

Geographic Response Strategy Edgartown Harbor CI21A				
Tactic #	Purpose	Response Equipment	Deployment Resources	Deployment Notes
DV-01a	Redirect spilled oil from one location or direction of travel to a specific site for recovery.	1500 ft protected water boom 8 marine anchor system 2 shoreline anchor system Testing Date	2 shore responders 2 response boats 6 boat responders N Tested	Tend through tidal changes. Deploy boom as depicted to divert incoming oil to the collection site. Anchor every 200-300'. Adjust angle as necessary to reduce entrainment. Set up shoreside recovery and tend throughout tide. Deploy shoreside anchor first.
DV-01alt	Redirect spilled oil from one location or direction of travel to a specific site for recovery.	1500 ft protected water boom 8 marine anchor system 2 shoreline anchor system Testing Date	2 shore responders 2 response boats 6 boat responders N Tested	Tend through tidal changes. Deploy boom as depicted to divert incoming oil to the collection site. Anchor every 200-300'. Adjust angle as necessary to reduce entrainment. Set up shoreside recovery and tend throughout tide. Deploy shoreside anchor first.
DV-01b	Redirect spilled oil from one location or direction of travel to a specific site for recovery.	600 ft protected water boom 3 marine anchor system 2 shoreline anchor system Testing Date	2 shore responders 1 response boats 3 boat responders N Tested	Tend through tidal changes. Deploy boom as depicted to divert incoming oil to the collection site. Anchor every 200-300'. Adjust angle as necessary to reduce entrainment. Set up shoreside recovery and tend throughout tide. Deploy shoreside anchor first.
EX-02	Prohibit oil slicks from entering a sensitive area	2500 ft protected water boom 13 marine anchor system 2 shoreline anchor system Testing Date	2 shore responders 2 response boats 6 boat responders N Tested	Tend through tidal changes. Deploy boom as depicted to exclude oil from sensitive areas. Anchor every 200-300'. Not tide dependent. Deploy shoreside anchor first.
PR-03	Remove spilled oil by collecting it in a sorbent material	2500 ft sorbent boom 2500 ft sorbent pom-poms 71 anchor stakes N/A Testing Date	2 shore responders Tested	Place and stake snare or sorbent boom in areas that are likely to pool and collect oil and across the mouths of the streams and intertidal areas. Use snare boom for persistent oils and sorbent boom for non-persistent oils. Approach the streams and intertidal areas on rising tide. Replace as necessary to maximize oil recovery.
FO-04	Contain and recover spilled oil on the water in the offshore & nearshore environment	1 or more onwater skimming systems		Deploy on-water recovery task force(s) in configuration suitable for types of vessels used and sea conditions, with skimming system(s) and temporary storage for recovered oil and water. Location not exact, will move to chase oil.
SR-05	Remove spilled oil that has been diverted to a designated recovery site accessible from	N/A Testing Date 3 skimming system 3 storage tank or bladder 3 hoses, pumps, fittings N/A Testing Date	Tested 2 shore responders Tested	Set up shoreside recovery tactic at general location depicted on map. Some access points located at private residences. Access may be difficult.

Geographic Response Strategy Edgartown Harbor CI21A

deographic response strategy		
Local contacts		
Martha's Vineyard Comm. Ctr. 24-hr	(508) 693-1212	
Edgartown - Shellfish Warden	<u>(508) 627-9819</u>	
Edgartown-Fire Chief	(508) 627-5167 or 911	
Edgartown-Harbormaster	<u>(508) 627 4746</u>	
Edgartown - Shellfish Dept	(508) 627 6175	
Martha's Vineyard Commission	(508) 693-3453	
Nantucket Soundkeeper	(508) 775-9767	
USFWS	(413) 539-3194	

Resources Protected		
Marine Mammals	Seals	
Fish	Shellfish, finfish	
Invertebrates	None identified	
Birds	Waterfowl concentration	
Threat/End. Species	Piping Plovers (April 1- August 31)	
Cultural	None identified	
Subsistence	None identified	
Human Use	Commercial boat harbor, aquaculture grants, high-use recreational area	
Commercial Fishing	None identified	
Land Management	None identified	
Coastal Habitiat	Marsh, sheltered tidal flats	



