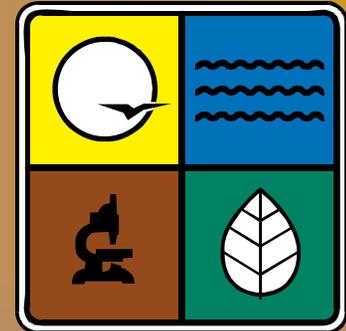


Missouri Department of Natural Resources



Environmental Emergency Response

Introduction

Roarke Holzschuh - State OSC

Environmental Emergency Response

Environmental Services Program

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Authority and Responsibilities

Hazardous Materials

The “*Spill Bill*” - 260.500-550, RSMo

- Passed in 1982
- Established the state plan for Hazardous Substance Emergencies
- Established the 24-hour spill reporting hotline
- Provided DNR authority to respond and conduct cleanup oversight
 - State lead on Hazardous Materials
- Provided responding authorities ability to recover costs



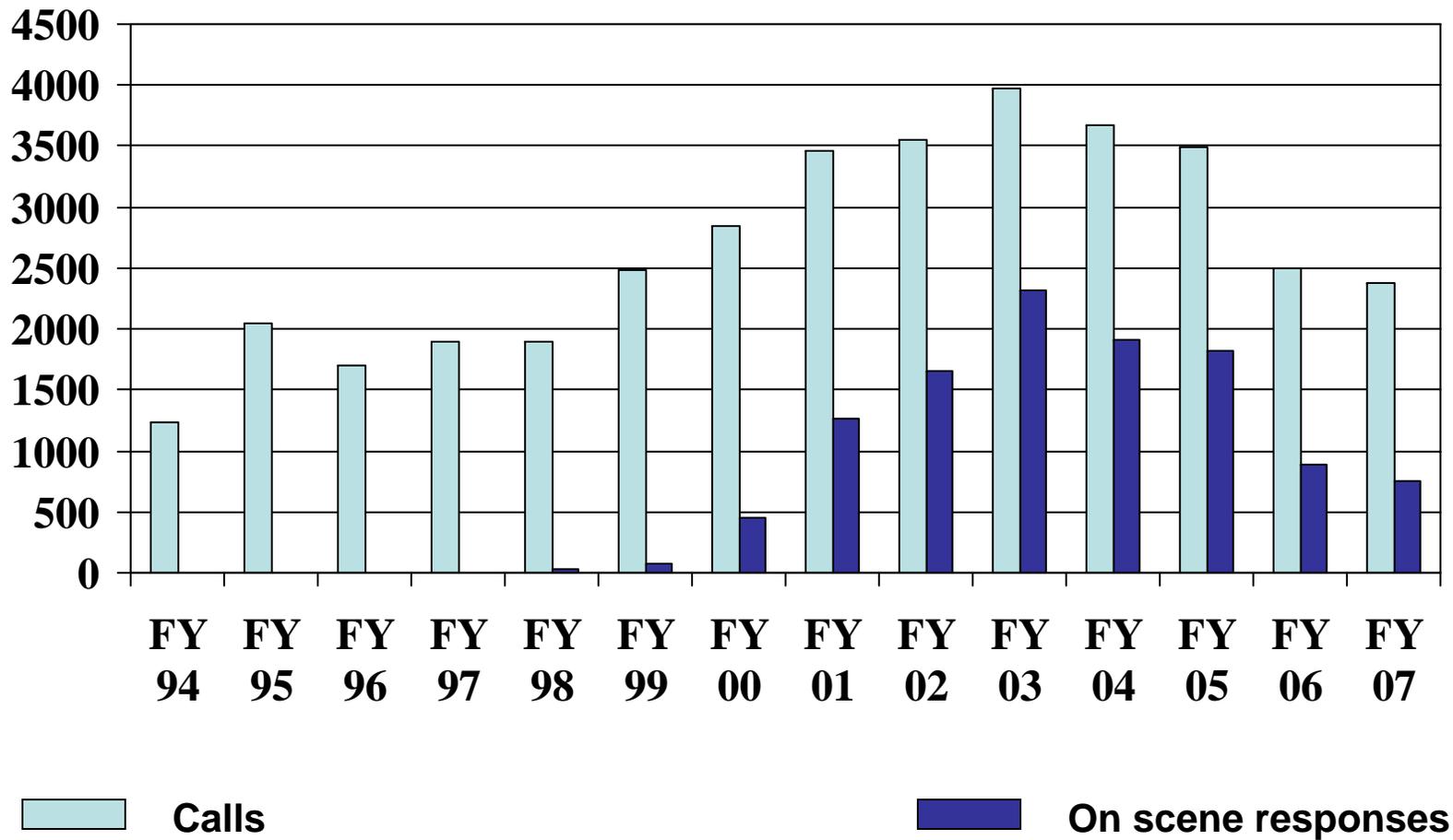
24-HOUR SPILL LINE

573-634-2436

Incident Command Center

- Receive environmental release reports
- Notify appropriate authorities
- Evaluate need for on-scene response
- Provide technical assistance
- Dispatch State On-Scene Coordinator
- Initiate cleanup

