

Magellan Tank Fire
Magellan Midstream Partners Air Sample Results
June 4, 2008

Summary:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) reviewed air samples collected by Magellan Midstream Partners or its contractors on June 4, 2008. The air was tested for volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) including benzene, toluene and xylene; as well as carbon monoxide and PM10. The air concentrations of these fire-related contaminants were all below levels of health concern.

Air Sampling Data:

Magellan Midstream Partners collected air samples downwind from the tank fire June 4, 2008. The samples were tested for components of gasoline (benzene, toluene, and xylene) carbon monoxide, lower explosive limit (LEL), Particulate Matter 10 (PM 10, particulate matter that is 10 microns or less in size) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). EPA and ATSDR reviewed the air sample results and concluded:

- Eleven benzene samples were collected. All samples were less than 0.05 parts per million (ppm). Breathing benzene at low levels for a short amount of time should not pose any health threat.
- Seven toluene air samples were collected. All samples were less than 1 ppm which does not exceed the ATSDR Acute Environmental Media Evaluation Guide (EMEG) for toluene of 1 ppm, and were below levels of health concern.
- Five xylene samples were collected June 4, 2008. All contained less than 1 ppm which does not exceed the ATSDR Acute EMEG of 2 ppm total xylenes, and were below levels of health concern.
- Fifty-two VOC samples were collected. The highest concentration of total VOCs measured in air was 3.5 ppm. There are no standards for total VOCs in air. However, samples were collected for the following VOCs: benzene, toluene, and xylene. The VOC concentrations in these samples were all at levels below health concern.
- Eleven carbon monoxide samples were collected. The EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for carbon monoxide in outdoor air is 9 ppm. Carbon monoxide levels were less than 1 ppm, below levels of health concern.
- Fifty PM10 samples were collected. EPA had established a PM10 Significant Harm Level of 600 µg/m³ averaged over a 24-hour period. The highest concentration of PM10 in a sample was 385 micrograms/cubic meter (µg/m³ or ppb), which is lower than the Significant Harm Level. NOTE: An initial standard of 150 micrograms per cubic meter was used as the chronic long-term exposure standard. As the situation progressed, it was determined that the standard for short-term acute exposure of 600 micrograms per cubic meter averaged over a 24-hour period was more appropriate.