

## **ANNEX 3. (3) Republic of Korea**

### **KOREAN NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR OIL AND HNS POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

#### **General Rules**

##### **1.1. Purpose**

1.1.1 This plan is for Relevant Authorities that are in charge of response to oil and HNS marine pollution, to establish a nationwide cooperative response system to minimize damages and to protect the health and property of residents from incidents, by systematizing all the works and activities relating to pollution preparedness, response actions, damage assessment, restorations, etc.

##### **1.2. Relevant Evidence**

This plan is based on following the international convention and the domestic laws.

- a) 「Marine Environmental Management Act」 article 61 (The National Contingency Plan's establishment and operation)
- b) 「The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response (OPRC convention)」 article 6 (The national and local preparedness, response system)
- c) 「Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation in pollution incidents by hazardous and noxious substances (The OPRC-HNS Protocol)」 article 4 (The national and regional systems for Preparedness and Response system)

##### **1.3. Definition**

1.3.1 "Response" means all legitimate acts or measures, which like as prevention of pollutant discharging, non-proliferation and decontamination, collection and disposal of pollutant, to prevent or minimize the damage from oil or hazardous and noxious substance spill incident or possible discharge (hereinafter called Marine Pollution Incidents) according to 「Marine Environmental Management Act」 Article 64 #1 and Article 65 #1.

1.3.2 "Hazardous and Noxious Substance (HNS)" means any substances which, if introduced into the marine environment is likely to create hazards to human health, to living resources and marine life, to damage amenity or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea, according to 「Enforcement Regulation of Marine Environmental Management Act」 article 26 notified by commissioner of Korea Coast Guard.

1.3.3 "Relevant Authorities" are central and local governments, and public institutions that are established by 「the laws of the management of public institutions」 .

1.3.4 "Response obligors", if oil or HNS discharged, are captains and owners of ships (ship's tenant if the ship is rented), owners of maritime facility (includes installers and manager or facilities tenants if the facilities is rented. Hereinafter, it will be referred to as

such) and the people who caused the discharge, if the risk of oil or HNS discharge, are captains, the ship's owners or the facility owners.

1.3.5 "Response Resources" are goods needed for response activities, such as human resources, aircraft, ships, equipments, materials, drugs, and other necessary items.

#### **1.4. Scope of application**

1.4.1 This plan is applied in case of incidents of marine pollution in the sea areas and waters which stated in 「Marine Environmental Management Act」 article 3 #1.

1.4.2 This plan is also applied to incidents of marine pollution which causes or may cause significant damage to sea areas in #1 from outside of sea areas in #1.

#### **1.5. Countries' Obligation**

1.5.1 The central and the local governments should have an responsibility to protect residents' health and properties from Marine Pollution as well as to do the best to prevent possible pollution and to minimize damages, based on the framework of 「Marine environmental Management Act」 and related international conventions and the purpose of this plan.

1.5.2 Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard has to establish the policies of preparedness and response to Marine Pollution and to carry out them. The heads of related agencies also have to prepare support plans related with the above policies and actively cooperate with them.

#### **1.6. Relationship with other plans**

1.6.1 This plan should be in harmony with the national security management plan from 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」, Civil Defense Plan from the framework of 「the Law on Civil Defense」, Comprehensive Marine Management Plan from 「Marine Environmental Management Act」 and Regional Oil and HNS Spill Contingency Plan in NOWPAP.

1.6.2 With regard to Marine Pollution Incidents' preparedness and response, this plan must be applied first when it's in conflict with other plans, except when it's with plans in the above clause 1.

### **2. National Response System and Organization**

#### **2.1. The National Response System**

2.1.1 In order to coordinate and manage Marine Pollution Incidents, Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can establish a Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure and should take proper actions in case the response obligor's action is not enough or in case emergency response is needed.

2.1.2 Mayor, head of county or district (also known as the head of local autonomy. It will be known as such hereinafter) or the head of administrative agency of facility management should take proper actions in case a response obligor's action is not enough or in case emergency response is needed for stranded oil on shoreline.

