



Dangerous Goods - Hazardous Materials Group & Network Release 2014 – 1,087 Newsy Stuff

<http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

July 26 2014



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USA, OH, COLUMBUS, JULY 14 2014. CITY'S BILL FOR AMMONIA SPILL NEARLY \$39,000

michael seffrin

An anhydrous ammonia spill from a tanker truck June 17 that closed the Ohio 47/Interstate 75 area much of the day cost the city of Sidney nearly \$39,000. The city will bill the trucking company involved, a city official said. The total cost to the city was \$38,983.59, according to figures compiled by the city's Finance Department. "We will be sending an invoice to the trucking company," said City Manager Mark Cundiff, who reported the total in Friday's City Manager Newsletter. A breakdown of the costs shows \$17,509.77 for labor (346.5 hours); \$10,085.72 for materials (including coveralls, gloves and landscaping replacement); \$4,890.84 for vehicle usage; and \$6,497.27 for a 20 percent administrative fee. The incident occurred the morning of June 17 when a driver pulled off the Ohio 47 exit at Interstate 75 after his tanker truck carrying 7,000 gallons of anhydrous ammonia began leaking. Firefighters and other agencies responded to the scene. A section of I-75 and area streets were shut down and areas businesses were evacuated. The incident began about 9:30 a.m. and the last affected area was reopened at 6 p.m. On June 24, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio said the trucking company involved in the incident had been ordered to pay a civil forfeiture of \$3,000. The PUCO said Hausbeck Brothers Inc., of Reese, Michigan, was sent a "notice of apparent violation," which set a civil forfeiture of \$3,000. The PUCO officially identifies the violation as "release of hazardous materials from package." PUCO spokesman Matt Schilling said the company has 30 days to pay or request a conference with the PUCO. At a conference, the company could refute the allegations against it or provide mitigating circumstances, Schilling said. A PUCO driver/vehicle examination report identified the driver of the truck as David A. Turner.

<http://www.columbusceo.com/content/stories/apexchange/2014/07/13/citys-bill-for-ammonia-spill-nearly-39000.html>

USA, OH, WASHINGTON CO, JULY 14 2014. DIESEL FUEL EXPLOSION SPARKS MASSIVE FIRE ALONG ROUTE 7



Firefighters spent Sunday on the scene of a massive fire along Route 7 between Belpre and Marietta. It happened just before noon at Greenleaf Recycling. WSaz's sister station, WTAP, reports that the fire started near some diesel tanks -- causing them to explode. Route 7 remains closed in the area, and isn't expected to reopen until Monday morning. Dominion Gas also shut off natural gas service in the area.

<http://www.wsaz.com/news/ohionews/headlines/Diesel-Fuel-Explosion-Sparks-Massive-Fire-Along-Route-7-266949221.html>

THAILAND, ANG THONG, JULY 14 2014. 17 INJURED BY EXPLOSION IN SHOP SELLING FIREWORKS IN ANG THONG



An explosion occurs at an Ang Thong shop selling Buddhist ritual offerings yesterday, wounding 17 people, 10 of them seriously.

Seventeen people were injured - 10 of them seriously - when an explosion occurred yesterday at a shop selling Buddhist ritual offerings in Ang Thong's Wiset Chaichan district. Following the 8.50am explosion report, police went to the "Aor Rungroj" townhouse shop near the district market to find the building destroyed by the impact of the explosion. Nearby shops, including a bank, and parked motorcycles were also damaged. Goods were blown away onto the street in a radius of about 40 square metres. An initial police probe found that the shop, owned by 70-year-old Achara Kijcharoenrunroj, also sold fireworks and giant firecrackers, and the explosion might have been caused by the chemical reaction of long-stored firecrackers or fireworks, said Wiset Chaichan superintendent Pol

Colonel Peerapan Chanthien. Police have not yet ruled out a cooking gas explosion, he added. Forensic police and bomb experts are inspecting the scene to determine the cause of the explosion. The Wiset Chaichan Municipality has sealed the building for structural inspection, as many feared the building might collapse, said Ang Thong Governor Pawin Chamniprasat. Initial inspection by the authorities found the shop had a proper licence to sell explosive materials, he added. Pawin and senior Army officers later visited the five victims at Ang Thong Hospital, which included Captain Janya Kijcharoenrunroj, 36, an



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officer in the office of the Defence Ministry permanent secretary and also the shop owner's daughter who sustained facial wounds and eye injuries. She recalled that she had visited her hometown during the four-day holiday period and was helping her mother and sister to sell goods at the shop when the explosion occurred. She fell to the ground and was rushed to the hospital along with her mother, who sustained injuries on her head and arms.

<http://www.nationmultimedia.com/national/17-injured-by-explosion-in-shop-selling-fireworks--30238374.html>

USA, AZ, PRESCOTT, JULY 14 2014. FUEL TANK CLEANUP HAS COST CITY \$765,000

cindy barks

Fuel tank leaks that date back decades continue to cost the [City of Prescott](#) hundreds of thousands of dollars in clean-up costs. At their voting meeting on Tuesday, members of the [Prescott City Council](#) agreed to spend \$305,573 with Southwest Ground-water Consultants to extend the remediation work that has been going on for years at the old city yard on North Mount Vernon Avenue. That expense comes on top of the \$460,000 that has gone into the project over the past decade and a half. "There is quite a bit of history, and it is not a simple project," Prescott Utilities Manager Joel Berman told the council. The North Mount Vernon land, which the city has owned for nearly a century, once was the site of two underground fuel storage tanks. The city removed the tanks in 1989, and soon learned that leaks had contaminated the soil and water table in the area. In 2001, the city submitted a required "site characterization" report to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), documenting the presence of petroleum compounds. Over the past 13 years, the city has taken a number of steps with ADEQ - all with the goal of reducing the chemicals and pollutants in the soil and water table to a level that is acceptable under environmental standards. Berman said the work has included the drilling of extraction wells to remove the vapor and liquid, along with regular sampling. In addition, he said, the \$460,000 in previous city costs has included reports required by ADEQ, the site characterization, and the laboratory work. In his report to the council, Berman explained that benzene levels in the area have fluctuated in recent years. A city memo stated: "Treatments progressed through 2013 until it became clear that remediation was not being achieved." A subsequent analysis in 2013 indicated that the high pollutant levels were being affected by two main factors: the high water levels (currently at about 10 feet) created by the above average monsoon during summer 2013; and another "unknown" source that likely was contributing to the contamination. After modifying its Corrective Action Plan with ADEQ, the city has taken a number of new steps, including the change in the extraction times to the driest months of the year, and authorization to drill an additional extraction well. Under the new plan, the city allocated the remaining money from the previous contract with Southwest Ground-water Consultants to drilling the new extraction well and paying for the next phase of extractions. "The contract must be extended in order to implement the approved (Corrective Action Plan)..." the city memo added. The scope of work for the new \$306,573 contract will include nine new extraction treatments, as well as analysis and reporting, and possibly, 12 more extraction treatments in 2015. Berman said the ultimate goal is to "achieve stable and declining benzene levels." On Thursday, he said the work could extend beyond the scope of the new contract. "We're trying to take the quickest approach," Berman said. "But my estimation is that the \$306,000 is most likely not going to be the end." The money for the remediation work is coming from the city's water, wastewater, and streets department funds.