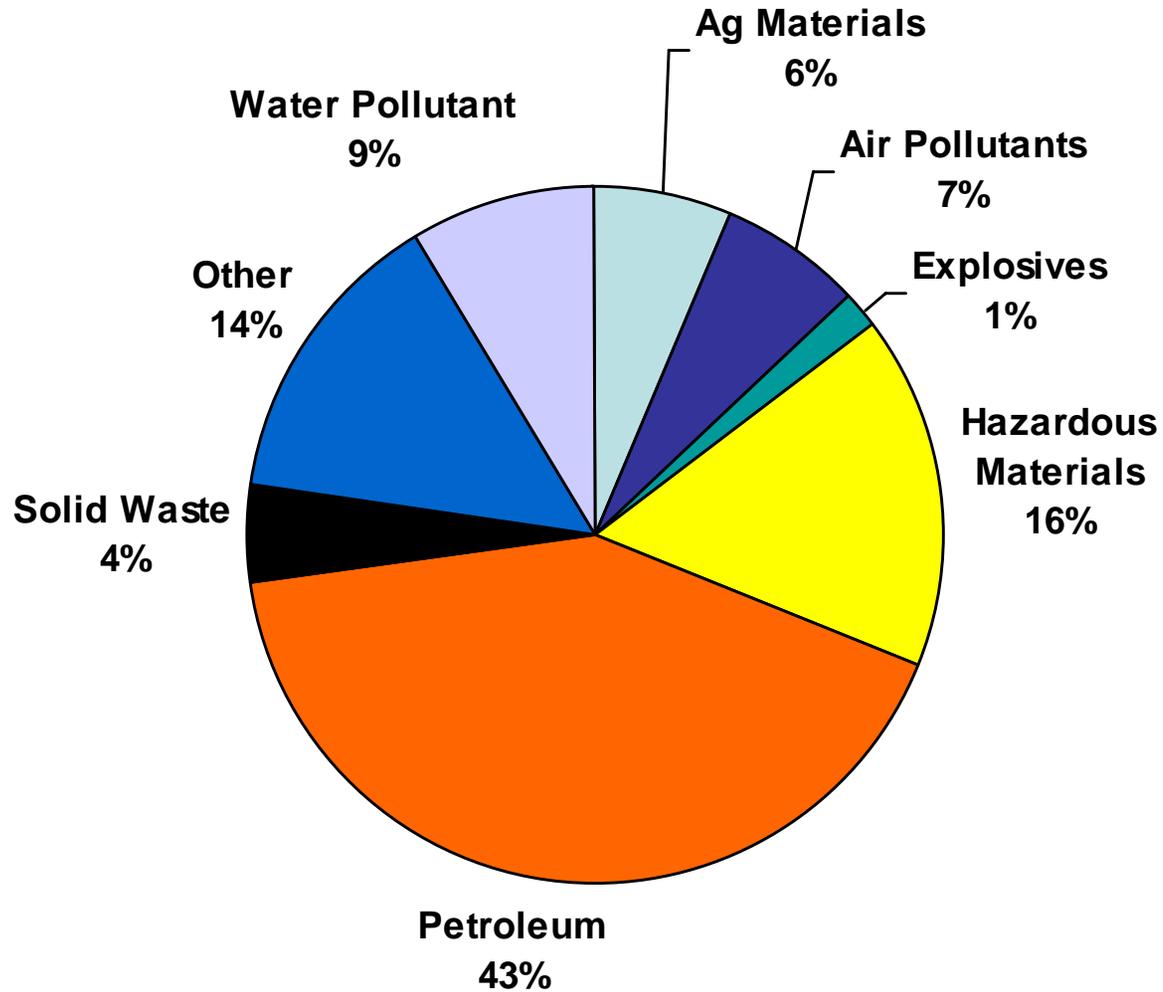
Total Number of Incident Reports Taken Via the 24-hour Emergency Line (573) 634-2436