2.1.3 Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs(Minister of LTM), or Minister of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(Minister of FAFF) can establish a Central Headquarter for Incidents Control, based on the law of 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」, and should execute cooperative service for response supports, restoration, and compensation procedures. In such a case, the head of the region should establish Local Countermeasure & Security Center for Disaster Control to solve the affairs of disasters, safety control, and restoration.

2.1.4 The chairman of the Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation should directly execute Marine Pollution Response and support restoration of the damage from pollution according to the direction of the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard or the contracts with response obligor as a Marine Pollution Response agency.

2.1.5 Committee of Technical Support Council for Response should give the scientific and technical information and consultation.

2.1.6 The head of the relevant authorities should support the Response Resource, simplify the operational procedure of entry of response resource, manage the volunteers, guide the safety and health, give the emergency medical services, and survey the health conditions. The details of the duties and roles are in the attached form.

## **2.2. Response Organization etc.**

### **2.2.1 Central Headquarter for Incidents Control**

- a) Minister of LTM and Minister of FAFF should establish and operate the Central Headquarter for Incidents Control as the chairman of Central Headquarter, in case Central Countermeasure & Security Center for Disaster Control established at Ministry of Public Administration and Safety due to marine pollution incidents defined by 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」.
- b) The missions of chairman of the Central Headquarter on Incidents Control, related to marine pollution incidents, is as follows:
  - (1) Establish and operate a cooperation and support system within the related departments under the central government level.
  - (2) Support "Response Resource for Emergency Response" under the central government level.
  - (3) Support custom entry and delivery of foreign response resources that uses airports and ports.
  - (4) Restore "Marine Pollution" areas and support the compensation procedures.
  - (5) All the matters requested by the head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure.

### **2.2.2 Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure**

- a) The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard (CKCG) can operate the Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure when marine oil pollution incidents occurs. But the CKCG can delegate authority to either the Head of Regional Coast Guard or the chief of Local Coast Guard Station or can just simply choose to omit the Establishment of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure altogether, depending on the condition of the environment, damage, or/and weather.
- b) The Head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure shall become the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard or the Head of Regional Coast Guard that has jurisdiction over the area. The headquarter constitutes public officials, the people who are dispatched by the head of relevant authorities, and people who are requested by the Head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure.
- c) The Head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure has a mission that are as follows:
  - (1) Take supreme command of Marine Pollution Response.
  - (2) Analysis and assessment in Marine Pollution Incidents and Integrated Situation of Response.
  - (3) Determine the scope of support of response resources from related organizations and foreign country. Respond to requests for cooperation and emergency mobilization, and examine and arrange response equipment and materials from international support.
  - (4) Establish and operate the plans for prevention of oil or HNS discharge and proliferation of spills.
  - (5) Establish field command post, and manage and control the marine oil pollution response operation.
  - (6) Establish distributing base in the field, deploy and distribute equipments, materials, and agents supplies, or assist these process.
  - (7) Manage the Technical Support Council for Response and support scientific response technology.
  - (8) Analyze the required human resources including conditions of the volunteers and guide response technology.
  - (9) Other matters related to the response.
- d) The Head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure shall appoint persons, who have experiences and professional knowledge of field response activities, as a on-scene supervisor and let him/her manage all of the tasks listed below.
  - (1) Execute maritime emergency response measures at sea, and direct and oversee marine pollution response work.
  - (2) Assessment the amount of resource needed for response operation, and deploy and manage mobilized resources.
  - (3) Manage and arrange the response operation and report the response situation.
  - (4) Control the contaminated sites and the place around areas, etc.
- e) The Head of Headquarter Pollution Countermeasure can hold a meeting attended by relevant authorities and Committees of the Technical Support Council for Response to determine and arbitrate matters related to #2. c. In this case, heads of the relevant authorities should mandate the participation of responsible official to the meeting to expedite making decisions.

### 2.2.3 Local Countermeasure & Security Center for Disaster Control, and etc.

- a) In case of marine pollution incidents occurring within its jurisdiction and which could be defined as disaster according to 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」, the local governor, the mayor, the county governor, or the district chairman should establish and manage Local Countermeasure & Security Center for Disaster Control. The head of Center for Disaster Control shall become the leader of the governor, the city mayor, the county headman or the district chairman.
- b) The mission of the Local Countermeasure Headquarter Head is as follows:
  - (1) Execute the response operation within the jurisdiction, cooperating with Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure
  - (2) Support response resources for emergency response
  - (3) Incidents control and restoration in local level
  - (4) Recruit, arrange, manage, and support for volunteers
  - (5) Work on matters which requested by the head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure.

