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U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY
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NAVSUPPACT NAPLES INSTRUCTION 5090.7A

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy

Subj: SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN (SPRP), VOLUME 1: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK; AND VOLUME 2: PREVENTION, CONTROL, REPORTING AND TRAINING FOR U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY

Ref: (a) Environmental Final Governing Standards for Italy
(b) OPNAVINST 5090.1 (Series), Chapters 9, 10, 12 16 and 18: Oil Management Ashore, Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills, Hazardous Waste Management Ashore, Storage Tanks, and Overseas Environmental Compliance Ashore.

Encl: (1) NAVSUPPACT Naples SPRP Volumes (1) and (2).

1. Purpose. To promulgate plans and procedures for preventing, controlling, and reporting spills of hazardous substances in the NAVSUPPACT Naples area of responsibility.

2. Cancellation. NAVSUPPACT NAPLES INST 5090.7.

3. Policy. As required by reference (a), enclosure (1) provides plans and procedures to be followed to prevent or minimize the adverse impacts of a hazardous substance spill. Per reference (b), NAVSUPPACT Naples is not responsible for responding to waterborne spills from vessels at the Port of Naples; however, at the request of Commander Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia, any support that can be provided to assist spill response efforts will be offered.

R. B. RABUSE

Distribution
NAVSUPPACT NAPLES INST 5216.4Y
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https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Naples/Departments/Administration/Instructions/index.htm

SPILL PREVENTION & RESPONSE PLAN

VOLUME I OF II – INCIDENT MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NAPLES, ITALY

April 2010

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

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OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN
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INTRODUCTION

Incident Management Handbook

This *Incident Management Handbook* is designed to provide a ready reference for the proper execution of oil and hazardous substances (OHS) spill incident response management operations at Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples and its Area of Responsibility (AOR); or as a result of Department of Defense (DoD) operations within the designated AOR.

The Installation Commanding Officer (ICO), NSA Naples, as the Navy's designated Facility Incident Commander (FIC), is responsible for ensuring that a proper response is conducted for all reported OHS pollution incidents on, or generated from the NSA Naples AOR. The NSA Naples AOR includes the Capodichino facility, Carney Park recreation center, Gaeta Detachment, Teverola, Lago Patria receiver site and the Gricignano Support Site. Off-base USN-related incidents (i.e. a spill from a truck transporting Navy materials) are also a part of the NSA Naples AOR.

This plan has been prepared in accordance or with reference to the following documents.

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards* (for) Italy (Chapter 18, Spill Prevention and Response Planning and Spill Cleanup, 29 January 2002, FGS)
- *OPNAVINST 5090.1C* (Navy Environmental and Natural Resources Program Manual)
- *C6FINST 5090.2/CNREINST 5090.2* (CNREURAFSWA Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Planning and Response)
- *NSA Naples INST 3440.17* (NSA Emergency Management Plan)
- Environmental Planning User's Guide for US Navy Facilities in Italy (June 2004)
- Naval Support Activity Naples Standard Operating Procedures for the Installation Emergency Operations Center

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SECTION 1: EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

1.1 IMMEDIATE ACTIONS OF SPILL DISCOVERER

1.1.1 Safely Secure the Area: The person discovering/causing the spill will conduct the following immediate initial response actions as appropriate **but, only if properly trained and it can be done safely.**

Step 1: **Shut Down** all appropriate vessel, manifold storage tank and truck valves and/or pumps.
Step 2: **Restrict** all ignition sources and activate available spill control devices.
Step 3: **Assist** If a person has been splashed with a fuel or chemical, wash with water for at least 15 minutes, remove all contaminated clothing, and get medical attention by calling 911 for an ambulance. If a person has been over-exposed by inhalation, get the victim to fresh air.
Step 4: **Notify** your supervisor and people working nearby; and evacuate the immediate area to a safe distance upwind and upgrade from spill (see Flow Charts 1-1 and 1-2).
Step 5: **Secure** storm drains with storm drain covers or diversion barriers.

1.1.2 Alert Emergency Dispatch:

- **Anyone discovering/causing an OHS spill – Immediately Call:**

NSA Naples:	**On Base**	**911**
	Off Base or Commercial	**081-568-4911 (DSN 314-626-4911)**
NSA Naples Gaeta Detachment Call:		
	Emergency Dispatch	**081-568-4911**
	Gaeta Port Operations	**335-729-5787**

All actual or suspected OHS spills onboard NSA Naples and associated sites will be reported.

1.1.3 Report Information: Reporting party shall provide as much of the following information as possible. Emergency Dispatch will prompt caller for the following information.

* Name, identification, and telephone number, of caller.
* Time and location of spill.
* Type and quantity of spill materials.
* Immediate danger to life or health or any injuries?
* Origin and cause of spill.
* Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas).
* Anticipated movement of spill.
* Planned or initiated actions.
* Type of assistance required.
* Place to meet and direct the Fire and Emergency Services Department.

1.2 Emergency Dispatch Actions and Role

1.2.1 Emergency Dispatch (EMD) will make the notifications listed in Table 1-1. Figures 1-1 and 1-2 show the spill response flow chart for Capodichino and Gaeta respectively.

1.2.2 EMD will log the incident and provide On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC) with the initial spill information. EMD and the OSIC will use the OHS Spill Incident Checklist (Figure 1-3) to log the incident.

1.2.3 EMD will direct first responders to the scene and provide the following information:

* Location/ingress
* Immediate Danger to Life or Health?
* Injuries
* Type/Quantity Material
* Actions underway
* POC on-site

1.3 First Responders Actions

1.3.1 NSA Naples (Capodichino, Support Site, Receiver Site Lago Patria) and associated sites: NSA Naples Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES) Department will conduct first responder actions including addressing life-safety issues, controlling the spill source, initial containment, site stabilization, safety and security zone coordination assisted by NSA Security, and assume duties as OSIC. If no further action is required, the F&ES will secure response operations, and EMD will notify all parties involved.

1.3.2 NSA Naples Gaeta Detachment: the First Responders are led by the Gaeta Port Operations and/or the Senior US Navy Representative and includes Port Operations, Vessel Responsible Party and Security. For more details see Annex A. A list of contractors for spills on water is also available in Annex A.

1.3.3 Continuing Logging Activities: First responders will continue to log activities using the OHS Incident Management Checklist (Figure 1-3).

1.3.4 Safety and Safety Plan. Initial response operations shall include development of a site safety assessment and site safety plan; goals and objectives; and organization. Information will be documented on the Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP). (Figure 1-4).

1.3.5 Secure Storm Drains. A critical action during initial response actions is to ensure that spilled substances do not enter storm drains. Potential entry points need to be blocked with storm drain covers or diversion barriers.

1.3.6 On Scene Incident Commander Responsibilities. The senior fire officer acts as the OSIC. The OSIC shall ensure that overall NSA Naples command response objectives are addressed in the incident response and action planning, in addition to specific incident objectives. Command objectives include:

* Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
* Minimize impacts of the spill
* Control the source of the spill (if possible)
* Protect sensitive areas – environmental, cultural, and economic
* Contain and remove spilled material from the environment (PW Environmental assist for removal)
* Manage information and intelligence
* Keep appropriate agencies informed

1.3.7 Relieving the OSIC. To ensure site safety and continuity on-scene, the initial OSIC may be relieved by a qualified OSIC when the incident is stabilized and there is no longer an immediate threat to life and health. Proper up- to-date certification for the OSIC is required. The relieving OSIC will receive an incident briefing from the functioning OSIC with all pertinent response information, including Incident Command System (ICS) Form 201. Following a turnover brief, the relieving OSIC will make a positive statement to on-site response personnel of the transfer of command. With the exclusion of Gaeta, F&ES Department will retain incident command until the immediate threats to safety and health are relieved, and the hazards have been mitigated.

1.4 Augmenting the Response at the NSA Naples Level

Activating Emergency Operations Center: The OSIC determines when additional support for the response action is required. The OSIC will direct Emergency Dispatch to contact the Command Duty Officer (CDO) to activate the NSA Naples Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in accordance with the NSA Naples EOC SOP and NSA Naples Emergency Management (EM) Plan, (NSA Naples INST 3440.17). Emergency Dispatch will also contact the appropriate subject matter experts who will proceed to the spill site and assist the F&ES OSIC. The Emergency Management Officer (EMO) may also activate the Emergency Response Team (ERT) which will become part of the First Responders. The CDO will act as the NSA Crisis Monitor and Command Liaison.

1.4.1 Notifications – On Base: If personnel are injured or injuries are suspected and/or if any team is involved in Level A or Level B entries: The FIC or OSIC as requested will notify the NSA Naples U.S. Naval Hospital Emergency Room/ Ambulance Service at DSN 629-6150 or Commercial 081-811-6150.

1.4.2 Notifications - Off Base or Significant Spills:

Spills in areas under the direct control of local authorities may be handled directly between the FIC and the LN authority. However, the FIC will then notify the CNEURAFSWA ROC who will make the appropriate notifications to the Regional Environmental Executive Agent and US Embassy/Defense Attaché/Defense Cooperation Offices to facilitate requisite higher level coordination with the host nation.

- Italian Base Commander (Capodichino) 081-705-5111
- Gaeta Port Ops Italian Liaison Cell : 335-729-5787
- Italian Coast Guard (Gaeta) VHF Channel 12/16
- Italian Base Commander (Gaeta) Cell: 335-137-0096

- Italian Fire Dept/First Aid 115
- Italian Police Dept 113
- Italian Carabinieri / First Aid 112
- Italian Forest Dept- Environmental Emergencies 1515
- Italian Sea Port's Dept/First Aid 1530

1.4.3 Contractor Assistance. Cleanup operations will be directed by the OSIC and may involve a contractor for the site cleanup, aided by PW hazardous waste support as required.

NOTE: AN AUTHORIZED FUNDING MECHANISM MUST BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO REQUESTING HELP FROM A CONTRACTOR.

Contact information for a known specialized contractor, Petroltechnica is as follows:

Gianlorenzo Minarini
Petroltecnica S.r.l.
Unita' Operativa Ambiente
Commercial Phone: 800 017 292 active 365 days a year, 24/7
Telefono: +39.0541.75.58.64
Fax: +39.0541.75.59.64
Cell. +39.348.82.76.123
mailto: gianlorenzo.minarini@petroltecnica.it
web: http://www.petroltecnica.it

1.5 Further Augmenting the Response to the Regional Level

If additional assistance is required, when directed by the ICO / Executive Officer (XO), acting as FIC, the EOC will contact the following:

* Regional Operations Center (ROC) 39-081-568-1983 DSN 626-1983
* Navy On Scene Coordinator (NOSC) Program Manager 39-081-568-3721 DSN 626-3721 Cell: 335-248-248
* CNREURAFSWA CDO Cell: 39-335-772-6279
* NRCC - Contract Support – Naples 39- 081-568- 4040 DSN 626-4040

1.6 Termination of the Incident / Ending the Response:

1.6.1 FIC and OSIC actions: The FIC or the OSIC will determine when response goals are met. Response operations will be identified as complete when the FIC/OSIC has determined adequate clean-up; protection of personnel health and safety; environmental sensitivities; and mission and economic resources are addressed. The FIC/OSIC will ensure that all parties impacted by the spill are notified of response completion, and all applicable documentation is collected and retained.

1.6.2 PW Environmental actions: NSA Naples PW Environmental will ensure all collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials are packaged and documented in accordance with the requirements of FGS Chapter 6.

1.6.3 US Naval Hospital and NSA Naples Safety actions: US Naval Hospital and NSA Naples Safety Department will assess indoor areas affected by the spill. They will ensure all findings are properly documented.

1.6.4 Remediation determination and action: After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil will be appropriately removed and managed. Further action will be governed by DoDI 4715.8 (Environmental Remediation for DoD Activities Overseas) and EUCOM Directive 80-2 (Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy). If further action is necessary, the installation shall consult with CNREURAFSWA, and in coordination with the Italian Base Commander, shall seek to engage the appropriate Italian authorities in a dialogue to determine appropriate cleanup and mitigation actions.

1.7 Significant Spills Reporting Requirements

1.7.1 Significant spill / reportable quantity:
A "significant" spill is an uncontained release to the land or water in excess of any of the quantities listed in Table 1-2.
Refer to Appendix A of the FGS Chapter 18 for the complete list of Reportable Quantity (RQ) determination.

Table 1-2 Reportable Quantity (RQ) Determination

Spilled Material	Is a significant spill if:
HS listed in Appendix A of the FGS (see Volume II, Appendix A)	Quantity meets or exceeds the criteria listed in FGS Appendix A, (Volume II, Appendix A).
Refined POL or liquid or semi-liquid HS (not listed in Appendix A)	> 110 gallons (400 liters) Vol II FGS section 18.2.3
Solid HS (not listed in Appendix A)	> 500 pounds (225 Kg)
Combination of POL and HS (not listed in Appendix A)	> 750 pounds (340 Kg)
All OHS	A water resource has been polluted. The Facility Incident Commander has determined that the spill is significant.

Significant spills will be immediately reported to the FIC and entities identified in Table 1-3.

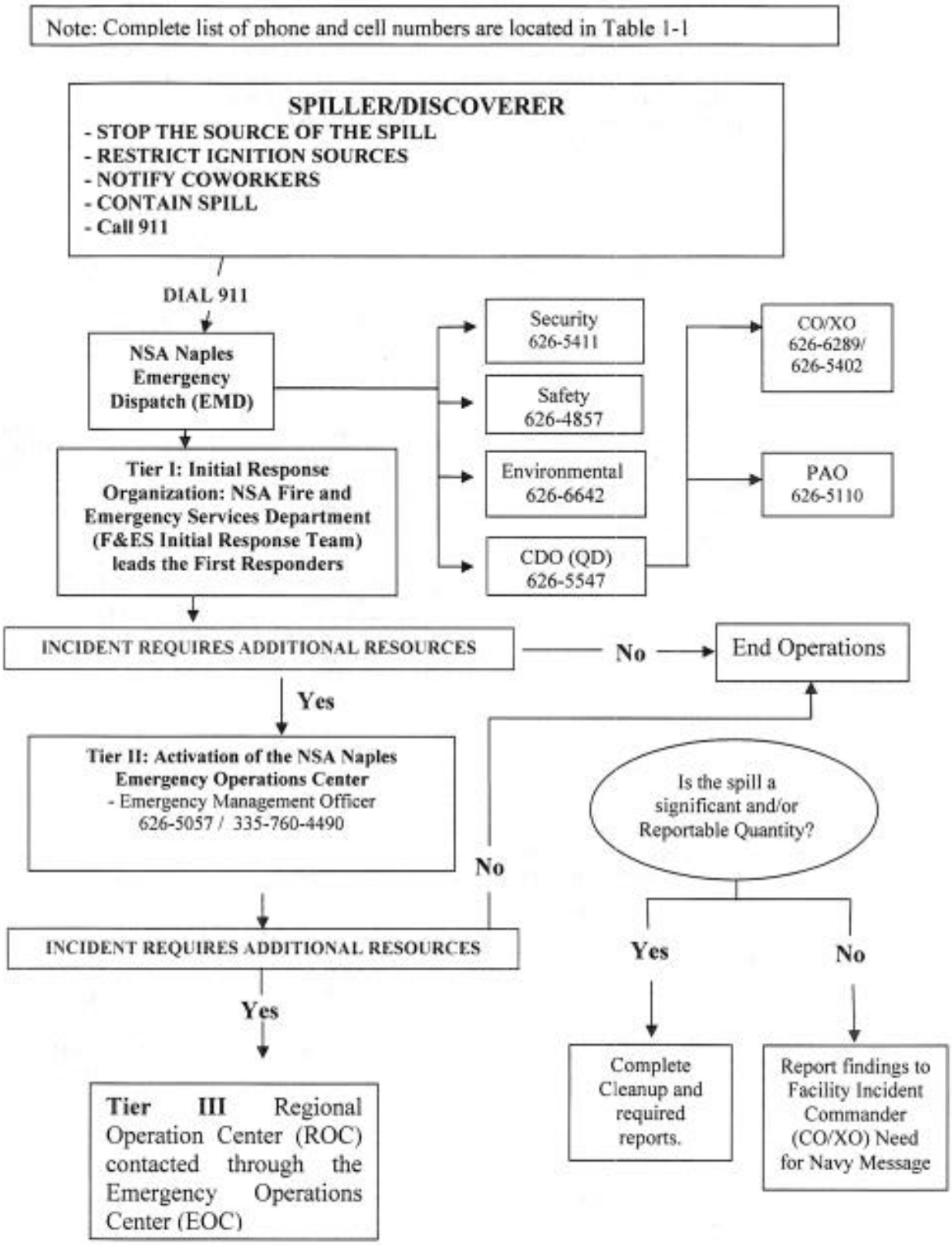
Table 1-3 Regional Reporting Requirements

Incident	Voice Report Immediately:	Follow-on written reports:
Reportable Quantity OHS spill	**FCC** DSN 626-4551/2 Commercial 39-081-568-4551/2 **C6F-CNREURAFSWA NOSC** Cell: 335-248-248 Note: All reportable spills are to be reported to the FIC immediately: DSN 626-6289	- OPNAV 5090 SPILL Message Report (Section 6.3) (Include CNE/C6F) - General Admin Message

	Commercial: 39-081-568-6289 Cell: 39-335-248-331	
Significant OHS spill; can't be contained on base.	**FCC** DSN 626-4551/2 Commercial 39-081-568-4551/2 **C6F-CNREURAFSWA NOSC** Cell: 335-248-248 **Italian Base Commander Capo** Commercial 081-705-5111 **Italian Base Commander Gaeta** Cell 335-137-0096 **OPREP reporting as appropriate**; in accordance with CDO guidance and CO release.	- OPNAV 5090 SPILL Message Report (Section 6.3) (Include CNE/C6F) - OPREP reporting, as appropriate. Message to follow initial OPREP voice report in accordance with CDO guidance. -The US Defense Attaché Office (USDAO) will be notified to coordinate higher level involvement by the Host Nation (HN).

All OHS spills will be reported in accordance with Volume II, Section 4 and examples in Volume I Section 6. The Commander Naval Forces Europe (COMNAVEUR) Command Center (Fleet Command Center (FCC)) serves as a single point of contact for notifying Commander 6th Fleet, (C6F) and CNREURAFSWA of spill incidents.

Figure 1-1 SPILL RESPONSE FLOW CHART FOR SPILLS ON CAPODICHINO, CARNEY PARK, TEVEROLA, LARGO PATRIA, GRICIGNANO



Firugre 1-2 SPILL RESPONSE FLOW CHART GAETA

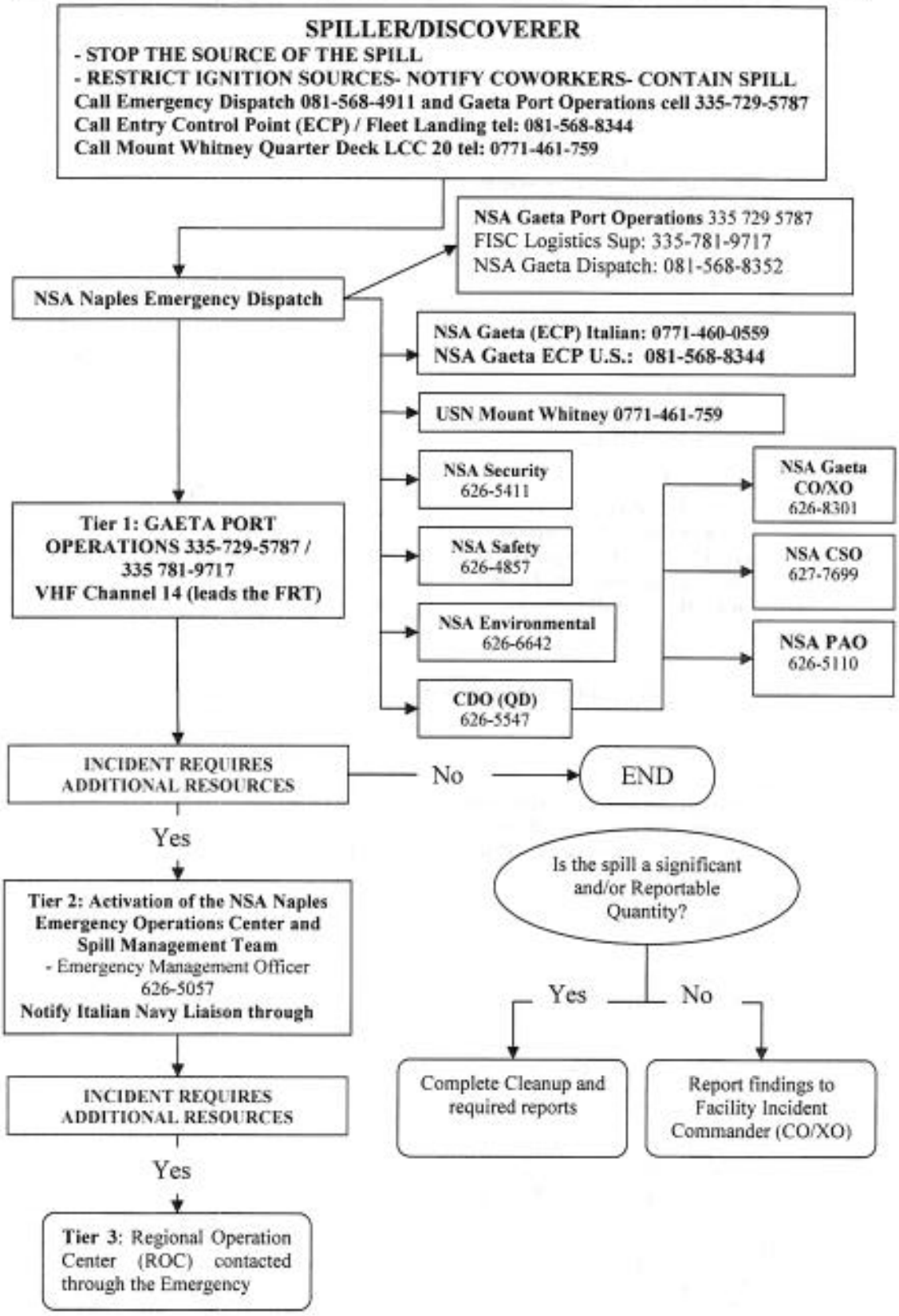


Figure 1-3 NSA Naples OHS Spill Incident Checklist

1.	Initial Report		Date and Time of Initial Discovery		
INITIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Name of Caller, Command		Return number/contact		
	Location of spill				
	Type and quantity				
	Immediate danger to life or health?		Injuries?		
	Origin and cause of spill				
	Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas)				
	Anticipated movement of spill				
	Planned or initiated actions				
	Type of assistance required				
	Place to meet and direct F&ES to the spill				
2.	Immediate Response Actions Taken				
INITIAL ACTIONS	Source controlled/shutdown?				
	Ignition sources restricted?				
	First aid to injured?		Site evacuated?		
3.	NSA Notifications (Time)	F&ES		CDO	
INITIAL NOTIFICATION		Environmental		Security	
		Safety		Medical	
	Other:	First Responders Leader		Senior Site Manager	
4.	Status of First Responder Actions	F&ES Dispatched?	Source controlled?		Pollutant Contained?
FIRST RESPONDERS		Safety Zone established?	Security Zone established?		Site stabilized?
		On-Scene Incident Commander			
		Response Complete or OSIC transferred			