FY '07

Materials Released Throughout the State of Missouri

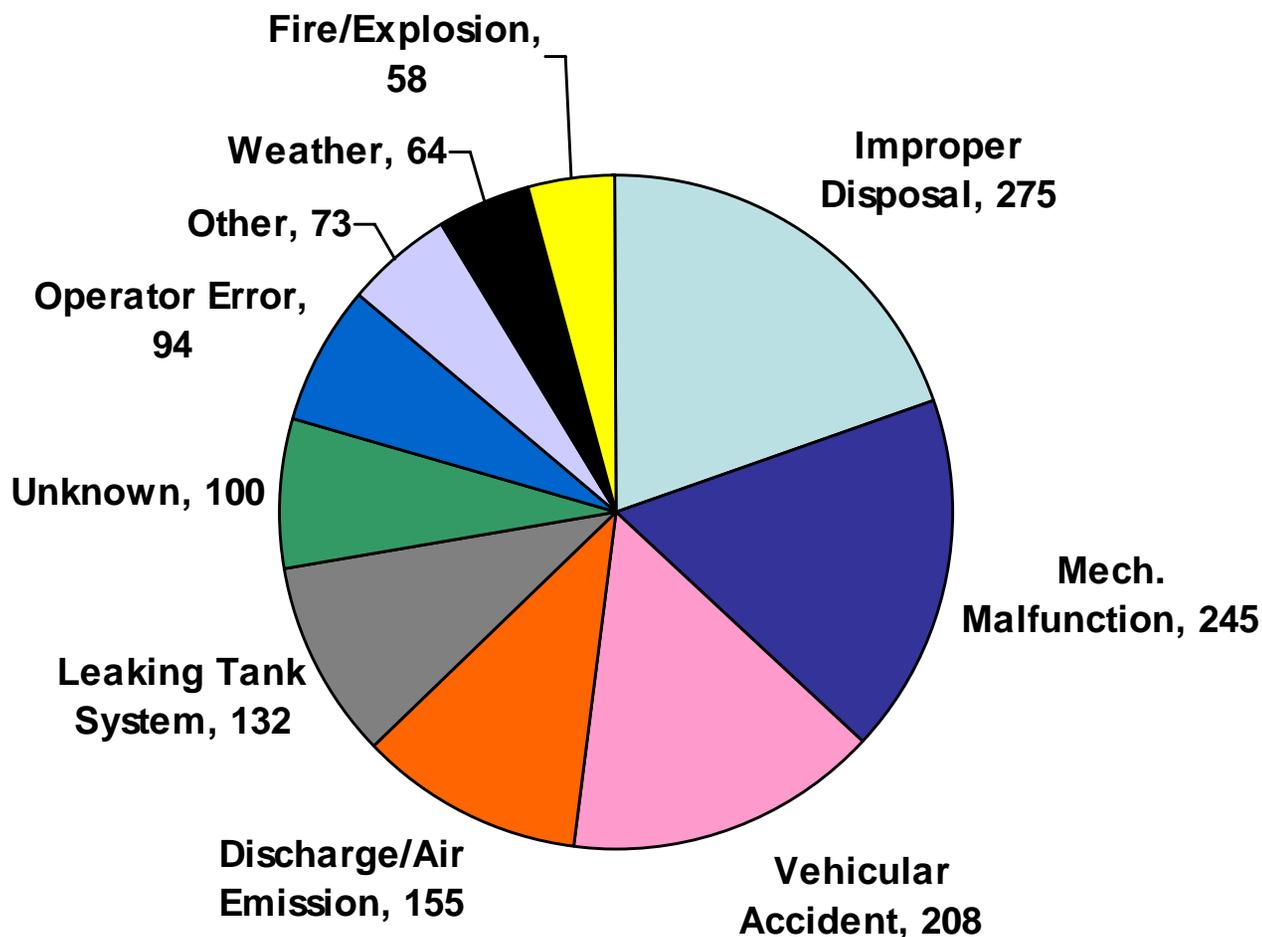


Excludes Drug Lab Material Reports

See Materials List at the end of the report for types of released materials in each category noted on the pie chart.



