



**DORSET STANDING ENVIRONMENT GROUP
OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE**

Version 5 – February 2016

Dorset Standing Environment Group Operational Guidance

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1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 Membership of DSEG:

- Environment Agency - Chair
- Natural England
- Marine Management Organisation
- Dorset County Council
- Public Health England
- Marine and Coastguard Agency

1.2 Under normal conditions, i.e. when no related incidents are underway, the Dorset Standing Environment Group (DSEG) will meet and undertake any planning or activities required to ensure the Environment Group is ready to respond during an incident.

1.3 When activated as part of the response to an incident the group will be referred to as the 'Environment Group'. The purpose of the Environment Group is to minimise the impact of a marine incident on the environment and public health. The type of event most likely to require the activation of an Environment Group would be a tier 2 or 3 incident under the National contingency plan for marine pollution from shipping and offshore installations (NCP) at <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-contingency-plan-for-marine-pollution-from-shipping-and-offshore-installations>. Membership will be expanded beyond the core DSEG members as required for the incident.

1.4 A full description of the role and purpose of the Environment Group can be seen on .GOV website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/scientific-technical-and-operational-advice-notes-stop-notes> (STOp 1/14).

1.5 The Environment Group

Provides operational advice, including:

- Advising on potential and real impacts on public health; likely to be high level overview, more detail may be sought direct.
- Advising on the relative importance of environmental features and wildlife at risk and their sensitivity/vulnerability to oil or other hazardous substances and related clean-up activities.
- Prioritising environmentally sensitive sites and wildlife in need of protection.
- Undertake the assessment of environmental risks and potential impacts arising from an incident, as well as the implications of any clean up or salvage operations.
- Advising on the environmental implications of operational response measures.
- EG-appointed members assist with advising Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Teams (SCAT).

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An EG requires a range of data, information and operational advice including:

- Information on the distribution and seasonal status of all wildlife.
- Information on fishing grounds, spawning and nursery areas, shellfish beds and mariculture generally.
- Information on abstractions and discharges to all waters likely to be affected; information on other water uses.
- Information on historic environment data (archaeology)
- Real time information on wildlife, fishing activity and ecosystems in affected areas.
- Overview of the progress and success of clean-up operations.

Advises on monitoring, including:

- Risks and acute effects to public health.
- Preparation or identification of environmental baselines against which later environmental evaluations can be compared.
- Monitoring the environmental effects of clean up operations in sensitive areas, ensuring that such activities match the strategy of DSEG as agreed in the relevant response centre; and;
- baseline monitoring of impact on wildlife, fisheries and sensitive sites/habitats threatened by pollution.

Initiates long-term impact assessment, including:

- Impact on human health.
- Impact on fisheries (including shell fish beds etc.);
- Impact on all aspects of the natural environment.

1.6 Within the NCP the main role of the Environment Group is to provide the above advice and guidance to:

- SOSREP (Secretary of States Representative)
- The Salvage Control Unit (SCU)
- The Marine Response Centre (MRC)
- The Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG)

To carry out it's role the group will:

- Provide advice and guidance to all groups as required within necessary timescales to minimise the impact of the incident and clean up response on the environment and public health, informed by local knowledge and specific information collected.
- Advise on monitoring of the environment and assessment of the impact of the incident and clean up response in both the short and long term.
- Appoint an Environment Liaison Officer (ELO) to each of the response units established e.g. the SCG, MRC or SCU, to provide a communication channel to and from the Environment Group.
- ELOs will convey advice from the group, they will not be providing advice as individuals.

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- The group and ELOs will record the advice given and the rationale for it in writing.

For further details on the role of the EG in a Marine incident refer to the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations (NCP) and MCA SToP Notice 1/14 (links above).

- 1.7 The Dorset Standing Environment Group will meet twice yearly and will meet after an incident to advise, collect data and report in writing on the work and costs of the Environment Group response.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Dorset Standing Environment Group Guidance is an appendix to the Dorset Local Resilience Coastal Pollution Plan (DLRFCPP) and is compiled in accordance with the Government Guidance Document on 'Emergency Response and Recovery'. The Dorset coast is rich in wildlife and is used extensively for recreation. Any damage to it would have an immense detrimental effect on flora and fauna and the tourism industry.

2.2 Local Authorities have no statutory responsibility for dealing with coastal pollution incidents. However, they have agreed to respond to such incidents. Dorset County Council has produced the) DLRFCPP which is written within the framework and provisions of the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations (NCP). The DLRFCPP details how the county would respond to mitigate the effects of a major marine spill on the coast of Dorset. As part of the command structure a Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) or Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) may be established.