5.	Transfer On-Scene Commander Responsibility	Further Response Required					
FOLLOW-ON RESPONSE		On-Scene Incident Commander	F&ES	Port Ops	PW	Fuels	
		First Responders	F&ES	Emergency Response Team	Environmental	Fuels	Other
	Is additional outside assistance required?	Type of assistance needed					
		Service Provider					
		Action by					

6.	NSA Naples EOC Required?		Initial Positions to be Activated?	Command Post Location
EOC ACTIVATION	Members Notified			

7.	Is spill significant and reportable quantity?	If yes: How determined?		Who is making reports?
8.	Voice Reports Made to: (time)	NOSC	Host Nation	Other
9.	Incident Completed	Time Completed		Closeout Spill Volume Estimate
CLOSEOUT REPORTING	Waste Disposal Arranged:			
	Closeout Reports to	NOSC	IBC	Italian Coast Guard
	Navy SPILL Message	DTG		
	SITREPS (if any)			
	Comments			
	Commands to be represented for AAR			
10	Visual Summary			

Current Organization

Command

OSIC: _____

HN: _____

RP: _____

EA Liaison: _____
Safety: _____
Legal: _____
PAO: _____
Security: _____
Others: _____

Operations Section	Planning Section	Logistics Section	Admin/Finance

Overall Response Objectives:
1. Ensure the Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel
2. Minimize impacts of the spill
3. Control the Source of the Spill
4. Protect Sensitive Areas – Environmental, Cultural, Economic
5. Contain and Remove Spilled Material
6. Manage Information and Intelligence
7. Keep appropriate agencies informed

Specific Response Objectives:

Map/Sketch

Wind Direction:

Tides: High
Low

Sunset:

Temp:

Figure 1-4 NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)			
Incident Name	Date Prepared	Time Prepared	Location
To be completed by Safety Officer prior to any immediate response actions			
On-Scene Incident Commander:			
1.Wind direction across incident:	Toward your position ☐	Away from your position ☐	
2. Are people trapped or injured?			☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Are people involved as unorganized observers or involved in rescue attempts?			☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Are there any immediate signs of potential hazards?	a. Electrical lines down or overhead? b. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible? c. Colored vapors visible? d. Smells which are not natural noted? e. Fire, sparks nearby, sources of ignition present? f. Holes, caverns, deep ditches, fast-moving water, cliffs nearby? g. Is local traffic a potential problem? h. Signs, placards, or color codes indicating danger? i. Spill Zone?		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Dry ☐ Wet ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. As you approach the scene from the upwind side, did you note a change in the status of any of the above? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
6. Have you established control of the area involved in the incident?			☐ Yes ☐ No
7. Have you determined the necessity for any of the following:	a. Security? b. Hazardous material technician to identify or monitor substances involved in the incident? c. Protective gear and to what level of protection? d. Site for decontamination center? e. Site for command center? f. Safety equipment you will need to eliminate the problems? g. Placement of the warning sign? (i.e., benzene, no smoking, etc.) h. Number of personnel needed to control the situation?		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No _____
Notes: 1. Before entering a potentially hazardous work environment, THE SITE MUST BE EVALUATED BY A COMPETENT PERSON to establish safe work practices, personnel protective equipment, and other control procedures. As a minimum, lower explosive limit (LEL), oxygen, and benzene concentrations must be evaluated. The form below has been provided for this purpose.			
Site Evaluation Form			
Prepared by:	Safety Officer		
Frequency	At Onset of Response Operations		

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)	
Contents	Information Source
General Advisories	Safety Officer
Division/Group	Operations Section Chief
Chemical/Physical Hazards	Safety Officer
Precautions	Safety Officer
Approved by:	Incident/Deputy Commander
Distribution	All Recipients of Incident Action Plans

2. Spill cleanup areas shall be controlled as "regulated areas." If benzene vapors are or may be expected to equal the action level of 0.5 parts per million, then the area must be posted with the following warning:
DANGER
BENZENE
CANCER HAZARD
FLAMMABLE NO SMOKING
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

Site Map

Table 1-1 NSA Naples Emergency Dispatch Initial Notifications

EMD Immediate Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
NSA Fire and Emergency Services Department (F&ES)	DSN: 911 Commercial: 081-568-4911	All spills, all AORs
NSA Gaeta Port Operations	Quarterdeck 331-640-6204 Cell 335-729-5787 335-781-9717 VHF Channel 14	All spills Gaeta Detachment
EMD Secondary Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
Command Duty Officer (CDO) FIC contact 24 hours / 7 days per week	DSN: 626-5547 Commercial: 081-568-5547 Cell: 335-640-6597	All spills
Security	DSN: 626-5411/5589/5638 Commercial: 081-586-5411/5589/5638	All spills
Gaeta Security	DSN: 627-7690/7691 Commercial: 077-170-7690/7691	All spills Gaeta Detachment
Environmental	DSN: 626-6644/6641 Commercial: 081-568-6644/6642 Cell: 335-581-4823 or 335-102-8810	All spills
Safety	DSN: 626-4790 Commercial: 081-568-4790 Cell: 335-640-6370	All spills
CDO Call Down		
CDO Immediate Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
NSA ICO/XO	DSN: 626-6289/5402 Commercial: 081-568-6289/5402 Cell ICO: 39-335-248-331 Cell XO: 39-335-729-5775	All significant spills
NSA Gaeta CSO	DSN: 627-7699 Commercial: 077-170-9681 Cell CSO: 335-812-1831	All significant spills
PAO	DSN: 626-5907 Commercial: 081-568-5907 Cell: 331-674-6097	All significant spills
Emergency Management Officer	DSN: 626-5057 Commercial: 081-568-5057 Cell: 335-760-4490	When spill requires EOC activation
PWO	DSN: 626-4653 Commercial: 081-568-4653	All significant spills

CNREURAFSWA CDO	DSN: 626-4207 Commercial: 081-568-4207 Cell: 335-772-6279	Significant spills on-base or any spill off-base
NAVFAC CNREURAFSWA NOSC	DSN: 626-3721 Commercial: 081-568-3721 Cell: 335-248-248	

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SECTION 2: INITIAL RESPONSE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 COMMAND & FUNCTIONAL STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

2.1.1 The FIC is responsible for ensuring that a proper response is conducted for all reported OHS pollution incidents on, or generated from, NSA Naples.
The duties of the FIC are delegated to the XO, Public Works Officer, Operations Officer, Security Officer, or the Senior Fire Officer (SFO), under varying response management conditions.

The First Responders are equated to the First Response Team (FRT) are composed of the NSA Naples F&ES, Security, Safety augmented as needed by the Emergency Response Team, and the Public Works Department. Navy OHS spill response is conducted in three Tiers. Although most incidents are effectively managed with a Tier 1 response, facilities must be capable of conducting a Tier 2 response:

- Tier 1 – Initial response organization and smaller incidents, First Responders deployed. (Installation)
- Tier 2 – Larger incidents requiring a reinforced level of spill management support. EOC activated. (Installation + exterior non-Navy Help)
- Tier 3 – Incidents with serious potential impacts, require Regional level management and resources (Installation +exterior non-Navy Help + ROC).

See Figures 2-1 and 2-2 describing the NSA Naples Tier response structure.

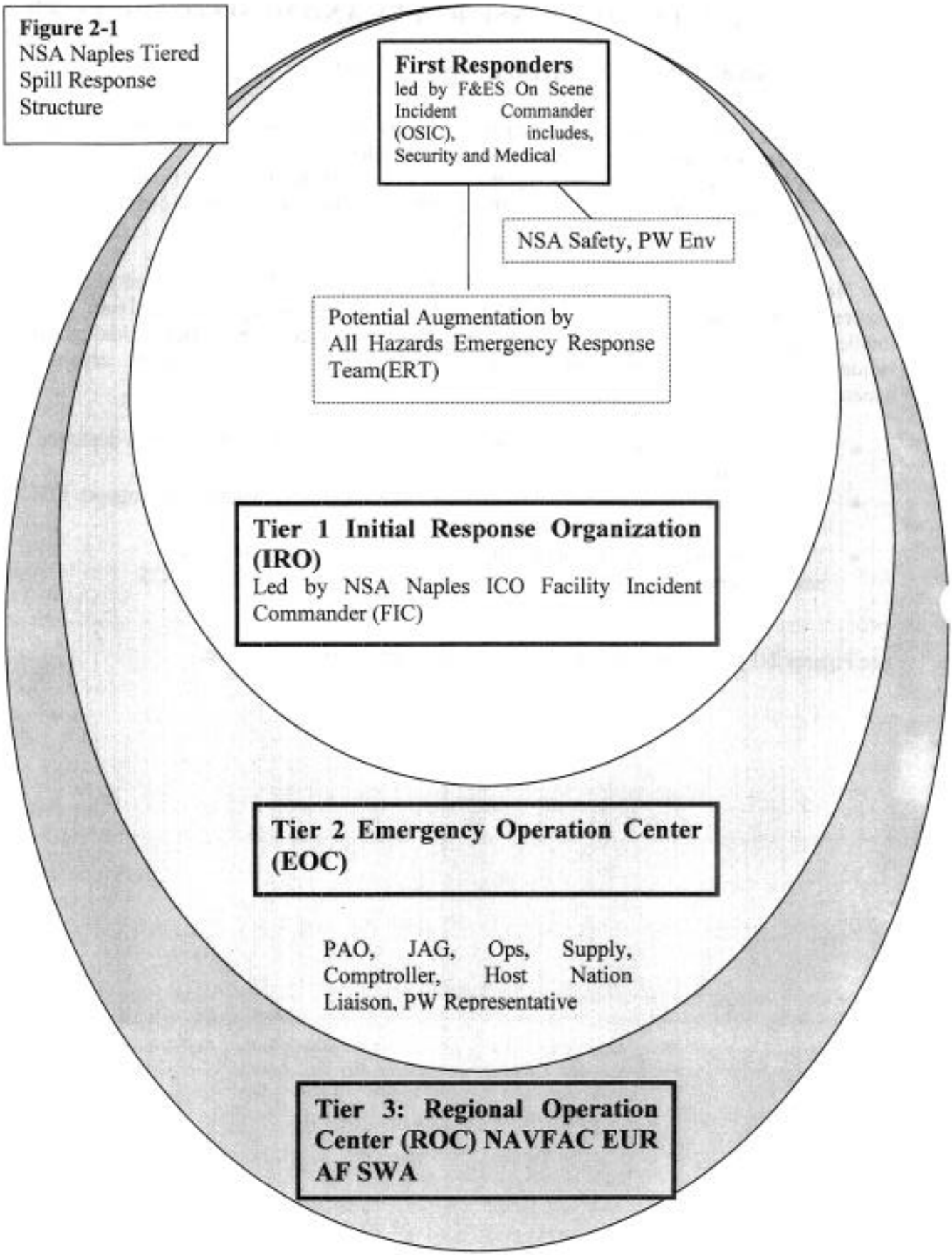
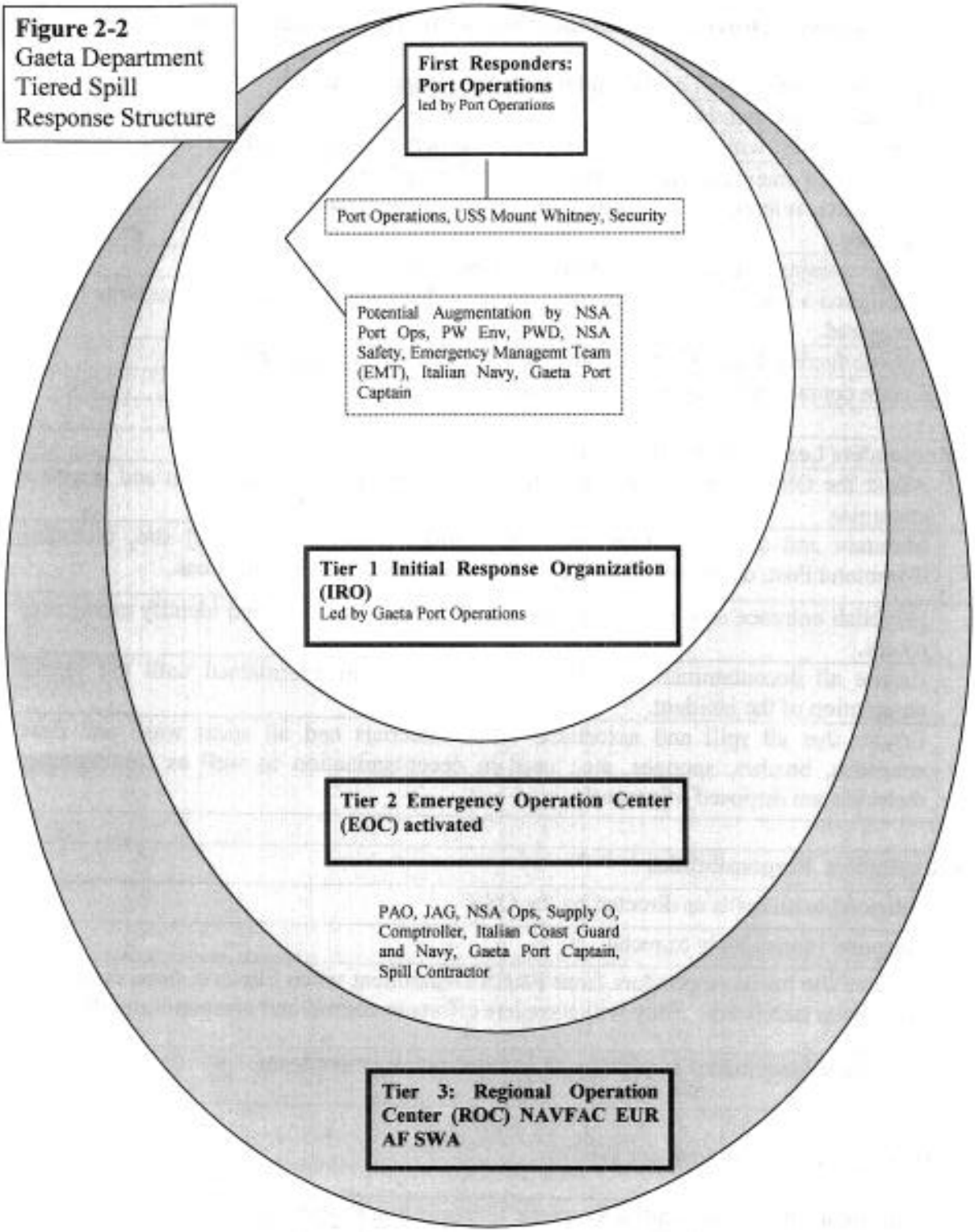


Figure 2-1
NSA Naples Tiered Spill Response Structure

Figure 2-2
Gaeta Department Tiered Spill Response Structure



2.1.2. Initial Response Organization Responsibilities by Operational Position

2.1.2.1 First Responders as part of the Initial Response Organization:

First Responders team member	
	Familiarize self with role, responsibilities, and pertinent directives, including this plan.
	Prepare and maintain all materials required to perform assigned duties, i.e. forms, phone lists, references, contracts, etc. "Tools of the Trade". Bring to incident when activated.
	Attend training as delineated in Volume II, Section 5.
	If assigned a leadership role, ensure a relief is identified and qualified to assume duties if required.
	Provide feedback to FIC on lessons-learned and process improvement.
	Ensure contact information is maintained.

First Responders Leader Responsibilities	
	Assist the OSIC as requested, including development of an action plan and response strategies.
	Maintain and adapt all work and safety zones related to the spill site, including Command Post, decontamination, entrance/exit routes, and staging areas.
	Establish entrance and exit routes from the contaminated area and identify emergency routes.
	Ensure all decontamination and safety procedures are maintained until the formal completion of the incident.
	Ensure that all spill and associated waste materials and all spent wash and rinse solutions, brushes, sponges, etc., used in decontamination as well as contaminated materials are disposed of properly.

First Responders Responsibilities	
	Respond to all spills as directed by the OSIC.
	Respond immediately to recall.
	Relieve the initial responders from F&ES Department when directed, once conditions have been stabilized. They will complete efforts to control and cleanup the spill.
	Provide subject matter experience to incident management team.

2.1.2.2 Facility Incident Commander (FIC):

Facility Incident Commander Initial Response Organization Responsibilities	
	Oversees response efforts for Navy OHS releases within the Naples area, (as directed in CNREURAFSWA NOSC Plan).
	Ensures all appropriate notifications are made, including voice and message reports. • NOSC (CNREURAFSWA) • DOD Executive Agent (CNE) • Italian Authorities

	• Navy Chain-of-Command.
	Implement the SPRP when required.
	Arrange for outside support as required.
	Ensure provisions are made for Unified Command as appropriate.
	Ensure all parties, including Italian authorities, if involved, are contacted and concur with the satisfactory completion of the response when operations are secured.

2.1.2.3 Initial Navy On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC): As a designated first responder, the F&ES Department SFO or the senior Port Operations Officer (Gaeta Detachment) will assume duties as the OSIC, and will:

Initial On-Scene Incident Commander Responsibilities	
	Establish a Command Post at a safe distance upwind from the incident
	Assume incident command; serve as OSIC until relieved or completion of response.
	Secure all sources of ignition, control fire.
	Rescue/evacuate all personnel from dangerous areas and arrange for medical attention for all injured personnel, including alerting NSA Naples Medical Clinic as necessary.
	Conduct "size-up" assessment to include Immediate Danger to Life and Health (IDLH), type of spill, immediate impacts, estimated length of response, assistance required.
	Document all actions.
	Ensure situation display appropriate for the incident is developed and maintained.
	Ensure CDO and ICO/XO are notified and briefed.
	Notify the appropriate First Responders leaders and support units as required.
	Direct NSA Naples Security to establish a control area and to isolate non-essential personnel from the spill area. Maintain site control until relieved or completion of incident.
	Direct NSA Naples Safety to assess the spill site for cleanup safety and confirm appropriate personnel protection equipment is used by the First Responders. Ensure an initial site safety officer is assigned, and a site safety plan is developed.
	Contain, control, and stabilize spill
	Control the spill source
	Contain the spill (Describe Method)
	Protect Sensitive Areas
	Recover Spilled materials, as appropriate. Note: May require long-term clean-up.
	Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP), utilizing ICS Form 201 as appropriate.
	Maintain communications with all units involved.
	Establish entrance and exit routes from the contaminated area and identify emergency routes.
	Establish decontamination procedures to prevent spread to clean areas.
	Establish a Decon Station before personnel are permitted to enter a contaminated area.
	Thoroughly brief First Responders before entry into contaminated areas and debrief after decontamination.
	Determine the condition of all personnel and equipment passing through the Decon Station and ensure proper decontamination.

Initial On-Scene Incident Commander Responsibilities	
	If relieved by another unit, integrate into the Initial Response Organization with the role of technical advisor, providing expertise in hazardous materials, safety, cleanup operations, and decontamination.
	Maintain a spill log of all spill response events as they occur.

2.1.2.4 Command Duty Officer (CDO): The CDO is formally designated by the ICO to represent the command on all matters on or related to NSA Naples. This position is assigned through a formal watch organization, and responds to spill incidents in support of FIC responsibilities.

CDO Responsibilities	
	Report to the scene and begin actions in accordance with CDO directives. Contact OSIC for update and assist.
	Represent the ICO for all matters, and keeps the ICO/XO informed throughout a response incident. Act as NSA Crisis Monitor.
	Ensure proper internal and external notifications are made.
	Notify: ICO/XO Host Nation Liaison PAO Supply Officer (if additional resources required) Comptroller (if additional resources required)
	Contact PW Environmental and review Naval Message reporting requirements. Draft appropriate messages with input from PW Environmental.
	Ensure required follow-up reports are made.

2.1.2.5 PW - Environmental Division:

PW-Environmental Division Responsibilities	
	Receive brief from OSIC, and provides assistance as requested.
	Assess immediate impacts.
	Determine if spill is a significant one under FGS and SPRP guidelines.
	Coordinate with OSIC to develop situation display.
	Ensure sensitive areas are identified in situation display, and made known to OSIC.
	Notify PWD; provide incident briefing and assessment; advise if additional assistance may be required.
	Assist in gathering climatologic data, including winds, tides, sunrise/sunset, and temperatures.
	Assess waste management and disposal requirements; coordinate proper handling and disposal.
	Provide technical advise for drafting of appropriate Naval Messages with CDO, and coordinate with NAVFAC HQ Environmental as needed.

2.1.2.6 Safety Officer: For OHS spill response incidents, the NSA Naples Safety Manager, or designated representative performs duties as the Safety Officer. This is an advisory role that is critical to protecting human health and safety.

Safety Officer Responsibilities	
	Receives brief from OSIC and provides assistance as requested.
	Establishes safety zones, and advises on PPE.
	Works with initial site safety officer to prepare initial site safety plan (Section 6), and briefs OSIC and others as required.
	Advises on evacuation plan if necessary.
	Prepares Site Safety and Health plan, Volume II, Appendix J
	Monitors responders throughout response.
	Takes direct corrective action when required to ensure personnel safety.

2.1.2.7 Security: For OHS spill response incidents, Security, led by the Security Officer performs an essential role by providing site control capabilities, additional observers, and dispatch and communications support.

Security Officer Responsibilities	
	Establishes initial security for the spill site.
	Develops and conducts evacuation plan, as needed.
	Coordinates other security requirements in case of a multi-hazard incident.

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SECTION 3: SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 EOC Support & Integration with NSA Naples Emergency Management Organization

In accordance with the base EM directive (NSA Naples INST 3440.17) a command level EOC will be activated when that level of incident management is required. If a significant OHS spill occurs the First Responders and EOC functions will be activated with an EOC liaison assigned to ensure necessary communications are maintained.

3.2 Establishing a Command Post (CP)

An initial CP will be established based on the type and size of the OHS spill site by the OSIC. At NSA Naples, when an incident is large enough to require a formal site be designated to conduct spill management operations, a CP will be established at:

NSA Naples spill incident

- Command vehicle
- EOC if activated

Off-base

- Command vehicle
- EOC if activated

Gaeta Detachment

- Port Operations Office (Navy Oil Spill Operations Center (NOSOC))
- EOC if activated

Ensure all personnel contacted to respond are informed of the CP location.

3.3 Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) Area of Responsibility (AOR)

In accordance with C6F/CNREINST 5090.2, CNREURAFSWA is the designated NOSC for all Navy activities in Italy, and national waters. As such, CNREURAFSWA is responsible for ensuring timely response to all Navy-caused or related OHS spill incidents, and assuming control, if required. Policy is to conduct response at the installation level, and allow the FIC to manage the incident, with the NOSC being kept informed of the status of any response activities, as well as any potential impacts. The NOSC must be informed immediately of any "significant" OHS spill. More detailed information can be found in Sections 1 Volume I, and Volume II, Section 4.