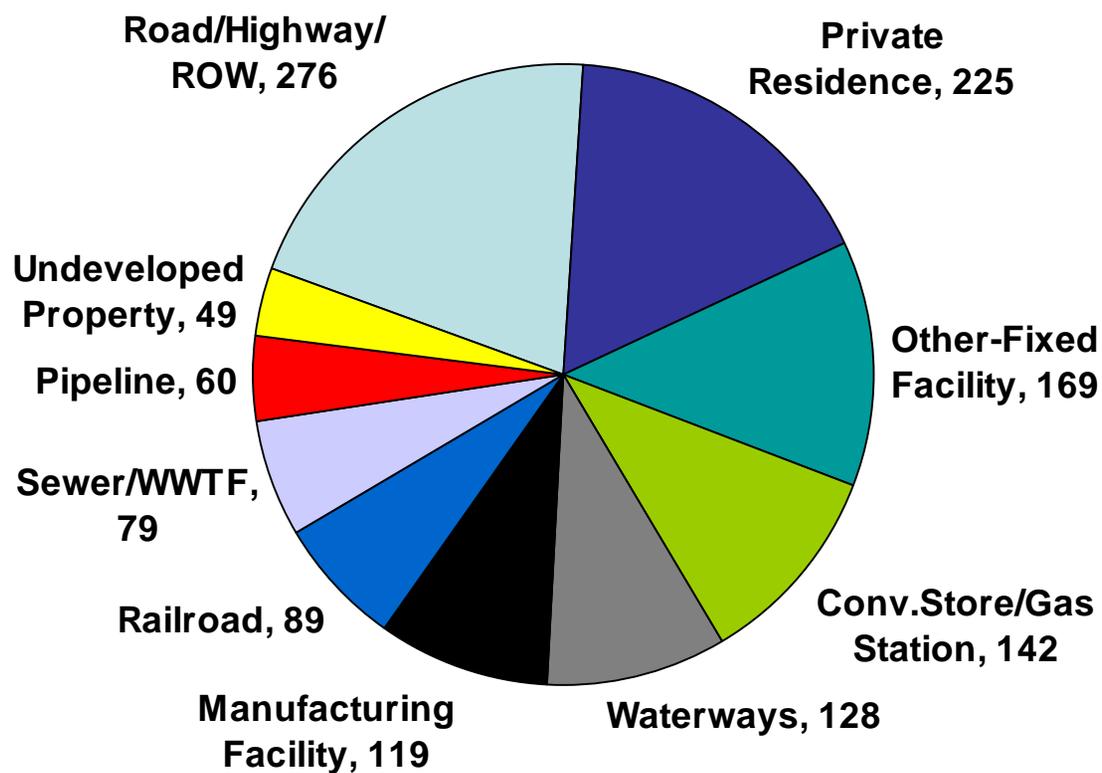
Top 10 Causes of Releases in Missouri FY '07



Information presented as number of incidents reported. Excludes Drug Lab Material Reports. "Unknown" Incident Cause includes incidents when information received from a caller is inconclusive to fit into a specific incident cause (Ex: Discoloration in a waterway). Example of "Other" Incident Cause includes a caller requesting assistance with household hazardous waste. See Code Sheet at the end of the report for full list of Incident Causes for releases.



Top 10 Property Use/Location of Releases in Missouri FY '07



Information presented as number of incidents reported. Excludes Drug Lab Material Reports
See Code Sheet at the end of the report for full list of Property Use locations.

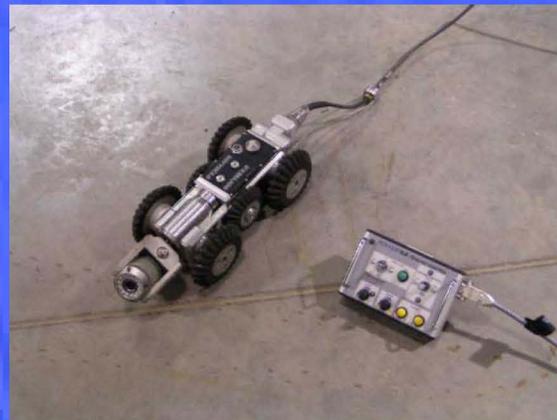
EER resources at your disposal

- EER spill line satisfies regulatory responsibilities
- Duty officer can provide technical advice
- Notifications made to interested parties
 - PSTIF, Dept. of Agriculture, MDNR Tanks Section
- On Scene Coordinator mobilized (if warranted)
 - Response vehicle, limited response supplies, oversight of ER contractors, coordination with all
- Identification of responsible parties
- Other resources/equipment as necessary