2.3 During an incident an Environment Group (EG) would be established to provide a focal point for the provision of environmental advice to the SOSREP, SCU, MRC & SCG. The initial Environment Group membership will reflect the DSEG members who will provide a locally focused perspective on all environmental issues that would need to be considered during a major incident. As the incident progresses other staff from within the DSEG member organisations may be brought in to relieve or replace these individuals. Other national groups such as Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) would most likely be included in the event of a serious incident.

2.4 This guidance details how the local EG should respond when the coast of the County of Dorset is threatened or impacted by a pollutant arising from either maritime or terrestrial sources.

2.5 This Guidance details:

- The membership of the EG and roles of EG members.
- How and when the EG is formed.
- How the guidance is activated.

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- How the EG communicates and with whom.
- The information the EG must be able to provide and where that information is found.
- Logistics and administration of the EG.

3 OPERATIONAL AREA

3.1 The Operational Area of the Guidance is defined by the DLRFCPP plan as:

The coastal area from Christchurch Harbour to Lyme Regis, including all harbours between these points, and all marine areas extending towards France, within UK waters (see Appendix 2)

3.2 The DSEG should have the competency and resources to be able to provide advice on the effects of any pollutant on all of the ecosystems and amenities that are found on the Dorset coast.

4 ACTIVATION OF THE GUIDANCE

4.1 The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) will initiate the activation of the National Contingency Plan. However, the DLRFCPP may be activated by the EG Chair or Dorset County Council separately or prior to, the activation of the NCP, dependant on the size or scale of the pollution threat or incident.

4.2 Where an incident affects a wide area the area impacted may incorporate more than one Standing Environment Group. Only one group will be active, usually the initially activated group (that nearest the initial impact) will continue to stand throughout the incident. Members of other groups may join the operational group to provide additional expertise as required.

4.3 On notification of activation of either the NCP or on receipt of the first pollution report (POLREP) from the MCA the Chair of the DSEG will contact the nominated competent officer from each of the core agencies of the DSEG to hold a telephone conference to discuss the incident and response. A list of the nominated officers (or deputies) and their contact details are provided in Appendix 4.

4.4 During the conference call the following items will be determined:

- Whether or not the Environment Group should be activated
- A suitable location to meet, if required (Appendix 3)
- Personnel required.(Appendix 4)
- Associated Members required
- Communication Routes
- Administrative Assistance

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4.5 The MCA may ask the EG to establish itself at a venue proposed by them commensurate with the nature and geography of the particular incident.

4.6 The Initial SCG or TCG will be a Teleconference, however when the first physical SCG or TCG is called it will be normally held at Police HQ Winfrith

