Southeast Florida Area Contingency Plan (SEFL ACP)

Risk Analysis: Shoreline Cleanup Methods

Annex AA

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
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1000 Introduction

The best cleanup method for a particular shoreline segment will be determined during the shoreline assessment process. Teams will usually visit each contaminated shoreline segment and inventory the geological and ecological resources in order to select the most appropriate cleanup method(s). This annex provides shoreline cleanup matrices for use in the selection process of a particular cleanup method(s).

2000 Major Shoreline Types

A total of 10 types of shorelines were identified for the purposes of oil spill cleanup recommendations in the southeast Florida region. Each shoreline type is not intended to represent a coastal landform, although in some cases a shoreline type may be a landform. From the perspective of developing a relevant oil spill shoreline classification, all coastal landforms have shorelines. A knowledge of the coastal landform shoreline is important for trafficability, access, habitat sensitivity, oil behavior, and cleanup method selection. In all cases, spilled oil that reaches the shoreline impacts the intertidal zone, in some cases storms can disperse the oil onto subaerial surfaces. This is the reasoning used in developing the shoreline classification specifically for oil spill cleanup assessment and operations focused on the intertidal zone. The following section identifies the 10 shoreline types, providing information on physical characteristics, distribution, sediment texture, and landform associations within coastal Florida. There may be some cases where different shoreline types overlap. This overlapping structure occurs when a coastal landform has multiple shoreline types. An example of this is a prograding river delta where freshwater marsh and forested swamps are fronted by muddy tidal flats. Overlap may also be a function of seasonal variability, a summer fine sand beach versus a winter fine sand perched beach. Similar shoreline types are faced with similar response strategies and cleanup methods. On a shoreline cleanup operation, the knowledge of the types and amounts of shoreline oiled will allow you to accurately forecast manpower and logistical needs rapidly and accurately.

2100 Shoreline Type

2101 – Exposed Man-Made Structures and Rocky Shores
2102 – Exposed Wave-Cut Platforms
2103 – Fine to Medium Grained Sand Beaches
2104 – Course Grained Sand Beaches
2105 – Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches
2106 – Exposed Riprap and Gravel Beaches
2107 – Exposed Tidal Flats
2108 – Sheltered Man-Made Structures and Riprap
2109 – Sheltered Tidal Flats, Vegetated Low Banks, and Hyper-Saline Tidal Flats
2110 – Freshwater Marshes, Swamps, Salt/Brackish Water Marshes, Scrub/Shrub Wetlands, and Mangroves

For additional information on the Southeast Florida area shorelines types, use the link below:

- https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/Characteristic_Coastal_Habitats.pdf

For additional information on oil characteristics and oil spill responses, use the links below:

- https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/characteristics-response-strategies.html

- Oil-Spill-Response-Field-Manual_2014.pdf

For information on Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps and Data, use the link below:

- Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps and Data | response.restoration.noaa.gov

For more information on response methods please see section 6000 of the ACP, Response Protocols