<http://www.dcourier.com/main.asp?SectionID=1&SubSectionID=1&ArticleID=133813>

INDIA, HARYANA, SIRSA, JULY 14 2014. BATHINDA REFINERY A NIGHTMARE FOR 12 SIRSA VILLAGES

sushil manav

Key Points:

- Life has become a nightmare for people of nearly 12 villages of Dabwali Assembly segment
- Heavy smoke coming out of Bathinda refinery has become a health hazard.
- Residents of these villages are getting treatment for asthma, cough, eye infections and allergic conditions
- There is no one to listen to their woes

Guru Gobind Singh Refinery, a unit located at Kanakwal village of Bathinda district of Punjab, is proving a nightmare for residents of nearly 12 villages of Dabwali Assembly segment falling under Kalanwali sub division of Sirsa as the heavy smoke coming out of it is causing grave health problems for the residents. Hundreds of residents of these villages are getting treatment for asthma, cough, eye infections and allergic conditions, but there is no one to listen to their woes as the Punjab government, it seems, does not owe them any explanation while government of their own state too, is not doing anything to address their problems. At the moment, villagers are having a temporary respite from the pollution as the refinery owned by Hindustan Mittal Energy Limited, a joint venture of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Mittal Energy Investment Private Limited, Singapore – a Laxmi Niwas Mittal group company, has been shut down for two months due to



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repair works after a blast in its vacuum gas oil (VGO) unit on June 21. "Splinters measuring about one foot and above fell in our village causing panic among the villagers. Luckily, no one was injured," said Harvinder Gill, a private medical practitioner at Hassu, a village in Haryana whose boundaries begin from the four walls of the unit. Kanakwal situated near Punjab's borders with Haryana is closer to Hassu, Asir, Norang, Desu, Tigri and some other villages of Sirsa. The people of these villages allege that air pollution has made their life a hell. The villagers have been complaining of breathing problems and swollen, red and watery eyes. The villagers allege that most of them were using inhalers for breathing problems and make regular visits to the doctors because of the allergic reactions. "The air has become so poisonous that we are not able to sit in the open. We do not allow our children to play in the open," said Narender Singh, sarpanch of Hassu village in Sirsa. Dr Bhushan Garg, Senior Medical Officer at Community Health Centre, Odhan, said he received a large number of patients suffering from chest infection and other allergic conditions from Hassu, Desu, Chatha, Asir, Tigri and Norang villages. Even some cases of cancer have also been reported from these villages, though he said he was not sure whether refinery pollution was the reason for such cases or not. Interestingly, the Punjab government has initiated process to relocated residents of Kanakwal village to some other places in the state, but there is no one to listen to the woes of those living in Haryana villages, though they are equally affected by the problem.

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2014/20140714/main7.htm>

USA, TX, AUSTIN, JULY 15 2014. TEXAS TANK EXPLOSION BLAMED ON CUTTING TORCH



Investigators from the Texas Railroad Commission said a worker was using a cutting torch when a Central Texas oilfield storage tank exploded and critically injured him.

The worker was reportedly removing bolts from a catwalk at the top of the tank near New Baden. The 12,000-gallon tank at an abandoned well contained oil sludge when it ignited Wednesday. The worker was wearing a safety harness and was thrown clear during the explosion. But the safety line swung him into the tank and face first into hot steel. The fire then burned through the safety strap

and the worker plunged to the ground. He was brought to a Houston hospital and reported to be in critical condition. His name hasn't been released. The tank was located 100 miles northeast of Austin.

<http://petroglobalnews.com/2014/07/texas-tank-explosion-blamed-on-cutting-torch/>

USA, PA, SKIPPACK, JULY 15 2014, OFFICIALS: GASOLINE CAUSED MYSTERY ODOR IN HOMES

matt rourke



Kourtney Loughin waits with neighbors for her home to be tested by officials for an odor that began a voluntary evacuation, Monday, July 14, 2014, in Skippack, Pa. Residents of 150 suburban Philadelphia homes are being allowed to return as their houses are tested after a voluntary evacuation overnight due to a mysterious odor. Officials are awaiting lab results to try to identify the substance responsible for Sunday evening's problem in the neighborhood in Skippack.

Gasoline-tainted groundwater caused the mysterious smell that led to a voluntary evacuation of more than 150 homes in suburban Philadelphia, authorities said Monday. The noxious odor primarily affected three townhouses in Skippack after contaminated water got into the sump pumps, officials said. Firefighters were flushing those pumps with fresh water and airing out the homes with fans on Monday evening. "We're relieved and hopeful that what they're

doing will fix it," said resident Kourtney Loughin, who called 911 about the "very, very unpleasant" smell on Sunday evening. Officials don't know how the gas got into the groundwater, but Fire Chief Haydn Marriott said residents' health was not in danger. He also noted the substance was found in a system with sealed pipes, creating little chance of contamination to the surrounding area's water supply. Firefighters and environmental officials used sensors Sunday night to try to identify the problem. Residents of more than 150 townhouses were asked to leave after chemical odors were detected at several units. Metered equipment originally indicated the presence of hydrogen cyanide, a poisonous gas, in the homes, but officials later said those readings were false positives. No signs of illness were reported. By Monday morning, Marriott said authorities had determined sump pumps as the source of the smell, but could not identify its composition. As labs began analyzing samples,



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officials retested some houses and allowed owners to return after finding no danger. Loughin's unit and the two next door registered high levels of the chemical odor. "It's more of an annoyance than anything," Marriott said. Readings in 25 other units Monday found "negligible" levels of chemicals, likely attributable to common household items, he said. The rest of the townhomes had no detectable chemical compounds. Marriott said his department spoke to the water authority several times Sunday. "They assured us that there was no problem with the water, that they were going to take care of the testing on their end," he said. Officials plan to monitor the affected homes in the coming days.

http://www.theindependent.com/news/national/officials-gasoline-caused-mystery-odor-in-homes/article_5fddeb5f-2e64-56f4-afa4-a64f2be41771.html

USA, CA, MARIN CO, JULY 15 2014. TANKER SPILL CLOSES SIR FRANCIS DRAKE IN MARIN CO.

