



SITE LAYOUT & CONTROL

OBJECTIVE & STRATEGY



The objective of this section is to protect worker safety and health by giving guidance on establishing the work site layout and control boundaries for site entry by properly trained oil spill response workers. Safety is always the first objective of any response. Either of the following two documents supersedes this guidance:

- Incident-specific Site Safety Plan
- Oil Spill Response Organization safety procedures and training for employees/responders

This section contains recommended site layout and control guidelines for crude oil/petroleum spill cleanup operations. In all cases, physical hazards of entry must be considered along with health hazards.

TACTIC DESCRIPTION

Control boundaries must be established for any spill site to ensure that workers and the public are not exposed to the spilled substance. Three distinct zones should be established by the Site Safety Officer around the spill site:

- **Hot Zone or Exclusion Zone** — control zone perimeter established by the Safety Officer where site safety assessment and site entry criteria have been applied.
- **Warm Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone** — allows for an orderly transition from the Hot Zone to the cold zone: workers shed contaminated clothing, equipment and personnel are decontaminated.
- **Cold Zone or Support Zone** — free of contamination: support facilities, staging area, warm-up trailer, bathroom facilities, and mobile command post.

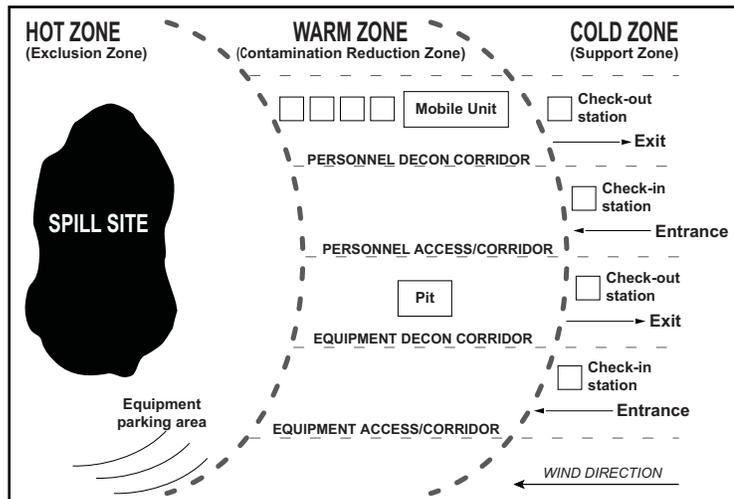


Figure SLC-1. Spill site zones layout.



DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following guidance should be considered when establishing site layout and control:

- The Hot Zone should be as small as possible to prevent the spread of contamination, but large enough to accommodate emerging conditions, such as migration of the spilled product or changes in the direction of the wind.
- The Hot Zone should provide for parking/storage of contaminated equipment in order to minimize decontamination until the work is completed.
- Walking boards or other type of traffic control will assist in minimizing the spread of contamination with the Hot Zone.
- To the extent possible, warm zone facilities should be located up-wind and up-hill from the Hot Zone.
- Security should be established around the Hot and Warm Zones to protect the public health and safety.
- Check-in/check-out procedures should be established for all personnel and equipment entering the Hot Zone.
- If the PPE for the site is designated as Level A or B, the “buddy system” should be used to account for all personnel in the Hot Zone.
- For on-water operations, the Warm Zone may be on the deck of a support vessel, with the Hot Zone on one side of the vessel and the Cold Zone on the opposite side.
- All eating and living areas must be kept in the Cold Zone.
- Keep in mind that the Site Layout and Control Plan may be implemented into the Safety Plan, Waste Management Plan, and the Decontamination Plan. Coordination with staff developing these plans could save duplication of work.

REFERENCES TO OTHER TACTICS

-  Site Entry Criteria
-  Personal Protective Equipment
-  Personnel Decontamination
-  Vessel Decontamination

