

## Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Solutions

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Shortly after midnight on March 24, 1989, in a tragic accident deeply regretted by the company, the Exxon Valdez supertanker ran aground in Alaska's Prince William Sound. Despite the efforts undertaken to stabilize the vessel and prevent further spillage of oil, more than 250,000 barrels of oil were lost in just a short period of time.

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The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred in Prince William Sound, Alaska, March 24, 1989, when Exxon Valdez, an oil tanker owned by Exxon Shipping Company, bound for Long Beach, California, struck Prince William Sound's Bligh Reef, 1.5 mi (2.4 km) west of Tatitlek, Alaska, at 12:04 a.m. and spilled 10.8 million US gallons (257,000 bbl) (or 37,000 tonnes) of crude oil over the next few days.

[Exxon Valdez oil spill - Wikipedia](#)

Shown below is the VALDEZ oil spill Cause Map with 41 causes, evidence and solutions. Once the best solutions are selected, they are recorded in the action items list, and assigned an owner and due date. Shown below is the Action Items list containing the solutions from the Cause Map above.

[Step 3: Select the Best Solutions - Exxon Valdez Disaster](#)

In 1990 the U.S. Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act in direct response to the Exxon Valdez accident. Among other measures, the act created procedures for responding to future oil spills, established the legal liabilities of responsible parties, and set a schedule for banning single-hulled tankers from U.S. waters by 2015.

[Exxon Valdez oil spill | Response, Animals, & Facts ...](#)

In the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez incident, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which required the Coast Guard to strengthen its regulations on oil tank vessels and oil tank owners and operators. Today, tank hulls provide better protection against spills resulting from a similar accident, and communications between vessel captains and vessel traffic centers have improved to make for safer sailing.

[Exxon Valdez Spill Profile | Emergency Response | US EPA](#)

In this article we consider what we have learned from the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) in terms of when bioremediation should be considered and what it can accomplish. We present data on the state of oiling of Prince William Sound shorelines 18 years after the spill, including the concentration and composition of subsurface oil residues (SSOR) sampled by systematic shoreline surveys conducted ...

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HOUSTON: Over the last 135 years, Exxon Mobil has survived hostile governments, ill-fated investments and the catastrophic Exxon Valdez oil spill. Through it all, the oil company made bundles of money. But suddenly Exxon is slipping badly, its long latent vulnerabilities exposed by the coronavirus pandemic and technological shifts that promise to transform the energy world because of growing ...

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20 Years After the Exxon Valdez: Preventing--and Preparing ...

When the oil tanker Exxon Valdez sank in Alaska, crude oil spread over nearly 10,000 square miles of water and polluted over 700 miles of coastline, devastating the local wildlife and environment.

How oil spills damage wildlife and the environment ...

Exxon Valdez oil spill workers and maxi-barge hose beach after Corexit test on Quayle beach, Smith Island in Prince William Sound, Alaska, US, on 7 August 1989.

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The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred March 24, 1989, in Prince William Sound. 250,000 barrels of crude (or 10.8 million gallons) were released into the Gulf of Alaska after the oil tanker Exxon ...

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Causes, Effects & Clean-up - Video ...

With no oil industry background John Davis came up with a solution to a problem that had baffled scientists for decades. His idea enabled crude oil to be removed from arctic waters, years after the Exxon Valdez had spilled its load.

Open Innovation: Exxon Valdez Cleanup - Open Innovation ...

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA The Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska was one of the biggest U.S. oil spills ever to occur, according to the Atlantic. Today we...

The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill explained - TomoNews - YouTube

1989: Exxon Valdez creates oil slick disaster An oil tanker has run aground on a reef off the Alaskan coast, releasing gallons of crude oil into the sea. The Exxon Valdez got into trouble in Prince William Sound when it hit Bligh Reef, splitting its side open and releasing oil, with reports of an eight-mile (12.8km) slick.

BBC ON THIS DAY | 24 | 1989: Exxon Valdez creates oil ...

Exxon paid \$900 million to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trust, which was formed in 1991. These funds were intended to be used for restoration and rehabilitation in the spill-impacted area. Roughly \$200 million remains in the account today. Most of the funds have gone towards the purchase of lands in the spill area, primarily Native lands.

Tell the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to Stop ...