 **Watch the Video's [8]** [Tanker Spill Closes Sir Francis Drake In Marin Co.](#)



A big-rig containing two gasoline tank trailers overturned on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard near San Quentin State Prison in Marin County Monday morning when the right tires on one of the trailers went onto the soft right shoulder of the road and slid out, a California Highway Patrol officer said.

A big-rig containing two gasoline tank trailers overturned on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard near San Quentin State Prison in Marin County Monday morning when the right tires on one of the trailers went onto the soft right shoulder of the road and slid out, a California Highway Patrol officer said. The driver of the big-rig, Christopher Knight, 30, of Sacramento, tried to recover the sliding trailer but completely lost control and crashed around 7 a.m. near the prison, CHP Officer

Andrew Barclay said. The big-rig was uprighted just after 7 p.m. CHP officials said the roadway would need to be repaved once the big-rig is removed. Sir Francis Drake Boulevard is estimated to reopen by 2 a.m. Tuesday, according to the CHP. The crash occurred when the truck and trailers were traveling west on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard and rolled onto their right sides, then slid across the eastbound lane. The truck and first trailer remained on their right side, but the rear trailer continued to roll and landed mostly on its roof, Barclay said. The CHP estimated 1,700 gallons of fuel spilled from the punctured rear tank trailer. Knight was not injured and was able to free himself from the truck. No other vehicles were involved in the crash, Barclay said. PG&E shut off power in the area, including power to homes that were evacuated in the prison complex on Valley Way, San Rafael Fire Chief Chris Gray said. A 1,000-foot exclusion zone was established around the spill, including the 10 evacuated homes in San Quentin Village, Barclay said. Sir Francis Drake Boulevard was closed between Larkspur Landing Circle and Interstate Highway 580 and traffic was diverted onto city streets, causing a backup on Interstate Highway 580 and on San Rafael streets, Barclay said. The Golden Gate Ferry Terminal at Larkspur Landing remained open and ferry commuters were not affected, Barclay said. A second big-rig with two empty tank trailers responded to remove the spilled gas and unload the gas from the intact front tanker of the overturned big-rig, Barclay said. A heavy-duty tow truck will right the truck and trailers so they can be removed from the road once all the fuel is removed from the trailers, according to Barclay. A hazardous materials team will then determine the ensuing cleanup procedures, he said. The rear trailer may have leaked all of its contents. Much of the gas was contained in dams and is being removed by pumps, Barclay said. San Rafael firefighters created a primary containment area around the tank and a secondary containment on the road and adjacent to the road to capture leaking fuel, Gray said. Crews also used absorbent material and sand that was brought to the scene, Gray said. The San Quentin Fire Department captured fuel runoff adjacent to the road in a catch basin to keep it out of San Pablo Bay, according to Gray. Vacuum trucks were brought in to remove the contained fuel on the ground and to transfer the fuel from the overturned truck, Gray said. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Central Marin and San Rafael police department, the Marin County Sheriff's Office, the Larkspur Fire Department and the Marin County hazardous materials team all responded to the scene.

<http://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/Tanker-Spill-Closes-Sir-Francis-Drake-in-Marin-Co-267021991.html>

USA, ID, INKOM, JULY 15 2014. TANKER SPILL FORCES PARTIAL CLOSURE OF I15 NEAR INKOM

A blown tire caused a tanker truck hauling magnesium chloride to leak Monday afternoon, forcing the partial closure of Interstate 15 northbound just south of Inkom. According to a Journal reporter at the scene, at about 12:30 p.m. a tire on the truck blew out, and a piece of the tire struck the tank and caused a leak. Pocatello Fire Department and the Inkom Fire Department responded to clean up the spill. There were no injuries. One lane of travel was shut down but has since re-



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opened. Magnesium chloride is salt that can be extracted from brine or sea water. It is used commonly for ice control on roadways. In concentrated solutions it is highly corrosive.

http://www.idahostatejournal.com/news/local/tanker-spill-forces-partial-closure-of-i-near-inkom/article_3aac1324-0b8c-11e4-b140-0019bb2963f4.html

SAUDI ARABIA, BISHA, JULY 14 2014. FUEL TANKER KILLS FOUR MEMBERS OF A FAMILY

The driver of a fuel tanker caused the death of a woman and her three children when he abruptly crossed the road and hit their car on Saturday. Asir Red Crescent spokesman Ahmad Asiri said ambulances and security bodies attended the accident scene on Bisha-Alaylah Road. The victims were trapped inside the wreckage of the car and the Civil Defense was called to extract the bodies. Asiri said traffic police detained the truck driver while the bodies were taken to the mortuary.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20140714211472>

OKLAHOMA CITY, JULY 16 2014 HAZMAT CREWS CALLED TO ACID SPILL IN SW OKC


matthew nuttle

 **Watch the Video** [Hazmat Crews Called to Acid Spill](#)

Police and Hazardous Materials crews are heading to the scene of a hydrochloric acid spill in southwest Oklahoma City that has injured at least one person. Authorities have closed down SW 15th St. from Agnew to May Ave. while emergency crews work the scene. No evacuations have been ordered at this time. Police tell News 9 the leak stems from a rail car in the area. It is unclear how the victim came in contact with the acid. That person's identity and condition has not been released. Police have not said how long they expect the road to remain closed.

<http://www.news9.com/story/26026409/hazmat-crews-called-to-acid-spill-in-sw-okc>

USA., KY, ROCKCASTLE CO, JULY 14 2014. I-75 REOPENS AFTER TRACTOR TRAILER CRASH IN ROCKCASTLE

 **Watch the Video** [Methylene Chloride >> I-75 Reopens after Tractor Trailer Crash](#)

All lanes are back open after a tractor trailer crashed on I-75 northbound near the 62 mile marker in Rockcastle County around 4:30 a.m. Tuesday. State police say the tractor trailer contained methylene chloride. We're told a few gallons spilled onto the roadway. State police had to block the road for cleanup. "It is classified as hazardous chemical. It is highly caustic. There is some inhalation hazards, a little bit of splash hazard. We've worked things that are a whole lot worse so it could've been a considerable amount worse than what it was," said Doug Baker from the Pulaski Special Response Team. State police identified the tractor trailer driver as James Key, 46, of Tryon, North Carolina. He was taken to a nearby hospital with non-life threatening injuries.