4.7 The EG should be established in a location suitably equipped with sufficient communication and other facilities.

4.8 In the absence of direction by the MCA the EG may be established at any other location.

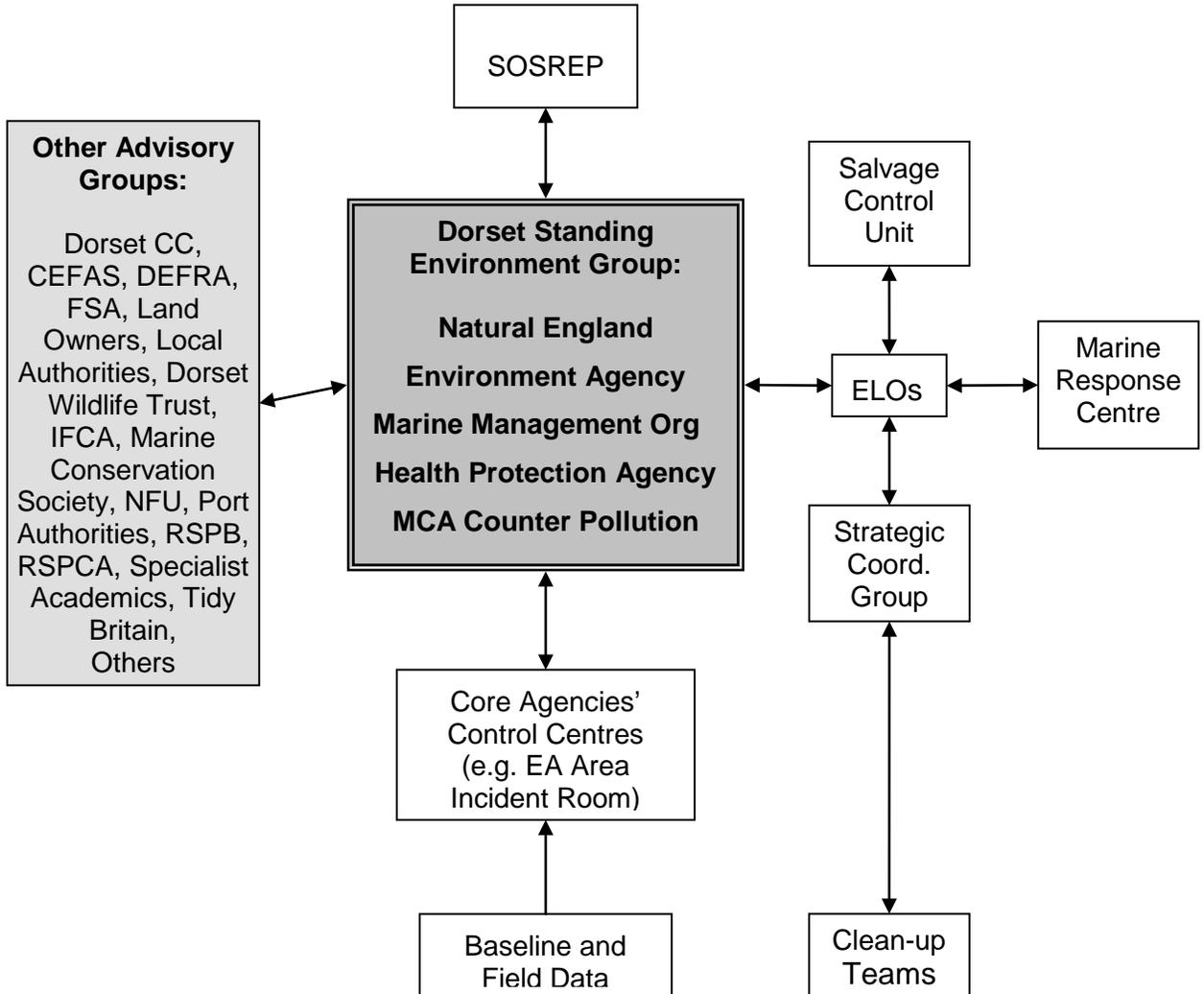
4.9 On Activation of the Environment Group the Chair will:

- Identify the core agencies that are required and ensure that they are notified of the incident.
- Consider the need to meet in person and assess alternative means of communicating.
- Consider the need to contact associated members.
- Assess the suitability of the meeting venue and ensure it has all the required facilities.
- Provide an early assessment of the likely duration of the incident, paying particular regard to succession and health and safety.
- Appoint Environment Liaison Officers (ELOs) to the SCU, SCG and MRC management teams as required.
- Establish communication routes with the SCU, SCG, MRC etc via the appointed Liaison Officer(s).

5 COMMUNICATION

- 5.1 The Chair of the EG may appoint an administrative assistant whose role will be to maintain a log of all communications. Establishing a log of events must be one of the first priorities of the EG. This person may come from any of the DSEG member organisations.
- 5.2 The Environment Liaison Officers (ELOs – Appendix 5) nominated by the EG will identify themselves to the SOSREP, SCG, MRC or TCG and establish communications with EG.
- 5.3 The ELOs will also maintain a comprehensive log of the involvement with the incident and should record key events and discussions, resources requested or committed etc. (The ELOs should obtain administrative support, usually from their own organisations, in order to maintain this function).
- 5.4 Communication with the media will be made through an EG member designated by the Chair. All direct communication with the media must be co-ordinated through the SCG Management Team via the ELO, or via the MCA structure for SOSREP, SCU or MRC.
- 5.5 Each member organisation should establish communication with their respective organisations command centres. Direction of field staff involved in reconnaissance and monitoring will be made through the respective agency's command structures NOT by the EG.
- 5.6 Communications with Clean-Up teams must not be made directly by EG. These teams are co-ordinated through the Management Team of the SCG.
- 5.7 The representative of each of the member agencies to the EG must have sufficient breadth and depth of knowledge of their respective organisations roles and responsibilities to enable the EG to fulfil its remit.