The NOSC may request assistance from the NSA for OHS spill response support outside the designated NSA AOR.

3.4 Public Affairs

Because of the potential for damage to people, the environment, natural and property, OHS spills are sensitive events that are often highly publicized. In view of the significant inaccuracies often reported in regards to these OHS spills, and the fact that media presence can distract key response personnel from critical duties, it is essential that designated public affairs personnel manage media inquiries. For any incident with potential public affairs impacts, the NSA Naples PAO will be notified, and assume control of managing media issues in accordance with Navy and DoD standards. OSIC will ensure that any media interest is part of the periodic incident assessments provided to the NSA Naples FIC and NOSC.

3.5 Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are locations that have some additional significance from a "background" status, and include environmental, economic, cultural, and personal property. Sensitive areas are found in and Annexes A and B of this document and the NSA Naples Environmental Planning User's Guide (June 2004) held by the NSA Naples PW Environmental Division. To ensure maximum sensitive area protection during an OHS pollution incident, the PW Environmental team representative will make the Guide available to the EOC.

3.6 Off-Installation Spill

In the event of a significant off-installation OHS spill, the person in charge at the scene will immediately notify NSA EMD, either directly or through their NSA POC. The following information will be provided:

- Date, time, and location of the event
- Type of transport vehicle and name of transporter (i.e., the DOD installation)
- Type of accident or spill
- Information on the spilled material (material name, code, danger code, danger label)
- Atmospheric conditions (e.g., temperature, rain, snow, ice, wind, etc.)
- Consequences of the accident (e.g., spill/leak, fire, explosion, etc. and affected media [e.g., soil, air, surface water, etc.])
- Human impacts, if any (e.g., injuries to the driver, other transporters, or bystanders)

EMD will contact the NSA Naples CDO, who will coordinate the appropriate level of notification with the ICO, Executive Agent, and the IBC.

Spills in areas under the direct control of local authorities may be handled directly with that authority; however, the USDAO will be notified to coordinate higher level involvement by the host nation.

In most cases, U.S. Navy personnel will have no authority, and no responsibilities (other than financial) for direct cleanup of incidents off-base, but U.S. Navy must be present and formally in contact with Italian officials in charge of the response to the spill.

3.7 Non-Navy Incidents

In the event of a local or regional OHS pollution incident, NSA Naples assets may be called on to provide response support for non-facility or non-Navy events. NSA Naples will respond if assistance is requested by the NOSC; under existing mutual support agreements; or if deemed appropriate by the FIC.

3.8 Waste Disposal & Site Restoration

3.8.1 Waste Disposal. Collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials must be packaged and documented in accordance with the FGS Chapter 6.

Public Works Environmental Division coordinates HW disposal through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) or with the approved contractor by tracking the manifests. When conducting recovery operations for a waterborne oil spill, a significant amount of oily waste may be generated, and require temporary storage until proper disposal can be arranged. An oily waste management plan must be developed early in any significant response to ensure sufficient storage and prevent a disruption in recovery operations.

3.8.2 Site Restoration. Indoor areas affected by the spill will be assessed by personnel from NSA Naples Hospital, and the Safety Department, as required by the FGS.
An assessment for the need for environmental restoration will be coordinated by the Public Works Department, with the Environmental Division as the lead. PW Environmental will also provide technical support in assessing the environmental impact of the spill, the effectiveness of cleanup operations, and will assist in developing a plan to restore the environment of the affected area.

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SECTION 4: RISKS AND SENSITIVE AREAS

The information contained in this section provides an overview of the actual spill risks at NSA Naples, and the potential impacts on sensitive areas.

4.1 POTENTIAL SPILL RISKS

The OHS spill risks by activity are in Table 4-1. Table 4-2 lists the sites capable of producing a potentially significant spill. Table 4-3 lists those OHS storage facilities with small storage capacities.

4.2 NSA POL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES

The NSA Naples AOR has a combination of 45 Above-ground Storage Tanks (AST) and Underground Storage Tanks (UST).
Bulk Fuel Storage Areas are dedicated to large-scale storage and management of oil. The most likely spill scenario would be overfill or pipeline failure occurring during fuel transfer operations. The only bulk fuel storage area of concern to NSA Naples are the NATO controlled tanks located near the Gaeta Detachment.

4.2.1 NSA Petroleum Storage Tank Inventory

The inventory list of USTs and ASTs is provided in Table 4-4, and shows tank number, capacity and location.

4.3 DAILY HM/HW MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The locations, descriptions and site maps of facilities with a potential for a significant OHS spill are contained in Volume II, Section 2.0 and Appendices C and H.

4.4 POTENTIAL SPILL IMPACTS

Potential OHS spill impacts are summarized in Table 4-5 and can be used to develop the IAP.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Sensitive areas and protection requirements for this plan pertain to the actual NSA installation AOR. Volume I, Annex B includes details on NSA AOR sensitive areas. Sensitive areas and protection requirements for Gaeta Detachment vessel incidents are discussed in detail in Annex A. Ensure the PWD environmental office is consulted immediately following an OHS spill to assess potential environmental and cultural impacts, and protection requirements.

It is critical to know what resources have been impacted, and which have the potential for damage. Protection of sensitive areas is one of the main response objectives and by addressing this early in any incident, operations will be more effective, including optimum use of limited resources, timely notifications, and minimizing long-term negative impacts (public, financial,

environmental). Prior to ANY excavation, ensure that the appropriate Cultural Resources personnel are on-site.

Due to the developed nature of most of the facilities at NSA Naples and no records of listed species found on any of the facilities, impacts to protected species are not expected inside the fence line. Specific information about sensitive areas within the AOR can be found in Annex A and B. Species that may be affected by an OHS spill related to NSA Naples activities are shown in Table 4-6

Table 4-1 NSA Naples OHS Spill Risks by Activity

Location	Type of Transfer	Flow Rate	Cause
Shore Facilities	Aircraft- Flight line	200 gpm	Operator error /overflow/overpressure
	Small GOV Tanker to AST/UST	200 gpm	Operator error/overflow
	Supply tanker to UST transfer	7,000 gpm	Operator error/overflow
	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	200 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
	Day tank fill from storage	300 gpm	Operator error/ automated system failure/overflow
Gaeta Detachment Complex	Vessel fueling over water (barge supply)	2,500 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
	Vessel fueling by pipeline, DESC contracted tank	2,500 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
	Vessel fueling by barge	2,500 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	200 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
	Vessel internal transfer	500 gpm	Operator error overflow/ mechanical failure
Routine HM/HW handling:	Sites listed in Table 4-2 and 4-3	As listed	

Table 4-2 NSA Naples OHS Sites Capable of Producing a Significant Spill

	POL Sites
1	Gaeta Detachment – Pipeline/Tank/Power barge
2	Capodichino GOV Fueling Area
3	Gricignano U.S. Naval Hospital
4	Capodichino PW Transportation Maintenance
5	Gricignano NEX Autoport
6	Capodichino Operations Detachment
7	Gricignano Auto Hobby Shop
8	Carney Park Recreational Facility
	HM/HW Sites
1	Capodichino CHRIMP
2	Capodichino, and Gricignano TDW
3	Gricignano U.S. Naval Hospital
4	Gricignano High School Science Labs

Table 4-3 NSA Naples OHS Sites of Less Risk

	Building Number & Tenant
1	Receiver Site Lago Patria Antennae
2	Capodichino Airfield & C4I Building
3	Gricignano Gas Station
4	Gricignano Swimming Pool
5	Generators throughout AOR – Capodichino, Gricignano, Gaeta, Teverola, Receiver Site Lago Patria
6	Gaeta Small Craft

Table 4-4 NSA Naples POL Tank Inventory

Tank Number	Type of Tank	Nominal Capacity (L)	Type of Oil	Current Use	Facility	Nearest Building	Facility Organization Responsible
C-440.6	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-476.3	UST	15000	Unleaded	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-476.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-476.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-459	UST	1800	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	459	Water Plant
C-451	UST	7500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	451	Gym
C-448	UST	8500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	448	Ciao Hall
C-447	UST	3000	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	447	Marine Admin
C-443	UST	12000	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	443	BEQ
C-442.3	UST	15160	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	442	Admin
C-403	UST	5000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Capodichino	403	Fire/Security
C-442.1	UST	15160	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	442	Admin
C-476.4	UST	15000	Unleaded	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-440.5	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.4	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-449-AST	AST	8500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	449	BEQ III
C-440.3	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-415	UST	8500	Diesel	Heating/Emergency Generator	Capodichino	415	Air Terminal
C-412 AST	AST	8000	Diesel	Heating (2)/Emergency	Capodichino	412	Air Cargo

Tank Number	Type of Tank	Nominal Capacity (L)	Type of Oil	Current Use	Facility	Nearest Building	Facility Organization Responsible
C-407	UST	15160	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	407	Public Works
C-442.2	UST	15160	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	442	Admin
CP-550	UST	3000	Diesel	Heating	Carney Park	550	Golf Course
CP-522	AST	8000	Diesel	Heating	Carney Park	522	Bath House
LP-10.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Lago Patria	10	Generator Building
LP-10.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Lago Patria	10	Generator Building
CM-69	AST	3785	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Mt. Camaldoli	69	Mt. Camaldoli
SS-2086.3	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2091.2	UST	10000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2091	NEX
SS-2077	AST	5000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2077	AFN
SS-2086.5	UST	15000	Diesel	Heating	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.4	UST	15000	Diesel	Heating	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2075	AST	1300	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2075	Public Works
SS-2086.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2081-B.3	UST	10000	Mogas	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station
SS-2081-B.1	UST	10000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station
SS-2091.1	UST	10000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2091	NEX
SS-2081-B.2	UST	10000	Mogas	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station

Table 4-5 Potential Spill Impacts

Impact Areas	Who/What affected	Specifics
Health and Safety		
	On-site personnel	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	Responders	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	"Persons of Opportunity"	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	Community	Toxic exposure/injury/death
Environmental Resources		
	Flora (plants)	Destruction
	Fauna (critters)	Injury to wildlife, habitat
	Beach/shore areas	Oiled; impact wildlife and marine ecosystems; economic
	Marine Environment	Ecosystems
	Storm drains	Contamination of storm sewer system; migration of contaminants to surrounding areas where storm sewers discharge
Cultural Resources		
	Number of archeological and cultural sites identified throughout the installation boundaries	Negative public reaction and potential study and restoration requirements
Economic Resources		
	Base workers	Injury/Lost work/evacuation
	Base business	Lost business
	Off-base; beaches, marinas, highways, tourist businesses	Tourist impacts/Base support; Financial recovery cost liability from lost business and restoration
	Commercial airport impacts	Loss of business; costly flight interruptions
Public Affairs		
	Poor public image	Operational constraints
Mission		
	Operational limitations	Restricted operations and increased oversight and regulation
Financial		
	High immediate response and clean-up costs; long-term restoration costs.	Loss of scarce funding and potential mission impacts

Table 4-6 Threatened and Endangered Species listed in the FGS (Partial List of species potentially applicable to NSA Naples)

Birds
Eurasian peregrine falcon
Northern bald ibis
Reptiles
Green sea turtle

SECTION 5: OHS RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

5.1 General Strategies

General strategies are executed in phases, with the operational portion addressing containment, counter-measures, cleanup, and disposal. OHS spill response actions are conducted through basic strategies that are modified to fit specific incident requirements with health and safety being a priority.

NSA Worst Case Discharge Scenarios are described in Volume I Annex C.

Gaeta Detachment and On-Water Spill Response Procedures are in Volume I, Annex A.

5.3 Communications

Communications are dependent on the nature and location of the incident, but will rely primarily on cellular phone, landline and handheld radios. Current cell phone numbers are maintained in the CDO binder and EOC recall; Section 1 of this plan can also be used as a reference.

5.4 Response Resources

Equipment and resources available at NSA Naples are controlled by the F&ES, Emergency Management Department, PW, PW Environmental, and Port Operations, accurate list of resources are maintained by each entity. Due to the dynamic nature of maintaining complete inventories of consumables, response resource levels must be continually assessed and updated when required. Basic equipment levels are based on risk, and maintained by the responsible activity.

Identify equipment shortages during response activities so ordering and contracting efforts can be initiated as soon as possible.

5.5 Core Response to Oil Spills From POL Facilities

A significant spill event may be a consequence to another incident such as terrorist activity or natural/man-made disaster (earthquake/plane crash) and will be managed under the NSA Naples EM Plan (NSA NAPLES INST 3440.17). The concepts and procedures are to be utilized in case of a multi-hazard response incident managed under EM guidance.

5.5.1 Response to leaking UST or underground pipelines. Immediately secure the source of the spill by moving fuel from the suspect tank/line to other tanks/lines. As soon as possible, drain the tank or line and locate the leak.

5.5.2 Response to accidental tank overflow from fuel storage tanks during fuel transfer. Immediately secure all oil transfer operations (use emergency shutdown procedures). If the fuel is contained in land areas, use vacuum trucks and sorbent material to remove the product from the surface.

5.5.3 Response to spills at the airfield during aircraft refueling.
Immediately shut down refueling and pumping operations. Cover all storm drains in area where oil may flow. Deploy land boom at a distance of approximately 35 feet from the spill source for product containment.
5.5.4 Cleanup. If spill has reached soil, obtain and analyze subsurface soil samples to determine the extent of contamination. If soil contamination is detected, determine the limits of contamination and remove and replace the soil as appropriate.
5.5.5 Disposal. Disposal of recovered oil and contaminated debris, including soil, liquid waste, sorbent pads and material, shall be coordinated with Environmental.

5.6 Spill Response For Hazardous Materials (HM) and Hazardous Waste (HW)

A wide variety of HM/HW is stored in open areas, in storage lockers and buildings. The most likely spill would occur during the handling of large palletized containers, i.e. during the transfer of liquids or dry material for consolidation. For those facilities that have floor drains, drainage culverts or ditches spilled material may have to be recovered at the Oil Water Separators (OWS) or drainage outfall. It is important to determine if any of the HM/HW spilled is water-soluble which would allow them to flow past OWS.

5.7 Evacuation Plan

All facilities at NSA Naples which have a significant OHS spill potential are required to have local evacuation plans and procedures. All personnel working at any facility that handles or stores HM/HW shall familiarize themselves with the evacuation procedures and routes for that location.

Evacuation requirements and authority are discussed in detail in the NSA Naples EM Instruction (NSA Naples INST 3440.17), which defines procedures, roles and responsibilities.
Once an evacuation is ordered, personnel are directed along designated routes to assembly sites a safe distance away from the spill. Vehicles are removed only under the specific direction of fire and security personnel. Evacuation routes may pass through gates normally opened or, in the case of the larger incidents, through those exits that are may usually be closed.

SECTION 6: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES, WEBSITES, MESSAGE REPORTS, ACRONYMS

6.1 OBJECTIVES

The items contained in this section provide key management documentation and support information, and are designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the OHS spill incident response process. The following information and forms are included in this section to aid in spill response management.

- Table 6-1 Additional Response Support Contacts
- Sample Spill Notification Message (OPNAV 5090/1)
- Sample HS Release Message (OPNAV 5090/2)
- Example Templates for 24- and 48-hour FGS Ch. 18 notification messages

Table 6-1 provides information on where to obtain additional response support.

Table 6-1 Additional Response Support Contacts

Name	Function	Web site
NOAA	Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) and trajectory and impact analysis	http://www.noaa.gov
MSC	Vessel/contact information	http://www.msc.navy.mil
NEMOC	Weather	http://www.nemoc.navy.mil
ITOPF	Oil spill info for Italy	http://www.itopf.com
NAVOSH	Navy Training Courses	http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/training
FEMA (ICS resources and training)	Response support /ICS training	http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims

6.2 SAMPLE SPILL NOTIFICATION MESSAGES

6.2.1 POL Incident Oil Spill Message Report.

The form on the next page is a modification of the Navy message format prescribed by OPNAVINST 5090.1C, and shall be used for spill reports in the C6F/CNREURAFSWA AOR by the reporting activity in case of a reportable quantity spill in accordance with the provisions of this plan.

This sample contains the minimum addressees. Reporting activities shall ensure all appropriate operational and claimant notification requirements are met.

PRECEDENCE (Use "Routine" if prior voice reports have been made to the NOSC and CNREURAFSWA. Us . "Priority" if no voice reports have been made.

DATE TIME GROUP

FM Navy Activity/Ship (spiller)
TO COMNAVREGEUR NAPLES IT//
COMSIXTHFLT (Vessel spill)
NAVY CHAIN OF COMMAND
INFO COMNAVEUR NAPLES IT//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N3/N311/N45//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//JJJ//
COMNAVSEASYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//OOC//
NFESC PORT HUENEME CA//424//
NOLSC FORT BELVOIR VA //JJJ//

BT
UNCLAS //NO5090//
SUBJ/OIL SPILL REPORT, X GALLONS [ACTIVITY NAME]//
MSGID/GENADMIN/ORIGINATOR//
RMKS/

1. GMT DTG DISCHARGE [occurred/discovered].

2. [Activity/ship] originating the discharge:
   - For ships: list name, hull no., and UIC
   - For shore activities: list name, UIC
   - For non-Navy discharges discovered by Navy activity, list name of responsible party (if commercial firm under contract to Navy, list names of firm and contracting activity)
   - If source is unknown at time of this report, list only "unknown" until such time as definitively established.

3. DISCHARGE LOCATION:
   - For discharges at sea: list latitude, longitude, and distance to nearest land.
   - For discharges in port: list port name, host naval command (NAVSTA) and specific location (pier or mooring designation, etc.).
   - For discharges ashore: list specific location (building or area designation, etc.).

4. VOLUME DISCHARGED IN GALLONS:
   - Estimates must be made by examining loss at source.
   - If amount is unknown at time of report, list only "Unknown" until such time as definitively established.
   - If oil/water mixture, indicate percent oil

5. TYPE OF OIL DISCHARGED (choose one):
   - Automotive diesel
   - Bilge Water

- Diesel Fuel Marine (DFM)
- Aviation or automotive gasoline
- Heating fuels (Grades 1 and 2, Kerosene)
- Oil/oil mixture (including slop and waste oils)
- Oil/water mixture (including bilge waste)
- Jet fuels (JP-4, JP-8)
- Lube or hydraulic oils
- Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO)
- Residual burner fuel (Grades 4, 5, and 6, Bunker C)
- Transformer Oil
- Other (specify)
- If type unknown at time of report, list only, "Unknown" until such time as definitively established.

6. OPERATION UNDER WAY WHEN DISCHARGE [OCCURRED/DISCOVERED]: Indicate which one of the following was the principle event under way and provide a narrative description:

Aviation In-Flight Operations
Aviation Operations On The Ground
accidents, Casualties, Collisions, Sinking
None in Progress
Ballasting and Deballasting
Bilge, Oily Waste, and Oily Water Operations
Fuel Oil Transfer
Hydraulic Oil Fill and Transfer Operations
Other Ship Inport Operations
Lube Oil Fill and Transfer Operations
Maintenance
Refueling and Defueling
Other Ship Underway Operations
Waste Oil Operations
Afloat Shore-Based Equipment Operations (Not Self-Propelled)
Shore Facility Construction or Demolition
Other Shore Operations
Shore Vehicle and Ground Equipment Operations
Unknown (If cause unknown at time of this report, list only "Unknown" until such time as definitively established)
Contractor or Privately Owned Operations
Small Craft Operations (Self-Propelled Vessels)

7. SPILL CAUSE: Classify the cause of the spill by citing one or more of the following categories and then provide a narrative description of specific spill cause:

Valve Misalignment
Personnel Monitoring Error

Communications Error
Hose and Pipe Handling Error
Other Personnel Error
Valve Failure
Piping System Failure
Hose and Hose Fitting Failure
Seal or Gasket Failure
Tank Indicator Failure
Oily Waster Separator and Oil Content Monitor Failure
Fuel Oil Separator
Hydraulic Equipment and Component Failure
Structural Failure
Tank Overflow
accidents, Casualties, Collisions, and Sinkings
Natural Causes
Illegal Dumping or Disposal
Residual Fuel in Hoses or Piping Failure
Others or Not Listed
Procedural or Documentation Error
Unknown (If cause unknown at time of this report, list only "Unknown" until such time as definitively established)

8. SLICK DESCRIPTION AND MOVEMENT:

- Size: length and width and percentage of that area covered.
- Color (choose one): barely visible, silvery, faint color, bright color bands, dull brown, or dark brown
- Slick movement: direction, speed.

9. SPILL ENVIRONMENT:

- Weather: clear, overcast, partly-cloudy, rain, snow, etc.
- Prevailing wind at scene: direction (degrees true from), speed (knots), fetch (yards or nautical miles).
- Air and water temperature.
- Sea state: Beaufort Force number.
- Tide: high, low, ebb, flodd or slack/Current: set (degrees true toward) and drift (knots).

10. AREAS DAMAGED OR THREATENED:

- Name of body of water affected
- Nature and extent of damage to property, wildlife, or other resources (if any)
- Areas or resources threatened.

11. TELEPHONE/SECURE VOICE REPORT TO CNREURAFSWA [was/was not] MADE
If made:

- Name of person and command making report
- Date and time of notification.

12. SAMPLES [were/were not] TAKEN. If taken:
- Identify location(s) from which taken: tanks, hoses, piping, slip, jetty, etc.
- Identify collection officer/civilian by name, rank and agency

13. CONTAINMENT METHOD [planned/used] (if none, state reasons); indicate which of the following equipment utilized:
- Boom
- Ship's hull
- Camel
- Water spray
- Chemical agent (specify)
- Other (specify).

14. DISCHARGE REMOVAL METHOD [planned/used] (if none, state reason); indicate which of the following equipment utilized:

- DIP 3001 Skimmer
- Rapid Response Skimmer
- Portable Skimmer
- Sorbents (oil-absorbing pads, chips, or other materials)
- Dispersants
- Vacuum trucks/pumps
- Other (specify)

15. VOLUME OF PRODUCT RECOVERED IN GALLONS.

16. PARTIES PERFORMING POLLUTION REMOVAL (indicate one or more of the following):

- Navy (specify lead organization in charge)
- Commercial firm under contract to Navy
- Host Military (specify activity/organization)
- Host Nation (specify organization is charge)
- Other (specify).

17. HOST MILITARY OR HOST NATION REGULATORY ACTIVITY DURING THIS INCIDENT: if involved identify the organization and activities taken.

18. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED/ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

19. LESSONS LEARNED: How could this spill have been avoided?

20. ACTIVITY CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (name, Rank, command, code, DSN and/or commercial telephone numbers).//

6.2.2 HM/HW Incident

This form is a modification of the Navy message format prescribed by OPNAVINST 5090.1C, and shall be used for spill reports in the CNREURAFSWA AOR reporting activity in case of a reportable quantity spill in accordance with the provisions of this plan.
PRECEDENCE (Use "Routine" if prior voice reports have been made to the NOSC and CNREURAFSWA. Us . "Priority" if no voice reports have been made.)