<http://www.wkyt.com/home/headlines/BREAKING-Part-of-I-75-shut-down-due-to-HAZMAT-spill-267139531.html>

AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, JULY 14 2014. RICH LIST WITHERS AND BARLOW FAMILY TO SELL MORE 7-ELEVENS AS IT PREPARES STARBUCKS REBUILD

nick lenaghan



Withers Group 7-Elevens come with 15-year leases and promised annual growth of 4 per cent.

The [BRW Rich List Withers and Barlow family](#) is divesting itself of a 16-property portfolio of 7-Eleven convenience stores along the eastern seaboard as it diversifies its retail exposure. The \$50 million-plus portfolio includes properties that were part of 7-Eleven's acquisition of ExxonMobil's network of Australian service stations in 2010. Since then, 7-Eleven, which is majority owned by Russell Withers and his sister Beverley Barlow, has off-loaded a number of the service stations. This year, the Withers Group acquired the local Starbucks licence from its US parent and will take over all 24 remaining stores. As the

family company prepares to rebuild Starbucks's Australian presence, it is diversifying its property exposure by disposing of another group of 7-Eleven stores in Victoria, NSW and Queensland. The properties are being handled by JLL's Stephen Bolton, John McCree and Sam Hatcher. They come with 15-year initial leases, annual growth of 4 per cent, and with the tenant paying outgoings, aside from land tax. "These properties will provide investors with a long, blue chip lease covenant



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with strong continued growth throughout the life of the investment," Mr Bolton said. Rental income from the properties ranges from \$166,566 to \$334, 647 a year. The sites vary in size from 1113 square metres to 5598 square metres.

7-Elevens Hot Commodity

In December 2012, more than \$40 million worth of 7-Eleven service stations were snapped up at auctions in Brisbane and Sydney. The average yield for the seven stations sold in Brisbane was 6.9 per cent. A station at Haberfield, in Sydney's inner-west, sold on a yield of just 4.6 per cent. "The 16 opportunities provide high-profile sites with substantial land areas, many with a corner location," Mr Bolton said. The Withers and Barlow family is among Australia's wealthiest, with an estimated fortune of at least \$665 million, according to the BRW Rich 200 list. Chairman Russell Withers introduced the 7-Eleven concept from the US to Australia, opening the first store in Oakleigh in 1977. His grandfather, George, opened a grocery store in South Yarra, in 1912 and his father Reg carried on with a chain of grocery stores. The acquisition of almost 300 petrol outlets from ExxonMobil increased 7-Eleven's sales by almost double to more than \$2.8 billion. The 7-Eleven chain operates more than 600 outlets and has begun expanding into Western Australia. The Withers Group has also flagged plans to open company-owned, rather than franchised, Starbucks stores near 7-Eleven outlets, starting with CBD and metropolitan areas.

http://www.brw.com.au/p/entrepreneurs/rebuild_list_withers_starbucks_barlow_37kvk6orT0bhsQQbdHsjXI

USA, S.C, COLUMBIA, JULY 16 2014. LEAK SPARKS SHUTDOWN OF SC NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

sammy fretwell



A leaking safety valve at SCE&G's nuclear power plant northwest of Columbia is expected to keep the plant shut down for up to two weeks as the utility works to make repairs. S.C. Electric & Gas temporarily shuttered the V.C. Summer plant in Fairfield County on Sunday afternoon, notifying the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission that water was leaking from a pressurizer safety valve, according to a notice filed with the atomic energy oversight agency. The Cayce-headquartered power company, which said Tuesday the leak isn't a danger to the public, said it may take up to 14 days to get the nuclear power plant up and running again. The leak released a small amount of contaminated water inside

the plant, federal regulators said. "On Sunday afternoon, plant operators and monitoring systems at V.C. Summer nuclear station detected that a relief valve was not working properly," company spokeswoman Rhonda O'Banion said in an email. "Although still within operating limits, management made the conservative decision to shut down the plant to inspect and replace the valve." NRC spokesman Roger Hannah said SCE&G didn't have to close the plant because the leak had not reached a level that required a shut down. But Hannah said it's important to make the repair. The safety valve is part of the plant's cooling system, which keeps the nuclear plant from overheating and causing a radiation release. "This is part of the water that would cool the (reactor) core and be circulated through the core," Hannah said. "If you had a really large leak of water, then you could potentially lose that ability over time. But we are talking about a very small percentage of water." The Summer plant, first licensed in 1982, is about 25 miles northwest of Columbia near Jenkinsville. Like other nuclear plants, the facility is growing older and some repairs have been made to replace aging parts. In addition to the existing reactor, SCE&G is building two new reactors next to the current one – a nearly \$10 billion project.

<http://www.thestate.com/2014/07/15/3565904/leak-sparks-shutdown-of-atomic.html?sp=/99/101/>

USA, MINN, ROSEAU, JULY 16 2014. AGENCIES INVESTIGATE LEAK 91,000 GALLON PROPANE LEAK >> TRANSFER HOSE SPLIT

trent opstedahl

A propane release in Roseau, Minn., that caused the evacuation of nearly 25 homes in the town Sunday morning has been determined accidental by the Roseau Police Department. A CHS Transportation truck carrying about 91,000 gallons of propane was hooking up to a Northern Resources Cooperative ground tank around 7:30 a.m when a transfer hose split on the side and released 3,000 to 4,000 gallons of propane for about 20 minutes, Police Chief Ward Anderson said. "It was the perfect storm for failure," he said. "The hose split on the side instead of completely coming apart." Ward said there are cables inside the transfer hoses designed to initiate an emergency valve shut-off system, but since the hose split, the cables were not activated. Lani Jordan, spokeswoman for CHS Transportation, said the cause of the hose rupture is still under investigation. "We have removed the equipment to our terminal in Grand Forks for further investigation," she said. Roseau Assistant Fire Chief Marc Bernat said CHS Transportation does not face any penalties or fines for the release at this time. He said after