### 2.2.4 Technical Support Council for Response

- a) In case of marine pollution incidents occurring within its jurisdiction and which could be defined as disaster according to 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」, the local governor, the mayor, the county governor, or the district chairman should establish and manage Local Countermeasure & Security Center for Disaster Control. The head of Center for Disaster Control shall become the leader of the governor, the city mayor, the county headman or the district chairman.
- b) Contents of scientific support and consultants by Technical Support Council for Response are as follows:
  - (1) Estimate the amount of spilled oil or HNS, and predict the movement, diffusion, and phase change of pollutant.
  - (2) Effectiveness of response equipment and agent according to the discharged substances and it's behavior.
  - (3) Selection of response methods, safety measures, and damage reduction plans for discharged oil or HNS.
  - (4) Proper measures for carrying and transferring of loaded oil or HNS in a damaged ship, blockading the discharging outlet, the safety of the hull and prediction on the progress of incident.
  - (5) Estimate the damage and environmental impact including marine ecosystems.
  - (6) Legal matters in connection with marine pollution response.
  - (7) Other matters relating to response.

### **3. Preparedness for Marine Pollution Incidents.**

#### **3.1. Establishment and implementation of local contingency plans.**

3.1.1 Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should establish and implement the local contingency response plans considered regional conditions, according to 「Enforcement Regulation of Marine Environmental Management Act」 article 44 #2.

3.1.2 The contents included in the local contingency plans are as follows:

- a) Local marine pollution response system including organization structure.
- b) Risk Assessment at a maximum spills supposed a worst case.
- c) Communication with relevant authorities and personnel for collecting and exchanging information on marine pollution incidents.
- d) Response measures including Response strategy and Response methods.
- e) Procurement, mobilization, and application response resources.
- f) Evacuate or protect people as hazardous and noxious substance incident happens.
- g) Support volunteering activities as well as health and safety of response workers.
- h) Professional education and training for marine pollution response and techniques.
- i) Specific information and data about jurisdictional area.
- j) Others related to regional response execution.

3.1.3 The mayor, the county governor, the district chairman, or the head of administration agencies for Facility Management should establish and implement shoreline emergency response plan for cleanup the oil or HNS spill stranded along the shorelines or port facilities of their jurisdiction.

3.1.4 The contents of the Shoreline Emergency Response Plans are as follows.

- a) Shoreline Response System including response organizations.
- b) Risk Assessment of Shoreline Pollution and Response strategy.
- c) Emergency communication network including Report and Notification related with Marine Pollution Incidents.
- d) Response methods or techniques based on the shoreline characteristics.
- e) Criteria for procurement, control of supply and demand, and application of resource.
- f) Collecting, storing, and disposing of waste oil and waste materials.
- g) Evacuate or protect people from HNS incidents.
- h) Recruitment and management of volunteers. Measures for the health and safety of response workers.
- i) Education and training for Shoreline cleanup technique
- j) The others related to shoreline cleanup.

3.1.5 In the case of establishing or amending Shoreline Emergency Response Plan according to no.3, mayor, governor, district chairman, or the head of facility and administrative agency should consult with head of local Coast Guard Station without contradiction to local contingency plan and confirm the plan.

### **3.2. Preparation of Response Information Map and Prediction of spilt oil diffusion.**

3.2.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard shall make and maintain the Response Information Map including Environmental Sensitivity Index. This system have contained the program which predict the movement and diffusion of spilt pollutant for minimizing the damage from Pollution.

3.2.2 The head of relevant authorities or research institute, or the owners of vessels or maritime facility should cooperate with the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard as KCG request to share the data and information for making Response Information Map.

### **3.3. Sharing of Relevant Information**

3.3.1 The Commissioner of KCG should collect and file the information about experts and response equipments held by local governments or relevant authorities, so that it will be available as it called upon by the head of relevant authorities.