DATE TIME GROUP

FM Navy Activity/Ship (spiller)
TO COMNAVREGEUR NAPLES IT//
COMSIXTHFLT (Vessel spill)
NAVY CHAIN OF COMMAND
INFO COMNAVEUR NAPLES IT//N3//N4//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N3/N311/N45//
CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//JJJ//
COMNAVSEASYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//OOC//
NFESC PORT HUENEME CA//424//
NAVLVSVCSUPPGRU OGC//ELO//

BT
UNCLAS//N05090//
SUBJ: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE REPORT
(REPORT SYMBOL OPNAV 5090-3)
MSGID/GENADMIN/ORIGINATOR//
RMKS/

1. GMT DTG RELEASE [occurred/discovered]:

2. [Activity/ship originating release.
   - For ships: list name, hull number
   - For shore activities: list name, UIC
   - For Navy releases that occurred during transportation, list name of activity responsible for shipment
   - For non-Navy releases, list name of responsible party (if commercial firm under contract to Navy, list name of firm and contracting activity)
   - For unknown source releases, indicate whether release is thought to have originated from Navy operations.

3. RELEASE LOCATION:
   - For releases at sea: specify latitude, longitude, and distance to nearest land
   - For releases in port: list port name and exact location (pier warehouse, etc.)
   - For releases ashore:
     - Within activity, specify exact location (building or area designation, etc.).
     - During transportation, give exact location (highway and miles from nearest city; or street name, number, and city).

4. Type of operation at source (plating shop, painting shop, hazardous waste facility, truck, ship, pipeline, ship rebuilding, entomology shop, etc.). Be specific.

5. Type of container from which substance(s) escaped (55-gal drums, 5-lb bags, tank trunk storage tank, can, etc.). Estimate number of containers damaged or dangerously exposed.

6. Description of hazardous SUBSTANCE(s) released (Consider container labels and user directions, hazardous materials reference books, personal knowledge, expert's advice, etc.). Be concise, but complete.

For known substance(s): give chemical and/or product names, formula, synonym(s) (if known), physical and chemical characteristics, and inherent hazards.

EXAMPLE: Label on container identifies substance released as acrylonitrile. Synonyms; cyansethylene, Vintlayanide. Characteristics and hazards; poisonous liquid and vapor, skin irritant, highly reactive and flammable.

For unknown substance(s): give chemical and/or product names, formula, synonym(s) (if known), physical and chemical characteristics, and inherent hazards.

EXAMPLE: Substance released is a colorless to light yellow unidentified liquid; highly irritating to eyes and nose; smells like kernels of peach pits. Is vaporizing quickly, posing ignition problems.

7. Field testings (if none, so state). Indicate findings and conclusions (i.e., concentrations of substance(s) present, pH, etc.) of any analyses.

8. Estimated amount released. Use convenient units of weight or volume (kg, lb, gallons, liters, etc.). For continuous release, estimate rate of release and amount remaining in container.

9. Cause of release. Describe the specific cause of release; account for any personal error, equipment failure, accident, or act of God directly contributing to the release.

EXAMPLE: Railing supporting 55-gal drums on a flatbed truck gave way because it was not securely fastened, causing seven drums to fall and fracture.

10. Release scene description. Describe scene of release. Include information about the physical characteristics, size and complexity of release, relevant weather conditions, and the actual and potential danger or damage to the immediate area and the surrounding environment.

EXAMPLE: Solvent released formed shallow pond covering area about 30 ft by 45 ft of bare soil. Solvent is slowly running off into floor drain leading to storm drain and is also permeating soil. Pond is emitting highly toxic and flammable vapors. Dark clouds threatening to rain. Wind speed about 10 miles/hour, transporting vapors northbound to residential area. Vapors form layer about 30 ft just above ground.

11. Notifications made and assistance requested:

- List all Navy and non-Navy organizations informed of the release. Include Navy, federal, state, and local authorities, F&ESs, hospitals, etc.
- Specify kind of assistance required from these organizations.

12. Describe control and containment actions taken/planned (if none, state why):

(a) Specify methods used to control and contain release. Indicate parties carrying out response.

EXAMPLE: Gas barriers used to control vapor emissions. Runoff contained by excavating ditch circumscribing affected area. In-house personnel and members of city F&ES performed containment actions.

13. Describe clean-up actions taken/planned (if none, state why):

(a) Indicate on-site or off-site treatment, the method used, the parties involved in cleanup/removal, and the eventual disposal area.

EXAMPLE: No clean-up action taken. Toxic vapors present, potential danger to clean-up crew. Contaminated soil will be excavated and shipped by on-base personnel to Class I HW disposal site in CA, when conditions allow.

14. Contact for additional information (name, code, DSN, and/or commercial number).

15. Host Nation corrective action taken (if applicable).

16. Additional comments.//

OPREP-3 Navy Blue Message to be used by reporting activity in case of a reportable quantity spill in accordance with the provisions of this plan.
Note: To be sent only with appropriate command approval, in accordance with NSA Naples directives.

FM NSA NAPLES

TO CNO WASHINGTON DC//N3/311/N45//
COMNAVREGEUR NAPLES IT//00/01/N3/N4 //
COMSIXTHFLT (Vessel spill)

INFO COMNAVSEASYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//00C//
CNI WASHINGTON DC//N3/N4//
NAVY JAG ALEXANDRIA VA//00//
COMNAVFACENGCOM ALEXANDRIA VA//00//
NFESC PORT HUENEME CA//112//

BT
OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE/N01893/009B//

RMKS/1. INCIDENT: VESSEL COLLISION AND OIL SPILL IN NSA NAPLES, PORT OF GAETA

2. CDR'S ESTIMATE: USS OAK PARK WAS ALONGSIDE PIER 10 REFUELING WHEN A COMMERCIAL VESSEL ENTERING THE HARBOR APPARENTLY LOST STEERING CONTROL AND COLLIDED WITH IT. THE FUEL TRANSFER HOSE CARRIED AWAY AND TORE FREE FROM THE PIER RISER. THERE APPEARS TO BE MINIMAL STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE SHIP, BUT A SIGNIFICANT AND UNKNOWN AMOUNT OF DFM WAS LOST INTO THE HARBOR

3. REFERENCE: 232316Z MAY 00

4. DETAILS:
A. TIME: APPROX 231400Z MAY 06
B. LOCATION: IN-PORT NSA NAPLES, PORT OF GAETA
C. NARRATIVE: UP TO AN ESTIMATED 10000 GALS OF DFM LOST INTO THE HARBOR BEFORE RAPID EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN BY FUELS PERSONNEL COMPLETED.

5. LOSS/DAMAGE: SHIP DAMAGED IN THE PORT FWD QUARTER, NO INJURIES OR LOSS OF PERSONNEL SUSTAINED; VESSEL REPORTING VIA SEPMSG. PIER RISER SYSTEM ON PIER 10 PRIMARY REFUELING PIER DAMAGED, IMPACT ON MISSION CAPABILITY BEING ASSESSED.

6. REMARKS: REQ CNRE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL OIL SPILL CLEAN-UP SUPPORT RESOURCES VIA MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS. REQ COORDINATE WITH NSA NAPLES POC, LCDR REARDON. COMSIXTHFLT PROVIDE SALVAGE ESTIMATE SUPPORT
BT

6.3 Notification to Italian Base Commander (IBC)

The IBC shall be notified as required by the FGS for Italy, Chapter 18.

Written notification of the IBC must be made within 24 hours for spills that cannot be fully addressed during the emergency response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 of the FGS. The notification must include the following information:

- The type of contaminant and quantity that was spilled
- The sequence of events that caused the spill
- The danger of causing pollution
- The anticipated impacts to soil, water, flora, or fauna
- The estimated size of population that could be at risk from the spill (if it is not possible to estimate this, some information on the urban characteristics must be submitted)

Within 48 hours of the first notification of a spill, written follow-up notification must be provided to the IBC regarding the safety measures and emergency actions that were adopted after the spill to prevent further pollution and minimize risks. The IBC may submit the initial notification (Item 1) and follow-up notification (Item 2) to the following Italian authorities: Municipality, Province, and Region.

If after the initial response contaminant levels exceed or are likely to exceed the levels in Table 18.1 of FGS, the Installation shall consult the Environmental Executive Agent (EEA) via the Component chain of command and seek to engage the IBC and the proper local or regional authority in a continuing dialogue to determine the appropriate cleanup response. The Installation shall develop a site characterization plan (FGS C18.4.1) for submittal to the IBC within 30 days after the spill event. Installations will carry out the site characterization after approval of the plan by the proper local or regional authority. Installations shall prepare for the development of a Preliminary Project Plan (FGS C18.4.2) and a Final Project Plan (FGS C18.4.3) and shall submit these plans according to a schedule coordinated with the IBC and proper local or regional authority.

6.3.1 Example Template for 24-Hour IBC Notification per FGS.

Instructional notes to be read and deleted from message:

- ***In accordance with Reference (a) below when a significant spill occurs inside the DoD installation, the IBC will be notified immediately, as well as the appropriate In-Theater Component Commander and/or Defense Agency, and the Environmental Executive Agent (NAVFAC HQ).***
- ***Drafting of all messages by CDO should be coordinated with PW Environmental (Spill Program Manager, or alternate Installation Environmental Program Manager) who will coordinate with NAVFAC Environmental as appropriate (especially for consultation regarding external notification (NAVFAC HQ)). For larger spills requiring ROC assistance, the NOSC (NOSC alternate at CNRE will be involved as well.***
- ***The IBC may choose to send this notification and the follow-up notification to the following Italian authorities: Municipality, Province and Region.***

- ***Within 48 hours after this first notification of a spill, written follow-up must be provided to IBC regarding the safety measures and emergency actions that were adopted after the spill to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.***

Ser
Date

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy ***(for Gaeta use…)***
To: Italian Base Commander, Aeroporto "U. Niutta" Capodichino, Naples, Italy
(Attn: Colonnello Benedetto Testa) ***(for Gaeta use…)***

Subj: SIGNIFICANT SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ***(May choose a more descriptive subject, such as: date, location and type of spill, i.e. 120 gallon diesel fuel spill on tarmac)***

Ref: (a) Final Governing Standards – Italy, Chapter18: Section C18.2.3.4, date 229 January 2002

For spills that cannot be fully addressed during the initial response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding or likely to exceed the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 of the FGS, Chapter 18, written notification to the IBC must be made within 24 hours of the spill and must include the following information:

1. ***INSERT*** The type of contaminant and quantity that was spilled.

2. ***INSERT*** The sequence of events that caused the spill.

3. ***INSERT*** The danger of causing pollution.

4. ***INSERT*** The anticipated impacts to soil, water, flora, or fauna. ***PW Environmental can assist with this (reference Environmental Planning User's Guide dated June 2004, and Spill Plan Vol. 1 Annex A for Gaeta resources and Annex B for natural and cultural resources at other locations).***

5. ***INSERT*** The estimated size of population that could be at risk from the spill (if it is not possible to estimate this, some information on the urban characteristics must be submitted). ***For on-water spills, PW Environmental can assist with trajectory and projected impacts.***

******Instructional note to be read and deleted: Items 6 and 7 below are not required for the 24-hour notification, but are part of the 48-hour notification and may might assist with public relations by submitting the plan of action.******

6. ***(not required for 24 hour) INSERT*** Safety measures adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

7. ***(not required for 24) INSERT*** Emergency Actions adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

R. B. RABUSE

6.3.2 Example Template for 48-Hour IBC Notification per FGS.

Instructional notes to be read and deleted from message:

- ***Drafting of all messages should be coordinated with PW Environmental (Spill Program Manager, or alternate Installation Environmental Program Manager) who will coordinate with NAVFAC Environmental as appropriate (especially for consultation regarding external notification (NAVFAC HQ)). For larger spills requiring ROC assistance, the NOSC (NOSC alternate CNRE) will be involved as well.***
- ***The IBC may choose to send this notification and the follow-up notification to the following Italian authorities: Municipality, Province and Region.***
- ***If after the initial response contaminant levels exceed or are likely to exceed the levels in Table 18.1, the Installation shall consult with the Environmental Executive Agent via the Component chain of command and, in coordination with the IBC, shall seek to engage the cognizant local or regional authority in continuing dialogue to determine the appropriate***

Ser
Date

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy ***(for Gaeta use…)***
To: Italian Base Commander, Aeroporto "U. Niutta" Capodichino, Naples, Italy
(Attn: Colonnello Benedetto Testa) ***(for Gaeta use…)***

Subj: SIGNIFICANT SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ***(May choose a more descriptive subject, such as: date, location and type of spill, i.e. 120 gallon diesel fuel spill on tarmac)***

Ref: (a) Final Governing Standards – Italy, Chapter18: Section C18.2.3.4, date 229 January 2002

For spills that cannot be fully addressed during the initial response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding or likely to exceed the concentrations listed in

Table 18.1 of the FGS, Chapter 18, written notification to the IBC must be made within 24 hours of the spill. Within 48 hours after the first notification of a spill, written follow-up notification must be provided to the IBC regarding the following:

1. ***INSERT*** Safety measures adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

2. ***INSERT*** Emergency Actions adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

Instructional note to be read and deleted from message: After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil will be appropriately removed and managed. Further action will be coordinated and managed via the Component chain of command and the IBC in accordance with FGS Chapter 18, DODI 4715.8, and EUCOM Directive 80-2.

R. B. RABUSE

6.4. LIST OF ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms associated with oil and hazardous substance spill response. Some are discussed in this training; others are provided for reference purposes.

A2R2	Annual Allowance and Requirements Review
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ASDO	Assistant Staff Duty Officer
AST	Aboveground storage tank
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
CDO	Command Duty Officer
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CHT	Collection, Holding, and Transfer System (Ship Sewage)
CNE	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe
CNREURAFSWA	Commander, Navy Region Europe
CNI	Commander, Navy Installations
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CP	Command Post
CSO	Command Staff Officer
CWA	Clean Water Act
DESC	Defense Energy Support Command
DFM	Diesel fuel, marine
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DON	U.S. Department of the Navy
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DTG	Date Time Group

EEA	Environmental Executive Agent
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFD	Engineering Field Division (of NAVFAC)
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance
EM	Emergency Management
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOC (T)	Emergency Operations Center (Team)
F-76	NATO designation for marine diesel fuel
FC	Fire Chief
FCC	Fleet Command Center
F&ES	Fire and Emergency Services Department
FES	Fire and Emergency Services
FIC	Facility Incident Commander
FGS	Final Governing Standards
HAZMAT	Hazardous material
HM	Hazardous material
HN	Host Nation
HS	Hazardous substance
HW	Hazardous waste
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICO	Installation Commanding Officer
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediate Danger to Life or Health
IH	Industrial Hygienist
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISIC	Immediate Superior in Command
ISSP	Initial Site Safety Plan
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JCP	Joint Command Post
JP-5	Standard USN Aviation Fuel
JP-8	DoD Aviation Fuel
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MIOC	Maritime Integrated Operations Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSC	Military Sealift Command
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
NOSC	Navy On-Scene Coordinator
NOSIC	Navy On-Scene Incident Commander
NOSOC	Navy Oil Spill Operations Center
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
OHS	Oil and/or Hazardous Substances
OPORD	Operational Order
OPREP	Operational Reporting System
ORM	Operational Risk Management
OSIC	On-Scene Incident Commander
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSIC	On-Scene Incident Commander

OW	Oily Waste
PAO	Public Affairs Office(r)
POC	Point of contact
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PREP	Preparedness-for-Response Exercise Program
QD	Quarter Deck
QI	Qualified Individual
RP	Responsible Party
RQ	Reportable quantity
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SFO	Senior Fire Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOPA	Senior Officer Present Afloat/Ashore
SPRP	Spill Prevention and Response Plan
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
SUPSALV	Supervisor of Salvage (Navy)
UC	Unified Command
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDAO	US Defense Attaché Office
USNS	U.S. Naval Ship
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VPIC	Vessel Person In-Charge
XO	Executive Officer

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ANNEX A
PORT OF GAETA Spill Response

The procedures in this annex are designed to apply to incidents in the Port of Gaeta.

ANNEX A

GAETA RESPONSE PROCEDURES

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION:

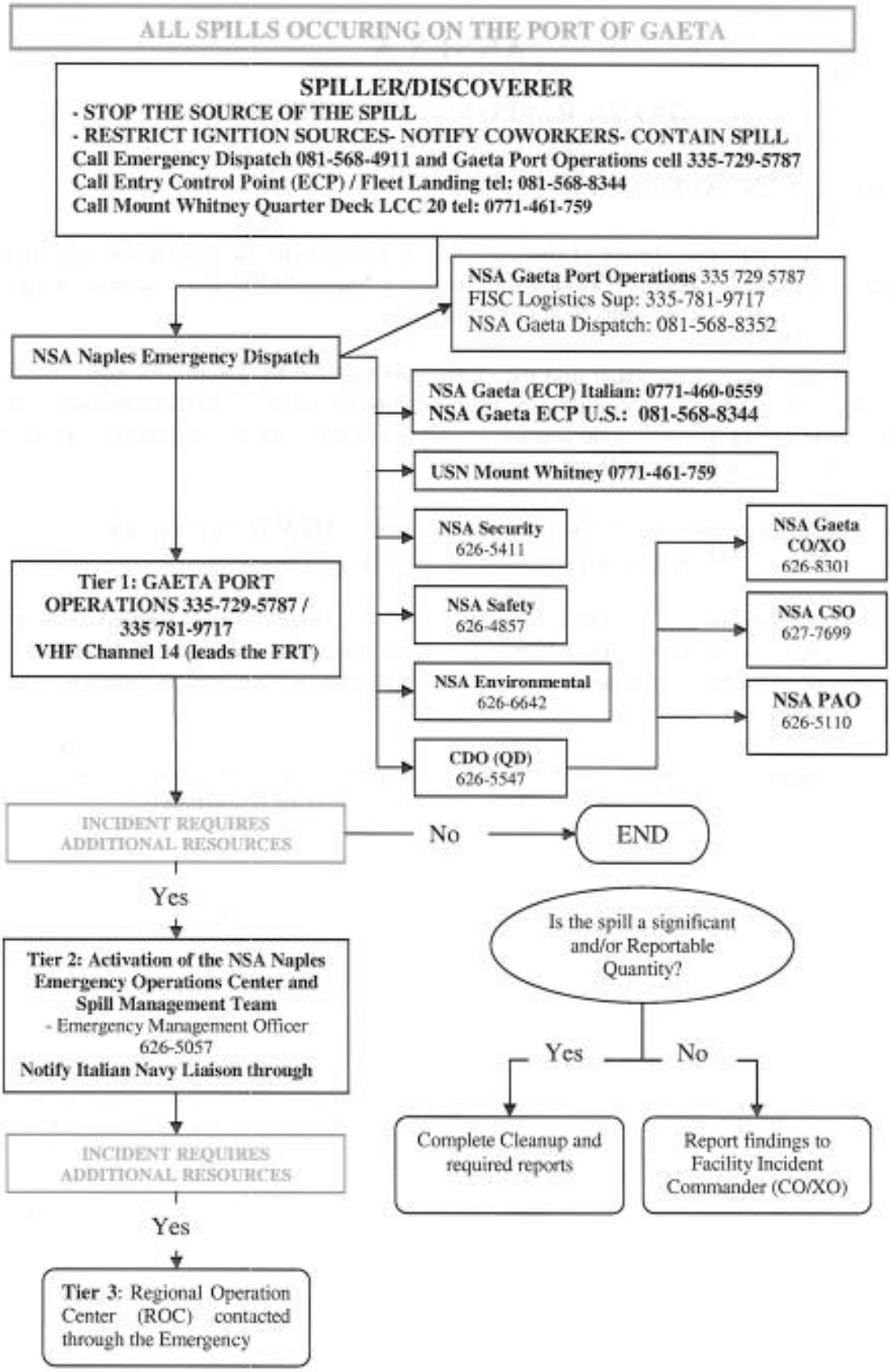
1.1 In case of spill, this Annex is for use in conjunction with the emergency spill response procedures detailed in Section 1 Volume I of the NSA Naples SPRP. It provides details specific to NSA Naples Gaeta Department response procedures.

1.2 The Italian Base Commander and the Gaeta Port Captain have authority at the facility, as well as oil spill response responsibility for tank and pipeline spills up to the ship itself. The IBC is responsible for the spills on land and the Italian Gaeta Port Captain (attached to Italian Coast Guard) is responsible for the spills on water.

1.3 Although Gaeta is not a U.S. facility, oil spills from USN/MSC operations still have a wide range of liabilities, and must be responded to as per Navy policy.

1.4 The Facility Response Team receives annual training utilizing Navy-standard methodology, tailored to local requirements. When carrying out spill response, the chain of command on the US Navy side at Gaeta is as follows: Gaeta Port Operations to NSA Naples Operations to NSA Naples Command.

1.5 NSA Naples spill response capability is limited due to available equipment and personnel, and as a result it is very likely that non- Navy help will be needed immediately.


ALL SPILLS OCCURING ON THE PORT OF GAETA
SPILLER/DISCOVERER
- STOP THE SOURCE OF THE SPILL
- RESTRICT IGNITION SOURCES- NOTIFY COWORKERS- CONTAIN SPILL
Call Emergency Dispatch 081-568-4911 and Gaeta Port Operations cell 335-729-5787
Call Entry Control Point (ECP) / Fleet Landing tel: 081-568-8344
Call Mount Whitney Quarter Deck LCC 20 tel: 0771-461-759
NSA Gaeta Port Operations 335 729 5787
FISC Logistics Sup: 335-781-9717
NSA Gaeta Dispatch: 081-568-8352
NSA Naples Emergency Dispatch
NSA Gaeta (ECP) Italian: 0771-460-0559
NSA Gaeta ECP U.S.: 081-568-8344
USN Mount Whitney 0771-461-759
NSA Security 626-5411
NSA Safety 626-4857
NSA Environmental 626-6642
CDO (QD) 626-5547
NSA Gaeta CO/XO 626-8301
NSA CSO 627-7699
NSA PAO 626-5110
Tier 1: GAETA PORT OPERATIONS 335-729-5787 / 335 781-9717
VHF Channel 14 (leads the FRT)
INCIDENT REQUIRES ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
No
END
Yes
Tier 2: Activation of the NSA Naples Emergency Operations Center and Spill Management Team
- Emergency Management Officer 626-5057
Notify Italian Navy Liaison through
Is the spill a significant and/or Reportable Quantity?
Yes
No
Complete Cleanup and required reports
Report findings to Facility Incident Commander (CO/XO)
INCIDENT REQUIRES ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
Yes
Tier 3: Regional Operation Center (ROC) contacted through the Emergency

SECTION 2 NSA NAPLES GAETA SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES:

2.1 LEVELS OF RESPONSE:

The Navy organized spill response in three levels

2.1.1 Tier 1:, The first level of response, should include Navy only equipment and personnel as the Facility Response Team.

2.1.1.1 For spills on land the emphasis is on containment and making sure the spill does not reach the water. Special attention to storm drains and open utility conduits needs to be taken.