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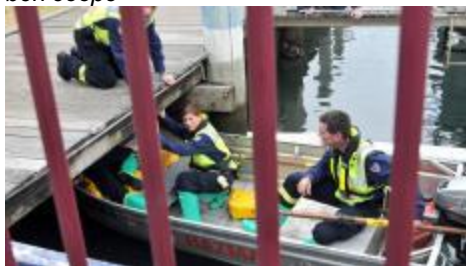
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incidents like what happened Sunday, he reports it a state duty officer and that officer then reports it to any other state agency responsible for follow-up. "They are like a state dispatcher," Bernat said. Pam McCurdy, spokeswoman for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, said the accident was a public safety issue because it wasn't a spill and that no action is being taken against CHS Transportation. Police and fire officials evacuated about 25 homes within a half-mile radius of the gas release, and asked another 100 home owners in the area to open windows and air out their houses as a safety precaution. Within two hours, the propane release threat was over, Ward said. He said a steady breeze throughout the day helped to dissipate the propane. "It's heavier than air, so it settles in low areas such as storm sewers and basements," he said. A buildup of uncontained propane can pose serious threats, Bernat said. "It's very explosive," he said. "If there was a large amount (of propane) in a basement or something and then a spark from electricity or something happened, we could have a major explosion on our hands." Bernat said while firefighters undergo numerous training operations, Sunday's scenario is not something they are specifically trained for. "We do training with regular house and other structure propane leaks, so we had some knowledge about what to do," he said.

<http://www.wdaz.com/content/agencies-investigate-leak-91000-gallon-propane-leak-roseau-minn-0>

AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, PORT MACQUARIE, JULY 16 2014. HASTINGS RIVER DIESEL SPILL

ben coope



The Hazmat unit work to contain the spill on Wednesday afternoon.

Emergency services worked to contain a diesel spill in the Hastings River on Tuesday morning. The spill covered an area between 400 and 500 metres behind the Hastings River Fishermen's Co-operative. The most fuel could be seen to the north of the Co-op. Inspector Mark McGuire said Fire and Rescue NSW were called about 11.30am. "At this stage we're working to confine it, and once that's done we'll begin cleaning up," he said at 1.30pm. Two trucks from Port Macquarie Fire Brigade were on the scene, as was the Hazardous Materials unit. HAZMAT personnel were working with Marine Rescue in inflatable vessels to place absorbent booms in the water. Inspector McGuire said Roads and

Maritime Services were asked to assist in the combined containment and clean-up efforts. The cause of the spill, or the total amount, were still not known on Tuesday afternoon.

Related Stories [400-Metre Diesel Spill at Port Macquarie](http://www.portnews.com.au/story/2418534/hastings-river-oil-spill/?cs=257)

<http://www.portnews.com.au/story/2418534/hastings-river-oil-spill/?cs=257>

INDIA, NAVI MUMBAI, JULY 16 2014. 'STRINGENT SECURITY MEASURES NEEDED TO STOP CHEMICAL WASTE DUMPING IN NAVI MUMBAI'

sanjay banerjee

Chemical wastes are being transported by tankers and illegally dumped in the city water bodies and other remote areas. Some residents have complained about noxious smells coming from nullahs that flow along residential areas in Vashi and Koparkhairane. Regional officer, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), Y Sontakke said, "The foul smell may have come from a cylinder leak from a passing tanker if the knobs were not tightened properly." Chemicals that have a flashpoint below 20C are considered highly volatile and escape, causing the foul smell, he added. Last Friday, however, locals caught one tanker driver openly dumping waste in Pimpri village panchayat area near Mumbra bypass. Sontakke added that the tanker was heading towards the city and the driver took advantage of the deserted area to dump waste. He confirmed that the tanker was carrying hazardous chemicals. To cut cost, some industries could be paying the tanker crew to dump the waste. The industrial units located on the outskirts and those within the city could be engaged in the criminal act, he said. "We have stepped up vigil near Taloja river area. But we are not empowered to arrest the culprits. Transport and traffic police need to be more pro-active as they have law enforcement rights. We have field officers and four vehicles to monitor suspicious movements but they cannot intervene and seize vehicles. If there is any mishap and a staff is overrun by a speeding tanker, there is no insurance cover as well." DCP (Traffic), Vijay Patil said there are some 10,000 tankers entering the city every day and some of them carry hazardous chemicals. Security measures need to be tightened, agreed police officials, but staff crunch has affected proper monitoring of these rogue trucks. Also, it is difficult to provide evidence in a court of law about air pollution and prosecution is difficult under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Conviction can also be time consuming. The Act provides for (if convicted) six months imprisonment that can be extended for another year, along with a penalty of Rs one lakh.



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Around two years ago, a tanker from Vapi, Gujarat was caught dumping hazardous chemicals in Kalyan-Dombivili area. The case is still going on, said Sontakke. The police are yet to register the case against the tanker that was seized in the Mumbra bypass area last week. "We are hopeful that FIR would be registered soon," the MPCB sources said.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/City/Navi-Mumbai/Stringent-security-measures-needed-to-stop-chemical-waste-dumping-in-Navi-Mumbai/articleshow/38439291.cms>

BRAZIL, SANTO ANTONIO DO MONTE, JULY 16 2014. 4 DEAD IN BLAST AT FIREWORKS FACTORY IN BRAZIL

Four women who worked in a fireworks factory in the southeastern Brazilian city of Santo Antonio do Monte died Tuesday in an explosion, first responders said. The women, ranging in age from 25 to 42, were on the job about 7:20 a.m., when the blast occurred, according to the Minas Gerais state fire rescue service. The accident also injured a 20-year-old man, who was taken with first degree burns to a hospital, where he was reported to be in stable condition and out of mortal danger. The explosion caused a fire that destroyed part of the factory and affected several neighboring structures, although it was rapidly brought under control by firefighters. The Fogos Globo factory had all the appropriate documentation up to date, including the certificates required by the fire department regarding accident prevention and procedures to follow if they occur, authorities said. Santo Antonio do Monte has been an important site for the production of fireworks since the 19th century, with several factories located there. It has also been the site of several explosions. One blast last September in one of the city's factories killed one person and injured two others, and two more people died in a similar accident in May 2012, along with an equal number who perished in a January 2011 blast.

