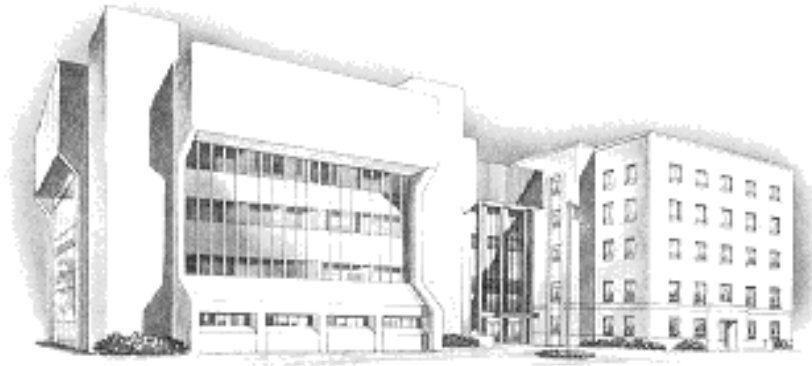


**Steve Rosa**  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
COORDINATOR



**Glenn LaMont**  
DEPUTY  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
COORDINATOR

Plan

Revised  
for Oil on  
Brazoria  
County  
Beaches

## BRAZORIA COUNTY

Brazoria County, Texas contains approximately 40 linear miles of beaches that could be adversely impacted from an oil spill offshore or in the Intracoastal Waterway. In order to provide for the most comprehensive response to oiling of these beaches the following plan is provided to the TGLO and USCG for consideration and incorporation into the Galveston Bay Area Contingency Plan. It is the intent of the County Judge of Brazoria County, to utilize this plan if and when oil spills pose a direct threat, or impact to these beaches. The beaches of Brazoria County for the purposes of this plan are divided into “named sections”. Delineation of these sections can be determined by referencing the TGLO Oil Spill Planning and Response Atlas, specifically maps 49, 50, 52, & 54.

### ***OIL SPILL NOTIFICATION FOR BRAZORIA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL***

Oil Spills that impact or have the potential to impact Brazoria County Beaches should be reported to the Brazoria County Sheriff’s Department.

Brazoria County Command Staff includes: County Judge (Emergency Director), Emergency Management Coordinators Office, LEPC’s Oil Spill Subcommittee.

### ***ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS***

All Brazoria County beaches provide seasonal and year round habitat for numerous mammal, reptile, and bird species.

Wolf Island in addition to providing beach type habitat, also provides tidal marsh and salt prairie habitat.

Bryan Beach and Quintana Beach support year round industries, and communities as well as seasonal visitors.

Surfside Beach and Follets Island support year round communities as well as seasonal visitors.

### ***OIL REMOVAL FROM BRAZORIA COUNTY BEACHES***

#### **Wolf Island**

Pre-Cleaning – Review possibility of moving pre-spill debris into dune areas.



Considerations may include: volume of debris, time of year, habitat use, i.e. nesting birds, and accessibility of equipment.

Oil coverage 20% or less - Allow oil to degrade naturally.\*

Oil coverage 20% to 50% - Initiate manual recovery using shovels and bags with emphasis on minimizing sand removal.

Oil coverage 50% or greater – In situ burning should be considered for marsh areas. If not approved, then initiate refloat, and recovery operations utilizing deflection booms and portable skimming systems in these areas. On beach areas initiate recovery operations utilizing mechanical equipment and segregate sand according to levels of contamination.

### **BRYAN BEACH/QUINTANA BEACH**

Pre-Cleaning – Move pre-spill debris into dunes using manpower and equipment.

Oil coverage 20 % or less – Allow oil to degrade naturally\*

Oil coverage 20% to 50 % - Initiate manual recovery using shovels and bags with emphasis on minimizing sand removal.

Oil coverage 50% or greater – Initiate recovery operations utilizing mechanical equipment and segregate removed sand according to levels of contamination.

### **SURFSIDE BEACH/FOLLETS ISLAND**

Pre-Cleaning – Move pre-spill debris into dunes using manpower and equipment.

Oil coverage 20% or less – Allow oil to degrade naturally\*

Oil coverage 20% to 50% - Initiate manual recovery using shovels and bags with, emphasis on minimizing sand removal.

Oil coverage 50% or greater – Initiate recovery operations utilizing mechanical equipment and segregate removed sand according to levels of contamination.

### ***DISPOSAL OPTIONS***

Removal, transport, and disposal/reclamation of recovered product and wastes shall be in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.

Brazoria County may be able to accept oily sand for temporary accumulation

\* This method may be replaced by manual recovery if deemed necessary from an environmental or economic perspective.