2.1.1.2 For spills on the water, available US Navy capabilities should be used. Note capabilities may be very small and additional support may be required very quickly.

2.1.1.3 The OSIC can decide to augment the response capability by notifying the Italian Base Commander and the Gaeta Port Captain.

2.1.2 Tier 2: The second level of response, should include Navy and exterior help such as Italian forces and contractor help. An Emergency Operations Center will be activated, the FRT grows and changes name to now be called the NSA Naples Spill Management Team.

2.1.3 Tier 3: the third level of response, involves the region and is to be used in extreme cases.

2.2 SPILL RESPONSE PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION:

2.2.1 Tier 1: When responding to a spill at a Tier 1 level, the On Scene Incident Commander (OSIC), Gaeta Port Operations, may prepare an Incident Action Plan and a site safety assessment plan (See Initial Site Safety Plan at the end of this section). For Tier 1 responses preparation of these plans are an option.

2.2.1.1 The OSIC at Gaeta will use the Facility Response Team (FRT) to respond to spills. The FRT is composed of Port Operations personnel, Waterborne Security/Masters at Arms, USN Mount Whitney personnel and other vessels in port.

2.2.1.2 If needed, the FRT is augmented by NSA Naples EMT, NSA Port Operations, PW Environmental and, PWD Facilities. The IBC, and the Italian Gaeta Port Captain may also augment the FRT.

2.2.1.3 CDO functions as Command Liaison and NSA Crisis Monitor; coordinates NSA notifications and information dissemination.

2.2.1.4 CDO and PW Environmental will determine if spill is an RQ, and appropriate reporting requirements, including drafting of required messages.

2.2.2 Tier 2: If additional support is needed, the OSIC will implement a Tier 2 spill response and will call on external resources. In a Tier 2 situation, the FRT is augmented to become the NSA Naples Spill Management Team and the Emergency Operation Center will be activated.

2.3 POINTS OF CONTACT:

2.3.1 Tier 1 NSA Gaeta Department Facility Response Team contacts:

Facility Response Team - **Water Membership**	**Roles**	**Contact**
NSA Gaeta Department Port Ops	Primary Facility Response Team personnel	335-729-5787 335-781-9717
NSA Gaeta Department Waterborne Security	Initial response and equipment operators	VHF Channel - 14 081-568-8305
USN Mount Whitney QD	Initial response support and shore side clean-up	0771-461-759
NSA EM Emergency Response Team	Augment Facility Response Team, as available	081-568-5707 Cell 335-760-4490 or 335-726-9427
NSA Port Operations	Augment Facility Response Team, as available	081-568-6894 Cell 335-712-8910
NSA PW Environmental	Shore side waste management, operational oversight, and incident reporting	081-568-6642 Cell 335-581-4823 / 335-102-8810
NSA PW Department	Augment Facility Response Team, as available	081-568-4653 Cell 335-727-4226
Port Ops Italian Liaison	Coordinate Host Nation Support	335-729-5787 335-781-9717
Italian Coast Guard Reps	As available	VHF Channel 12/16
NSA Gaeta Department Security	Ensure Security	081-568-4911
Gaeta Entry Control Point	Cover access issues	Italian: 0771-460-0559 US: 081-568-8344
Italian Base Commander	Coordination with local authorities	335-137-0096
Port of Gaeta Captain	Coordination with local authorities	0771-460-100

2.3.2 Tier 2 NSA Gaeta Department Facility Response Team –Providers:

Office	Spill Management Team Position	Phone #
NSA Emergency Management Officer	EOC Team	081-568-5707
	Command Staff	
NSA CO/XO	FIC	081-568-5401
NSA Senior Fire Officer (SFO)	FIC (When active)	911
NSA Public Affairs Office (PAO)	Public Affairs Officer (PAO)	081-568-5110
NSA Executive Agent	HN Liaison Officer	081-568-5176
NSA Staff JAG	Legal Officer	081-568-5360
NSA Staff Judge Advocate		081-568-4609 335-597-9684
NSA Naples Safety	Safety Officer	081-568-4857
NSA Naples Hospital	Medical Officer	629-6155/6 081-811-6155/6
	Operations	
NSA Operations Officer	**Operations Section Chief**	081-568-5116
	Operations	081-568-5553
NSA Security	**Security Branch Supervisor**	081-568-5411
	Planning	
NSA PWO	**Planning Section Chief**	081-568-4653
NSA PW Environmental	**Situation Unit Leader**	081-568-6642
As assigned	**Documentation Unit Leader**	As assigned
	Logistics	
NSA Supply Officer	Logistics Section Chief	081-568-5442
As assigned	Support Branch Director	As assigned
	Finance/Admin	
NSA Business Director	Finance/Admin Section Chief	081-568-5673
	Comptroller, Installation Business Management	081-568-5501
As assigned	Procurement Unit leader	As assigned
As assigned	Claims Unit Leader	As assigned

2.3.3 NSA Naples additional resource contacts:

POL-Water/Port of Gaeta Response Support	
Other US vessels in port	As assigned
NOSC Regional NAVFAC EURAFSWA Support	
NOSC- NAVFAC EURAFSWA Coordination support	081-568-4207 Cell 39-335-772-6279
NRCC - Contract Support Naples	081-568- 4040
HS Land Spill Response Support	
PW-Environmental	081-568-6642 (081-568-6644) Cell 335-5814823/335-102-8810

2.3.4 Gaeta Radio Channels:

HANDHELD CHANNEL *(To be assigned)*	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	USE
	Maritime Channel (14) PRIMARY WORKING CHANNEL	156.700	Port Operations
	Maritime Channel (12)	156.600	Port Operations
	Maritime Channel (13)	156.650	Navigation Bridge to Bridge Port Ops Coordination
	Maritime Channel (16)	156.800	Distress Safety and Calling
	Maritime Channel (72)	156-625	General Communications Spill Notification
	Maritime Channel (73)	156.675	U. S. Government SPILL PRIMARY
	Maritime Channel (74)	156.725	U. S. Government SPILL SECONDARY

SECTION 3 DETAIL OF NSA NAPLES GAETA DEPARTMENT STEP BY STEP OF SPILL RESPONSE:

3.1 THE PRIMARY IMMEDIATE RESPONSE OBJECTIVES ARE (AFTER ASSESSING THE SCENE FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS):

- Control the source of the spill.
- Contain the spill to minimize potential impacts
- Protect sensitive areas
- Recover spilled materials and collateral waste

3.2 THE NSA NAPLES, PORT OF GAETA COMPLEX OIL SPILL RESPONSE SEQUENCE IS SHOWN BELOW:

Port Ops /On Scene Incident Commander establishes the command post (Use ISC 201, Spill checklist and Safety Plan as needed)

-Vessel/facility emergency shutdown
- Emergency repair –i.e. patch/plug
- Initial assessment

- Pier containment, i.e. drip pans/sorbents; booms
- Preventive vessel booming
- Immediate on water response- U, J formations: Boom from - Boom Reel, Wet Stowage other deployable boom
- On-water response procedures

- Execute Protection Strategies
  - Private marinas
  - Aquaculture Facility
  - Divert to collection area near quaywall, if possible

- Mechanical recovery
  - On-water skimmer (Contractor)
  - Sorbents
  - Shore removal, i.e. mechanical equipment (contractor)
- Temporary Storage – portable tanks, temporary improvised containment berm systems, drums
- Disposal

3.3 Source Control:

Source control actions consist of stopping the source of the spill. Initial control actions will be conducted by fuels personnel and vessel personnel. Response personnel should assist as practicable, and confirm that source control actions are completed effectively.

3.4 Containment and Protection

3.4.1 On-water containment is essential in minimizing the impacts of an oil spill, particularly with the lighter oils most prevalent in Gaeta fuel transfer operations (DFM/F-76). (Although it is very rarely used in this port, IFO 180 impacts are different and discussed in detail in Volume II Appendix N). The oil will spread rapidly on the water influenced by the winds and currents, and will impact whatever surface encountered. The goal is to contain the oil as quickly as possible to allow mechanical recovery (skimmers, sorbents). When oil is contained rapidly, it is easier to recover; mechanical recovery is more efficient; and impacts are minimized.

3.4.2 The NSA Gaeta Detachment Port is surrounded by a security system which consists of the Dunlop Anti Boat Barrier (DABB) system. The DABB system can serve as anchoring point is certain spill response situations.

3.5 Winds and Tides

3.5.1 Winds and tides will have a primary impact on the direction that the oil will migrate, and must be considered immediately when developing response strategies and projecting spill trajectories. Also, the point in the tidal cycle must be considered to allow responders to stay ahead of the oil, and deploy equipment efficiently and effectively.

3.5.2 Tidal ranges in the Golfo di Gaeta have a normal range of less than 1 meter and tide driven currents are very minimal due to the deep, open nature of the bay. Generally, the velocity of winds is minimal during the morning, increasing in the afternoon, and decreasing at sunset.

3.5.3 From September to April, winds are predominantly from the east and in the case of an oil spill, a slick would drift to the western shore where the private Marina is located. Figure A-2 illustrates the booming strategy when winds are from the east.

3.5.4 From May to August, winds from the west prevail, and strong westerly winds can drive an oil spill out the mouth of the Harbor, increasing the difficulty of recovery. Figure A-2 illustrates the booming strategy when winds are from the west.

3.5.5 In the winter months, gusts from the north, which may blow suddenly, are, although rare, violent and dangerous for vessels in the harbor. The Safety Officer should coordinate frequently with Port Operations to ensure that risks are fully understood.

3.5.6 Occasional strong winds from SE to SSW create a strong surf along the coast.

3.5.7 Caution—Shellfish bed areas lie along the shores in parts of Rada di Gaeta .

FIGURE A-2 EAST WIND BOOMING STRATEGY

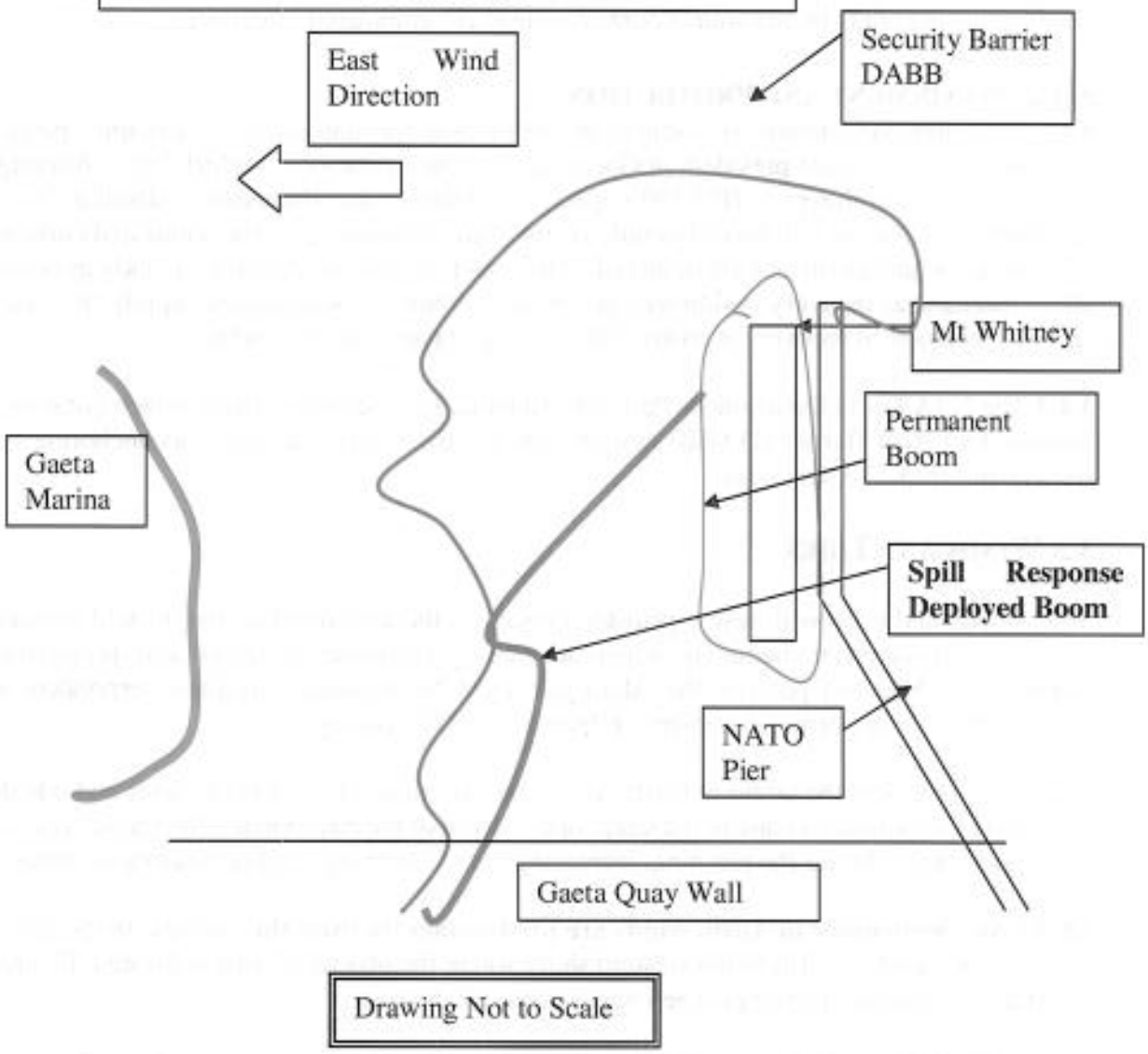
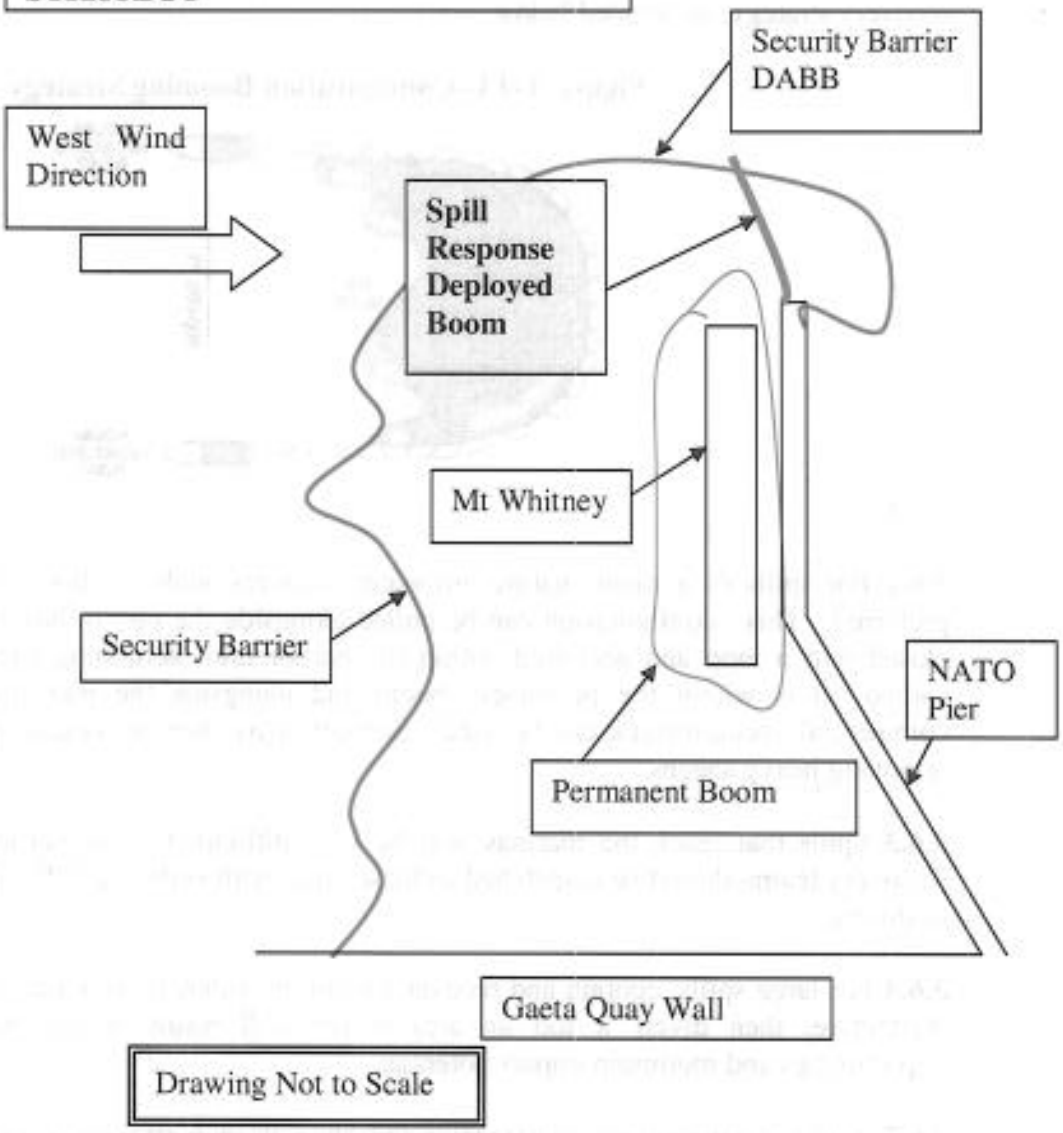


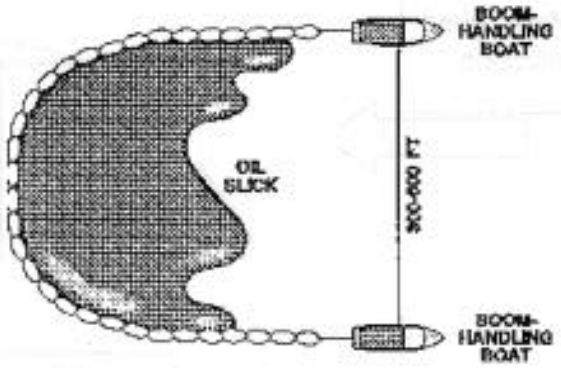
FIGURE A-3 WEST WIND BOOMING STRATEGY



3.6 RECOVERY:

3.6.1 First responders, Port Operations and Waterborne Security will utilize boats in the water and readily available boom from the boom reel or wet stowage for initial containment actions. Initial response will be conducted using a U-Configuration or J-shape on-water containment/ recovery strategy, as detailed below.

Figure A-4 U-Configuration Booming Strategy



3.6.2 For spills of a minor nature, on-water recovery with the boom in a J-configuration is preferred. This j-configuration can be pulled alongside the pier to have the oil pumped off, or closed into a loop and anchored within the harbor until skimming capability arrives. If the spilled oil is within the permanent boom and alongside the pier, then the skimmer or a commercial vacuum truck can be used. Sorbents may then be used as a polishing method for removing heavy sheens.

3.6.3 Spills that reach the marinas will be very difficult to clean efficiently and effectively. Recovery teams should be dispatched to these areas with sorbents, PPE, and waste disposal bags or drums.

3.6.4 For large spills, contain and recover the oil on-water. If on-water containment/recovery is ineffective, then divert it too an area which will result in the most efficient recovery opportunities and minimum impact potential.

3.6.5 If oil has gone ashore, an extensive shoreline cleanup effort may be required. With limited personnel, Port Operations cannot be expected to conduct both on-water operations and shoreline clean-up operations. In the event of a significant spill requiring shoreline clean-up, if requested by the Italian Port Captain, a Shore-side Clean-up Group may be formed by personnel from PWD, other NSA departments as assigned by the FIC, responsible party (vessel personnel) included in a Protection and Recovery Branch. Environmental personnel will assist to ensure proper waste management and disposal is conducted. A job aid for the Shore-side Clean-up Group is found in SPRP Plan Volume II, Appendix K.

3.6.6 PW-Environmental will ensure all collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials are packaged and documented IAW the *FGS* Chapter 6 reflected in Volume II, Section 2, or disposed of by the contractor according to the law.

3.6.7 After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil and shoreline areas will be appropriately removed and managed. Further action will be governed by DoDI 4715.8 (Environmental Remediation for DoD Activities Overseas) and EUCOM Directive 80-2 (Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy). If further action is necessary, the installation shall consult with NAVFAC EURAFSWA, and in coordination with the Italian Navy , shall seek to engage appropriate Italian authorities in a dialogue to determine necessary cleanup and mitigation actions.

3.7 Vessel Refueling - Risk Management Requirements

The most effective method of minimizing OHS impacts on the environment is preventing spills before they occur. A key element in that effort is conducting an effective pre-transfer conference prior to fuel transfer operations.
Fueling of the Mt Whitney is carried out under the responsibility of the IBC, and US personnel should cooperate closely with the IBC personnel and instructions regarding the preparation and procedure of refueling.
For US refueling operations, a pre-transfer conference takes place during which the following are established as a minimum:

- Vessel person in charge (VPIC) name
- Desired commencement time
- Product type (percentage oil/fuel)
- Estimate of volume
- Estimate of length of time required to pump
- Sequence of operations (if appropriate)
- Transfer rate and pressure
- Any special conditions
- Emergency procedures, including shutdown/initial response actions.

3.8 Visiting U.S. Vessels

In accordance with NOSC guidance all visiting U.S. Vessels, including Military Sealift Command (MSC) are required to report all spills via voice and message reports. NSA Naples will support visiting vessels by providing an arrival brief, detailed port risk management requirements, and direct spill response support while located at NSA Naples (Gaeta Department).

3.9 Support to MSC Vessels:

Vessels which carry the designator U.S. Naval Ship (USNS) are public vessels that will be provided the same response support as (USS) Navy vessels. Example: USNS SIOUX (TATF-171).

Vessels which are maintained and owned by the U. S. Maritime Administration (MARAD) and operating under control of MSC are public vessels and will be provided the same response support as Navy vessels. Example: M/V Comet (T-AKR 7).

MSC Vessels are not public vessels, and will be provided response support as other non-Navy incidents. An immediate response will be conducted for any incidents within the NSA Naples AOR.

SECTION 4 GAETA COMPLEX RESPONSE RESOURCES

4.1 Tier 1 Oil Spill Response Inventory

This section is designed to provide the facility response team personnel with a list of the available equipment at NSA Naples Gaeta Department, specifications and other remarks and information applicable to each resource.