Related Stories

[Explosion at Fireworks Factory Kills 4 in Brazil](http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/news/2014/07/15/4-dead-in-blast-at-fireworks-factory-in-brazil/#)

<http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/news/2014/07/15/4-dead-in-blast-at-fireworks-factory-in-brazil/#>

USA, TN, NASHVILLE, JULY 16 2014. HASLAM-OWNED TRUCK-STOP CHAIN, PILOT FLYING J, TO PAY \$92M FINE

The truck-stop company owned by Cleveland Browns owner Jimmy Haslam and Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam has agreed to pay a \$92 million penalty for cheating customers out of promised rebates and discounts, authorities announced Monday. In an agreement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Pilot Flying J has accepted responsibility for the criminal conduct of its employees, ten of whom have pleaded guilty to participating in the scheme. For its part, the government has agreed not to prosecute the nation's largest diesel retailer as long as Pilot abides by the agreement. Among other conditions, Pilot has agreed to cooperate with an ongoing investigation of current and former employees. The agreement does not protect any individual at Pilot from prosecution. The agreement was signed by U.S. Attorney Bill Killian on Thursday and attorneys for Knoxville-based Pilot on Friday. Nashville criminal defense attorney and former prosecutor David Raybin, who has followed the case but is not involved, said the agreement most likely signals that Pilot CEO Jimmy Haslam will not face charges. "No prosecutor would enter into an agreement like this, ask for this kind of sanction, unless they didn't have enough evidence to indict Haslam," he said. "Also, Pilot would not agree to pay unless they felt the government would not prosecute him." FBI special agent Robert H. Root said in an affidavit filed in federal court last year that the scheme was known by a variety of euphemisms including "manual rebates." Sales team members would make reduce the amount of money due to trucking company customers they deemed to be too unsophisticated to notice, according to the affidavit. The scheme was widely known in the sales department, according to court documents, with supervisors teaching other employees how to do it. Court records said the scheme lasted from at least 2007 until an FBI raid in April 2013. Jimmy Haslam has said he was unaware of the scheme. Through a spokesman, he declined an interview on Monday, but issued a statement: "We, as a company, look forward to putting this whole unfortunate episode behind us, continuing our efforts to rectify the damage done, regaining our customers' trust, and getting on with our business." Gov. Bill Haslam holds an undisclosed ownership share in the company but has said he is not involved in Pilot's day-to-day operations. Pilot has annual revenues of around \$30 billion. In May, several top executives abruptly left the company. Pilot officials have not said why the employees left, but the agreement with prosecutors acknowledges that the company has terminated or placed on leave employees who violated company policies. It also acknowledges that Pilot acted quickly to investigate problems with the rebate program and repay cheated customers with interest. Pilot agreed in November to pay out nearly \$85 million to settle claims related to the fraudulent withholding of fuel rebates and discounts in a class-action lawsuit with 5,500 trucking companies. Several companies have filed separate lawsuits against Pilot that are ongoing.

<http://news.yahoo.com/haslam-owned-truck-stop-chain-pay-92m-fine-190542501--finance.html>



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USA, W.VA, CHARLESTON, JULY 16 2014. FREEDOM INDUSTRIES TANK DEMO IN PROCESS

mandi cardosi



The tank demolition process at the Freedom Industries site, responsible for the leak of MCHM into the Elk River, officially started July 15. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection said the project will last two to four weeks – barring no major weather delays. The restructuring team and the contractor, Independence Excavating, began mobilizing equipment at the site this morning and started the cutting process late this afternoon. The project involves 10 steel tanks. Another four will be left on site to store stormwater runoff – any rainwater or shallow groundwater that comes into contact with potentially contaminated soil. The West Virginia DEP's Division of Water and Waste Management approved a stormwater management plan for the demolition activities July 15. Approval of this plan was required before the tank dismantling project could begin. The

plan involves:

- Covering areas in the footprint of the tanks with liners so the contaminated soil will not be exposed to rain during the demolition
- Preventing cross-contamination of soils by removing excess dirt and mud from equipment and boots
- Using a vacuum truck to collect liquid material found on the surface after the tanks are removed
- Halting work during significant rain events
- Limiting traffic, both foot traffic and vehicle/equipment traffic, on site
- Placing dismantled material within the containment wall area until it is loaded and hauled away
- Maintaining and carefully monitoring the existing sump pumps and collection trenches
- DEP inspectors were on site for the beginning of the demolition and will continue to be on site throughout the duration of the project.

Also, an asbestos removal contractor will be on hand to inspect for possible asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in areas that could not be included in the asbestos inspection conducted last month. Once the tanks are removed, thorough soil and groundwater analysis can be conducted to determine the scope of the contamination and the steps needed to remediate the site.

<http://www.statejournal.com/story/26026058/dep-freedom-industries-tank-demo-in-process>

USA, PA, SPRINGFIELD TWP, JULY 16 2014. DEP INVESTIGATES OIL TANK FIRE

eric hrin



Atmospheric electricity torches a Springfield Township oil well.

The state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was on the scene Monday in Springfield Township to investigate a fire that occurred at some oil tanks Sunday night following a lightning strike, according to a DEP official. Daniel Spadoni, Community Relations Coordinator for the DEP Regional Director's Office in Williamsport, said a total of five oil and brine production tanks, for the Vavco oil wells along Brace Road, were involved. He said a lightning strike Sunday night ignited a fire at the tanks. He said these production tanks are connected to multiple shallow oil wells, and are located within an earthen containment structure. According to Spadoni, the Troy Volunteer Fire Department extinguished the fire and the electric company disconnected the electric service to the production units. No one was injured, he said. "A DEP

Water Quality Specialist was on scene (Monday) morning to investigate the incident and to sample a water supply well at a nearby residence," Spadoni said in an email, when asked for comment by The Daily Review. "Vavco is initiating clean-up activities by utilizing a vacuum truck to remove contained fluids and will then begin excavating impacted soil," he continued. "The release is estimated to be around 80 barrels of oil, brine and fire suppressant foam, with most of it inside containment." Bradford County Public Safety Director Robert Barnes said the incident occurred around 6:30 p.m. and emergency responders were back home by 8 p.m. He described the tanks involved as three above ground oil tanks and one moisture-separator unit, with two tanks attached. Barnes said they weren't huge tanks, about 15 feet high and 12 feet across. With all the natural gas



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activity in the area, he noted, "people forget about the crude." Troy Fire Chief Roy Vargson acknowledged the unusual nature of the incident, with the lightning strike at the tanks. "It's the first time this happened to us, and they've been up there for years," he said. Vargson said most of the oil burned off in the fire. He noted that the lightning struck the tank located closest to the road.