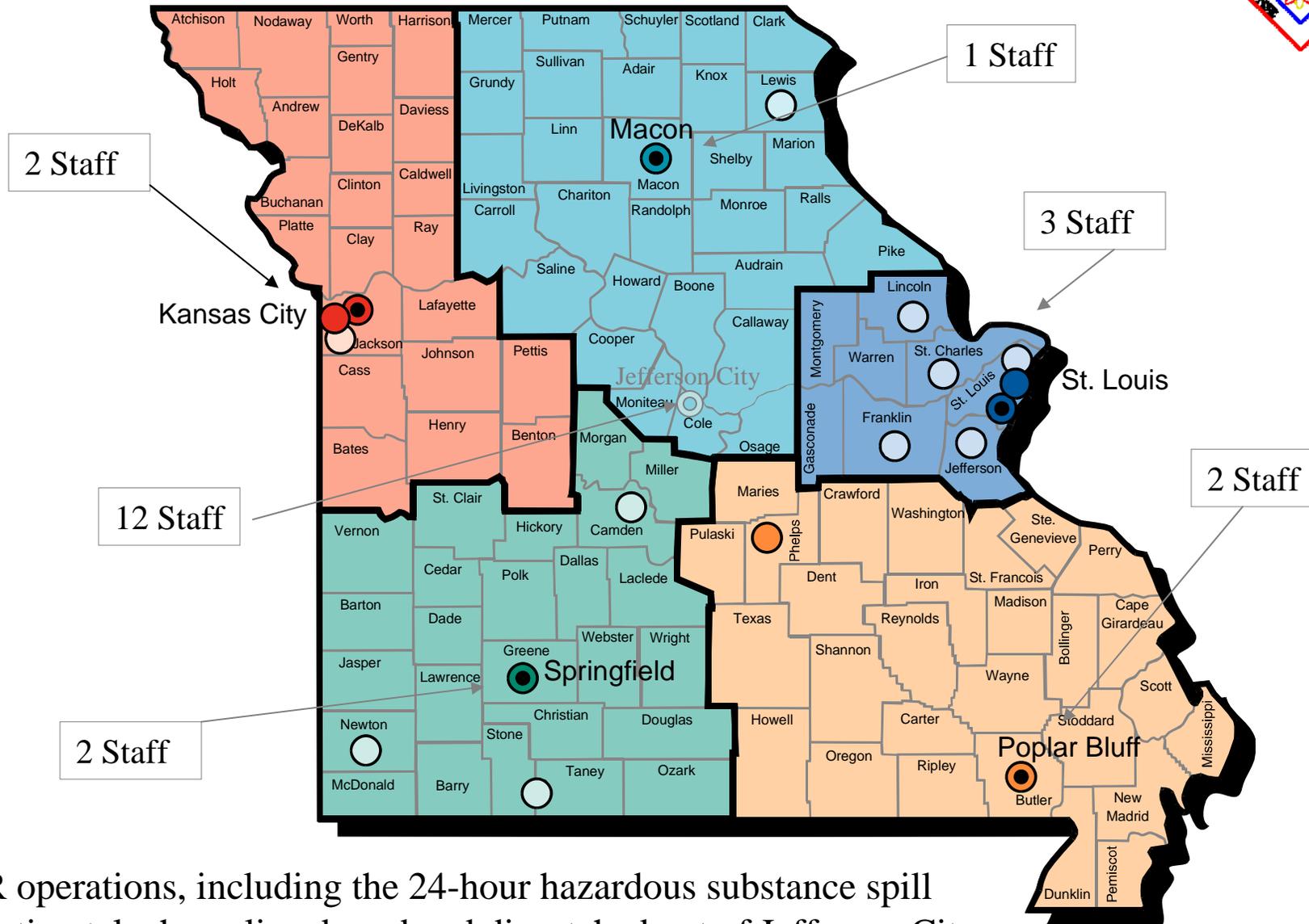




Environmental Emergency Response Equipment



Environmental Emergency Response Organization



EER operations, including the 24-hour hazardous substance spill reporting telephone line, based and dispatched out of Jefferson City

Environmental Emergency

vs.

Hazardous Substance Emergency



Environmental Emergency

Any chemical, petroleum or other material spilled onto the land, water or atmosphere that might impact public health/safety and/or the harm the environment.

Broad definition that by intent includes:

- hazardous substance releases that may not meet “Reportable Quantity” as defined in other Federal/State statutes
- Releases of “non-hazardous” substances that could have significant impact on the environment (The Director of the MDNR “May clean up any release of a substance if such release is a threat to the environment.” - MoRS Section 260.510 (6))
- Off-site impacts to water or other media. For example: discoloration of a waterway, sheen on waterway, dead grass, etc.



Hazardous Substance Emergency

as defined in 10 CSR 24.010(8)

Any release of hazardous substances or extremely hazardous substances in quantities equal to or in excess of those determined pursuant to section 101(14) or 102 of the CERCLA of 1980 or section 304 of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (see EPA's List of Lists),

Any release of petroleum in excess of 50 gal. liq or 300 cu. Ft. gases,

Any release of hazardous waste under 260.350-260.430,

Any release of hazardous substance which requires immediate notice under 49 CFR part 171



Release Reporting

Statutory requirement of person having control over the substance: e.g. station owner, transporter

Releases may be reported by anyone: consultants, contractors, emergency response agencies

Reportable quantity for petroleum in Missouri:

>25 gal. if from UST

>50 gal. for all others – ASTs, vehicle accidents

Report should occur at the earliest practical moment upon discovery



When to call EER Spill Line:

- Release exceeds reportable quantity
- Impacts to surface waters
- Impacts to utilities
- Impacts to third party property
- Free product present in the environment
- Unknown source/amount
- Ongoing/uncontrolled release
- Suspicion of criminal act



What steps can you take to help the station owner satisfy EER concerns?