3.3.2 Heads of relevant authorities should cooperate with requests of the Commissioner of KCG to collect, administrate or share the Response Information and Data regarding oil and HNS spill.

3.3.3 The information collected by the head of relevant authorities should contain data on fishery, farms, facilities, beaches, mud flat, and habitat of birds and marine mammals and cultural heritages etc.

### **3.4. Procuring Response Resources and Maintaining Emergency Mobilization System**

3.4.1 The Commissioner of KCG and the head of the relevant authorities should procure Resources for the Response to Marine pollution. In this case, the head of the relevant authority should consult with Korea Coast Guard.

- a) The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard  
Resources for Emergency Response to spilt oil or HNS
- b) The head of local governments and administration agencies for facility management  
Resource for Emergency Response to spilt oil and HNS in their jurisdictional shoreline, port, and military facilities etc.
- c) The president of the Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation.  
Suitable resources for response equipment and recovery vessels demanded as a response trustee and for appropriate response requested by the Commissioner of KCG.
- d) The owner of vessels and maritime facilities.  
Suitable Response Resources to clean up the spilt oil and HNS from vessels or facilities.

3.4.2 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should efficiently deploy reserved resources like as management of stockpile station, and relevant authorities or agencies. They should also store maintain the mobilization system for Response Resources of KCG and relevant authorities and companies with a consideration for potential mutual local support.

3.4.3 The heads of relevant authorities including Commissioner of KCG should maintain or manage the Response Resource to be used at any moments notice. In this case, the Commissioner of KCG can regularly guide or inspect tiered mobilization management system.

3.4.4 The Commissioner of KCG can establish and maintain the Strike Force team, composed of professionals and equipments, in each regional sea for the emergency response during the early stage of marine pollution.

### **3.5. Training and Exercise**

3.5.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, the head of local governments and administration agencies for Facility Management should regularly provide specialized training for their staffs to ensure their response expertise.

3.5.2 The Commissioner of KCG should regularly execute table-top and field exercises together with relevant authorities (or industrial and private sectors) to improve response capability for marine pollution. The head authorities should actively support this exercises when called upon to participate in unless special reason. And, the Commissioner should notice to the head of the relevant authorities results of the evaluation from the exercise.

3.5.3 The Commissioner of KCG should make efforts to guide workers of ships and maritime facility for prevention and response to the marine pollution incidents. It contains the general understanding of marine environmental preservation and supplying of response technology.

### **3.6. International Cooperation**

3.6.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, the head of local governments and administration agencies for Facility Management should regularly provide specialized training for their staffs to ensure their response expertise.

- a) The required works for implementation of international convention related with marine pollution response.
- b) Support for implementation of Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) and operation of the Marine Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Regional Activity Center (MERRAC).
- c) International organization and intergovernmental assistance and cooperation for marine pollution response.
- d) Exchange and assistance for human resource and information on marine pollution response.

3.6.2 To prepare for a possible necessity of foreign resources, the Commissioner of KCG should get and maintain the information on foreign resources' types, quality and standard, so that it can be ready to use when called upon.

3.6.3 The head of the relevant authorities should get ready the following assistance system for smooth international cooperation including rapid in and out of foreign resources.



- a) The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade should request and negotiate with pertinent countries for support and cooperation of response resources.
- b) In order to promptly respond, Minister of Justice, Minister for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs, and the Commissioner of Customs Service should help rapid immigration, quarantine, and custom procedures.
- c) The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs should provide simplified operational procedure and convenient service in airports and port facilities for aircraft and ships supported by foreign countries for the response purpose.

### **3.7. Survey, research, and technology development.**

The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should cooperate with the head of relevant authorities and industry representatives to encourage survey, research and technology development about preparedness and prevention to marine pollution incidents, proper responses for oil or HNS spill, as well as marine environmental protection.

- a) Analyzing domestic and foreign trends, and improve its system.
- b) Research scientific response technology and procedure, and develop equipments, materials and chemical agents.
- c) Pollutant identification and analysis technology research, as well as pollution impact assessment.
- d) Computerizing the information access on pollutant characteristics and diffusion.