<http://thedailyreview.com/news/dep-investigates-oil-tank-fire-1.1719096>

INDIA, PUNJAB, KANAKWAL, JULY 16 2014. AFFECTED VILLAGERS NOT RELOCATED, REFINERY GETS ENVIRONMENT AWARD

kamaldeep singh brar

While the [Punjab](#) government has been finding it difficult to rehabilitate the residents of Kanakwal village affected by pollutants released by the Guru Gobind Singh HPCL-HMEL oil refinery, ironically the latter has won the Golden Peacock Environment Management Award. The award was presented to HMEL at the annual "World Congress on Environment Management" by Justice Arijit Pasayat, former judge of Supreme Court in [New Delhi](#) on July 11. Residents of Kanakwal had launched an intense agitation to press the state government to relocate them to another area. Buckling under the pressure, the government agreed to allot them land away from the oil refinery in exchange of their land at the village. In July last year, the government had announced that 100 acres of land would be acquired in the district for the rehabilitation of Kanakwal residents, who claimed they were severely affected by the pollution caused by the refinery, but no alternate site has been selected for the purpose so far. It is not only Kanakwal villagers, but other adjacent villages in neighbouring Haryana that have accused the refinery of causing pollution and skin diseases. "The award is in recognition of HMEL's sound environment management practices and effective implementation of environment management system, and continual improvement. The award speaks volumes of HMEL's focus on maintaining ecological balance by minimising environmental impact while carrying out industrial and business activities and its aim towards sustainable growth," reads an HMEL's press release. The emission norms specified for new refineries by the union ministry of environment & forest are far more stringent than those applicable for existing refineries. The HMEL claims that it has met all the norms that need to be adhered. All formalities related to liquid and solid waste management has been complied with and a green belt around the refinery has been developed, it further says. About 1/7th of the total area of the refinery is a zero bottoms, energy efficient, environment-friendly, high distillate yielding complex, it maintains. The refinery produces clean fuel meeting Euro-IV norms and it has been cleared after a comprehensive environmental impact assessment and emission norms, it adds. "Whosoever is giving them certificate should first visit the villages around the refinery. They should see as how our lives have been made miserable due to pollution created by refinery?" said Balwant Singh, a resident of Kanakwal.

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/bathinda/affected-villagers-not-relocated-refinery-gets-environment-award/article1-1240407.aspx>

USA, PA, HICKORY, JULY 16 2014. FRACKING CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE FOUGHT BY EXXON

An Exxon Mobil Corp. subsidiary is being blamed for a wastewater spill in Pennsylvania. According to Pennsylvania prosecutors, XTO Energy Inc., Exxon's subsidiary, is legally responsible for a large fracking wastewater leak in north-central Pennsylvania that occurred back in 2010, but Exxon is fighting these criminal charges related to the wastewater spill, claiming that the state's attorney general, Kathleen Kane, has only singled out the massive corporation in an attempt to stop hydraulic fracturing, a practice to which the attorney general is opposed. This case is the first in which a public company drilling in the state's Marcellus Shale has been criminally charged. In spite of Exxon's claim of being singled out, Carolyn E. Myers, a spokeswoman for the attorney general, said that "No single industry has been targeted." She explained that the state has convicted over 800 companies and individuals of environmental crimes. The case concerns 57,000 gallons of wastewater that had been used in [fracking wells](#). This contaminated water seeped into a tributary of the Susquehanna River after leaking from storage tanks on an XTO site. The water was stored so it could be treated and then reused for hydraulic fracturing operations in the future.

XTO says it Should Not be held Responsible for the Fracking Wastewater Spill.

XTO claims that, at the time, it turned its site over to contractors, so the spill was not the company's fault and, therefore, it cannot be held responsible for it. Furthermore, the company stated that Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection biologists studied the tributary and found that the spill had no impact on it. The attorney general's office says that XTO failed to secure the storage tanks and install a [system to contain spills](#) as a necessary precaution. Prosecutors say that cleanup resulted in the excavation of over 3,000 tons of contaminated soil and also added that evidence exists that indicates the spill



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was not the first instance of pollution from the site. XTO has requested for the judge to order prosecutors to hand over all documents in relation to the decision to charge the company and to hold a hearing regarding the destruction of evidence, as XTO is accusing the prosecution for destroying the handwritten notes of an investigator. In addition to the criminal charges related to [fracking](#), in July 2013, XTO agreed to pay a \$100,000 penalty and to take necessary measures to prevent spills to settle civil allegations that the company was in breach of the federal Clean Water Act. In September of the same year, eight criminal misdemeanor charges were filed against XTO by Pennsylvania prosecutors and each charge carries a daily maximum fine of \$25,000.

Related Stories

- [Fracking may be causing earthquakes in Oklahoma](#)
- [Fracking ban lifted in North Carolina](#)
- [Fracking lawsuit launched in Canada](#)
- [Fracking concerns raised by Canadian university study](#)
- [Fracking ban considered by Texas community](#)
- [Fracking outlawed in Santa Cruz](#)
- [Fracking continues in California after bill rejected](#)
- [Fracking can now be banned by New York Communities](#)

<http://www.hydrogenfuelnews.com/fracking-criminal-charges-fought-exxon/8518722/>

AUSTRALIA, A.C.T, CANBERRA, JULY 16 2014. INDONESIAN FISHERMEN WANT MONTARA OIL SPILL INVESTIGATED

felicity james & matt brann

Map: [Darwin 0800](#)



Hear at: [Calls for an Investigation into the Impact of the 2009 Montara Oil Spill](#)



A lawyer representing Indonesian and East Timorese fishermen is in Canberra today pushing for a full scientific investigation into the impact of the 2009 Montara oil spill in the Timor Sea. Considered one of Australia's worst environmental disasters, the Montara well, owned by PTTEP Australasia, spilled [millions of litres of oil](#) into the sea off the Kimberley coast, during the months it took to stop the leak. The oil slick is understood to have never reached Australian shores, but Indonesian fishermen claim the spill [killed thousands of fish](#), polluted waters and even caused skin diseases for some people. Lawyer, Greg Phelps, says the Indonesian Government has given him its support to represent the fishermen. "What we're asking for, is that the Australian Government ensures the necessary scientific investigation is carried out to determine how far this oil reached into Indonesian waters and the effect of it," Mr Phelps said. "It's really

unproven and unknown exactly how far the oil got and what damage it's done. "The first order of business is to actually get up there and take sampling in the water and in the mangrove mud and the sediments around the corals to find out how far this oil got and then try and assess what damage it's done to the environment and the economy." In a statement from PTTEP Australasia to ABC News, it says it's aware of the claims the 2009 incident negatively impacted West Timorese fishing and seaweed farming communities, "but to date, we have not received any credible evidence that oil from Montara caused damage to the environment in West Timor". "Independent studies published by the Australian Department for the Environment found that 98 per cent of Montara oil stayed in Australian waters," it said. "The Montara Environmental Monitoring Program showed there was no long term damage to the marine environment, notably at various reefs and shoals in Australian waters closest to Montara. "PTTEP has not recently been contacted by the Government of Indonesia in relation to this matter. We have been consistently willing to engage with the Government of Indonesia to address these claims. "We have always acted cooperatively and in good faith in our past discussions with the Government of Indonesia, and we will continue to do so." In 2012, PTTEP Australasia pleaded guilty to charges under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act and was fined \$510,000.

