Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
FAQs, Links, and Unique Resources at ARLIS

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ARLIS’s Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Collection is the most comprehensive of its kind.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) is one of the eight Founding Partners of the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) and has entrusted ARLIS with its extensive collection of materials on the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS). Many of the items in this collection are unique and available only at ARLIS.

ARLIS has also acquired EVOS materials representing diverse perspectives from state and federal agencies, universities, the private sector, the media, and the general public. Topics include the grounding of the tanker, oil spill response, cleanup, damage assessment, impacts to the environment and people, research, and restoration.

The collection contains books, reports, maps, photos, documentary films, video footage, and data, in print and digital formats. ARLIS even has works of poetry, novels, children’s books, a theatrical play, and a made-for-TV movie, all pertaining to EVOS.

This guide provides links to numerous full-text publications and many more are available full-text through the ARLIS catalog at www.arlis.org. Most items may be checked out. ARLIS also loans to other libraries around the world. People who are not located in Anchorage may borrow ARLIS materials through their local library. Special collection items are in-library use only. Contact ARLIS for assistance at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or reference@arlis.org.
Unique EVOS Resources at ARLIS

1. **Alyeska Emergency Center recordings** — audio recording and transcript of excerpts of telephone calls made from 4:57 a.m. on March 24, 1989 to 6:00 a.m. on March 26, 1989 by Exxon and Alyeska officials, including Frank Iarossi, Don Cornett, George Nelson and Steve Dietrich. (DVD GC1552.P75E88 2010; the digital files are also available for download via the catalog record.)

2. **DOMS Reports: Alaska Oil Spill Cleanup Support** — daily reports from the U.S. Army, Director of Military Support on the military involvement in the spill cleanup. (SPEC COLL TD427.P4U566 v.1-3)

3. **EVOS Trustee Council Public Record** — this extensive collection documents 25 years of Trustee Council research and restoration work, and contains damage assessment studies, restoration project reports, annual restoration work plans, land appraisals, administrative policies and procedures, budgets and financial reports, briefing papers, meeting transcripts, resolutions, public comments, and other materials used in the Council’s decision process. ARLIS also houses the public copies of the Administrative Records for the 1994 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan, the document that guides the Trustee Council’s restoration work, and the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the 1994 Restoration Plan.

4. **Exxon Corporation’s publicity materials** — brochures, newsletters, and booklets on cleanup operations and environmental impacts.


10. **Sea otter treatment records** — Seward Otter Rescue Center files documenting the care of oiled sea otters in 1989, including daily observation logs, diet records, and medical treatment.

11. **Shoreline Oiling Evaluations** — Surveys conducted from 1989 through 1993 by interagency groups to assess oiling conditions in the spill area; organized by survey, geographic area, and shoreline segment number. Impact maps and summary reports are included. (COL-00020)


13. **Valdez Vessel Traffic Center Radio Transmissions**, March 23–24, 1989 — audio recording and transcript, including Captain Joseph Hazelwood’s report to the U.S. Coast Guard that the tanker had run aground and was leaking oil. (CD-ROM GC1552.P75R23 2010; the digital transcript is also available for download via the catalog record.)

14. **Volume of Oil Spilled**, 1990 — a two-volume set of documents containing information about the volume of oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez*, including reports and correspondence from Exxon Shipping Company, Caleb Brett U.S.A. Inc., U.S. Coast Guard, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and consulting engineers. (COL-00025)
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Opinions differ on various aspects of the oil spill. Information from a variety of perspectives and sources is provided where possible. For more information contact ARLIS at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or reference@arlis.org.

THE SPILL

1. How did the Exxon Valdez oil spill happen?

   Executive Summary.
   Appendix A–I, Miscellaneous Reports.
   Appendix J–L, Miscellaneous Reports.
   Appendix M, Legal Research Reports.
   Appendix N, Chronology.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Details about the Accident.


U.S. Coast Guard National Response Team Report to the President, 1989.

Chronologies:


Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Supplemental Twenty-Four Hour Chronology, 1989.

Exxon Corporation’s Chronology of Exxon’s Response to the Exxon Valdez Incident, 1989.


U.S. Coast Guard National Response Team Report to the President, 1989.

2. How much oil was spilled?

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Questions and Answers.


Total cargo: T/V Exxon Valdez carried 53,094,510 gallons (1,264,155 barrels) of oil.