### **3.8. Construct the communication system for report and notification**

3.8.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should designate communication measures or build effective communication system in advance so that it can be used in HQ of pollution countermeasure, field command post, distributing base as well as aircraft and vessels.

3.8.2 When an incident, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard and the head of relevant authorities should build report-notification system in order to share information with related response management.

### **3.9. Reporting and notification of marine pollution incidents.**

3.9.1 Regarding marine pollution incidents, a person who falls under the list below, has to immediately report to the Commissioner of KCG (or head of local CG stations) using all possible methods of communication.

- a) The owner of vessels or maritime facilities who is responsible for results or may result in discharging oil or HNS to the ocean.
- b) The person who caused the oil or HNS discharging.
- c) The person who discover the spilt of oil or HNS.

3.9.2 The Commissioner of KCG should maintain the communication system to receive report and rapid dissemination for marine pollution incidents.

- a) Management a 24 hour report receiving system for marine pollution incidents.
- b) Build and manage an emergency communication system for rapid dissemination of incidents information.

3.9.3 As receiving report of pollution incident, the Commissioner of KCG and the head of relevant authorities should promptly notify the details of the incident to the head of the lead agency.

- a) The Commissioner of KCG, who receives the report of the pollution incident, if necessary, promptly notify the information to the head of the relevant authorities.
- b) The head of the relevant authorities, who receives the report of the pollution incident, should notify the reported contents to the Commissioner of KCG.

## **4. Execution of Response**

### **4.1. Scope of Emergency Response and Countermeasure**

4.1.1 As a marine pollution incident, the scopes of emergency response enacted by the government are as follows:

- a) Where emergency response is needed due to insufficient response by response obligor or where it is requested by the relevant authorities, in a case if not emergency response, serious damages are expected in the nation's infrastructure or enclosed sea.
- b) Where marine pollution could be recognized as a disaster identified as 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」 Article 3 #1.

4.1.2 Emergency Response is classified into following levels which contain tiered response organization and power according to size and damages of incident.

- a) Local Countermeasure: In the case of Marine Pollution Incidents, that can be managed by response resources under the jurisdiction of a Marine Police Stations of KCG.
- b) Regional Countermeasure: The incident requests a mobilization of response resources that are under the jurisdiction of a Marine Police Stations of KCG as well as adjacent CG stations. Thus it might be managed by regional HQ of CG.
- c) National Countermeasure: The case requests a mobilization of nationwide or international response resources.

### **4.2. On-site survey, estimate, and control of the incident sea.**

4.2.1 After receiving the report of the marine pollution incident, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should get the on-site information like as the type and the scale of the incidents, the flow and the detection of the discharged substances, the scale of diffusion, and the meteorologic and marine condition.

4.2.2 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard assess the range of risk including the scale of the diffusion and movement of pollutant and damage by considering the on-site situation and the condition of the vessel traffic. and then, if necessary, he should take proper measures. In this case he can consult with the head of relevant authorities or

relevant experts.

- a) Inform the relevant authorities of the current situation of the incident, including information about human risk assessment, and safety of the residents and response workers from the discharged HNS.
- b) Control of the vessel's movement and navigation in the area near the incident site.
- c) When the incident is judged that it will affect the coastline and inland, the Commissioner of KCG ask the Minister of Public Administration and Security, Administrator of National Emergency Management Agency, Minister of Environment, Commissioner of National Police or the chairman of local government for residents' evacuation.

4.2.3 The Commissioner of KCG could request the Minister of Public Administration and Security, the Administrator of National Emergency Management Agency, the Minister of Environment, or the chairman of local government, if necessary, for cooperation to secure residents' life, detect and monitor the discharged substances. In this case, the head of the relevant authorities should not refuse those callings without valid reason.

#### **4.3 Consideration for objects that are to be protected.**

The head of the relevant authorities should find out geographical characteristics of the incident site, meteorological condition of the ocean, seasonal factors, characteristics of discharged substances, and the impact on human and environment. They then should seek for how to cope with them to minimize the damage by considering the following primary lists.

- a) Safety of residents and responders.
- b) Prevention of expansion of pollution and damages.
- c) Protection of People's Properties and National marine ecology.