6 COMMUNICATIONS SCHEMATIC



7 PROVISION OF INFORMATION

7.1 The information that each individual organisation can provide during an incident is listed in Appendix 8.

7.2 The key areas of advice that the EG will provide are:

- The prioritisation of areas requiring clean-up.
- The choice of location of temporary beach head storage sites and medium term inland storage sites.
- Advice on disposal options, see Appendix 7.
- The chosen location of recovery and disposal sites.
- The sustainability of clean up and disposal measures.
- Consideration of the 'do nothing' approach, with an assessment of the feasibility of natural dilute and disperse techniques.
- Technical advice on bioremediation options and techniques.
- Advice on sensitive species and habitats and the vulnerability of 'at risk' receptors.
- Provision of baseline data on speciation, biomass and ecology of the various habitats around the Dorset Coastline, giving consideration to the toxicology and environmental fate of the pollutant within the framework provided by the baseline data.
- To provide advice on environmental fate and toxicological modelling information where possible.
- Advise on public health issues to include exposure limits for the general public as well as for a health and safety risk assessment for clean up teams.
- Advice on Impact assessments on the human food chain, for example shellfisheries.
- An assessment on the potential impact on statutory environmental standards, such as those included in the Habitats Directive and the European Directive on Bathing Water Quality.
- Advice on the suitability of dispersants and degreasants, with consideration of the polluting effects of the clean up chemicals as well as any synergistic effects when mixed with the pollutant. (Note use of dispersants requires exclusive authorisation of Marine Management Organisation - MMO)
- Advice on the suitability of booming locations in respect of the protection of sensitive sites and habitats.
- Monitoring of the effect and efficacy of the clean up operation, providing real time information to direct the clean up operation based on the evaluation of incoming information and data.

7.3 Cessation of clean up

The EG will provide guidance on the targets that will trigger the cessation of the clean up activities. Parameters that the EG may wish to consider include:

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- Baseline data for the area affected
- Environmental data obtained during the incident
- The usual use of the receiving environment
- The expected recovery time for the receiving environment
- The recovery phase on costs
- Public expectation

8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Chair

8.2.1 The establishment of the Chair of the EG will be decided during the conference call. The Standing Environment Group Chair would usually become the initial Chair of the EG.

8.2.2 The Chair must be independent. Whichever organisation provides the Chair will also need to provide someone to represent their organisation within the EG.

8.2.3 The Chair will be responsible for:

- a. The management and co-ordination of the EG.
- b. Ensuring that strategic objectives are clearly defined and adhered to.
- c. Ensuring that the requirements of the SCU, MRC and/or SCG are met.
- d. Ensuring communication with the Chair of the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) advising the SCG. In the case of a marine incident affecting terrestrial sites, a decision will be made between chairs of EG and STAC on how health and environmental advice will be provided.
- e. Appointment of the roles within the EG, namely:
 - Environment Liaison Officers (ELOs)
 - Administration Support Staff
 - Communications and Media Liaison Officer.
- e. Ensuring that an incident log is maintained, recording:
 - Decisions taken and reasons why.
 - Important events such as the pollution fate.
 - Resource deployment and recall times.
 - Media enquiries.
 - Key discussions with external groups.
 - ELOs' Communiqués both outgoing and incoming.
 - Organisation 'stand down' times.
 - Closure of the incident.
- f. Ensuring that EG members keep records of resources expended. These records should include all staff time and equipment used. Individual

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members should use their usual recording systems, this need not be carried out centrally by the EG.

- g. Maintaining the focus and morale of the EG.
- h. Ensuring that the EG has sufficient provisions and victualling.
- i. Appraise the EG membership, calling on other groups if required, to meet the needs of the ongoing situation.
- j. Ensuring that the EG has sufficient resources to enable it to operate over a protracted incident. Ensure that suitable rotas are in place for EG members during an incident. An early assessment of possibly duration will allow member organisations to put people 'on standby' to populate rotas.
- k. Ensuring that all records kept meet the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and the Data Protection Act and manage potential conflict.
- l. Ensuring that all records kept are clear and accurate and are maintained post incident to enable a EG Incident File to be compiled and in such a manner that they could be made readily available to any enquiry into the incident.

8.2 **Environment Liaison Officers**

8.3.1 This is an important role within the EG. ELOs should be competent and trained officers provided by the core member organisations. The ELO should have sufficient authority and responsibility within the core member organisation to be able to fulfil this role.

8.3.2 Each organisation should maintain a list of suitable staff that could be called upon to fulfil the role as and when required. (See Appendix 5)

8.3.3 ELOs will undertake the following tasks:

- Take advice from EG and convey it accurately to the SCU, MRC or SCG.
- To receive information and questions from the SCU, MRC or SCG and communicate these accurately back to EG.
- Provide an environmental perspective to any statements to the media produced by the SCU, MRC or SCG.

8.3 **Administration Support Officer**

- Take notes and maintain records/logs as required.
- Co-ordinate and prioritise incoming communications during busy and potential overload periods.