Amount spilled: 20% of total cargo = 10.8 million gallons = 257,000 barrels = 35,000 metric tonnes (38,800 short tons)

Remaining cargo: 80% of the cargo (44 million gallons) was retained in the tanker and lightered off to the T/V Exxon Baton Rouge, Exxon San Francisco, and Exxon Baytown. Lightering began March 25, 1989 and was completed April 4, 1989.
See Also:

3. **How is the size of an oil spill determined from observations of the slick**

NOAA’s [Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation](https://www.noaa.gov) describes the tools and information used to make aerial observations to determine the size of an oil spill to prioritize response and direct cleanup activities. It includes:

- a glossary of Standard Oil Spill Observation Terms,
- a chart for estimating the thickness and volume of oil on the water,
- a checklist for recording observations,
- photos of various types and distributions of oil on water and common response activities, and
- examples of overflight maps.

4. **How far did the oil spread?**

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, [Questions and Answers](https://www.exxonvaldez.org/)

“Approximately 1,300 miles. 200 miles were heavily or moderately oiled (meaning the impact was obvious); 1,100 miles were lightly or very lightly oiled (meaning light sheen or occasional tarballs). By comparison, there is more than 9,000 miles of shoreline in the spill region. From Bligh Reef the spill stretched 460 miles to the tiny village of Chignik on the Alaska Peninsula.”  [Map of the spill area](https://www.exxonvaldez.org/).


“Composite overview of oil spill tracking from March 24, 1989 to June 20, 1989. All categories of oil are represented. Approximate are: 28,500 sq. km.” 28,500 square kilometers equals 11,003 square miles.

5. **What is the spreading property of oil?**

EPA [Enforcement Alert](https://www.epa.gov), Volume 3 Number 8, September 2000, page 1.

“Even a pint of oil released onto the water can spread and cover one acre of water surface area and can seriously damage an aquatic habitat.”


“One quart of oil will create an oil slick over two acres in size – the equivalent of nearly three football fields.”


Benjamin Franklin found that a teaspoon of oil poured on the surface of a pond spread out to form an oil slick about a half-acre in area

6. **What is the difference between heavy and light crude oil?**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Types of Crude Oil](https://www.epa.gov), 2009.
CLEANUP

7. **How was the oil cleaned up?**

Cleanup activities began in 1989 and continued through September, when operations were halted for the winter. Cleanup activities continued each summer through 1992. “At the peak of cleanup activity in 1989, more than 11,000 workers, 1,400 vessels, and 80 aircraft were involved.”


*See Also:*


8. **Who cleaned up the oil spill?**


“Exxon hired thousands of additional workers through several companies. The most prominent of these was the VECO Corporation of Anchorage. VECO engaged hundreds of shoreline workers at a basic pay rate of $16.69 per hour, in addition to many other boat crewmen, laborers, and specialists. The response also required Exxon’s use of a number of miscellaneous contractors (table 5.3). Collectively, personnel from "other" contractors provided about one-third of the work force during most of the 1989 cleanup season.”

*Selected Exxon Contractors and their Purpose/Service*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractors</th>
<th>Purpose/Service Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catering Contractors International</td>
<td>Catering for all vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Waste Management, Inc.</td>
<td>Oily waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chugach/ Nana/Marriott</td>
<td>Catering and housekeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford and Company</td>
<td>Vessel and aircraft tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowley Marine Corporation</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnSCO Marine Company</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERA Aviation, Inc.</td>
<td>Helicopter services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Fleet Marine Operations</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martech USA, Inc.</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otto Candies, Inc.</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidex Corporation</td>
<td>Vessel services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VECO</td>
<td>General contractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward Clyde Consultants</td>
<td>Scientific research services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1989 cleanup, Exxon’s primary cleanup contractor, VECO, purchased:

- Beef the equivalent of 900 cattle
- Pork the equivalent of 500 hogs
Poultry   the equivalent of 280,000 chickens and 800 turkeys
Milk     enough to fill 24 tanker trucks
Total Food  9.8 million pounds (4,900 tons)
Rain suits  157,000 sets
Rubber boots  65,000 pairs
Hard hats  30,000
Coveralls  125,000 sets
Toilet paper  530 miles, if unrolled.

9. How much did the cleanup cost?


Exxon spent more than $2.5 billion on cleanup costs.