#### **4.4. Establishment of response strategy, and decision on response methods.**

4.4.1 CKCG, if necessary, establish the HQ of pollution countermeasure and set up the response strategy and response methods with consideration for the characteristics of the discharged substances, nature of pollutant behaviors, distribution of sensitive factors like fishery or fishing farm, and possible response resource mobilization.

4.4.2 The matters that should be considered are as follows.

- a) Countermeasure needed to prevent continuous discharging oil or HNS from vessels or maritime facilities.
- b) Control the movement and navigation of vessels and rescue people as the HNS incidents have the potential risks of fire, suffocation, and toxication from explosion and leakage.
- c) Establish oil boom to prevent spread of spilt oil or HNS.
- d) Apply effective methods including mechanical equipment like oil recovery boats and oil skimmers, physical recovery methods by oil sorbents, and biochemical recovery methods by dispersant, gelling agent, bioremediation or neutralizer, to treat the discharged substances.
- e) Protect sensitive sea by using the oil boom when marine and coastal resources are

threatened.

- f) Continuous monitoring the movement and behaviors of the spilt pollutant when marine and costal resources are not damaged or no possibility of damage from the pollutant.
- g) If it is difficult to respond at sea to the spilt pollutants and hard to protect the shoreline from the spill due to bad weather, induce the pollutants to be moved into shoreline and collected.
- h) Choose the effective measures such as mechanical, physical, and biochemical recovery in accordance with shoreline type and substrate.
- i) Purified stranded pollutant in shoreline in accordance with its distribution, thickness, condition, and penetrated depth into the shore.
- j) Accessibility of contaminated sites to human resource and equipments.
- k) Safety and protection of responders as HNS incident happen.

4.4.3 The Head of Headquarter Pollution Countermeasure should hold a meeting to discuss and arrange the response strategies and methods, support and cooperation of relevant authorities, and examine the results of countermeasures taken.

#### **4.5. Response Measures.**

4.5.1 Response obligor, the relevant authorities, or private response companies participating in the marine pollution response, should actively execute or assist the response according to the strategy decided or direction and control by CKCG.

4.5.2 Response obligor should take emergency actions such as unloading and transferring of objects stored in ship or maritime facilities, repairing damaged ships, and salvage and removal of sunken ships, recovering and preventing form spread of discharged substances. Response obligor should execute emergency response to continually discharging substances. In such cases, he/she can present their opinions for response work plans to the Head of Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure.

4.5.3 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can command the Response obligor (RO) to perform the response according to the 「Marine Environmental Management Act」 article 64 or 65. If RO does not follow the command or takes insufficient response, CKCG should execute response measures with the cooperation or support from relevant authorities, according to article 68 #1 and article 114 #1 and #3 of same law above.

4.5.4 The mayor, the county governor, the district chairman or the head of administration agencies for Facility Management should take response on shoreline in accordance with the 「Marine Environmental Management Act」, article 68 #1. In this case, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should assist the response equipment, human resources, and technical support.

#### **4.6. Emergency mobilization and arrangement of Response Resource**

4.6.1 In an urgent case, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can promptly mobilize the reserved response resources from relevant authorities, private response companies, or vessels and maritime facilities. and should supply those resources to response field with management of distributing base like. In this case, the head of the relevant authorities kept the resources should not refuse those callings without valid reason.

4.6.2 If necessary, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can receive and manage the foreign resources according to emergency support following procedures.

- a) The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can decide on the type and the amount of the response resources and request the support of Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs for international assistance. Then, deploy and manage the received response equipments and materials.
- b) The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs should examine the request lists of the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard and settle it, and ask for support from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- c) The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade should ask the pertinent countries for assistance that requested and confirmed by Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs.
- d) The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs should handle the immigration, customs, and uses of airports and ports etc. in a lump.

4.6.3 As receiving response resources from foreign countries according to no. 2 procedure above, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard ask director of NOWPAP MERRAC for coordination of proper procedures and measures and preliminary consultation with supporting organizations.

4.6.4 Response resources such as response materials and medicinal items, supported by foreign countries in accordance with procedure no. 2, if necessary, can be omitted from national approval and inspection.

