

Hurricane Katrina and Oil Spills: Impact on Coastal and Ocean Environments

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Hurricane Katrina, the third major hurricane of the 2005 Atlantic Hurricane Season, made landfall in Buras, Louisiana at 6:10 AM CDT on August 29th as a Category 4 storm. The estimated death toll from Katrina of 1242 makes it the deadliest storm to hit the United States in over 75 years. The direct financial costs in property losses from Hurricane Katrina are estimated to exceed \$200 billion.

Katrina's sustained winds of 140 mph (225 kph) had a dramatic impact on Plaquemine Parish, making landfall just south of Buras, LA. Katrina continued northward and made its second landfall near the Louisiana/Mississippi border at 10:00 AM CDT with estimated maximum sustained winds of near 125 mph (201 kph), making it a Category 3 storm (National Weather Service [NWS], 2005). The NWS stated that, at the eye of the storm

in far southeast Louisiana, wind gusts were as high as 155 mph (249 kph). In Waveland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, a storm tide of 30 feet (9 meters) above mean sea level (MSL) was measured, Katrina's highest. A height of 14 feet (4.3 meters) above MSL was recorded in St. Bernard Parish (Marshall). As a result of the high winds and the storm surge, the southeastern parishes in Louisiana (Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans, and St. Tammany) and the coastal counties in Mississippi suffered the greatest property losses from this storm.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) assessed ground and aerial damage immediately after landfall. The storm's tide and wind resulted in catastrophic destruction of hurricane-protection levees, bridges, roads, homes, businesses, industrial facilities, and pipelines. In a September 9, 2005, response agencies, including NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, had been notified of more than 200 hazardous materials releases and additional hazardous material problems (e.g., hundreds of stranded drums of unknown materials; see Box 1). In addition, NOAA had been notified of more than 70 salvage operations that had some type of pollution threat.

In addition to the coastal and waterway response operation by NOAA and other federal and state partners, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) within the U.S. Department of the Interior, which manages off shore oil and gas operations, has been key in evaluating the damage wrought by the two major 2005 hurricanes (Katrina and Rita). The MMS estimated that one-third of the Gulf of Mexico's 4,000 platforms and two-thirds of the Gulf's pipelines had been in the direct path of either Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita. These storms destroyed 46 platforms and damaged 20 others. To date, 100 damaged pipelines and

211 minor pollution incidents involving less than 500 barrels of oil have been reported to MMS (Minerals Management Service, 2005).

Nearly 50 oil spills were reported in the near-shore environment (Figure 1), including spills from Meraux, LA (Murphy Oil Corporation) in the metropolitan area of New Orleans, as well as coastal areas at the mouth of the Mississippi River at Empire (Chevron Oil), Pilot Town (Shell Oil), and Cox Bay (Bass Enterprises Production Company). Figure 2 shows the location of the spills in the southern Louisiana coastal areas. Many of the spills were from facilities, which affected the immediate area around the sites. Other spills resulted from breaches in pipelines, affecting coastal marshes.

Figure 1 Breton Sound oil slick seen from a helicopter after Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast. Photo provided by NOAA (available at <http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2005/s2517.htm>).