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8.5 **Communications and Media Liaison Officer**

- To receive and disseminate information via the EG Chair and ELOs.
- Consider how the media may best convey the information provided by EG.
- Provide the only direct link to the media from EG (via MCA)
- Ensure that the information provided to the media is clear and unambiguous and reflects the views of the EG.

9 **RECORD KEEPING**

9.1 Each member must record their individual actions in a contemporaneous incident log. An example of a log is provided at Appendix 9.

9.2 Records of all communications must be kept. The communications could be in the form of:

- Fax
- Telephone Conversations
- E mails
- Press releases

9.3 The records should be in chronological order to provide a timeline of the incident. It will be the responsibility of the Chair through the administration assistant to ensure a continuous record is made of the EG proceedings.

9.4 ELOs should keep a separate running log of their actions.

9.5 The incident file will be compiled by the Chair within one month of the closure of the incident.

9.6 The file should make reference to the ongoing post incident requirements

- Recovery times
- Waste management.
- Inquiry work
- Criminal and/or Civil legal cases
- Liaison with insurance assessors
- Liaison with salvage assessors.

9.9 All documents created within the SCU, MRC or SCG or by the ELOs during the incident must be retained and not destroyed. The Chair will arrange for the retention of the records and will liaise with his Head of Legal Service regarding the period of their retention.

10 STAND DOWN PROCEDURES

- 10.1 It will be the responsibility of the Chair to stand the EG down when no longer required.
- 10.2 The stand down time and reasons will be entered in the incident log.
- 10.3 The Chair will ensure all interested parties are informed that the EG has stood down.
- 10.4 The Chair will collate and preserve all records relating to the incident after the incident. See Paragraph 9.9.

11 TRAINING AND EXERCISING

- 11.1 The Guidance will be trained for and exercised within the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) training and exercising programme. The format and the scope of the exercise will be agreed in advance by the core agencies and submitted to the LRF.
- 11.2 The frequency and scale of training and exercising of the plan should be considered by the group. The initial assumption is that something will be undertaken approximately once every two years. This plan may be tested as part of a wider exercise, it need not be a stand alone activity.
- 11.3 For the exercise to be meaningful all member organisations should fully participate.

12 GUIDANCE REVISION

- 12.1 This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Chair of the DSEG.
- 12.2 Changes to the guidance will be administered by the Chair's organisation.
- 12.3 Any updates such as changes in personnel or contact numbers must be provided to the Chair as soon as is practical.
- 12.4 Any revision of the substance of the guidance must be agreed by the core agencies.
- 12.5 The plan will be reviewed after changes in legislation and exercises and incidents to see if a full review is required.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Responsibilities of DSEG members

Natural England

Natural England is the Governments statutory advisor on nature conservation in England. Its powers and duties are provided by obligations set out in various European Directives and Nature Conservation Regulations.

Natural England **will**:

Provide an advisory service out to 12nm from the baseline (the low water line as shown on large scale charts and from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea is measured).

Where required, provide staff to act as chair of the EG and when this occurs in an actual marine incident situation we will provide an additional staff member also to sit on the EG (because the chair must be unbiased).

Provide staff to act in positions as the ELOs where and when required (in particular when an SCU and MRC is convened).

Provide staff to be involved as advisors to the SCAT and the EIA Team (if required).

NOT to be involved in the actual cleaning up of oil. An exception to this is where a spill impacts on NNR's (where NE owns the land).

NE understands that an EG will be informed for any incident that requires a regional, national or international response to a marine incident.

Roles and responsibilities for NE staff are included in the NE Marine Pollution Response Plan.

It is assumed that the staff employed within NE will play a similar role to the current NE roles.

The National Plan (which introduces the SEG's under SToP 1/01), states that there are no formal powers for the SEG members but the participating statutory bodies (agencies) can exercise their own power if required. Due to the National Plan introducing the SEG's, it may be construed that the legislation is covered under the Merchant Shipping Act - however, this is only a link.

Natural England carries out its role through its obligation under the EU Directives and the Nature Conservation Regulations.

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is a non departmental government agency responsible for protecting the environment from pollution and flooding in England and Wales. Its main powers and duties are set out in the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010, Water Resources Act 1991, The Environment Act 1995 and the Land Drainage Act 1994.

The Environment Agency is responsible for enforcing anti pollution legislation which in respect to the marine environment ranges from the Mean High Water Tide mark to twelve miles off shore.