NSA Naples Oil Spill Skimmer Resource Guide				
Asset	**Picture**	**Operating Area and Conditions**	**Call Sign Recovery Rate (Bbls)**	**Remarks**
Port Ops: Applied Fabrics Morris Skimmer MI-11/24 High capacity disc skimmer		Stationary rotating disk skimmer used pier side for spills within response boom or as a shore side recovery asset. 7" draft ICW Forklift Operation	Call Sign: NA Recovery Rate 65 gpm 15 tons/hour	Skimmer operates on a rotating disk principle, and is specifically designed to recover lighter oils. The diesel/hydraulic disk skimmer is driven by a remote power pack. Its self-contained centrifugal pump is rated at 65 gpm. 50 ' of discharge hose. Yanmar diesel/hydraulic power pack with fuel and hydraulic oil reservoirs. It is located on the Quay Wall.
Port Ops: Workskiff 21' oil spill response support, tow boat. Stored in-water 21UB0505	21UB0505	Harbor areas. Primary support for towing boom or skimmer in calm conditions near Pier and open waters of Gaeta Harbor	Call Sign: 505 21 ft 150 hp Honda, Tow bitt. Crew size 2-3 depending on assignment	Towing vessel for U shape containment, V leg and single leg J shape; and shoreline protection execution. One or two mooring systems should be on board for executing anchored U shape and deploying response boom. Towing bridles and tow lines are required to be onboard at all times
Security RHIBs (ridged hull inflatable boat)	 RHIB	Harbor areas. Primary support for towing boom or skimmer in calm conditions near Pier and open waters of Gaeta Harbor.	Call Sign: # As assigned 21 ft twin 130 hp Honda, Tow bitt. Crew size 2-3 depending on assignment	Towing vessel for U shape containment, V leg, single leg J shape; and response boom positioning and anchoring

Port Ops: Logging boats: Booming and Beaver		Harbor areas. Primary support for towing boom or skimmer in calm conditions near Pier and open waters of Gaeta Harbor.	Call Sign: 203 or 206	Support vessel for command and control, logistics, site surveys, and any other function that does not require towing. Anchor system should be carried to support shoreline protection evolutions
Port Ops: Permanent Boom around Mt Whitney and MSC MUSE barge		Calm water boom	SlickBar Mk 8 Calm Water Boom Dimensions (overall) = 24" Freeboard = 8" Draft = 16" Tensile Strength = 32,000 lb Tow Speed (straight line) = 10 kts Tow Speed (sweep mode)= 1 kt	1,700' of boom permanently installed around USS MT WHITNEY. 200' around barge/SWOB group. 200' stored in water at MUSE Barge. Located in water
Port Ops: Response Boom on Slick Bar Reel		Calm or Protected Water	SlickBar Mk E Dimensions (overall) = 24" Freeboard = 8" Draft = 16" Tensile Strength = 16,000 lb Tow Speed (straight line) = 10 kts Tow Speed (sweep mode)= 1 kt	1,000 feet of SlickBar Mk E boom on boom reel Located at the quay wall
Italian Navy: Fence Boom		Fence Boom is property of Italian Government No further information is available	**NOTE: may have non-compatible end connectors**	Located at the Quay Wall

Port Ops: Sorbent pads, boom, sweeps		Various types and quantities of sorbents to use on all oil spills. Use for spills next to pier, to identify leading edges of oil slick. And holding boom off of ships. Sorbent boom can be used to line response boom. This stock should be considered consumable, and inventories will vary throughout the year.		
55 gallon drums				These empty drums are available for storing hazardous waste. Stored in T Shed
Port Ops: Pressure Washer:		Brand is Landa	High pressure washers are used for cleaning growth from boom that is left in the water for long periods. Skimmer and boats can also be cleaned using the washer	Stored in the T Shed

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SECTION 5 SPILL RESPONSE CONTRACT SUPPORT

5.1 Contract support necessary during a large spill will probably exceed the contracting authority of the local activity. In such cases NAVFAC EURAFSWA/C6F Navy On-Scene Coordinator will coordinate all significant contract requirements through Navy Regional Contracting Center Naples IAW NAVFAC EURAFSWA/C6F 5090.2. A list of potential oil spill removal assistance follows. These providers are in addition to the Captains of the Ports.

Castalia Ecolmar S.C.p.A. - Società Italiana per l'Ecologia Marina
*On contract with Italian Military; need to coordinate with Formia Port Captain. Services include: Tier 2 Recovery Boat located in Formia; subcontract services they themselves cannot provide. http://www.castaliaecolmar.com/

via De Marini,
16 16149 Genova
Tel: 010.6096111
Fax: 010.6096830 |
Centro Coordinamento di Roma:
via Cornelio Magni, 51
00147 ROMA
Tel: +39 06 515081
Fax: +39 06 5150835

Mare Pulito Srl
via Antico Squero . 58 .
48100 . Ravenna
Tel: 0544 450848
Fax: 0544 689196

Impresea Paulo Crismani (Crismani Group)
Via Roma n. 30
Trieste
Tel:. 0039 040 7606138
Fax:. 0039 040 7606017

Punto Franco
Vecchio Molo
Trieste
Tel.: 0039 040 425252
Fax: 0039 040 414424
Responsabile logistica: Cap. Massimiliano Debernardi
Servizio notturno e festivo: Tel.: 040 425252

Monfalcone
Portorosega - Via Solvaj

Tel. e Fax: 0481 414226
Responsabile: P.A. Paolo Esposito cell.: 3357410767

RIMORCHIATORI Riuniti S.p.A.
Via Ponte Reale, 2 - 4° piano
16124 Genova
Tel: +39 010 24981
Fax: +39 010 2498200

The following oil company also has equipment that may be available in the event of a spill from a USN vessel.

AgipPetroli S.p.A.
Via Laurentina, 449
00142 Roma
Tel: +39 6 5988 6157
Fax: +39 6 5988 8120

SECTION 6 GAETA NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.1 Information concerning all NSA Gaeta locations is included below.

6.1.1 NSA Gaeta Natural Resources:

6.1.1.1Gaeta's beaches of Serape, St. Augstino, San Vito, Arenauta, and Ariana make it a popular tourist resort during summer months. All prevention, response and mitigation decisions should include consideration of local economic issues, including aquaculture.
6.1.1.2 Natural Resources Points of Contact for NSA Gaeta:

US Navy Contact
NAVFAC 1510 Gilbert Street Norfolk, VA 23511-2699 Tel.: 757-322-4883 Fax: 757-322-4894 Contact: David James Email: david.m.james@navy.mil
Primary Italian Government Contact - Gaeta Area
Corpo Forestale dello Stato Coordinamento Provinciale di Latina Via Volsci, 43. Latina Tel: 0773-480011 Fax: 0773-662407 Attention: Dr. Domenico De Asi
Other Contacts
Ministero delle Risorse Agricolle, Alimentarie Forestali Via F Cardiacci, 5 Roma Tel.: 06-4827408 Attention: Dr. Camilo De Fabitirs Parco Regionale Urbano di Monte Orlando Comune di Gaeta Tel: 0771-469259 Fax: 0771-450093 E-mail: monte.orlando@parks.it Attention: Mr. Beniamino Gallinaro (Park Director)

6.1.2 NSA Gaeta Cultural Resources:

Although no evidence has appeared to date, this mountain could have rock shelters and caves similar to those on Monte Circeo at Terracina, just north of Gaeta, in which portions of Neanderthal skeletons were found. Currently there are no known remains from prehistoric or protohistoric times in the area of Gaeta.

US Navy-operated facilities in publicly built structures older than 50 years, such as Caserma S. Angelo, are also subject to *vincolo*.

Although for reasons of security the Soprintendenza Archeologica del Lazio was not willing to give information about the possibility of underwater remains within the study area, it is clear that the harbor of Gaeta and the shores on the seaside of Monte Orlando probably have a wealth of archaeological materials. In fact, an ancient anchor has already been recovered from the harbor of Gaeta (Gargiullo and Okeley 1993).

Cultural Resources Points of Contact:

US Navy Contact
NAVFAC 1510 Gilbert Street Norfolk, VA 23511-2699 Tel: 757-322-4885 Fax: 757-322-4894 Contact: Bruce Larson Email: bruce.j.larson@navy.mil

Primary Italian Government Contact - Gaeta Area
Soprintendenza per I Beni Archeologici per il Lazio Via Pompeo magno, 2 00192 Roma Tel: 06-3265961 Fax: 06-3214447 Email: soprlazio@libero.it Contact: Dr Nicoletta Cassieri
Other Contacts
Soprintendenza per I Beni Architettonici e per il Paesaggio, per il Patrimonio Storico-Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico del Lazio Via Cavalletti, 2 00186 Roma Tel: 06-696241 Fax: 06-69941234 Email: sbaal@uni.net Contact: Architetto Francesco Paolo Germano Servizi Culturali Integrati – Comune di Gaeta Centro Storico Culturale "Gaeta" Via Annunziata, 7 Gaeta Tel: 0771-464293 Contact: Erasmus Vaudo

6.2 Olde Mill Inn Natural and Cultural Resources.

6.2.1 The Olde Mill Inn is the recreational area for Gaeta, located off of Via S. Augustino (Figure 2-4). Facilities at the Olde Mill Inn include sports fields, a picnic area, and an old olive mill, hence the name of the complex.

6.2.2 Natural Resources

The site is completely surrounded by the town of Gaeta. No unique or sensitive natural resources occur in the vicinity of the Olde Mill Inn. Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

6.2.3 Old Mill Inn Cultural Resources

6.2.3.1 On-Site Cultural Resources: There are no significant architectural resources on this facility, which consists of a recently constructed playing field and a converted olive mill.

6.2.3.2 Off-Site Cultural Resources: There are no architectural resources of note within 1 km (0.6 miles). Given the materials found in the alluvial deposits on the complex, the surrounding hills possess some archaeological potential.

6.2.3.3 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the site of the Olde Mill Inn complex. However, there should be no unauthorized digging.

6.3 Port of Gaeta Complex Natural and Cultural Resources.

6.3.1 The Port of Gaeta Complex is located on the Bay of Gaeta and is ceded for use by the Italian Ministry of Defense. The port is the homeport for the flagship of the Sixth Fleet, the USS MT WHITNEY.

6.3.2 Port of Gaeta Complex Natural Resources

6.3.2.1 Due to its developed nature and location within an urbanized area and heavily utilized public and commercial harbor, there are no sensitive natural resources within or in the vicinity of US Navy facilities at the Port of Naples. Activities on the pier should be planned to minimize any impacts to the adjacent waters.

6.3.2.2 On-Site Natural Resources: The landward portion of the U.S. Navy's Port of Gaeta Complex is fully developed and no natural resources are present. However, the area is within 300 m (984 ft) of the shoreline and is therefore protected under the Galasso Law.

6.3.2.3 Off-Site Natural Resources:

Although the Port of Gaeta Complex is located in an urban environment within a heavily utilized public and commercial harbor, the marine environment is a sensitive natural resource. The coastal marine habitats present within the Gulf of Gaeta should be protected according to standard operating procedures for US Navy facilities and vessels operating within or anchored in a harbor. Extreme care should be afforded to the protection of nearby aquaculture facilities approximately 1 mile from the U.S. Navy port facility.

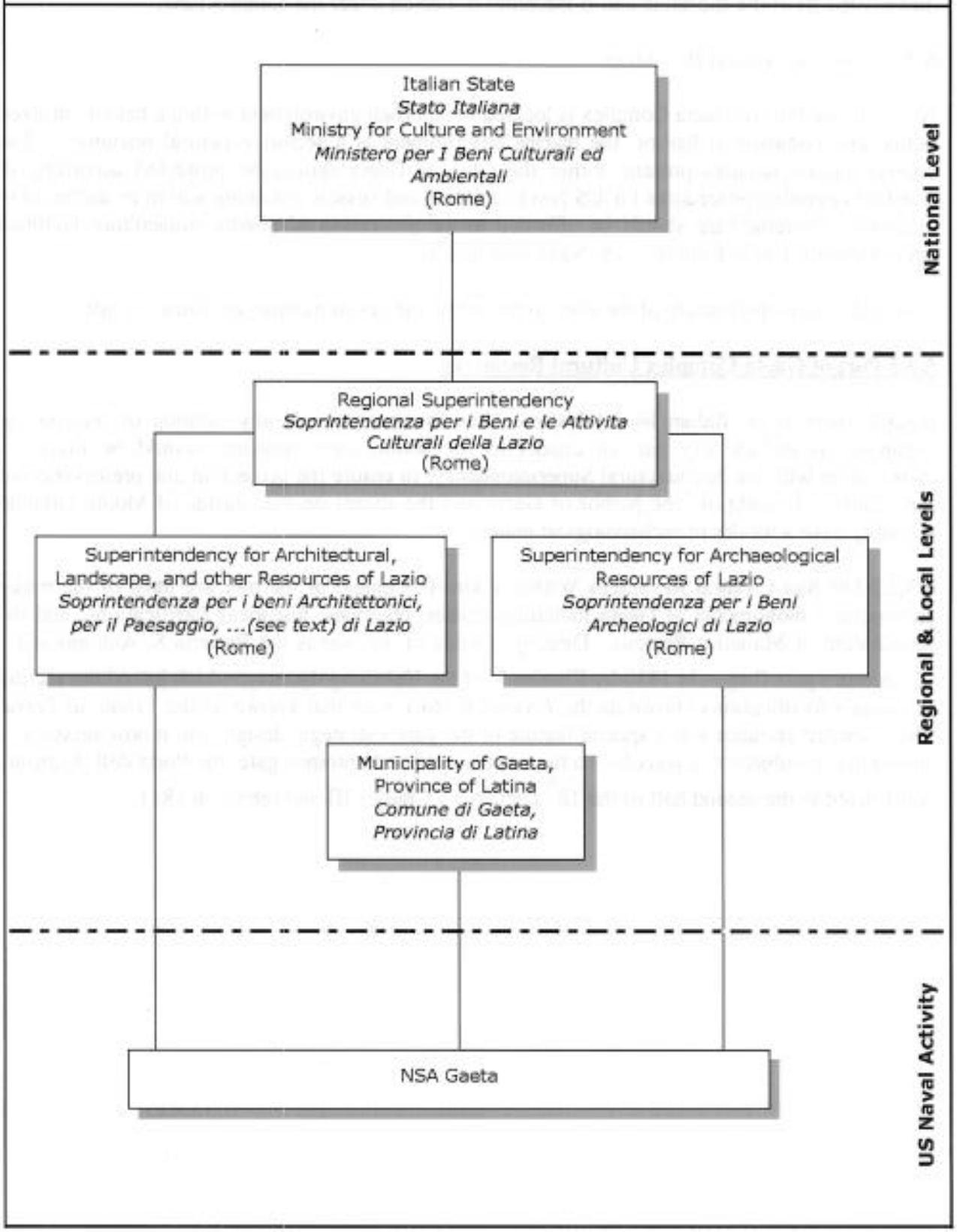
Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

6.3.3 Port of Gaeta Complex Cultural Resources

6.3.3.1 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the pier. If any cleanup or recovery is expanded to include any part of citadel to the south, then measures should be taken, in consultation with the Architectural Superintendency, to ensure the protection and preservation of the citadel. In addition, the harbor of Gaeta and the shores on the seaside of Monte Orlando probably have a wealth of archaeological materials.

6.3.3.2 Off-Site Cultural Resources Within 1 km (0.6 miles) of the pier are most of the major architectural monuments of Gaeta including castles, churches, historical fortifications, and the Mausoleum of Munatius Plancus. Directly outside of the pier is the Batteria S. Antonio and a 16th century gate (begun in 1516 by Charles V of the Habsburg dynasty) which joined the section of Gaeta's fortifications known as the *Fronte di Mare* with that known as the *Fronte di Terra*. The L-shaped entrance was a special feature of the gate's strategic design, and it now serves as a chapel that is subject to a *vincolo*. To the west is a second entrance gate, the Porta dell'Avanzata constructed in the second half of the 18th century by Charles III and rebuilt in 1811.

Figure 2-3. Organization of Italian Cultural Resources Administration for Gaeta



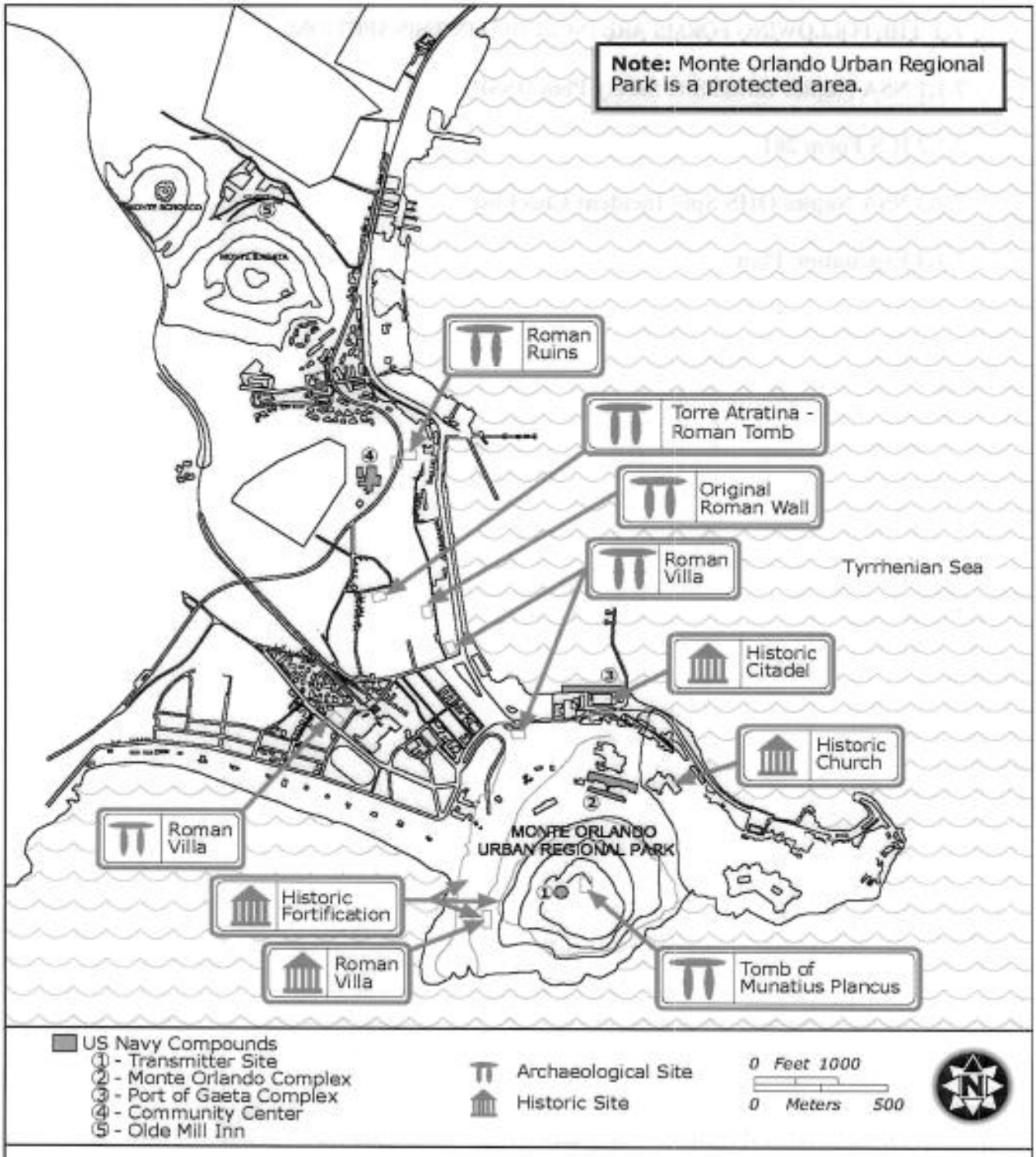


Figure 2-4
Development Constraints: NSA Gaeta

SECTION 7 SPILL RESPONSE FORMS

7.1 THE FOLLOWING FORMS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION:

7.1.1 NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)

7.1.2 ICS Form 201

7.1.3 NSA Naples OHS Spill Incident Checklist

7.1.4 Evacuation Plan

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)

Incident Name	Date Prepared	Time Prepared	Location

To be completed by Safety Officer prior to any immediate response actions

On-Scene Incident Commander:

1. Wind direction across incident:	Toward your position ☐	Away from your position ☐

2. Are people trapped or injured? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Are people involved as unorganized observers or involved in rescue attempts? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Are there any immediate signs of potential hazards?	a. Electrical lines down or overhead?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	b. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	c. Colored vapors visible?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	d. Smells which are not natural noted?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	e. Fire, sparks nearby, sources of ignition present?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	f. Holes, caverns, deep ditches, fast-moving water, cliffs nearby?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	g. Is local traffic a potential problem?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	h. Signs, placards, or color codes indicating danger?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	i. Spill Zone?	☐ Dry ☐ Wet
		☐ Yes ☐ No

5. As you approach the scene from the upwind side, did you note a change in the status of any of the above? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Have you established control of the area involved in the incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Have you determined the necessity for any of the following:	a. Security?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	b. Hazardous material technician to identify or monitor substances involved in the incident?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	c. Protective gear and to what level of protection?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	d. Site for decontamination center?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	e. Site for command center?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	f. Safety equipment you will need to eliminate the problems?	☐ Yes ☐ No
	g. Placement of the warning sign? (i.e., benzene, no smoking, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No
	h. Number of personnel needed to control the situation?	_____

Notes:

1. Before entering a potentially hazardous work environment, **THE SITE MUST BE EVALUATED BY A COMPETENT PERSON** to establish safe work practices, personnel protective equipment, and other control procedures. As a minimum, lower explosive limit (LEL), oxygen, and benzene concentrations must be evaluated. The form below has been provided for this purpose.