10. What happened to the oil?


- 20% evaporated and underwent photolysis in the atmosphere
- 50% biodegraded either in situ on beaches or in the water column
- 14% recovered or disposed
- < 1% remained in the water column (except as biodegradation products)
- 2% remained on intertidal shorelines (with a very large proportion of this as highly weathered, biologically inert residuals)
- ~13% remained in subtidal sediments, mostly in the GOA and mostly as highly weathered residuals.

11. Is oil still out there in the spill area?

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Lingering Oil.

“According to research by NOAA Fisheries researchers at Auke Bay Laboratory, Alaska, 21,000 gallons remain subsurface in the mid- and lower intertidal area. Additional full-text reports and journal articles on lingering oil, including the impact on sea ducks and sea otters, can be found on page 4 of the EVOS Trustee Council’s web page on lingering oil.”

See Also:
Exxon-funded research, Valdez Science.
Exxon-funded research, Subsurface Oil Deposits from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 2003.

12. What role did the military play in spill response and cleanup?


Hanable, W.S., Military Support for Cleanup of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Headquarters Alaska Air Command, 1990.
**IMPACT ON ANIMALS & ENVIRONMENT**

13. **How many animals died outright from the oil spill?**

*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Questions and Answers.*

“No one knows. The carcasses of more than 35,000 birds and 1,000 sea otters were found after the spill, but since most carcasses sink, this is considered to be a small fraction of the actual death toll. The best estimates are: 250,000 seabirds, 2,800 sea otters, 300 harbor seals, 250 bald eagles, up to 22 killer whales, and billions of salmon and herring eggs.”

*See Also:*

Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company. April 1991. Summary regarding natural resources. (Contact ARLIS for this document.)


14. **How were the oiled birds and animals cleaned?**

*International Bird Rescue Research Center, Overview of Bird Search and Rescue: Response Efforts during the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.*


“Washing a sea otter was a very involved process that could take four people over two hours to complete, depending on how badly the otter was oiled... Washing proceeded by wetting the otter with a solution of Dawn® dishwashing detergent mixed with water.”

15. **What happened to the rehabilitated sea otters?**

Some rehabilitated sea otters were released, others were sent to zoos or aquariums. Click here for video footage of rehabilitated *Exxon Valdez sea otters, Nyac*, who lived to the age of twenty at the Vancouver Aquarium, and *Nuka*, who lived to be 21 years old at the Seattle Aquarium. The last surviving *Exxon Valdez sea otter, Homer*, was euthanized at the Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium on June 24, 2013 due to serious medical issues.

16. **Is it true that two oiled seals were rehabilitated at a cost of $80,000 each and upon being released into the wild were promptly eaten by a killer whale?**

No. This is an urban legend, as explained at [Snopes.com](http://www.snopes.com). However, it is true that the cost to clean and rehabilitate oiled sea otters was about $80,000 per animal. Source: Monahan, T.P. and A.W. Maki, The Exxon Valdez 1989 Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Program, 1991 International Oil Spill Conference, pages 131-136.

17. **Have the animals recovered?**


*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Lingering Oil.*
**Exxon Valdez** Oil Spill Trustee Council, *Status of Injured Resources and Services.*


**IMPACT ON PEOPLE**

18. **What was the impact of the spill on people living in the spill area?**

Impacts include economic, social, psychological, and health. Details are provided in these sources. Contact ARLIS for referrals to scientists, environmental activists, commercial fishers, public process participants, and spill community leaders.

**Articles, Reports, and Theses:**


Fall, J.A. et al., *Update* of the Status of Subsistence Uses in *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Area Communities, 2006.


Ott, R., *Sound Truth and Corporate Myth$: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 2005 (Health issues for oil spill cleanup workers). (This link was recently broken. Check www.rikiott.com.)


**Documentary Films:**


**Personal Accounts:**

Bushell, S. and S. Jones, Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster, 2009 (Interviews done twenty years after the spill include first responders, tanker crew members, Exxon officials, spill area residents and scientists.).


**Worker Health:**


O’Neill, Annie K. 2003. Self-reported exposures and health status among workers from the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup, Master’s thesis, Yale University. (This link was recently broken. Check www.rikiott.com.)