Public Health England

Public Health England (PHE) is an independent body that protects the health and well being of the population. PHE plays a critical role in protecting people from infectious diseases and in preventing harm when hazards involving chemicals, poisons or radioactive substances occur.

Marine Management Organisation

The MMO has a wide range of responsibilities, including:

- implementing a new marine planning system designed to integrate the social requirements, economic potential and environmental imperatives of our seas
- implementing a new marine licensing regime that is easier for everyone to use with clearer, simpler and quicker licensing decisions
- managing UK fishing fleet capacity and UK fisheries quotas
- working with Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) to create and manage a network of marine protected areas (marine conservation zones and European marine sites) designed to preserve vulnerable habitats and species in UK marine waters
- responding to marine emergencies alongside other agencies
- developing an internationally recognised centre of excellence for marine information that supports the MMO's decision-making process.

APPENDIX 2: OPERATIONAL AREA

See separate map (Section 3.1 describes)

APPENDIX 3: Possible EG venues

During incident MCA will advise. No predetermined venues as dependant on nature of incident.

To be considered if available:

Dorset County Emergency Centre (during a coastal pollution incident it will be called The Shoreline Management Centre)

Poole Harbour Commissioners Emergency Centre

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APPENDIX 4

Excluded in this version. For **explanation** please contact Dorset SEG Chair Julian Wardlaw at Julian.wardlaw@environment-agency.gov.uk

APPENDIX 6: OPTIONS FOR DISPOSAL

Disposal advice provided by the DSEG will always be based on the waste hierarchy principle of:

Reduce ——— **Reuse** ——— **Recycle** ——— **Recover**

Disposal should only be considered as the final option.

1. Natural Dispersal

This is the first option to consider. It may be possible if the amount of pollutant is minor to allow the natural dilute and disperse principle. For example a light fuel oil lost in a rough sea state will break up and volatilise before any environmental damage will occur.

The DSEG may decide on this course of action after considering these parameters:

- Accurate/valid identification of the pollutant
- Actual and predicted weather forecast
- Actual and predicted sea state
- The amenity and sensitivity of any potential receptors
- The prevailing tidal movements and currents

The decision to effectively take a 'do nothing' stance will need to be extensively recorded in the incident log as it will need to be defensible to any external scrutiny. The DSEG will need to be mindful of the possible negative manner in which the media could portray this outcome.

2. Chemical Dispersal

Dispersants and degreasants can only be used with the prior approval of The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) - (Marine Environmental Team). They provide the following hotline numbers:

Marine Pollution Response Team
Tel: 0191 376 2666
Fax: 0191 376 2682
Email: dispersants@marinemanagement.org.uk

MMO are the responsible authority for the authorising of deposits at sea. This includes dispersants and degreasants. Failure to obtain MMO's prior approval could constitute an offence under Part 2 of the Food and Environment Protection

Act 1985. Approval is granted under Paragraph 21 of the Deposits in the Sea (Exemptions) Order 1985.

It is the responsibility of the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) Counter Pollution Branch to use the dispersants and degreasants.

The MCA will only spray with the approval of MMO as outlined above. There is no statutory requirement for the MCA to obtain the permission of the DSEG.

However, if the MCA were to use dispersants and degreasants without the DSEG's approval, they would need to justify such action and would need to be able to demonstrate such to any subsequent Inquiry. In reality the MCA would obtain the approval of MMO and act on the advice of DSEG through the SCG.

It is therefore imperative that the DSEG is established as soon as practicable to provide timely and accurate advice on the potential impact of dispersants and degreasants.

Specifically advice will be sought on:

- The prioritisation of areas that require clean up
- The sensitivity of specific sites to the dispersants and degreasants being used
- The evaluation of a do nothing approach as against using dispersants and degreasants
- An evaluation of whether or not the use of dispersants and degreasants would cause more harm than letting the oil degrade naturally
- The effect on tides and the weather conditions on the environmental fate of the dispersant and degreasants

DEFRA permits the use of De. Solv. It 1000 for shoreline use as a degreaser.

3. On Site Bioremediation

A number of commercial companies offer a product which they claim will break down hydrocarbons to harmless compounds which would be assimilated in the Environment. Use of these compounds is limited as they are really only effective on small amounts of light oils. It is most likely that in most instances of marine oil spills this technique will not be applicable.

Any organisation which the SCG chooses to assist in the clean up must be accredited by the UK Spill Association (UKSpill). **The DSEG must advise the SCG or MRC that all organisations that are involved in the clean up must be UKSpill accredited.**

A list of accredited companies can be found through the web link in Appendix 7. It should be noted that a number of these companies offer the complete clean up service which could include bioremediation if applicable.