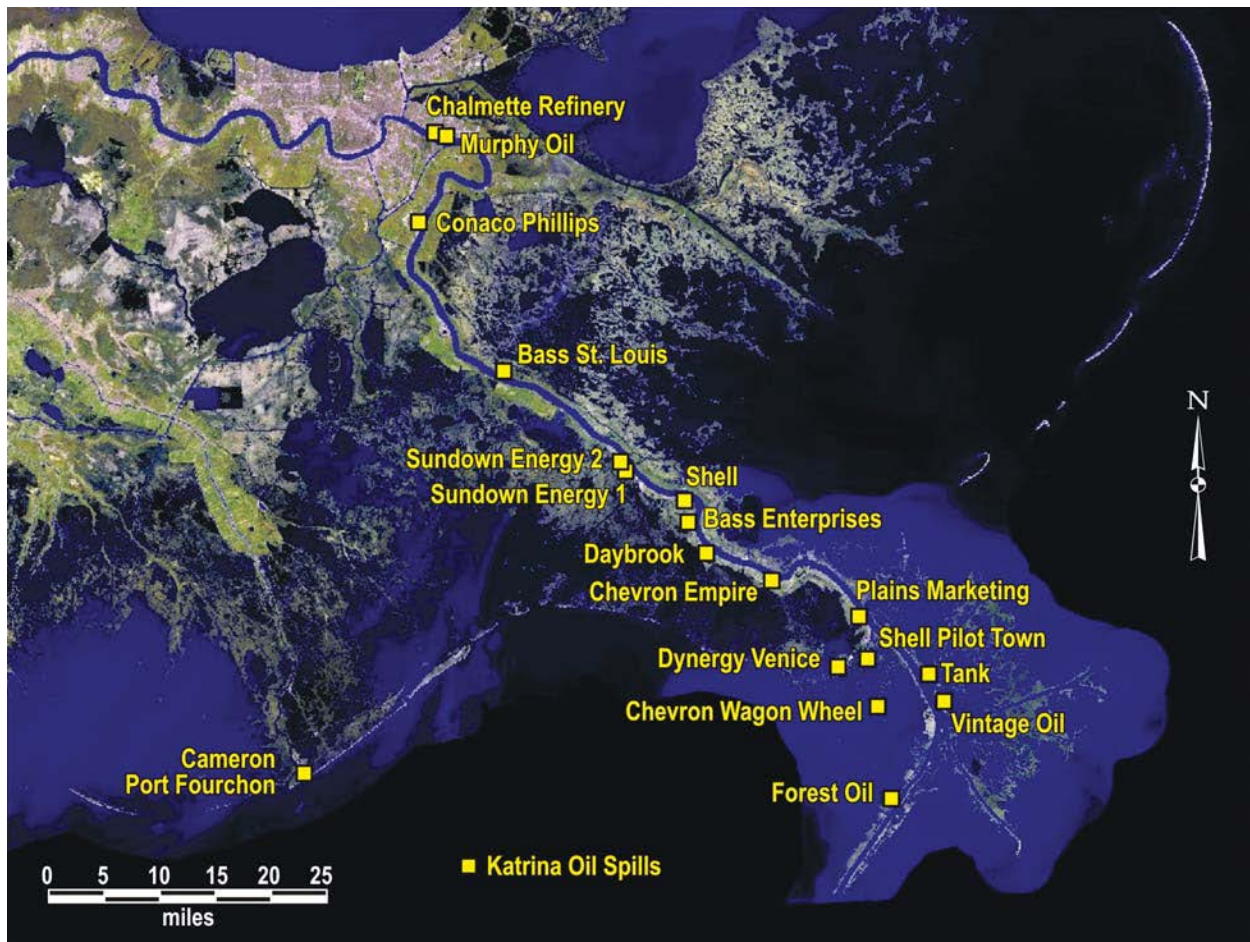


The Murphy Oil spill was the largest release, with approximately 819,000 gallons (3,100,243 liters) spilling into a highly populated area of St. Bernard Parish. The spill occurred when an above-ground storage tank was dislodged, lifted, and damaged as a result of storm surge and flooding associated with Hurricane Katrina. Approximately 305,000 gallons (1,154,547 liters) were recovered, 196,000 gallons (741,938 liters) were contained, 312,000 gallons (1,181,045 liters) evaporated, and 6,000 gallons (22,712 liters) were not recovered. The released oil had an impact on approximately 1700 homes in an adjacent residential neighborhood (an area of about one square mile or 2.6 square kilometers). Local area canals had also been impacted (more information available at <http://www.epa.gov/katrina/waterissues.html>). Although the Shell Oil Company spill was much smaller (13,400 gallons [50,724 liters]), 10,500 gallons (39,747 liters) of this spill reached the shoreline and the coastal marshes. The crude oil in this spill leaked from a 20-inch (50.8-cm) pipeline that was damaged as a result of a breach in the hurricane-protection levee. This spill mainly affected the coastal marsh found outside the levee. In addition to the oil spills from facilities and pipelines, responders had to deal with sunken or grounded vessels that were carrying petroleum products.

Although all the releases were caused by Hurricane Katrina, the cleanup and recovery options have been drastically different for each event. Cleanup strategies in the residential areas were very different than those in marsh areas. The transportation and movement of cleanup crews and materials in the urban areas around Murphy Oil Company dealt with reduced accessibility due to the downed power lines and flooded roads. Other spills primarily affected the coastal marshes; cleanup crews had access to those sites through the use of boats and barges. Coastal cleanup methods

included use of *in situ* burn techniques, which involved fewer response resources and had proven to be one of the best environmental removal methods for reducing impacts to the sensitive coastal marsh.

The short-term and long-term impacts of these oil releases on ecosystems along the many



miles of coastline have been and will continue to be examined by the teams from NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (Hogarth, 2005). They will be monitoring the impacted coastal areas for at least a year following Hurricane Katrina. Agency teams will monitor shallow nearshore and wetland environments in areas impacted by chemical releases in an effort to characterize the magnitude and extent of coastal contamination and ecological effects resulting from this storm. The types of assessments

include ongoing examination of coastal ecosystems, biological condition, fisheries, water quality, sediment quality, seafood safety, and human-health risks in coastal ecosystems of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi state agencies as well as federal agencies, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), EPA, and NOAA, have analyzed and will continue to monitor many samples of fish and shellfish from the waters affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These agencies have reported that tests verify that there is no reason for concern about consuming seafood from the Gulf region due to the hurricanes. Although many oyster harvest areas have been tested and re-opened, other areas remain closed until routine sampling by existing state regulated shellfish programs determine that oyster harvesting can resume.

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