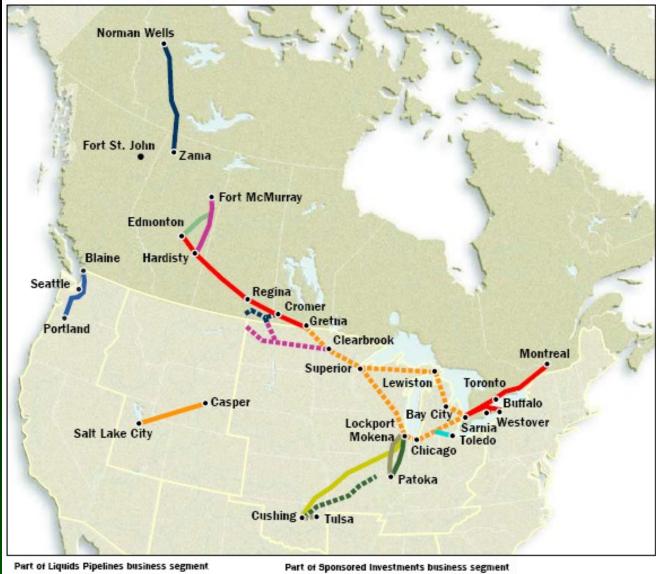




NRDA Data Collection Summary

- Standard state-wide monitoring programs provided baseline data for comparison with postincident 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







Waupisoo Pipeline





Thank You