Site Evaluation Form

Prepared by:	Safety Officer
Frequency	At Onset of Response Operations

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)	
Contents	**Information Source**
General Advisories	Safety Officer
Division/Group	Operations Section Chief
Chemical/Physical Hazards	Safety Officer
Precautions	Safety Officer
Approved by:	Incident/Deputy Commander
Distribution	All Recipients of Incident Action Plans

2. Spill cleanup areas shall be controlled as "regulated areas." If benzene vapors are or may be expected to equal the action level of 0.5 parts per million, then the area must be posted with the following warning:

DANGER
BENZENE
CANCER HAZARD
FLAMMABLE □ NO SMOKING
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

Site Map

ICS Form 201

INCIDENT BRIEFING	1. Incident Name:	2. Date Prepared:	3. Time Prepared:

4. Response Objectives (Overall) Specific:

a. Ensure the Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel
b. Minimize impacts of the spill
c. Control the Source of the Spill
d. Protect Sensitive Areas – Environmental, Cultural, Economic
e. Contain and Remove Spilled Material
f. Manage Information and Intelligence
g. Keep appropriate agencies informed

5. MAP/SKETCH

Wind Direction:

Tides: High
Low

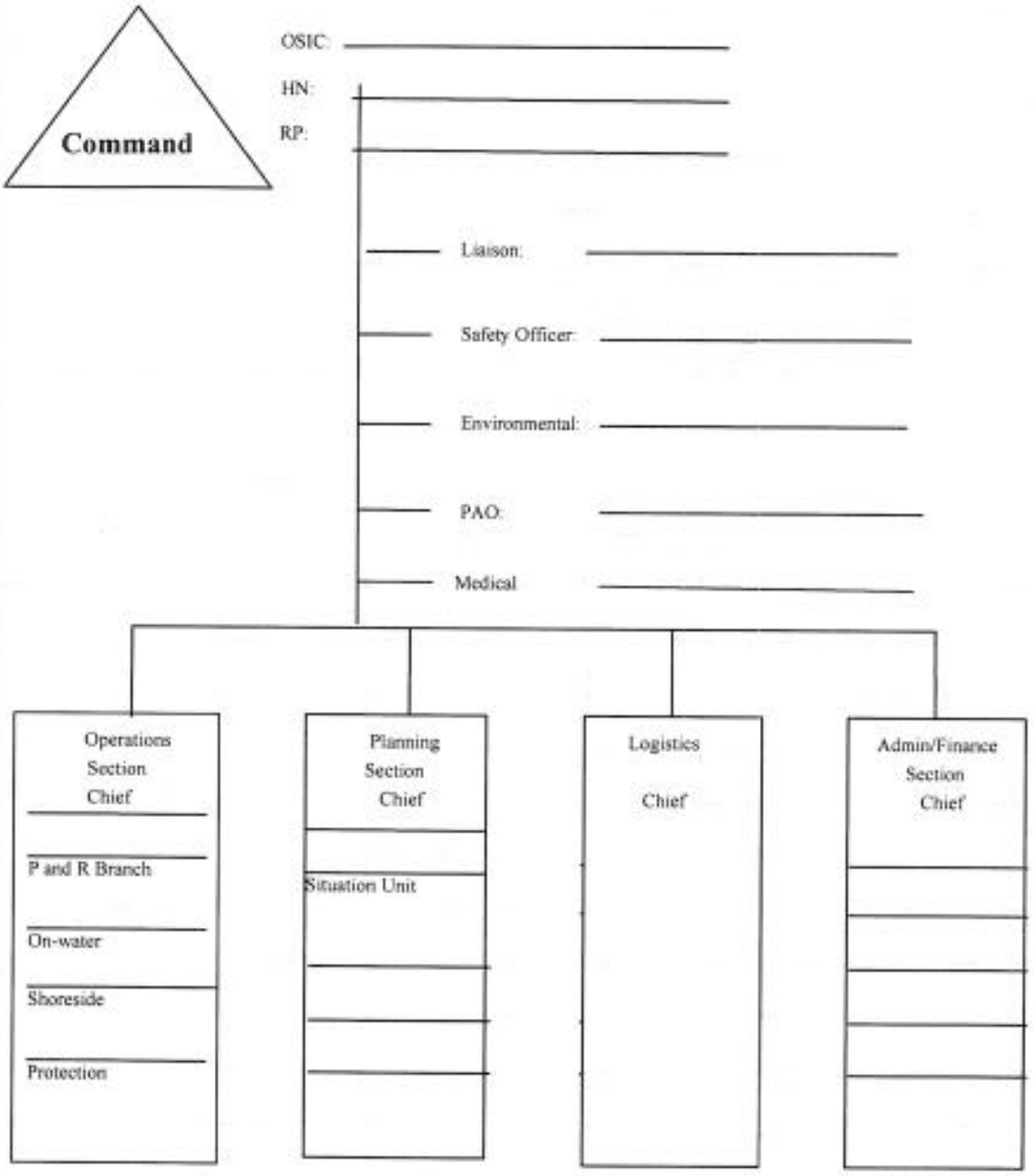
Sunset:
Temp:

ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 1 of 4	6. Prepared By (Name and Position):

7. Summary of Current Actions

ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 2 of 4	

8. Current Organization



ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 3 of 4	

9. Resources Summary				
Resource(s) / Type	**Quantity**	**ETA**	**On Scene**	**Location / Assignment / Status**

ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 4 of 4

NSA Naples OHS Spill Incident Checklist

1.	Initial Report		Date and Time of Initial Discovery:
INITIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE	Name of Caller, Command		Return number/contact:
	Location of spill		
	Type and quantity		
	Immediate danger to life or health?		Injuries?
	Origin and cause of spill		
	Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas)		
	Anticipated movement of spill		
	Planned or initiated actions		
	Type of assistance required		
	Place to meet and direct FD to the spill		
2.	Immediate Response Actions Taken		
INITIAL ACTIONS	Source controlled/shutdown?		
	Ignition sources restricted?		
	First aid to injured?		Site evacuated?

3.	NSA Notifications (Time):		FD		CDO	
INITIAL NOTIFICATION			Environmental		Security	
			Safety		Medical	
	Other		Facility Response Team Ldr		Senior Site Mgr	

4.	Status of First Responder Actions	FD Dispatched?	Source controlled?	Pollutant Contained?
FIRST RESPONDER		Safety Zone established?	Security Zone established?	Site stabilized?
		On-Scene Incident Commander:		
		Response Complete or IC transferred:		

5.	Transfer On-Scene Commander Responsibility	Further Response Required:					
FOLLOW-ON RESPONSE		On-Scene Incident Commander:	FD	Port Ops	PW	Fuels	
		Facility Response Team:	FD	Emergency Response Team	Environmental	Fuels	Other
	Is additional outside assistance required?	Type of assistance needed					
		Service Provider					
		Action by:					
6.	NSA Naples Spill management Team Required?		Initial Positions to be Activated?			Command Post Location	
SMT ACTIVATION	Members Notified:						
7.	Is spill significant and reportable quantity?	If yes: How determined?			Who is making reports?:		
8.	Voice Reports Made to: (time)	NOSC	Host Nation		Other		
10.	Incident Completed:				Closeout Spill Volume Estimate		
CLOSEOUT REPORTING	Waste Disposal Arranged:						
	Closeout Reports to:	NOSC	IBC			Italian Coast Guard	
	Navy ***SPILL*** Message	DTG					
	SITREPS (if any)						
	Comments						
	Commands to be represented for AAR						

EVACUATION PLAN

EVACUATION ALERTING			
ORGANIZATION TO BE ALERTED IF FACILITY IS EVACUATED		**DAY PHONE**	**24-HR PHONE**
NSA GAETA			
	Port Operations	DSN: 627-7699 COMM: 0771-709-669	
	Fire Department	115	

EVACUATION PLANNING		
TOPIC		**DISCUSSION OF KEY FACTS (OF USE DURING AN EMERGENCY)**
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (with toxicity or volume to possibly trigger facility evacuation)	INVENTORY	NSA Gaeta has small amounts of POL, HW and HS at each facility.
	PROBABLE SPILL FLOW PATHWAYS	The most likely cause of an evacuation would be a huge spill at the fuel pier or a fire in the T-Shed.
	HAZARDS TO PERSONNEL	DFM are flammable liquids that present inhalation and skin contact hazards.
	WIND CONDITIONS AFFECTING HAZARDS	Vapors from HW or HS would be dispersed down wind. All personnel should be kept upwind of spilled fuel oil. Buildings located downwind of large spills may need to be evacuated. This decision will be made after evaluating existing conditions. Spills on water may be affected by high wind speeds and rough seas.
	WATER CONDITIONS AFFECTING HAZARDS	Fuels used by Navy ships (DFM) are lighter than water, so fuel that enters the water will spread in the direction of currents in the Bay of Gaeta, and fuel/HW/HS that impacts an aquifer will flow on top of the water table.
EVACUATION INITIATION	WHO DECLARES EVACUATION	The /CDO/ Senior US Navy representative will determine when an evacuation of part or all of NSA Gaeta is required. The CDO/ in consultation with Italian officials will determine when an evacuation of the community surrounding NSA Gaeta might be required.
	HOW SURROUNDING AREA ALERTING INITIATED	The community surrounding NSA Gaeta will be notified of the need for evacuation by Italian authorities, via Italian Navy.

EVACUATION PLANNING		
TOPIC		DISCUSSION OF KEY FACTS (OF USE DURING AN EMERGENCY)
	HOW FACILITY ALERTING INITIATED	Facility personnel will be notified by NSA Naples Gaeta Port Ops
	METHODS OF ALERTING FACILITY PERSONNEL	Cell Phone
EVACUATION INITIATION (Continued)	ALARM/SIREN LOCATIONS	
	ESTIMATED FACILITY EVACUATION TIME	3 minutes
ON-SITE RESOURCES	SAFE HAVEN LOCATIONS	Old Mill Inn
	EMERGENCY BREATHING GEAR LOCATIONS	NA
DISASTER RESPONSE	FIRE/AMBULANCE ARRIVAL ROUTE	Via Entry Control Point (ECP)
	MEDICAL FACILITY FOR INJURED	Minor Injuries -- Local Medical Facility Severe Injuries -- Formia Hospital
	HOW INJURED WILL BE TRANSPORTED	Injured will be transported via ground or air ambulance.
INITIAL STAGING AREAS IN FACILITY	WHERE	
	HOW PERSONNEL ARE ACCOUNTED FOR	The FIC is responsible for accounting for NSA Naples Gaeta personnel and visitors.
EVACUATION ROUTES OUT OF FACILITY	HOW POSTED IN FACILITY	
	ROUTES (Primary)	SS7
	ROUTES (Secondary)	SS 213
SAFE STAGING AREA(S) OUTSIDE FACILITY	LOCATION OF AREA(S)	Old Mill Inn
	ROUTE FROM FACILITY (Primary)	
	ROUTE FROM FACILITY (Secondary)	
	HOW PERSONNEL ARE ACCOUNTED FOR	Personnel will be logged out of/into of staging area by supervisor of responding units.
COMMAND CENTER	WHERE	EOC NSA Naples
	COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	Cell Phones

EVACUATION PLAN

Conditions under which an evacuation would be necessary

A wide variety of emergencies both man-made and natural may require a workplace to be evacuated. These emergencies include - fires, explosions, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, toxic material releases, radiological and biological accidents, civil disturbances and workplace violence. This Evacuation Plan is written specifically for a major oil spill at Gaeta Complex, but may be utilized for any emergency, as needed.

In the event of emergency, employees may be alerted by:

- The sounding of an alarm,
- Cell Phone Recall list
- Public address system announcement,
- Verbal announcement,
- Indication of a major oil spill.

It is the policy of NAVFAC EURAFSWA that in the event of fire or other emergency ALL non-essential employees shall evacuate immediately, unless it is unsafe to do so.

In the event of an emergency, employees shall evacuate to building 752 main entrance, unless otherwise notified.

Employees are authorized to delay evacuation for the purpose of minimizing the hazard only if it is safe to do so.

After an emergency evacuation, employees are to gather at building 752 Main entrance for further instructions.

At the Main Gate, Department Heads shall account for their personnel and immediately inform the Alarm Control Center of any discrepancies.

For further assistance with emergency evacuation procedures, the Emergency Management Officer may be contacted.

Fight or Flee?

A fire or minor oil spill are the most common type of emergency that may occur. A critical decision when reacting is whether or not employees should attempt to correct the problem or simply evacuate. A well-trained employee with the right equipment immediately available may be prepared to significantly minimize the damage from the event. However, to do this safely, the employee must understand the use and limitation of the equipment available and the hazards associated with the emergency. ***At all times life safety should take precedence over environmental or property damage.***

Risk Assessment

Prior to taking any emergency action to minimize the incident you should perform a risk assessment that evaluates the incident, your evacuation path, and the atmosphere in the vicinity.

Risk Assessment Question	Characteristics of the emergency	Characteristics of emergencies that SHOULD NOT be fought by operational personnel - evacuate immediately
Is the incident too big?	The incident is limited to a fixed amount of material, it is contained and has not spread. Example: Burp of oil onto the water, or a fire in which the flames are no higher than the operator's head.	The oil is being released from an uncontrollable source (break in a pipe). Or the fire involves flammable solvents, has spread over a large area or cannot be reached from a safe position.
Is the air safe to breathe?	The fire has not depleted the oxygen in the space and is producing only small quantities of toxic gases. No respiratory protection equipment is required.	Due to the scale of the incident, petroleum fumes or smoke, the incident can not be fought without respiratory protection.
Is the environment too dangerous?	Minor fumes are present, or heat is being generated, but the temperature in the area is only slightly increased. Smoke may be generated but is dissipating, and visibility is good. No special personal protective equipment is required.	Fumes are limiting the ability to breathe comfortably. Or the radiated heat is easily felt on exposed skin making it difficult to approach within 10-15 feet of the fire (or the effective range of the extinguisher). Smoke is quickly filling the area, decreasing visibility.
Is there a safe evacuation path?	There is a clear evacuation path available you as you fight the incident.	The incident is not contained, and oil, fire, heat, or smoke may block the evacuation path.

SHELTER IN PLACE

In some incidents, it may be prudent for the people present to remain in an enclosed area until informed by the Fire Department that it is safe to exit. This Shelter in Place Plan is written for oil spills, but may be useful in other emergencies.

SHELTER IN PLACE CHECKLIST

When a shelter in place advisory is issued, it may be necessary for employees to:

- Close and lock office windows and close door on the way to the shelter room.
- If fumes are entering the space, seal window and door edges with tape, if available.
- Place plastic over all vents and seal with tape, if necessary.
- When the "All Clear" is announced, immediately remove the tape from the windows, doors and vents. Open the windows, if operable.
- Go outside to the pre-arranged meeting area and check in with Senior US Navy Representative
- When the building is thoroughly ventilated, you may be instructed to return.

ANNEX B
Natural and Cultural Resources

SECTION 1: RESOURCE ADMINISTRATIONS

1.1 NATURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

1.1.1 The natural resource administration for the areas where NSA Naples facilities are located is in the Naples province in the Campania Region. The organization of the natural resource administration governing the Naples area is provided in Figure 1-1. Note: This Annex does not include the Port of Gaeta which is not in Campania Region, see Annex A for details. Most natural resource issues are handled by the Italian Forestry Corps (*Corpo Forestale*) at the regional or provincial level, while the central Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Resources (*Minstero delle Risorse Alimentari, Agricole, e Forestali*) in Rome is primarily concerned with policy issues.

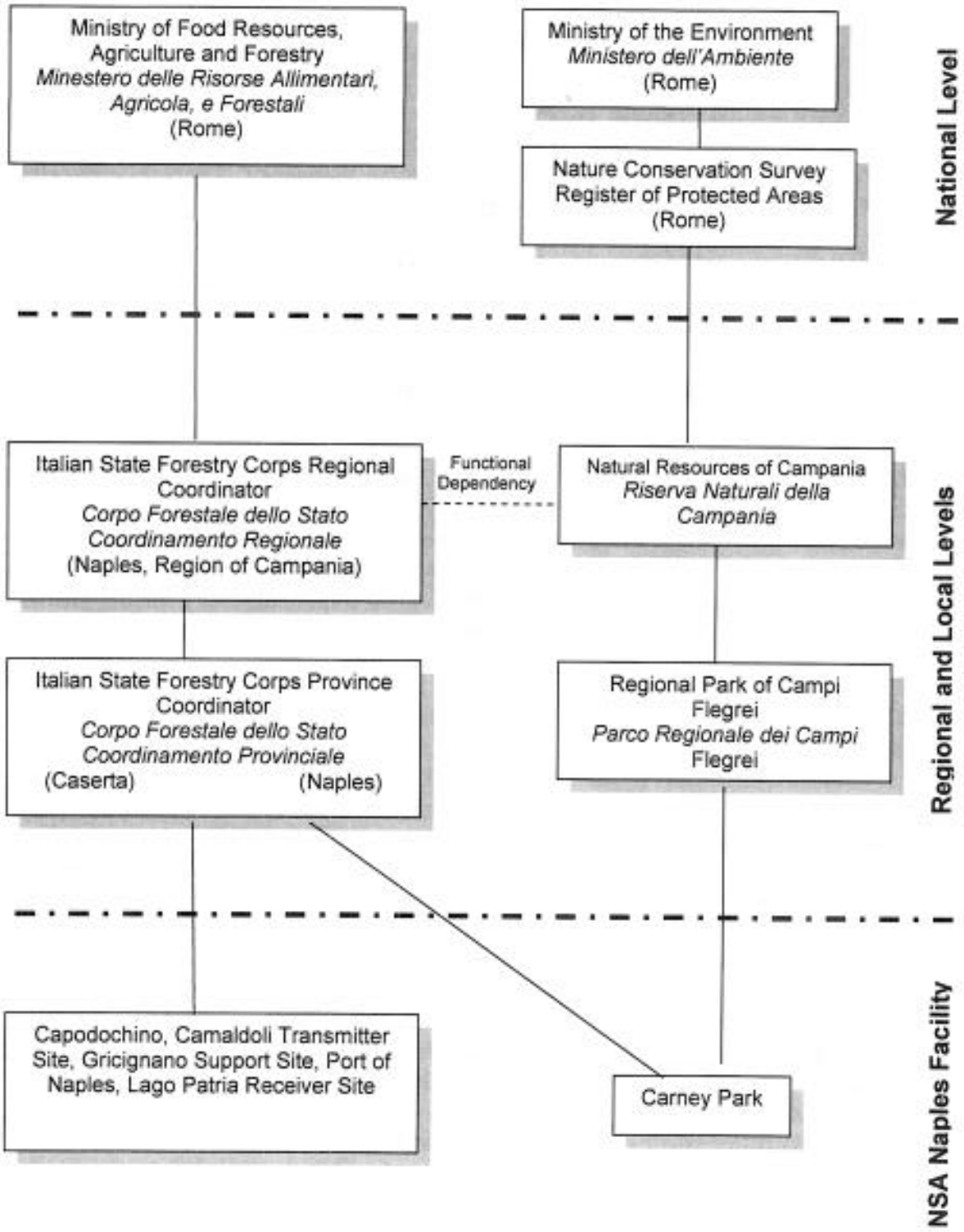
1.1.2 The regional coordinator of the Italian Forestry Corps for Naples is located in Naples (the regional and provincial capital), where natural resource inquiries should be initially directed. Table 1-1 provides natural resource contacts for the NSA Naples area.

1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

1.2.1 Cultural resource administration for the areas where NSA Naples facilities are located is varied because the facilities are in three municipalities and two provinces. As with all cultural resource administration on mainland Italy, archaeological resources are administered by one superintendency and architectural resources by another. The central ministry in Rome is concerned primarily with policy issues. In the NSA Naples area, all archaeological resources are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Superintendency for the province of Naples and Caserta (*Soprintendenza peri beni archeologici di Napoli e Caserta*), which is located in Naples.

1.2.2 Architectural resource administration is split. Capodichino, Carney Park, Camaldoli, and the Port site are under the jurisdiction of the Superintendency in Naples (*Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Napoli e Provincia*), while the Gricignano Support Site and Lago di Patria fall under the administration of the Architectural Superintendency for the Province of Caserta (*Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico delle province di Caserta e Benevento*) in Caserta. Inquiries concerning underground sites should be directed to Naples. Questions concerning historic buildings should be directed to the appropriate superintendency for each location. Cultural resource contact information for the Naples area is listed in Table 1-2. Figure 1-3 illustrates the organization of the cultural resources administration for the NSA Naples area. Figures 1-3a and 1-3b provide an organization chart of the cultural resources administration governing all of NSA Naples facilities. Local cultural resources are dealt with by the Office for Cultural Resources and the Environment (*Assessorato per Beni Culturali e Ambientali*) in the municipality office where each installation is located.

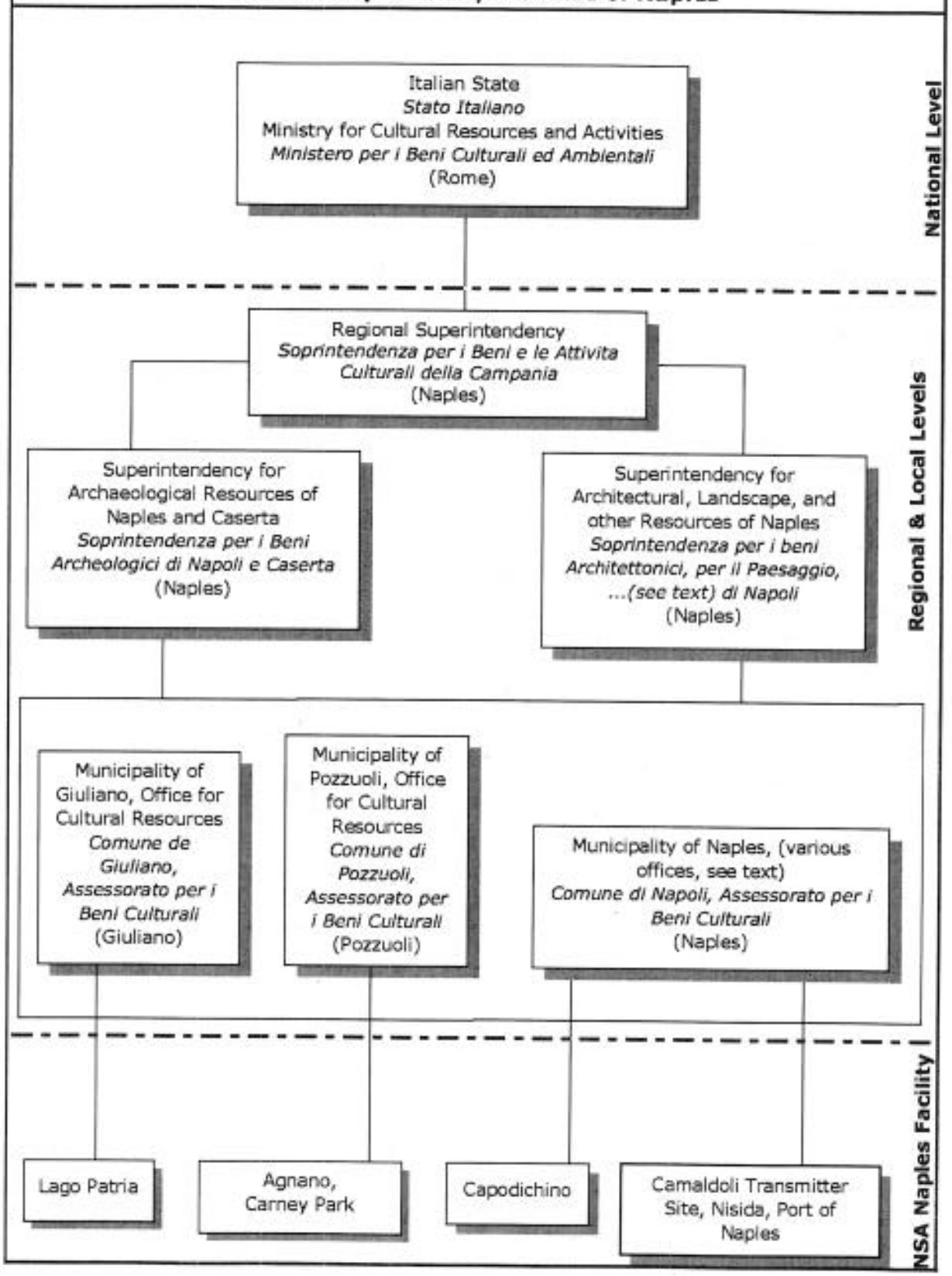
Figure B-1 Organization of Italian Natural Resources Administration for NSA Naples



US Navy Contact – NATURAL RESOURCES
NAVFAC: 1510 Gilbert Street Norfolk, VA 23511-2699; **Contact**: David James; **Email**: david.m.james@navy.mil **Tel**: 757-322-4883 **Fax**: 757-322-4894
Primary Italian Government Contact – Naples Area
Corpo Forestale dello Stato Coordinamento Provinciale di Napoli Centro Direzionale Isola A/6 Via G. Porzio Napoli; **Contact**: Dr. D'Andrea; **Tel**: 081-7533602
Other Contacts
Naples Area Servizio Forestale, Regione Campania Centro Direzionale Isola A/6 Via G. Porzio Napoli; **Contact**: Dr. Russo; **Tel:** 081-7533702; **Fax**: 081-796700