#### **4.7. Disposal of collected Waste**

4.7.1 The person who collects recovered oil and HNS and wastes should properly treat them at the waste storing area according to [Waste Disposal Act].

4.7.2 The head of relevant authorities should act on following matters to treat collected oil, HNS and waste.

- a) The Minister of Environment should direct and supervise the storage and transport of collected oil, HNS and its waste.
- b) The head of the local government should provide a place for temporary storage of collected oil, HNS and its waste, and prepare proper measures to prevent further pollution.

#### **4.8. Safe security and Risk prevention Measures.**

4.8.1 The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should control of the vessel's movement and navigation as risk prevention measures for securing maritime safety.

- a) When a risk of addition damages from the vessel's movement and navigation is estimated
- b) When disturbance in response operation is estimated.

4.8.2 The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs and the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should keep in mind safety of human lives and vessels in maritime pollution incidents accompanied with fires or collision.

#### **4.9. Support and management of volunteers.**

4.9.1 The Minister of Public Administration and Security should provide relevant authorities with management guidelines relevant to systematically support volunteers' activities in marine pollution incident.

4.9.2 When considering the response actions, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should make plans for deploying volunteers, figure out human resources needed, and ask for support from ministry of public administration and security and the local government. Then, CKCG should guide response skills for the participating volunteers.

4.9.3 The head of the local government should establish fundamental plan for structure and mission of supporting volunteers activities. During response operation, he or she support and manage the administration for volunteers such as recruiting, registration, disposition, training, guidance, logistics, safety guide and securing welfare facilities for them.

4.9.4 Response obligor or private response companies etc. that participating response operation should guide volunteers for response methods.

#### **4.10. Health and safety of local residents and responders.**

4.10.1 The head of relevant authorities and response obligor etc. who manages, monitors, and executes response, should provide safety regulations for residents and responders so that they will not be exposed to oil and HNS for a long period of time.

4.10.2 The head of the relevant authorities can take actions as following lists for the health and safety of participating response workers. In this case, they should pass all relevant information to the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, the chief of local government, responsible authority and response obligor.

- a) Minister of Labor should provide relevant information about safety and sanitation protection performance standards for response workers and material safety data sheet of discharged substances. In case of need, takes guidance for safety and investigation working environments in the field.
- b) The Minister for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs should provide health care regulation for responders including residents and volunteers, if needed, can suggest and carry out the physical examination. Depending on the results, Minister takes proper actions for them such as medical support or prohibition of response activities.
- c) The Minister of Environment, if needed, can make basic survey of environmental sanitation, epidemiologic investigation, assessment of health impact for residents and responders, and take proper actions including post management.
- d) The Minister for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs, the Minister of Public Administration and Security, Administrator of National Emergency Management Agency, or the head of local government takes medical supports such as saving a life, first aid, or evacuation service for casualties etc.

- e) The Commissioner of National Police preserve order at on-sites such as traffic and safety for residents, volunteers, and response workers.

#### **4.11. Protection of fishery and relief of wildlife.**

4.11.1 The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Minister of Environment, or the head of local government should take proper survey and evaluate the affects of spilt oil and HNS to marine ecosystems or fishery environment. And they should take proper actions, which can be reflected in policies for protection and recovery the contaminated ocean, to restore ecosystem, restrict or prohibit fishing and farming,

4.11.2 The Minister of Environment and the head of local government should set up the protective policy for wildlife through evaluating the affects of HNS. When damage occurs in the wildlife, they should take proper actions as follows to rescue and give medical cares to wildlife.

- a) Cleaning wildlife contaminated by oil or HNS.
- b) Prevention of disease polluted by oil or HNS.
- c) Care wildlife until recovery etc.

#### **4.12. Making decision on the termination of response operation.**

4.12.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, the chief of local government or the head of administration agencies for Facility Management (will be called hereinafter, the Chief of Responsible Authority to Response) can judge on make decisions on the termination of response operation in each jurisdictional sea or shore, or the restriction of movement and navigation of vessel.

4.12.2 For the decision making in #1, the Chief of Responsible Authority to Response can build up and manage the field investigation team or decision making consultative group with relevant authorities, experts, NGO and local residents.