U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Disaster Information Management Research Center, Crude Oil Spills and Health, 2014.
19. **Is it true that almost all of the Exxon Valdez oil spill workers are dead?**

No. This statement was made on CNN News on June 30, 2010 by Kerry Kennedy a few months after the blowout at BP’s Deepwater Horizon rig in the Gulf of Mexico, and spread by numerous media services. Crude oil and the chemicals used to clean it up are toxic substances and may be hazardous to human health. However, no evidence, scientific studies, or other documentation has been located to support Ms. Kennedy’s statement. Many Alaskans have living friends and family members who worked on the oil spill. For information on worker health issues related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, see the following:

- **Crude Oil Spills and Health**, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Disaster Information Management Research Center.
- O’Neill, Annie K. 2003. *Self-reported exposures and health status among workers from the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup*, Master’s thesis, Yale University. (This link was recently broken. Check [www.rikiott.com](http://www.rikiott.com).)
- Ott, R., *Sound Truth and Corporate Myth$: the Legacy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 2005* (Health issues for oil spill cleanup workers). (This link was recently broken. Check [www.rikiott.com](http://www.rikiott.com).)

**RESTORATION**

20. **What is the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council?**

The [Trustee Council](https://www.evos.org) was formed to oversee restoration of the injured ecosystem through the use of a $900 million fund resulting from the settlement of civil litigation in 1991 between the State of Alaska, United States and Exxon Corporation. The Trustee Council consists of three state and three federal trustees and is advised by members of the public and by members of the scientific community. Trustee Council meetings are open to the public.


The EVOS Trustee Council Public Record is housed at ARLIS. This extensive collection documents 25 years of the Council’s work and includes meeting transcripts, policies and procedures, appraisals, annual work plans, final and annual project reports, and other materials used in the Council’s decision process. ARLIS also houses the public records for the 1994 Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

For detailed information on EVOSTC restoration projects and project reports, go to [Restoration Project Search](https://www.evos.org/restoration/search). Search by topic, project number, principle investigator, or project year.

21. **How was the environment restored?**


**22. What are the current environmental conditions in the spill area?**

Exxon-funded research, [Valdez Science](#).

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

- [Case Study: Sea Otters](#)
- [Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Have We Recovered?](#), 2009, 12 minute film.
- [Herring Research and Monitoring Program](#)
- [Lingering Oil](#)
- [Long-Term Monitoring Program/GulfWatch Alaska](#)
- [Status of Injured Resources and Services](#)

NOAA, [Hindsight and Foresight: 20 Years after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill](#), 2009, award-winning documentary.


**SCIENCE & RESTORATION**

**23. What scientific research has been done on the spill?**

It has been said that that *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is the most studied oil spill in history. Research on a variety of topics and perspectives is ongoing.

EVOS Trustee Council [Restoration Program](#) information:

- Information about program components:
  - [Habitat Protection](#)
  - [Herring Research and Monitoring Program](#)
  - [Long-Term Monitoring Program/GulfWatch Alaska](#)
  - [Research, Monitoring and Restoration](#)
  - [Project Final Reports](#)

- Reports and detailed information about restoration projects:
  - [Restoration Project Search](#) Search by topic, project number, researcher, or project year.
  - [Project Final Reports](#)
  - [Topic Bibliographies](#)

ExxonMobil’s research and lessons learned:

Wiens, John A., ed. *Oil in the Environment: Legacies and Lessons of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, Cambridge University Press, 2013. (GC1552.P75O386 2013) The [Bibliography of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Publications](#) was too large to include in the book and is only available at the publisher’s website. The bibliography, current through April 25, 2013, contains 1,718 citations to scientific peer-reviewed publications, including journal articles, conference papers, dissertations, and books on spill-related research from a variety of funding sources.
LESSONS LEARNED

24. **What were the lessons learned from the spill?**

Much has been learned about oil spill prevention, response, cleanup, restoration, and the ecosystem as a result of this spill. In addition to the major reports listed under Question 1. *How did the Exxon Valdez oil spill happen?*, the reports listed below also cover lessons learned.


NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration, *25 Years Later: Timeline of Recovery from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, 2014. (This is a summary of *Twenty-Five Years After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: NOAA’s Scientific Support, Monitoring, and Research.*)


LEGAL ISSUES

25. **Did Exxon pay any fines?**

Source: *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council*, [Settlement](#).

**Criminal Plea Agreement**

Exxon was fined $150 million, the largest fine ever imposed for an environmental crime. The court forgave $125 million of that fine in recognition of Exxon’s cooperation in cleaning up the spill and paying
certain private claims. Of the remaining $25 million, $12 million went to the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund and $13 million went to the national Victims of Crime Fund.

**Criminal Restitution**
As restitution for the injuries caused to the fish, wildlife, and lands of the spill region, Exxon agreed to pay $100 million. This money was divided evenly between the federal and state governments.