Find, stop and fix source of release

Prevent spread of contamination

Identify impacts to areas of high mobility, e.g. utility corridors, drainage features

Special considerations – LEL, vapor intrusion



Find the Source!

Check submersible pump manways, dispensers

Check tank pit observation wells, interstitial wall spaces
for double walled USTs

Automatic Tank Gauges (ATGs) alarms

Inventory discrepancies

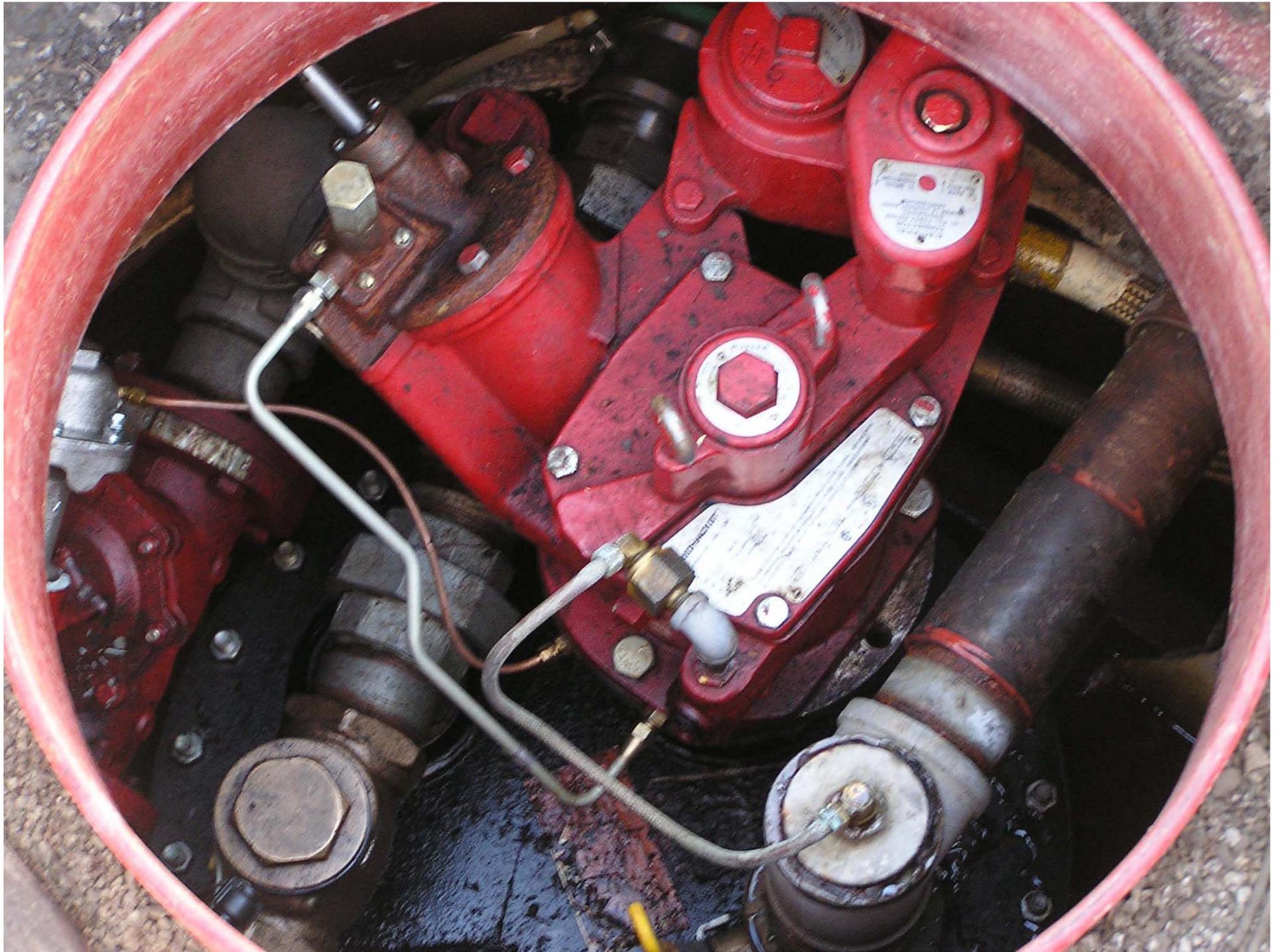
Customers reporting problems, slow dispensers

Conduct line and tank tightness tests

The more you find out, the less intrusive our investigation
needs to be. And the less impact on their business.