4.12.3 The Chief of Responsible Authority to Response should inform the relevant authorities to proper measures of the results in #1.

4.12.4 Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs should take proper actions to provide response expense as soon as possible, consulting with IOPC Fund. In this case, Responsible Authority to Response should cooperate in paying response expenses for response work.

#### **4.13. Securing Finance.**

4.13.1 The head of central or local governments can take following financial actions for a smooth response operation.

- a) The head of central or local government should secure a budget for response operation.
- b) The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, mayor, county governor, district chairman or the head of Administrative Agency for Facility Management should secure and

manage the budget to pay for expenses in mobilizing human resources and equipments.

c) The Minister of Strategy and Finance should support as like form the reserve fund.

4.13.2 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard, mayor, county governor, district chairman or the head of Administrative Agency for Facility Management can pay for the expenses for mobilizing human resources and equipments from their own budget. In this case, the expenditure can be charged by the response obligor.

#### **4.14. Support and consult about response technology.**

4.14.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can request supporting and consulting for scientific response work operation from the Technical Support Council for Response. If necessary, some committees can be designated and dispatched for support to Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure or incident field.

4.14.2 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can take proper actions such as paying allowances within the budget, for smooth support of activities of Technical Support Council for Response.

#### **4.15. Preservation of records and documents.**

4.15.1 The head of the relevant authorities that participates in the response measures should keep a record of information on incidents' cause, condition of pollution, and response measures for prevention further recurrence of marine pollution incidents and accumulation of response experiences.

4.15.2 The head of relevant authorities that participates should record and preserve following matters to calculate response expense.

- a) Records and evidence of response operation status as like dates and places of operation, used response resource.
- b) Evidence as like samples collection, preservation, analysis data and observation of environmental damage etc.
- c) Records and evidences of destroyed wildlife.
- d) Response measures and relevant data.

#### **4.16. Publicity.**

4.16.1 When establishing the Headquarter of Pollution Countermeasure, the Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can designate a spokesman that can provide means of communication and space for the press.

4.16.2 The Head of Headquarter Pollution Countermeasure can regularly provide information about the situation of incident and progress of the response operation. If a professional briefing is needed, they can request assistance from Technical support council for response



## **5. Supplementary Provisions**

### **5.1. Post-Management of incident**

5.1.1 After termination of the cleanup operations, if necessary, the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Minister of Environment, should seek appropriate measures based on the results from continually monitoring the changing progress in stage through the investigation of the impacts and damages of the incidents to the marine ecosystem, the condition of the fishery and quality of water etc.

5.1.2 After termination of the cleanup operations, if necessary, the Minister of Environment and the head of the local government should seek methods for protection and management based on those results from systematically and continuously monitor the changing condition of the environment and investigate the impact and damage to the wildlife.

5.1.3 After termination of the cleanup operations, Commander of KCG, the head of local government and Administration Agency for Facility Management should continuously monitor, if necessary, take actions for cleanup.

5.1.4 After termination of the cleanup operations, Commander of KCG should evaluate the efficiency and appropriateness of the response strategies and methods, and should devise improvement measures based on the results.

### **5.2. Guarantee of Operation.**

5.2.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard should execute a periodical inspection, evaluation, exchange information concerning the plan's operation, and maintain cooperative system together with the Minister of Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, the Minister of Public Administration and Security, and the head of the relevant authorities.

5.2.2 The head of the relevant authorities should reflect detail contents including this plan's procedure to the [Safety Management Plan] and [Execution Plan] in 「Disasters and Safety Management Act」 and to jurisdictional manual etc.

5.2.3 The head of regional CG stations should regularly check, evaluate, and exchange information on execution of local contingency plan with the head of the relevant authorities, marine pollution response companies, vessels and maritime facilities owners, and check and supplement the matters of mobilization and management of response resources.

### **5.3. Amendment to the plan**

5.3.1 The Commissioner of Korea Coast Guard can amend this content when request is made by the relevant authorities and agrees that it is needed.

5.3.2 Amendment of this plan should be amended through deliberation and voting by

Marine Environmental Management Council. But if it is simple change such as amendment of relevant laws, KCG can revise it and inform the relevant authorities and execute.