

2018 U.S. EPA International Decontamination R&D Conference

Wide area Atmospheric Deposition of Asbestos Site-Specific Scenario (River Street Warehouse Asbestos Fire Emergency Response)

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Former Montgomery Dock #2 & Warehouse

Built in 1898, 253,000 Sq. Ft., 900 Ft. Dock







ODEQ

• On May 15, 2017 (Monday) at 1100, ODEQ responds as suspect Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is found at the site and down wind from the site



ODEQ

Preliminary Survey - Noted Observations



Surveyed Area Suspected ACM Observed

ODEQ

Expanded Estimate of Area to be Surveyed

- On the morning of May 16th (Tuesday), it became clear that additional support and resources were needed and ODEQ made a request to EPA.
- EPA personnel started to arrive the afternoon of the 16th and entered into Unified Command with ODEQ



Unified Command

River Street Warehouse Fire		Unified Command Randy Nattis – EPA FOSC Michael Greenburg – DEQ SOSC Marty McComb – EPA Deputy FOSC		Public Information Officer	
				Rusty Harris-Bishop-EPA	Assistant PIO 5/26
Liaison Officer Cheryl Grabham – DEQ LNO Wenona Wilson – EPA Assistant LNO 5/31 Mike Zollitsch – DEQ Assistant LNO Jasmin Guerra – EPA Assistant LNO CIC 5/31				Analytical Data Management Specialist Melissa Bryant – ERT 5/25	
				Safety Officer Dave Varela – USCG SO 6/1 Isaac Chavalia – USCG ASC	0 6/1
Operations Section See next page		g Section Magorrian – EPA PSC 5/27 t – DEQ Deputy PSC /aldon –EPA Deputy PSC 5/26 'Brien – DEQ PSC LNO		ection end – EPA FSC 5/25 Johnson fter	Logistic Section Cathy Villa – EPA LSC 5/3
	Resource Un Rob Grandi Situation Un James Lopez	nit netti – RESL 5/26 nit s-Baird – SITL 5/31	David Burford –Field Data Ashley Reed –Assistant Fie	Manager 5/25 eld Data Manager	
	Environmental Unit Dale Becker – EUL 5/25		Environmental Unit John Pavitt-Tech Sp	pecialist 5/27	
			Environmental Unit Steve Hall-Sample	Coordinator	

Unified Command

Objectives

- 1. Assess and stabilize Warehouse site
- 2. Determine where the ACM fire debris ended up
- 3. Determine if asbestos levels in the ambient air posed a risk to the public
- 4. Evaluate public exposures from any residual ACM fire debris



Reconnaissance team

- EPA team leader EPA
- Community Involvement Coordinator - EPA
- Asbestos Supervisor ODEQ
- Health and Safety officer -USCG
- Data specialist EPA contractor





Recovery team

- EPA team leader EPA
- Community Involvement Coordinator - EPA
- Asbestos Supervisor ODEQ
- Health and Safety officer -USCG
- Data specialist EPA contractor
- Response Manager EPA contractor
- Industrial hygienist EPA contractor
- Asbestos abatement specialists
 EPA contractor

Objective 1 - Assess and stabilize warehouse site



Objective 1 – continued...

- Collected daily air samples and provided continuous dust monitoring (PM)
- Collected 4 composite bulk samples for Contaminate Of Concern (COC) identification





Objective 1 continued...

- Assess and stabilize Warehouse site
 - 40% Chrysotile Asbestos was found in bulk samples no other COCs
 - Due to on going dust suppression, no Asbestos fibers of concern were detected in the air samples



Objective 2 - Determine where the ACM fire debris ended up

Soot Deposition Model by IMAAC

- Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)
- Modeling of soot plume indicates potential for much larger plume and down-gradient impacts





















Objective 2 continued...

- The Unified Command leveraged ESRI full suite of tools and EPA's GeoPlatform, in doing so, once DQOs were established and the Data Management Plan was finalized, the collector application was set up for easy and consistent data collection practices
- A Common Operating Picture (COP) was used real time to track where the reconnaissance teams were finding debris and where recovery teams were cleaning it up
- The COP was utilized as a meeting tool at most meetings throughout the day
 - Real-time assessment and remediation information drove response operations usually the same day
 - As Assessment teams surveyed new areas, the deposition plume became more apparent, and resources were able to be diverted to priority locations.

Progress Tracking

- Recon progress
- Removal progress



Objective 2 continued...

Added benefits of the COP

Reconnaissance teams

- Marked locations of asbestos and took photos. Indicated area surveyed and update the status categories.
- Recovery teams
 - Navigated to previously identified contaminated areas and preformed remediation activities. As the contamination was removed, the features within the database were updated to communicate progress.

Air Monitoring Teams

- Teams identified pre-determined air station locations and adjusted or create new ones as necessary.
- Data Managers
 - Data was continuously QA/QC'd and any errors were caught and addressed in near real-time.
- GIS Analysts
 - Figures could be created utilizing real-time data, and other advanced data processing could occur

Incident Command

- Planning/Environmental Unit
 - Utilized for location selection for air samples and activity based samples
- Situation Unit
 - Used live data to provide topical briefs and metrics
- PIOs
 - Live data helped craft message throughout the day
- Conclusion Nature and extent was established and the entire response organization had near realtime information to help the decision making process

Objective 3 - Determine if asbestos levels in the ambient air posed a risk to the public

- Air sampling during the first 6 days of the response
 - Action level was set at 0.01 fiber per cubic centimeter (f/cc) risk-based calculation based on 3 months continuous exposure to residents.
 - 38 ambient air samples were collected and analyzed by Phase Contract Microscopy (PCM).
 - 4 of these had detections (0.001 0.002 f/cc)
 - 20 of the 38 were analyzed by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), a few had low level detections but only 2 of these had PCME fibers
 - Chrysotile, winchite (0.002 f/cc), actinolite (0.001 f/cc)
 - 44 personnel samples were collected and analyzed by PCM
 - 9 of these had detections (0.003 0.016 f/cc)
 - 16 of the 44 were analyzed by TEM, 4 of these had PCME fibers
 - Actinolite (0.001) in one recovery worker
 - Remaining detections were in personnel who collected the bulk samples from the Warehouse
 - Chrysotile, actinolite, winchite, richterite, tremolite, anthophyllite were detected.
 - Concentrations were 0.006, 0.007 and 0.02 PCME f/cc in these workers.

Conclusion – No Air samples above the Action level

Objective 4 - Evaluate public exposures to any residual ACM fire debris



Objective 4 continued...

Eleven ABS samples were collected (high and low flow)

- 4 of these had asbestos detected by PCM (0.007 0.017 f/cc)
- 6 samples were submitted for TEM analysis
 - 3 of these had PCME fibers detected (0.001 0.002 f/cc)
 - Mean concentration is 0.0067 f/cc
 - Chrysotile and *actinolite* were detected

Conclusion - these sampling events showed no short-term exposures

In summary

- All 4 Unified Command Objectives were met
- The Environmental Unit and the Unified Commanders felt confident that if small amounts of ACM remained, that exposures to the general public wouldn't result in unacceptable risks
- Guidance for how to handle HVAC Systems, Catch Basin Waste, etc.
- Unified Command demobilized on June 3rd, 18 days after it stood up.

In summary

Field Teams.. By the numbers # Teams (Recon, Recovery, Air Sampling)



Max # Field Teams 9 Average Field Teams Daily 4.59 **Assessment Days** 17 Total Team Deployments 78