Legacies and Lessons of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill \$31.99 (P) Editor: John A. Wiens , PRBO Conservation Science, California and University of Western Australia, Perth

As a result of the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Prince William Sound, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), and within that legislation, the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) was born. This report assesses the strength and weaknesses of this research program, with emphasis on whether the activities supported to date address the OSRI mission, whether the processes used are sound, and whether the research and technology development projects are of high quality

U.S. Arctic waters north of the Bering Strait and west of the Canadian border encompass a vast area that is usually ice covered for much of the year, but is increasingly experiencing longer periods and larger areas of open water due to climate change. Sparsely inhabited with a wide variety of ecosystems found nowhere else, this region is vulnerable to damage from human activities. As oil and gas, shipping, and tourism activities increase, the possibilities of an oil spill also increase. How can we best prepare to respond to such an event in this challenging environment? Responding to Oil Spills in the U.S. Arctic Marine Environment reviews the current state of the science regarding oil spill response and environmental assessment in the Arctic region north of the Bering Strait, with emphasis on the potential impacts in U.S. waters. This report describes the unique ecosystems and environment of the Arctic and makes recommendations to provide an effective response effort in these challenging conditions. According to Responding to Oil Spills in the U.S. Arctic Marine Environment, a full range of proven oil spill response technologies is needed in order to minimize the impacts on people and sensitive ecosystems. This report identifies key oil spill research priorities, critical data and monitoring needs, mitigation strategies, and important operational and logistical issues. The Arctic acts as an integrating, regulating, and

mediating component of the physical, atmospheric and cryospheric systems that govern life on Earth. Not only does the Arctic serve as regulator of many of the Earth's large-scale systems and processes, but it is also an area where choices made have substantial impact on life and choices everywhere on planet Earth. This report's recommendations will assist environmentalists, industry, state and local policymakers, and anyone interested in the future of this special region to preserve and protect it from damaging oil spills.

Minutes before supertanker Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef, before rocks ripped a huge hole in her hull and a geyser of crude oil darkened the pristine waters of Prince William Sound, the ship's lookout burst through the chart room door. "That light, sir, it's still on the starboard side. It should be to port, sir." Her frantic words were merely the last in a litany of futile warnings. A parade of promises began the next day. Exxon Shipping Company president Frank Iarossi declared, "If it is a claim that is associated with the spill, we've assumed full financial responsibility." A week later, Alaska Governor Steve Cowper spoke at the Valdez Civic Center. "We don't want anybody to think that they have to hire a lawyer and go into federal court and sue the largest corporation in America...The state of Alaska represents you.

Risk analysis and prevention. Oil properties oil physical properties. Oil composition and properties. Oil analysis. oil behavior. Modeling. oil spill on land. Effects of oil. Natural dispersion. Cold region spills. Case studies.

As the Gulf of Mexico recovers from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, natural resource managers face the challenge of understanding the impacts of the spill and setting priorities for restoration work. The full value of losses resulting from the spill cannot be captured, however, without consideration of changes in ecosystem services--the benefits delivered to society through natural processes. An Ecosystem Services Approach to Assessing the Impacts of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in the Gulf of Mexico discusses the benefits and challenges associated with using an ecosystem services approach to damage assessment, describing potential impacts of response technologies, exploring the role of resilience, and offering suggestions for areas of future research. This report illustrates how this approach might be applied to coastal wetlands, fisheries, marine mammals, and the deep sea -- each of which provide key ecosystem services in the Gulf -- and identifies substantial differences among these case studies. The report also discusses the suite of technologies used in the spill response, including burning, skimming, and chemical dispersants, and their possible long-term impacts on ecosystem services.

Since the early 1970s, experts have recognized that petroleum pollutants were being discharged in marine waters worldwide, from oil spills, vessel operations, and land-based sources. Public attention to oil spills has forced improvements. Still, a considerable amount of oil is discharged yearly into sensitive coastal environments. Oil in the Sea provides the best available estimate of oil pollutant discharge into marine waters, including an evaluation of the methods for assessing petroleum load and a discussion about the concerns these loads represent. Featuring close-up looks at the Exxon Valdez spill and other notable events, the book identifies important research questions and makes recommendations for better analysis of "and more effective measures against" pollutant discharge. The book discusses: Input "where the discharges come from, including the role of two-stroke engines used on recreational craft. Behavior or fate "how oil is affected by processes such as evaporation as it moves through the marine environment. Effects "what we know about the effects of petroleum hydrocarbons on marine organisms and ecosystems. Providing a needed update on a problem of international importance, this book will be of interest to energy policy makers, industry officials and managers, engineers and researchers, and advocates for the marine environment.

Original version released for publication by the Council in 2009; Rev. ed. released June 2010.

This report provides guidance to the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program to help ensure that it is based on a science plan that is robust, far-reaching, and scientifically sound. The report commends the Trustee Council for its foresight in setting aside funds to create a trust fund to provide long-term research support; it notes that the GEM program offers an unparalleled opportunity to increase understanding of how large marine ecosystems function and change over time. The report outlines elements of a sound long-term science plan, including conceptual foundation, scope and geographic focus, organizational structure, community involvement, data and information management, and synthesis, modeling, and evaluation.

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