US Navy Contact – CULTURAL RESOURCES
NAVFAC: 1510 Gilbert Street Norfolk, VA 23511-2699; **Contact:** Bruce Larson; **Email:** bruce.j.larson@navy.mil **Tel:** 757-322-4885 **Fax:** 757-322-4894
Primary Italian Government Contact – Naples Area
- Soprintendenza per I beni archeologici di Napoli e Caserta Piazza Museo,19 80135 Napoli (NA) **Contact:** Prof. Fausto Levi; **Tel:** 081 440166; **Fax:** 081-440013; **Website**: www.archeona.arti.beniculturali.it **Email**: archeona@arti.beniculturali.it sanc@interbusiness.it sancispettori@interbusiness.it - Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Napoli e Provincia Piazza del Plebiscitio, 1 (Palazzo Reale) 80132 Napoli; **Contact:** Prof. Stefano de Caro **Tel**: 081-5808111 **Fax:** 081-403561 **Email:** sbaan@libero.it - Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Caserta e Benevento Via Douhet - Palazzo Reale 81100 Caserta (CE); **Contact:** Arch. Livio Ricciardi; **Tel:** 0823-277111 **Fax:** 0823-354516 **Website:** www.ambientece.arti.beniculturali.it **Email:** sbaaas.ce-bn@libero.it
Secondary Contacts
-Soprintendenza per I Beni e le Attività Culturali della Campania Castel dell'Ovo – Via Eldorado, 1 80132 Napoli (NA) **Tel:** 081-2464111 **Fax:** 081-7645305 **Email:** sopregcampania@beniculturali.it - Servizio Educativo Soprintendenza per I beni archeologici delle province di Napoli e Caserta Piazza Museo, 19 80135 Napoli (NA); **Contact:** Dott. De Gemmis; **Tel:** 081-5441494 **Fax:** 081-440013 **Website:** www.archeona.arti.beniculturali.it **Email:** archeona@arti.beniculturali.it - Soprintendenza Speciale al Museo Nazionale Preistorico ed Etnografico "Luigi Pigorini" Piazzale Guglielmo Marconi, 14 00144 Roma, E.U.R. **Tel:** 06-549521 **Fax:** 06-54952310 - Napoli, City Government, Cultural Resources Assesorato all 'Identita' Comune di Napoli Piazza Municipio, 1 - Palazzo San Giacomo 80184 Napoli (NA) **Tel:** 081-7951111 Mayor (Sindaco): R. Russo Iervolino, **Tel:** 081-795400; Assessorato all'Urbanistica e vice-sindaco: R. Papa, **Tel:** 081-7954030 Assessorato alla Cultura: R. Furfaro, **Tel**: 081-7954136 Assessorato all'Ambiente: C. Monti, Tel: 081-7954180 Assessorato alle relazioni internazionali: R. Porta, **Tel:** 081-7954195 - Pozzuoli, City Government, Assessorato Beni Culturali, Comune di Pozzuoli Via Toiano 80072 Pozzuoli (NA) **Tel:** 081-8551111

Figure 1-3a. Organization of Italian Cultural Resources Administration for the Naples Area, Province of Naples



SECTION 2 CAPODICHINO RESOURCES

2.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

2.1.1 Due to its developed nature and location within an urbanized area, there are no sensitive natural resources or protected species or habitats are found within or in the vicinity of the Capodichino Compound.

2.1.2 On-Site Natural Resources

The Capodichino Compound is completely developed. The only natural resources present are due to non-native landscaping and include lawns, trees, and hedges.

2.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

2.2.1 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the Capodichino complex.

2.2.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

2.2.2.1 Since most of the site is built on modern fill to a depth of approximately 2 m (6.6 ft), the only planning measures should be to ensure that any future development avoids the line of the aqueducts (approximately 2 m [6.6 ft] wide) and limits, where possible, excavation at depths of more than 2 m (6.6 ft).

2.2.2.2 Archaeology: The site was the subject of an 1990 archaeological survey. The survey identified the lines of two aqueducts built between 1627 and 1631 by Cesare Carmignano. Eighteen finds, including shards and glass, recovered from construction spoils on site confirmed the report's conclusion that the area had, until recent times, been used for agricultural purposes and that there was little archaeological potential to encumber planned construction by the US Navy. However, there does remain the possibility that some cultural materials may be located at depths below 2 m.

2.2.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

2.2.3.1 Architecture: There are no structures surrounding the site that are currently subject to a cultural resources vincolo. If cleanup excavation in the vicinity of the aqueduct lines is necessary and the excavation will go to a depth of more than 2 m, then all excavation activities shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist.

SECTION 3 CARNEY PARK RESOURCES

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION: Carney Park is a recreational facility consisting of ball fields, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a golf course, a restaurant and several administrative buildings. Hazardous materials used at Carney Park include gasoline, motor oil, degreasers, vehicle maintenance products, insecticides, herbicides, paints, and general cleaning supplies. Most of the HM/HW, with the exception of POL products and antifreeze, are stored in small quantity containers less than 10 gallons. Hazardous materials are stored in various locations throughout the maintenance compound with larger amounts stored in the HWSA, petroleum storage shed and flammable materials locker, which are all located in the maintenance compound.

3.2 SECURITY: The Carney Park complex is surrounded by a fence with access controlled by a security checkpoint at the entrance to the facility. The maintenance compound is locked except during working hours. The petroleum storage area fence is locked and no extra security is provided for the HWSA.

3.3 LEGAL ISSUES:

3.3.1 The 85-acre (34-ha) Carney Park recreational area is located west of Capodichino in the Regional Park of Campi Flegrei (Parco Regionale dei Campi Flegrei). The Regional Park of Campi Flegrei was established in June 1995, by Regional Decree No. 5569 (5569/95) of the President of Campania's Regional Government (Decreto del Presidente della Giunta Regionale della Campania). Within Campania Regional Parks it is forbidden to: open quarries, mines, and garbage dumps; drive any vehicle off the road (with the exception of agriculture operations and firefighting); hunt (with some exceptions); collect geological, paleontological and archaeological rarities; collect and damage small animals and vegetation; build fires; dump garbage of any kind; modify water courses; open new roads (with some exceptions); modify the coastline; place advertising signs outside of urban areas; and install new power or communication lines, gas pipes, etc. without the authorization of the regional government.

3.3.2 In addition, Carney Park is protected by L. 3267/23 (watershed protection) and L. 431/85 (the Galasso Law, which includes protection of forested areas). These regulations restrict any future development of Carney Park. Natural resource inquiries concerning the Regional Park of Campi Flegrei should be directed to the regional Forestry Corps.

3.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Currently, there are no records of endangered or threatened species on the compound.

3.4.2 On-Site Natural Resources: Since Carney Park is within both the Regional Park of the Campi Flegrei and the SCI of Monte Barbaro e Cratere di Campiglione, it is considered as a zone of complete protection. Any activities within the complex requiring the removal, trimming, or any alterations of the native vegetation, most notably olive and oak trees, must

consider measures during the environmental planning process to avoid potential impacts to these natural resources.

3.4.3 Off-Site Natural Resources: No protected species or habitats are known to exist on the site itself, however suitable habitat for the red-backed shrike may occur on the upper reaches of the crater. In addition, several species of bats listed as vulnerable by the IUCN (Bechstein's bat, Mediterranean horseshoe bat, western barbastelle, and lesser horseshoe bat) may forage in and around Carney Park because of readily available sources of standing water and the lights of the playing fields that would attract insects during the evening.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 The area is in a zone of complete protection. It is also in an area of high potential archaeologically. However, there is no Italian list of historic sites for the Carney Park complex. Any excavation below 2 m (6.6 ft) shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through NAVFAC.

3.5.2 On-Site Cultural Resources: The entire area has been identified as potentially sensitive archaeologically. Since archaeological deposits in the Campi Flegrei are generally found at very deep levels, the absence of cultural remains on the surface should not be construed to mean that no remains could be found in the future below the surface.

3.5.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources: It is likely that many other prehistoric and historic sites remain to be found in this area.

SECTION 4 GRICIGNANO SUPPORT SITE

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION –

4.1.1 Hazardous Waste Facility: The Hazardous Waste Facility is located at building 2080 at the Gricignano support site compound. This facility is used by the Auto Hobby Shop, and by residents of the support site for turning in household hazardous waste.

4.1.2 Naples American High School Gricignano

4.1.2.1 The Naples American High School is located at building 2058 at the Gricignano support site compound. The high school science labs store and handle various hazardous substances. Students use the chemicals to perform controlled laboratory experiments in the three science classrooms at the high school. From the inventory provided, the chemical quantities maintained at the high school do not meet or exceed the Reportable Quantities as required by the FGS for Italy.

4.1.2.2 Spill Related Operating Procedures
The Naples American High School science classrooms are equipped with a spill kit containing absorbents, brooms, and extinguishers. An eye wash station and several sinks are located around the facility. Reportedly, MSDSs are available.

The students should be formally instructed not to clean up spills. All spills should be cleaned up by the teachers who have received formal training, or by the Fire Department or hazardous waste handlers.

For significant spills, as defined by the FGS for NSA Naples, the staff is instructed to call the fire department and contain the spill to the extent possible (i.e. without compromising human health) until the Facility Response Team arrives on scene.

4.1.3 Every facility has a contingency plan posted in both English and Italian at all POL/HW storage areas. This plan is to be followed at all times.

4.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 On-Site Natural Resources: The Gricignano Site is completely developed with no sensitive or significant natural resources.

4.2.2 Off-Site Natural Resources The site is completely surrounded by agricultural fields consisting of grain crops, fruit trees, olive trees, and some livestock. No unique or sensitive natural resources occur in the vicinity of the Gricignano Site. Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 There is currently no unified list of protected sites for the Gricignano area, but the Navy should maintain on file all excavation reports and maintain regular contact particularly with the Archaeological Superintendency in Naples. The entire Gricignano site is considered to be archaeologically sensitive. As such, any excavation that may occur at the site should consider potential impact on cultural resources. An approved archeologist should monitor any excavation. It is also important to remember that the significance of an archaeological deposit is not always initially apparent, and that the archaeological potential of a deposit must be subject to continuous re-evaluation. Negative information (e.g., post-holes, ancient hoe-marks and the impressions of ancient plants) are as important to archaeological interpretation as tangible features and artifacts. Furthermore, the archaeological significance of a site is not limited to the finds or the features which appear within the immediate area of a trench. In order to maintain the context of these important rural features, it is imperative to follow the Superintendency's directive to avoid encumbering with site infrastructure the centuriation lines which are protected landscape both inside and outside the present US Navy facility.

4.3.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture: There are no known historic buildings above ground on this site.

4.3.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture: While the remains which have been found to date do not seem to be of such significance that their existence would prohibit construction, the archaeological information which can be derived from the deposits where construction has been or is being performed is extremely important. In order to preserve to the greatest extent possible those areas where archaeological deposits are to remain intact, any excavation below 1 m (3.3 ft) shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. The above-mentioned actions shall be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist.

SECTION 5 LAGO PATRIA RECEIVER SITE

5.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

5.1.2 On-Site Natural Resources

The Lago Patria Receiver Site is almost fully developed and contains primarily areas of landscaping and introduced grasslands with sparse walnut trees. There are no significant or sensitive natural resources present.

5.1.3 Off-Site Natural Resources

5.1.3.1 The surrounding area is used primarily for agriculture. There are a few small isolated wetland areas outside the compound, dominated by common reed (Phragmites australis). Approximately 3-6 km (2-4 miles) to the east and northeast of the Lago Patria Receiver Site lie two areas that were proposed as SCIs in 1995: Lago di Patria and Pineta di Patria (IME 2002).

5.1.3.2 In addition to the lake proper, the 500-ha (1,235-acre) Lago di Patria pSCI also encompasses a canal (Canale vecchio di Patria) and diverse beach/dune areas. The area is considered an important representative of Mediterranean coastal dune habitats with an adjacent macchia forest of juniper (Juniperus spp.), myrtle (Myrtus communis), and mastic (Pistacia lentiscus). It is also an important area for migratory and over-wintering birds, many of which are on the Annex I list of the Birds Directive (EC 2002b), including short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), black tern (Chlidonias niger), stone curlew (Burhinus oedicnemus), whiskered tern (Chlidonias hybridus), collared pratincole (Glareola pratincola), purple heron (Ardea purpurea), black-winged stilt (Himanotopus himanotopus), ruff (Philomachus pugnax), wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola), marsh harrier (Circus aeruginosus), and moustached warbler (Acrocephalus melanopogon). In addition, six species of bats listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (EC 2002a) are potentially found at the Lago di Patria pSCI (IME 2002).

5.1.3.3 The 300-ha (740-acre) Pineta di Patria pSCI is on the Mediterranean coast just north and west of the Lago di Patria pSCI. The area has a unique assemblage of wooded dunes with stone pine and juniper, dune sclerophyllous scrub, and coastal dune habitats. The area supports a breeding population of red-backed shrike, and migrating collared flycatcher (Ficedula albicollis), marsh harrier, and European roller (Coracias garrulous), all of which are listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (EC 2002a) (IME 2002).

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the Lago Patria complex. However, it would seem that the transmitter site lies in an area of extremely high archaeological sensitivity, especially for remains of prehistoric and Roman date, and all excavation work within the site

should be monitored by an archaeologist who will ensure that proper documentation and conservation measures are taken in the event of the discovery of any archaeological features. This action should be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist. Any excavation shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist.

5.2.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

5.2.2.1 Architecture. The receiver site was built after World War II; consequently, there are no above-ground cultural resources of any historical significance at the site

5.2.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

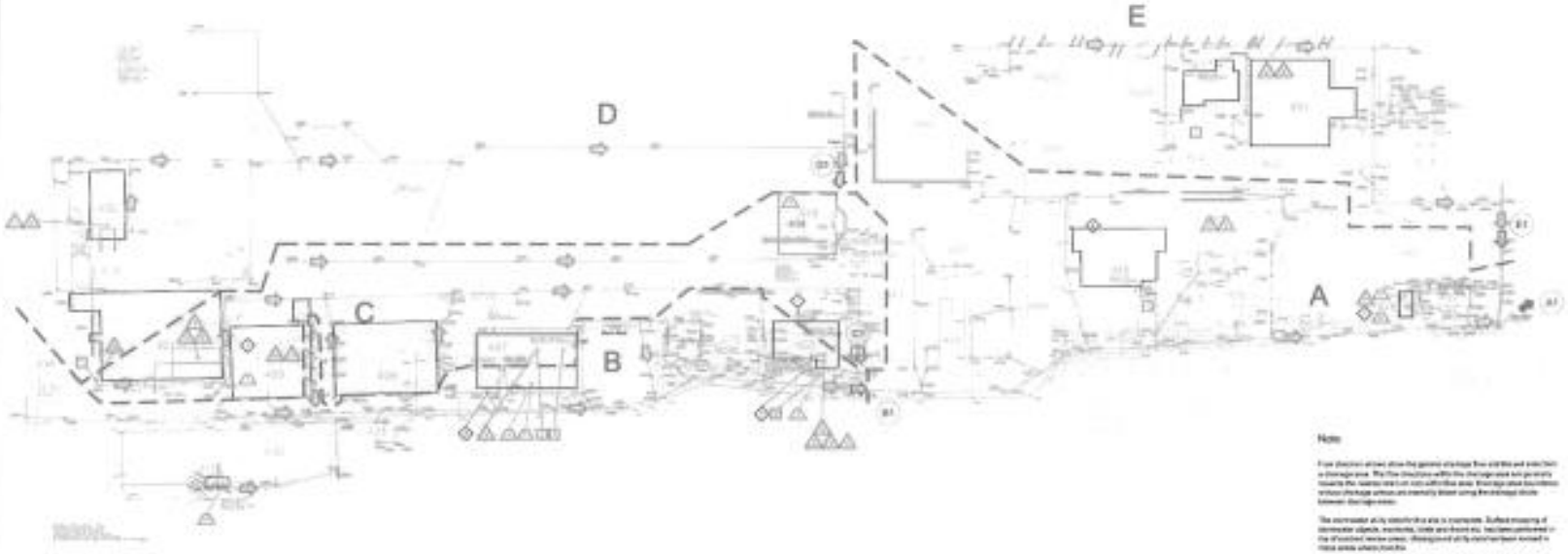
5.2.3.1 Archaeology: The receiver site is at the southeastern edge of an area identified with the ancient city of Liternum. The remains of the archaeological zone along the edge of the lake are subject to vincolo (D.M.20-5-1994 and 7-6-1995). Just to the northwest of the receiver site, there is an archaeologically sensitive area flanking the southern side of the road which runs from the Via Domiziana at Lago di Patria to the intersection of the superhighway. Archaeological remains, including ceramics of the early Roman empire (1st to 2nd centuries AD), bricks, and other materials have been found on the surface. This area may be the site of a Roman villa or other settlement.

ANNEX C
NSA Naples AOR OHS Worst Case Discharges

ANNEX C
Worst Case Discharge & Significant Spills for SPR Plan Facilities

This section contains worst-case discharge planning scenarios for NSA facilities that have a significant spill potential, based on FGS Chapter 18 thresholds. These have been calculated based on routine operations and material storage volumes. They are designed to be used by spill response personnel to provide an effective tool in assessing the potential scope of an incident, and developing appropriate strategies and tactics to counter any spill effectively.

Potential Scenarios Which Could Produce a Significant Spill at Facility	Product & Amount Spilled	Direction of Flow
Largest Safety Risks – Capodichino: 1. Spill at Capodichino GOV Fuel Station during transfer from tanker to USTs. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Vehicle collision on fill pad	**POL:** 1. Gasoline or Diesel Fuel - One to several thousand gallons	1. Drainage to roadway and storm drain drop inlet. From there, the spill would leave the Installation immediately, flowing toward the nearby highway. There is a possibility that the spilled gasoline could ignite, causing immediate danger to life nearby, as well as along roadways.
2) Flight line tanker truck or aircraft accident.	2) Jet fuel - 1 to several thousand gallons	2) Drainage to storm drains which are connected to an oil water separator.
Worst Case Discharge - Gaeta: Spill from Gaeta pipeline during fueling of vessel at pier. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Equipment failure (pumps, valves, etc.) • Pipeline Rupture	**POL**: Diesel Fuel Marine - 1 to 15,000 gallons	Drainage into surface waters of Gaeta Harbor.
Largest Safety Risk – Support Site: Spill at GOV Fuel Station during transfer from tanker to USTs. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Vehicle collision on fill pad	**POL:** Gasoline or Diesel Fuel	Drainage to roadway and storm drain drop inlet. From there, the spill would leave the Installation. There is a possibility that the spilled gasoline could ignite, causing immediate danger to life nearby.



Note

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Legend New Survey — Legenda Nuovo Rilievo

Industrial Activity — Attività industriale

Chemical Application areas — Aree uso chemicals

Material Storage Areas — Aree stoccaggio materiali

Hazardous material storage — Aree stoccaggio materiali pericolosi

Leaks and Spills — Perdite

Legend Existing Structures — Legenda Strutture Esistenti

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CAPODICHINO
NAPLES, ITALY

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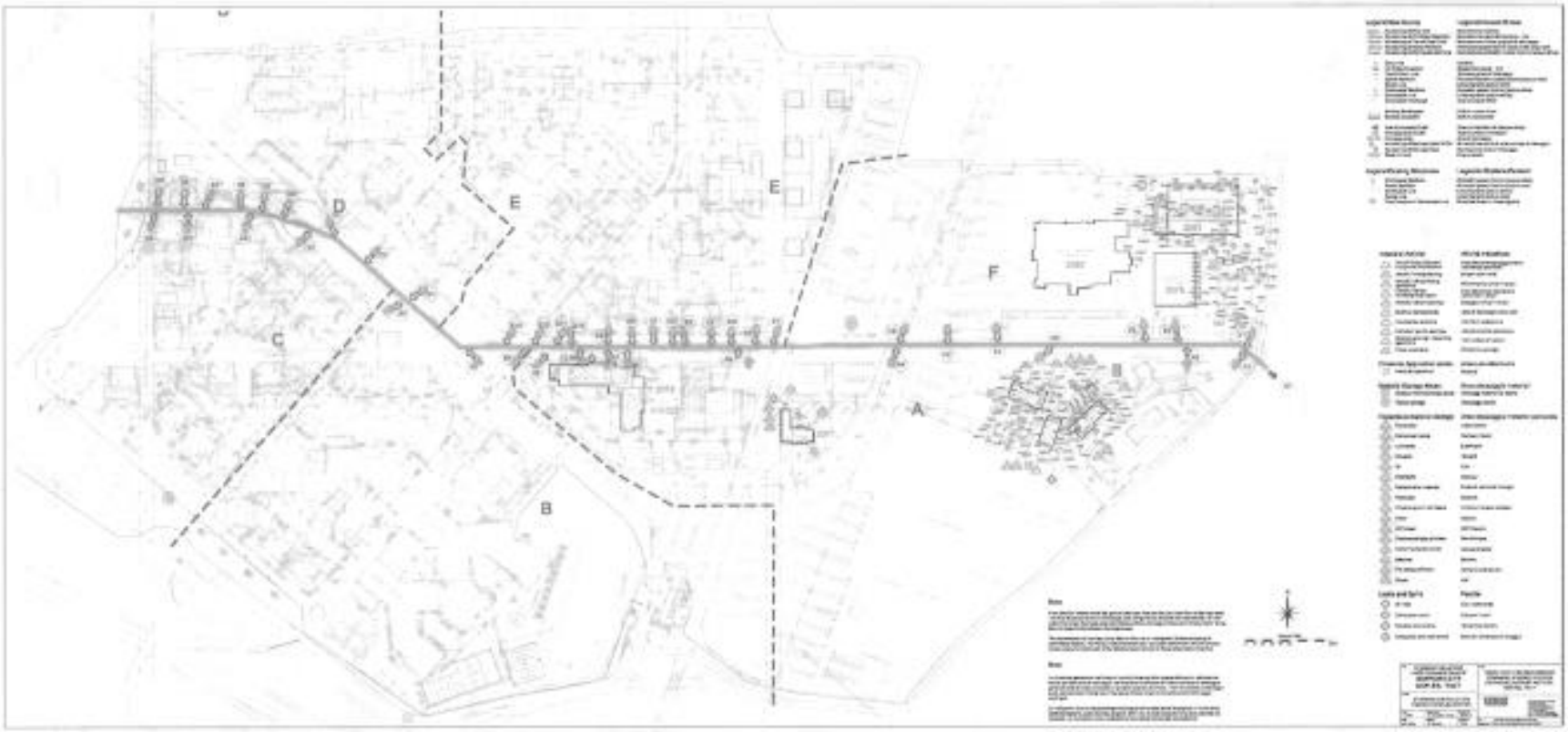
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