**Civil Settlement**
Exxon agreed to pay $900 million with annual payments stretched over a 10-year period. The final payment was received in September 2001.

26. **What is the “reopener”? What is the status of the reopener?**


**Civil Settlement**
“At the time of the 1991 settlement, Exxon agreed to pay $900 million with annual payments stretched over a 10-year period. The final payment was received in September 2001. The settlement contained a ‘reopener window’ between September 1, 2002 and September 1, 2006, during which the governments could make a claim for up to an additional $100 million. The funds must be used to restore resources that suffered a substantial loss or decline as a result of the oil spill, the injuries to which could not have been known or anticipated by the six trustees from any information in their possession or reasonably available to any of them at the time of the settlement (September 25, 1991).

**Reopener Claim**
“On August 31, 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice and the State of Alaska Department of Law began the reopener claim process on behalf of the federal and state governments, providing ExxonMobil Corporation with a detailed project plan for the cleanup of lingering oil at an estimated cost of $92 million.

“Questions on the current status of the reopener claim should be directed to Wyn Hornbuckle, Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, at 1-202-514-2007 or Wyn.hornbuckle@usdoj.gov.”

See Also:

27. **What about the class action lawsuits against Exxon?**

For a history of the litigation filed by 30,000 commercial fishermen, Alaska Natives, Native corporations, land owners, area businesses, municipalities, cannery workers, processors, and others, see the following:

*Exxon Qualified Settlement Fund*

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, *Private Plaintiff Action*.

Faegre & Benson (now Faegre, Baker, Daniels), *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Litigation Update*, includes legal documents and a litigation timeline.

*Judge Holland’s Order 364*

Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann and Bernstein, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Class Action Lawsuit*.

*Supreme Court decision* on punitive damages, February 27, 2008.
28. **Where can I get copies of legal documents related to the oil spill cases?**

ARLIS has a large collection of legal documents pertaining to the state and federal criminal and civil cases against Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company, class action cases against Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company, Hazelwood trial, and National Transportation Safety Board hearing. Select documents have been cataloged and are available full-text via the ARLIS catalog. For more information contact ARLIS at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or reference@arlis.org.

Alaska State Archives has a collection of *Exxon Valdez litigation records* from the Alaska Department of Law. Some records are restricted and it is recommended that you contact the Archives to discuss your research before visiting.

**WHERE ARE THEY NOW...**

29. **What happened to the tanker?**

NOAA’s Response and Restoration Blog, *What Happened to the Exxon Valdez?*


After the spill, the T/V *Exxon Valdez* was towed to San Diego, repaired, and renamed the *Exxon Mediterranean*. Congress barred the tanker from Alaska waters via the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which stated that any vessel that had spilled more than one million gallons of oil anywhere was prohibited from operating in Prince William Sound. This included the former *Exxon Valdez* and 18 other vessels. The tanker was transferred to Exxon subsidiary SeaRiver Maritime and renamed the *SeaRiver Mediterranean*. The name was later shortened to *S/R Mediterranean* and then to *Mediterranean*. The tanker hauled Persian Gulf oil to Europe and Asia until European Union regulations prohibited single-hulled tankers. In January 2008, SeaRiver Maritime sold the tanker to Hong Kong Bloom Shipping to be converted for hauling bulk ore. The ore carrier was renamed *Dong Fang Ocean*. Following a November 2010 collision in the South China Sea with the cargo ship *Aali, Dong Fang Ocean* was towed to Shandong Province, China. It was purchased for scrap in March 2012 by Global Marketing Systems Inc. for $16 million and sailed to a ship breaker in Singapore. The ship was eventually resold to Priya Blue Industries, renamed *Oriental Nicety*, and routed to Alang, India. After a court dispute to prevent the ship from being beached in India, the Supreme Court of India granted permission on July 30, 2012 for the owners of the *Oriental Nicety* to beach the ship for dismantling, and the vessel was beached on August 2, 2012.

30. **What happened to Joseph Hazelwood?**

Joseph Hazelwood, captain of the T/V *Exxon Valdez*, was convicted of a misdemeanor charge of negligent discharge of oil, fined $50,000, and sentenced to 1,000 hours of community service, which he served in Anchorage, Alaska at Bean’s Café, a non-profit agency providing meals for the homeless. For more than fifteen years, he was employed as a maritime consultant and paralegal with Chalos & Brown, the New York law firm that represented him.