4. Temporary Storage

The Environment Agency will provide guidance on the legal aspects of temporary oil storage and waste oily materials and other waste storage.

Dorset County Council Emergency Planning Unit produces District based Beach Clean-up Guidelines. Copies of these guidelines are distributed to all the core members of the DSEG. Copies of the relevant guidelines for the area affected must be made available to the DSEG. The Beach Clean-up Guidelines will assist the SCG in directing the clean up teams.

These guidelines identify potential areas within the immediate vicinity of the beach which can be utilised for temporary storage of the recovered wastes. These sites will have been previously risk assessed by the core member organisations. As such they will not require any formal permission, providing best practice techniques are used to prevent further harm. The DSEG must advise on deployment of suitable officers to ensure that these sites do not cause further harm during the clean up process.

5. Incineration

This option can be considered if the amounts of oil to be disposed of are small.

(See Appendix 7 for contact details)

6. Landfill Disposal

This is the least preferred option for disposal as there are long term risks to the environment. Landfills in the county are of a very limited capacity. (See Appendix 7 for contact details.)

7. Landfarming

This process involves the incorporation of the waste oils into suitable soils at suitable sites. These sites have been previously risk assessed, however, the core members should inspect the site during the operation to ensure that the site is being operated to best practice.

A formal record of any inspection carried out during the incident must be made and will be forwarded to the Chair for inclusion in the post incident file.

APPENDIX 7: WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES

The responsibility for allocating the contract for the clean up operation and subsequent waste disposal would rest with the Waste Management Group within the SCG or MRC. However it is possible that they will approach Dorset SEG for advice on the environmental credentials of any clean up or waste disposal contractor that they are considering.

Any company involved in the clean up operation must be accredited by the UK Spill Association (UKSpill) www.ukspill.org

Information about members of the UK Spill Contractors Accreditation Scheme will be available at www.spillonline.co.uk

Suitable local disposal options are:

(Currently being assessed by Dorset Local Resilience Forum – LRF)

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APPENDIX 8: PROVISION OF INFORMATION

The following Agencies and organizations can supply information and advice, including legislation, regulations and procedures, to assist the DSEG in its deliberations.

Environment Agency (EA)

- Sites subject to the provisions of the European Directive on Bathing Water Quality: EC/76/160
- Sites subject to the provisions of the European Directive on Shellfish waters quality: EC/79/923
- Ecotoxicological advice through the Ecotoxicity Advisory Service (ETAS), obtained through the Incident Communications Service (ICS) on 0800 163 300
- Access to Chemdata database, obtained through ICS.

Natural England (NE)

Natural England is not a competent authority but holds details of the boundaries and importance for:

- Locations and boundaries of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- Locations and boundaries of Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
- Locations and boundaries of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Locations and boundaries of other Marine Conservation Areas

Historic England

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

EA has access to a GIS mapping system which has an overlay of these sites. In addition Dorset County Council provide a list of:

- Sites and Monuments Records.

The contact for Historic England is Callie Saxty on 01326 310101 or Mobile 07881844218.

Dorset Wildlife Trust

Dorset Wildlife Trust hold details on the boundaries and importance on:

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- County Wildlife Sites.(Also Known As sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation)

The Local District Councils also hold lists of these sites as they are regulated by the Local District Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and must be provided for under The Local Development Framework

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

The contact for the RSPB is Helen Booker (Conservation Officer) on 01392 453762 or Mobile 07855 246790.

Royal Society of Protection of Animals (RSPCA)

The contact for RSPCA is

Dorset County Council Emergency Planning Service

- Assistance with plan provision and operation
- Beach Clean Up guidelines for nominated amenity beaches with associated scientific support information, maps etc.
- Ensure DSEG provides advice in accordance with the Dorset Local Resilience Coastal Pollution Plan
- Waste Disposal Contractors
-
- Incident overview
 - Advice to the DSEG on the marine spill command structures
 - Setting up the Shoreline Management Centre at the County Emergency Centre
 - Producing the Dorset LRF Coastal Pollution Plan
 - Liaising with the CCU to set-up a TCG or SCG for a Tier 2 or 3 pollution incident response
 - Coordinating the clean-up within the Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG)
 - Organising coastal pollution training with the MCA

Dorset County Council Coast and Countryside Service

- Detailed local knowledge and information across a variety of environmental and heritage assets including habitats, species, coastal processes, coastal access, Rights of Way, scheduled monuments, other sites of archaeological interest and World Heritage.

