

Paper 20: SSC ROLE DISCUSSION - GROUP REPORTS

GROUP A (SSC Role Requirements in Preplanning)

Essential requirements for implementing the role of SSC in pre-planning of oil spills:

1. Good communications and expectations of OSC of SSC and SSC of OSC needs. Clear instructions on what is expected of SSC.
2. Basic information handled by SSC. Perceived value in knowing;
 - . probability statistics on spill for regions
 - . nature of oils and how they are affected by different conditions; alert special care **needed**;
 - . clear information on where and what are the appropriate (and authorized) disposal sites; these should be specified in a contingency plan.
 - . distribution of communities
 - . susceptibility-to-oils-----
3. Discussion moved to the necessary (minimum) professional requirements to take responsibility as SSC;
 - . training needs
 - . at very least we need to be able to recognize and call in expertise, discuss the scientific aspects, communicate and evaluate our opinions on this and provide sound interpretation of the arguments placed by 'conflicting' experts.

Who has this experience? Only biologists? Others? (needs further evaluation)

GROUP B (SSC Role Requirements during Response)

SSC needs:

- . access to **detailed** environmental **information**
- . sufficient scientific background
 - to liaise with experts
 - to synthesise their inputs into sensible advice (need for management training?)

up-to-date contact list of experts

need for detailed local knowledge of area in question in some cases and

need for broad logistical knowledge **of area** in question in some areas

familiarity with control techniques so that advice **is** realistic

adequate pre-planning and training

communications ▪ telephones }

▪ radio } and support staff to

▪ fax } operate these

▪ telex etc. }

clear definition, somewhere, of responsibilities of SSC.

(to avoid redundancies, conflict etc., **with** other aspects of contingency plan)

GROUP C (SSC Role in Post- Incident Phase)

Essential

1. Prosecution
2. Define aims of post-spill monitoring
3. Identify problems with contingency plans
and rectify major problems
4. Identify future environmental
research needs
5. Complete and circulate incident report
6. Validate adequacy of emergency decisions

Desirable

1. Rectify minor problems
2. Improve comfort of response
team
3. Check that response
recommendations were reasonable
4. Feedback to support and interest
groups