View of corrosion to coated steel product lines on 9/26. The Unleaded piping shows the a small leak at the threading of the joint near the coupler. The Premium piping, which was inactive and found to be leaking 4 years ago, has a large corrosion hole about 6 in. from the coupling.



Prevent the spread of contamination

If leak is suspected, station owner will be requested to shut down system until problem is isolated.

If you can narrow suspected release to specific product, owner may be able to shut down only suspect lines/tanks.

Use absorbent materials: clay, booms, pads

Releases to surface water require immediate action:

Install absorbent booms, underflow dams, weirs, product recovery















Identify areas of high mobility/concern

Survey nearby utilities, stormsewers, sanitary sewers with LEL/PID meter. Observe for product in or around.

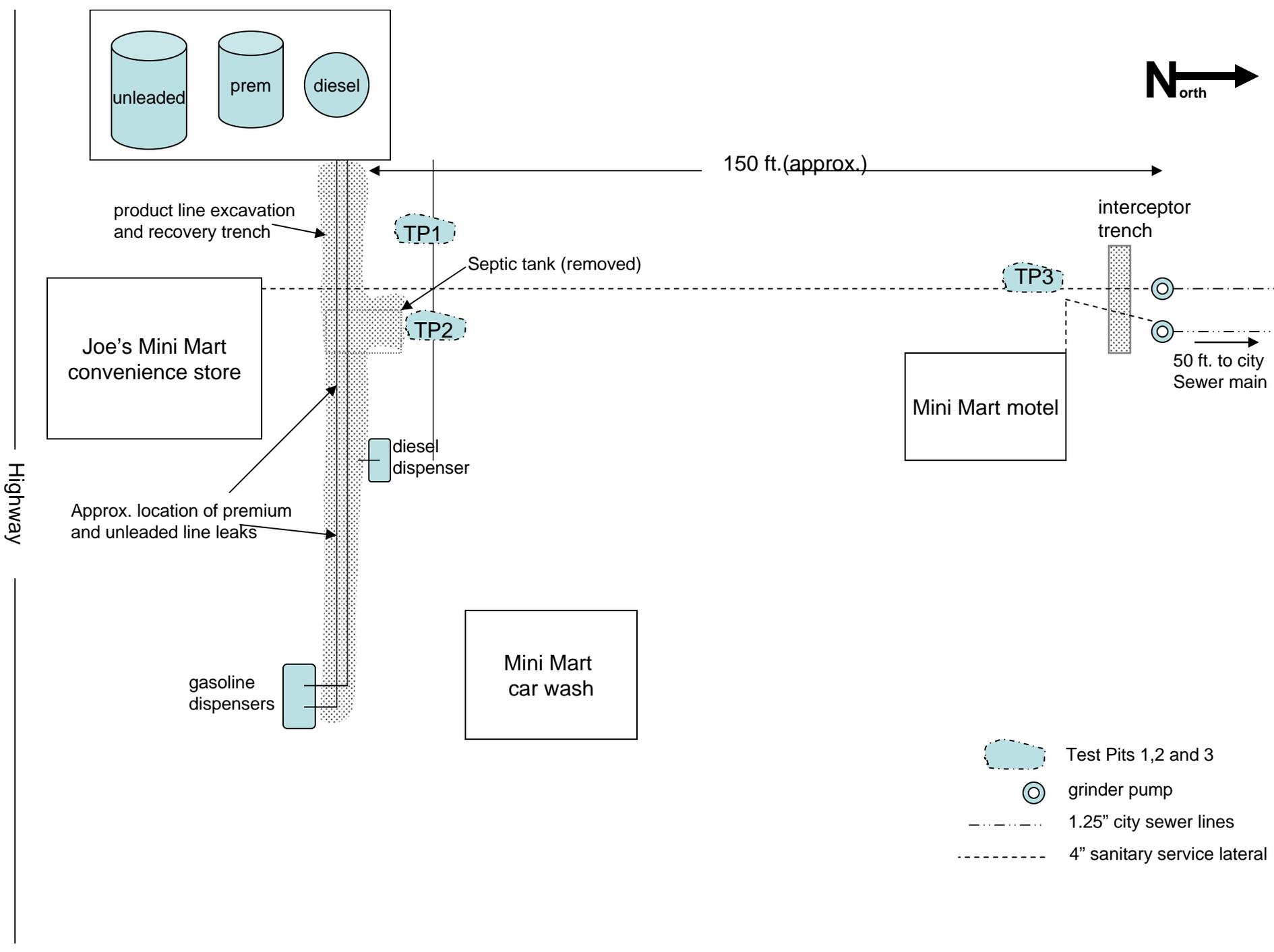
Observe drainage ditches, stormwater retention basins