Edgartown Harbor looking southwest



Katama Bay looking toward Edgartown Harbor looking northwest

Special Considerations & Navigational Hazards

Use caution in sandy dunes during months when plovers are present. Use caution operating in nearshore areas when Roseate Terns are foraging. Nesting areas may include beaches, sandspits, foredunes, & washover areas in dunes. Consult with USFWS as early as possible regarding shoreline collection areas and access plans. Use extreme caution. Shoal waters with numerous reefs rocks & continually shifting sand bars. Currents and winds are locally variable and can create dangerous operating environments. Vessel operators should have local knowledge.



Geographic Response Strategy Edgartown Harbor Cl21B					
Tactic #	Purpose	Response Eq	uipment	Deployment Resources	Deployment Notes
EX-01	Prohibit oil slicks from entering a sensitive area	5	ft protected water boom marine anchor system shoreline anchor system	2 shore responders 2 response boats 6 boat responders	Tend through tidal changes. Deploy boom as depicted to exclude oil from sensitive areas. Anchor every 200-300'. Not tide dependent. Deploy shoreside anchor first. Readjust boom angle as needed to reduce entrainment
PR-02	Remove spilled oil by collecting it in a sorbent material	700 20	Testing Date ft sorbent boom ft sorbent pom-poms anchor stakes	N Tested 2 shore responders	Place and stake snare or sorbent boom in areas that are likely to pool and collect oil and across the mouths of the streams and intertidal areas. Use snare boom for persistent oils and sorbent boom for non-persistent oils. Approach the streams and intertidal areas on rising tide. Replace as necessary to maximize oil recovery.
PR-02	Remove spilled oil by collecting it in a sorbent material	800	ft sorbent boom ft sorbent pom-poms anchor stakes Testing Date	Tested 2 shore responders Tested	Place and stake snare or sorbent boom in areas that are likely to pool and collect oil and across the mouths of the streams and intertidal areas. Use snare boom for persistent oils and sorbent boom for non-persistent oils. Approach the streams and intertidal areas on rising tide. Replace as necessary to maximize oil recovery.
FO-03	Contain and recover spilled oil on the water in the offshore & nearshore environment		onwater skimming systems Testing Date	Tested	Deploy on-water recovery task force(s) in configuration suitable for types of vessels used and sea conditions, with skimming system(s) and temporary storage for recovered oil and water. Location not exact, will move to chase oil.

Geographic Response Strategy Edgartown Harbor CI21B

deographic nesponse strategy			
Local contacts			
Martha's Vineyard Comm. Ctr. 24-hr	(508) 693-1212		
Edgartown - Shellfish Warden	<u>(508) 627-9819</u>		
Edgartown-Fire Chief	(508) 627-5167 or 912		
Edgartown-Harbormaster	(508) 627 4746		
Edgartown - Shellfish Dept	(508) 627 6175		
Martha's Vineyard Commission	<u>(508) 693-3453</u>		
Nantucket Soundkeeper	(508) 775-976		
USFWS	(413) 539-3194		

Resources Protected		
Marine Mammals	Seals	
Fish	Shellfish, finfish	
Invertebrates	None identified	
Birds	Waterfowl concentration	
Threat/End. Species	Piping Plovers (April 1- August 31)	
Cultural	None identified	
Subsistence	None identified	
Human Use	Commercial boat harbor, aquaculture grants, high-use recreational area	
Commercial Fishing	None identified	
Land Management	None identified	
Coastal Habitiat	Marsh, sheltered tidal flats	



Edgartown Harbor looking southwest



Katama Bay looking toward Edgartown Harbor looking northwest

Special Considerations & Navigational Hazards

Use caution in sandy dunes during months when plovers are present. Use caution operating in nearshore areas when Roseate Terns are foraging. Nesting areas may include beaches, sandspits, foredunes, & washover areas in dunes. Consult with USFWS as early as possible regarding shoreline collection areas and access plans. Use extreme caution. Shoal waters with numerous reefs rocks & continually shifting sand bars. Currents and winds are locally variable and can create dangerous operating environments. Vessel operators should have local knowledge.