APPENDIX 10: Environmental Quality Standards and Minimum Sampling Frequencies for Shellfish Waters

| Parameter | Minimum Sampling Frequency per annum | Mandatory Standard |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| pH | 4 | 7 - 9 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Temperature | 4 | No mandatory standard |
| Colour | 4 | Derivation from 'normal' must not be > 10 mg Pt/l |
| Suspended solids | 4 | Derivation from 'normal' must not be > 30 % |
| Salinity | 12 | 40 % Derivation from 'normal' must not be > 40 % |
| Dissolved oxygen | 12 | > 70 % (average value) Not < 60 % unless no adverse effects |
| Hydrocarbons | 4 | No visible film. No adverse effects |
| Lindane | 2 | 100 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Dieldrin | 2 | 100 |
| DDT | 2 | 33 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Parathion | 2 | 100 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Silver | 2 | 10 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Arsenic | 2 | 3000 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Cadmium | 2 | 330 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Chromium | 2 | 1000 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Copper | 2 | 10 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Mercury | 2 | 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Nickel | 2 | 100 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Lead | 2 | 100 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Zinc | 2 | 40 ⁽ⁱ⁾ |

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Notes

- i) Standards for dissolved metals and organohalogenated substances are given in µg/l.
- ii) 100% of samples must meet the above standards.
- iii) Reduced sampling frequency may be applied where water quality has been demonstrated to consistently exceed the required standards and it is believed no deterioration of water quality can have occurred.

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APPENDIX 11: ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINES FOR MONITORING**Current state**

Marine monitoring and assessment will be done using PREMIAM (Pollution Response in Emergencies, Marine Investigation and Monitoring). This can be instigated through contact with CEFAS.

The most comprehensive data sets from some areas date from the South West Britain Sublittoral Surveys (SWBSS) and the Intertidal Survey of Great Britain, which date from the late 1970's. The estuaries have been more comprehensively surveyed, although again much of this data is from the mid to late 1980's. Areas within designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation) have more up to date information. Elsewhere, there is a sparse selection of sites which are visited regularly by researchers from South West Universities or the Marine Biological Association. This data would be extremely valuable in the event of a spill, but there is no consistent approach to recording where these sites are.

Data needed

| | |
|---|--|
| Information on marine communities for prioritising clean up actions, and ensuring appropriate response – probably only need general shore type and broad habitat categories – no need for detailed species information. | Some from Oil spill sensitivity maps (magic.gov) some from beach clean up guidelines. Further site based information possibly from JNCC (MERMAID) or MARLIN/NBN DLRF CPP holds up to date information on sensitivities and agreed expected response. |
| Information on mobile species and sensitivities (birds, fisheries) | Seasonal information on birds on Oil spill sensitivity maps (magic.gov) JNCC will also provide information. MMO will provide fisheries information. |
| Detailed information to monitor post spill impacts | Sparse distribution of sites with detailed up to date information. Difficulty in establishing a robust network and maintaining up to date information. Potential rapid response baseline monitoring to be put in place at time of spill (EA/CEFAS) |

Action

Assess data availability and relevance; establish protocol for rapid response baseline monitoring.

Record locations of existing long term datasets, with clear link to available data.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| CEFAS | Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science |
| DLRFCPP | Dorset Local Resilience Forum Coastal Pollution Plan |
| DSEG | Dorset Standing Environment Group |
| EA | Environment Agency |
| EG | Environment Group |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ELO | Environment Liaison Officer |
| EPO | Emergency Planning Officer |
| ETAS | Ecotoxicity Advisory Service |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| LRF | Local Resilience Forum |
| MCA | Maritime & Coastguard Agency |
| MMO | Marine Management Organisation |
| MRC | Marine Response Centre |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore installations |
| NE | Natural England |
| NNR | National Nature Reserve |
| PHE | Public Health England |
| RCC | Regional Communications Centre (Environment Agency) – now ICS – Incident Communication Service |
| RCG | Recovery Coordinating Group |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |
| SCAT | Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique |
| SCG | Strategic Coordinating Group |
| SCU | Salvage Control Unit |
| SEG | Standing Environment Group |
| SITREP | Situation report |
| SOSREP | Secretary of State's Representative |
| SPA | Special Protected Area |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| STAC | Scientific and Technical Advice Cell |
| TCG | Tactical Coordinating Group |
| SToP | Scientific, Technical and Operational Advice Notice (MCA) |
| SWBSS | South West Britain Sublittoral Surveys |
| UKSpill | UK Spill Association (Formerly BOSCA) |
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