

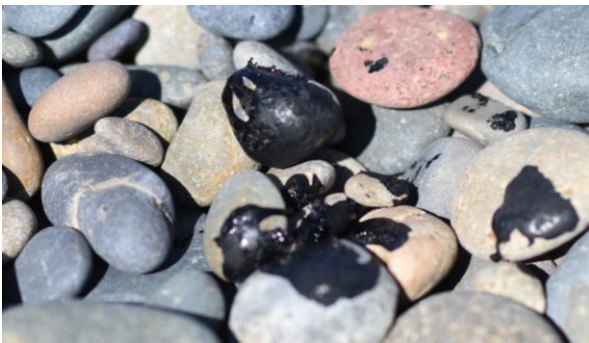
"Cleanup Endpoints" Fact Sheet

Pipeline P00547 Incident



The Shoreline Cleanup Process

During an oil spill response, shorelines are assessed by and cleaned according to the recommendations of trained Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams. Cleanup is performed according to a systematic process that allows for re-assessment and ongoing removal as [tar balls reappear on shorelines](#). Once shorelines meet incident-specific cleanup endpoints, the active assessment by SCAT teams concludes and the response will transition to a "[Post-Signoff Transition Period](#)" where contracted cleanup resources can respond to reports of tar balls. After this period, response agencies eventually return to standard emergency response efforts. Please see the [Phases of Oil Spill Response graphic](#) for additional information.



How Cleanup Endpoints are Selected

Cleanup endpoints for a specific response are based on scientific guidelines outlined in the [Shoreline Assessment Manual \(NOAA, 2013\)](#). These thresholds are selected based on general cleanup objectives, which are to:

- 1) minimize exposure hazards for human health
- 2) speed recovery of impacted areas if possible
- 3) reduce the threat of additional or prolonged natural resource impacts.

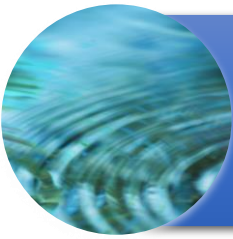
These objectives lead to developing cleanup strategies that **do not cause more harm to the environment than good**. Ideally, cleanup efforts will return the resource to its baseline condition without suffering further impact or affecting other resources. Less intrusive methods or natural recovery are often preferable.

Pipeline P00547 Incident Endpoints

Endpoints approved by Unified Command for this incident are outlined in [Guidelines for Terrestrial, Marine Waters, and Shoreline Habitat Cleanup Endpoints Amendment #2](#). NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual describes [guidelines to develop spill-specific cleanup endpoints](#) for terminating active cleanup. The habitat-specific endpoints outlined on page 2 of this fact sheet are derived to meet the following general objectives while considering the net environmental benefit of various treatment methods:

- No accessible oiled debris remains
- No oil on surfaces or no oil rubs off on contact
- No incident oil sheens affecting sensitive resources

Habitat-Specific Endpoints Pipeline P00547 Incident



Water Surface

- No recoverable oil from the Pipeline P00547 Incident oil source (incident oil)
- No incident oil present on passive recovery systems (sorbent booms) for three consecutive days



Coastal Cliff Face

- Allow for natural attenuation of incident oil adhered to the cliff due to safety and cultural resource concerns
- No incident oil > 10% coat unless limited by constraints



Sandy/Gravel Beaches

- No surface incident oil on gravel (including cobblestones) > 10% coat coverage
- No surface oil on sand (tar balls, tar patties, or tar mats) from incident > 1" and > 5 tar balls/100 yards



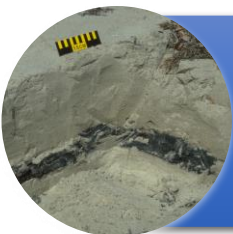
Rocks (boulder & bedrock) & Hard Surfaces (seawall, pier structure, rip-rap)

- No incident oil > 10% coat on solid surfaces or produces sheen
- No incident oil on surfaces that is tacky, rubs off on contact, or produces sheen



"Seaweed" on Shoreline (Wrack)

- Only portions of wrack with > 10% incident oil on surfaces should be removed. Seaweed with < 10% incident oil on surfaces should be left on the beach



Buried Oil

- No incident oil buried more than stain, > ~1cm (0.5") thick, and > 5% in pit or trench wall



Marsh

- No incident oil as tar balls > 2.5cm (1") at the frequency of > 5/100 yards within reach of marsh edge
- No incident recoverable surface oil greater than cover (> 1cm) on marsh sediment within reach of marsh edge
- No tacky oil on marsh vegetation that may contact wildlife