Check downhill grades for seeps, dying grass

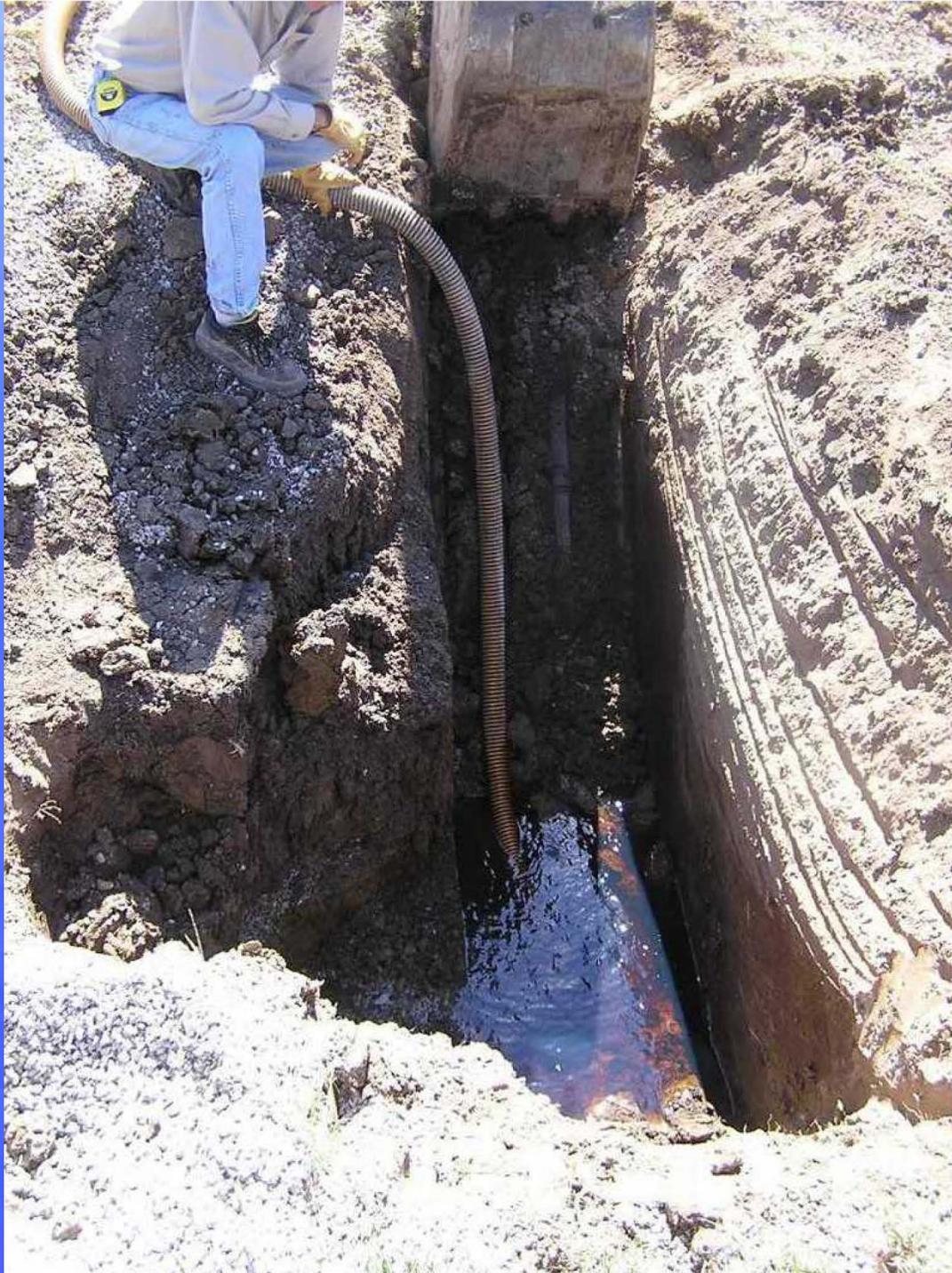
Vapor intrusion in nearby basements, cellars

Can reach basements directly or via vapors backing up utilities.





-  Test Pits 1,2 and 3
-  grinder pump
-  1.25" city sewer lines
-  4" sanitary service lateral







Remember. . .

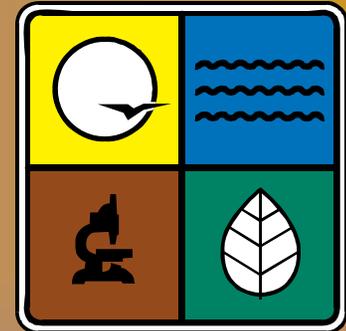
There is a lot going on. Trying to do too many things at once usually means nothing gets done well.

Safety is usually the first casualty.





Missouri Department of Natural Resources



Environmental Emergency Response