For an interview with Joseph Hazelwood twenty years after the spill, see pages 27–28 and 279–280 in *Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster*, by Sharon Bushell and Stan Jones, 2009. (GC1552.P7557 2009)

*See Also:*

Anchorage Daily News, audio of Captain Hazelwood’s report of the grounding of the tanker.


Wikipedia, Joseph Hazelwood.

WHERE CAN I GET...

31. Where can I hear an audio recording of Hazelwood’s report of the grounding?

Anchorage Daily News, audio of Captain Hazelwood’s report of the grounding of the tanker.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Oil Spill Facts: Questions and Answers, Captain Hazelwood’s radio call to the Valdez Vessel Traffic Center.

Valdez Vessel Traffic Center Radio Transmissions, March 23-24, 1989 – audio recording and transcript, including Captain Joseph Hazelwood’s notification that the tanker had run aground and was leaking oil. (CD-ROM GC1552.P75R23 2010; the digital transcript is also available for download via the catalog record.)

32. Where can I get photos or video footage of the oil spill?

Public domain photos are available at the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Photo Gallery and at the ARLIS Photostream on Flickr. An index provides information on the ARLIS photos.

ARLIS also has public domain digital video footage of various aspects of the oil spill. To request copies of this footage, contact an ARLIS librarian at 907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) or reference@arlis.org

Commercially prepared movies and documentaries are available for checkout or borrow through interlibrary loan. See a select list of titles below and check the ARLIS catalog for more at www.arlis.org.

Movies and Documentary Films:


Dead Ahead: the Exxon Valdez Disaster, 1993; made-for-TV movie by BBC and aired on HBO Showcase as Disaster at Valdez.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Have We Recovered?, 2009; 12 minute film.


NOAA, Hindsight and foresight: 20 Years after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, 2009; a short documentary.


33. Where can I get oil spill materials geared for teachers and students?

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Resources for Teachers and Students, March 2009.
This 35-page annotated bibliography is a select list of books, videos and DVDs, websites, and articles from a variety of sources pertaining to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and related topics, chosen for their appeal to teachers, students of all ages, and the general public.

30. Where can I get maps of the spill area?

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, *Map of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Cooperatively Implemented Information Management System (CIIMMS) has a searchable *EVOS Map Library*. Map topics include the spill area, oiling conditions, shoreline surveys and treatment, and habitat protection. Maps are available in PDF, JPG, TIF, and GIF formats and there is no charge for downloading PDFs.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

31. Is it true that a play was written about the spill?

Yes. In 1992, Dick Reichman wrote *Tanker on the Rocks: or the Great Alaskan Bad Friday Fish-Spill of '89, The Official Valdez Oil Spill Melodrama*. He later went on to write another play, *The Big One: a Chronicle of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, which opened in Anchorage in September 2009.

The spill has also been the subject of novels, children’s books, poetry, a movie, music, and a board game. Here are some examples:

Dead Ahead: the *Exxon Valdez* Disaster, 1993; made-for-TV movie by BBC and aired on HBO Showcase as Disaster at Valdez.


O’Meara, J., ed., *Cries from the Heart: Alaskans Respond to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*, 1989; poetry, essays and drawings.


32. Is there really an oil spill cookbook?

Yes. The *Two Billion Dollar Cookbook*, published in 1990, was the result of recipe contributions from oil spill cleanup workers, their families and friends. The title refers to the amount Exxon had paid for oil spill cleanup by the time the cookbook was published. Proceeds from the sale of the cookbook were donated to Bean’s Café, an Alaskan charity. (TX703.T76 1990)

33. Is there a board game about the spill?

*On the Rocks: The Great Alaska Oil Spill* is a board game invented in 1989 by Richard Lynn of Valdez. It was sold by On the Rocks Enterprises for $16.69, the hourly wage that Exxon’s contractor paid cleanup workers. The game was featured in a March 11, 1991 article in Fortune Magazine. (ARLIS’s copy does not circulate.)

34. Is there music about the spill?


**SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

American Petroleum Institute
ExxonMobil
ExxonMobil Historical Collection, 1790-2004, an archival depository at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.
NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration
Prince William Sound Regional Citizens’ Advisory Council

**ARLIS Founding Partners**

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Fish and Wildlife Service
National Park Service
U.S. Geological Survey
University of Alaska Anchorage

For more information on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, contact:

Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS)
907-27-ARLIS (272-7547) reference@arlis.org
www.arlis.org