Related Stories [Lawyers back call for independent Montara spill review](#)

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-07-15/indonesian-fishermen-want-montara-oil-spill-investigation/5598650>



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USA, PA, SCRANTON, JULY 16 2014. SOURCE OF LACKAWANNA RIVER OIL SLICK IDENTIFIED

 **Watch the Video** [Source of Lackawanna River Oil Slick Identified](#)



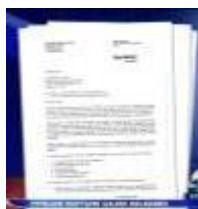
The state has traced the source of an oil spill in the Lackawanna River in Scranton: an oil tank on property owned by Dunmore businessman Louis DeNaples. A black line staining the leaves along the Lackawanna River near Poplar Street in Scranton shows how high the water was after last week's rain. It also shows what's left of a fuel oil spill that spread through several miles of the river. [On Saturday](#), fishermen noticed the oil coming from a sewer pipe. DEP spokesperson Colleen Connolly says the spill was contained quickly but crews are still cleaning it up. "Crews have picked up about 30,000 gallons and that is including water. Now it's the shoreline that you worry about as the oil continues to go down, it tends to cling to the shoreline. That's what we're concerned about and where we are concentrating our cleanup efforts," Connolly said. The spill was traced to a fuel oil tank a few blocks away on the site of the old Community Central Energy. Community Central Energy on North Washington Avenue has been closed since the late 1990s. DEP officials say the tank that leaked hasn't

been used since then but they don't know how much fuel oil leaked into the Lackawanna River. DEP officials say the tank's valve was broken. Crews spent much of the day on the site cleaning up oil that spilled there. DEP says the building's owner, a real estate company run by Dunmore Businessman Louis DeNaples, is cooperating and paying for all the cleanup there and on the river. "The original source was here so it grabbed it and took it all the way down the shore line," said Bernie McGurl, director of the Lackawanna River Corridor Association, who watched the cleanup closely. He says the spill will likely have only a minor effect on the wildlife there. He hopes the spill will lead the DEP to keep a closer eye on the spill's source. "There's a huge smokestack, it's a huge legacy of the bygone era and it really needs to be cleaned up so this event will hopefully precipitate a major cleanup of that site." DEP officials say they're still investigating to see if the broken valve on the oil tank was an accident or not. There is no word yet on if the owner will face any penalties.

<http://wnep.com/2014/07/14/source-of-lackawanna-river-oil-slick-identified/>

USA, ARK, LITTLE ROCK, JULY 16 2014. CENTRAL ARKANSAS WATER CONCERNED WITH PEGASUS PIPELINE REMEDIATION PLANS

 **Watch the Video** [Pipeline Rupture Cause Released](#)



More than a year post oil spill, Exxon-Mobil has plans to reopen the Pegasus Pipeline, the line that dumped gallons upon gallons of oil in Mayflower after rupturing. Part of the reopening process is submitting a remedial work plan – a plan which must list what the cause of the rupture was in the first place. Exxon-Mobil lists "hook cracks" as a manufacturing defect leading to the rupture, but officials at Central Arkansas Water say that doesn't go far enough to explain how the rupture truly happened. "They've identified contributing factors, but they have yet to be able to say what specific items led to the hook cracks and the atypical pipe properties leading to a rupture after being in the ground for 65 years," said John Tynan, public affairs for Central Arkansas Water. But Aaron Stryk, Exxon-Mobil spokesperson,

said the company doesn't need to specify an exact cause in their remediation plans. "That's why we developed a plan that's designed to mitigate all of the threats associated with those potential mechanisms," said Stryk in a phone interview. The oil company lists five potential hook crack "mechanisms" – one being "pressure cycle induced fatigue." But the report, just one sentence later says that other growth accelerators were analyzed and "pressure pulsations" were ruled out as a potential mechanism. "Is it a causal factor or have they ruled it out," questioned Tynan. "That needs to be made clear and if it is a factor, clearly state it's a possible factor." But what really irks Tynan and C.A.W. is on the next page of the report where Exxon makes this statement: "If a significant number of pressure-reversal failures occur, EMPCo may decide to reduce the targeted test pressures in order to complete the testing in more efficient manner." Central Arkansas Water believes that statement means Exxon-Mobil would prefer less-stringent testing for their pipelines. Stryk said it's the complete opposite. "It's all having to do with ensuring that there's a consistent margin of safety," said Stryk, mentioning the statement referred to lowering pressure along the whole pipeline. Stryk said the remediation plans that surfaced last week are not the final remedial work plans. He said they were still working closely with PHMSA to straighten it all out.

<http://www.katv.com/story/26027697/central-arkansas-water-concerned-with-pegasus-pipeline-remediation-plans>



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USA, N.C, CAMP LEJEUNE, JULY 16 2014. CAMP LEJEUNE AND THE U.S. MILITARY'S POLLUTED LEGACY

The old railroad track, now a bike and jogging path, winds through the forest that separates Camp Lejeune from Highway 24, which caters to the thousands of Marines stationed here with cheap barbershops that will trim your high-and-tight for \$5, furniture stores for the many young families on base, a couple of gun shops, a few bars and the requisite jiggle joint. None of this familiarly shabby Americana is even remotely visible from the verdant path. Trees crowd the sylvan trail like overeager children at a Fourth of July parade, their branches poking through the base's barbed wire fence. You hear far more woodpeckers and thrushes than Osprey helicopters. Spend enough time on this lush greenway or on the dunes of nearby Onslow Beach and you might forget that Camp Lejeune may be, [as Dan Rather once said](#), "the worst example of water contamination this country has ever seen." Camp Lejeune, in Jacksonville, North Carolina, is a toxic paradox, a place where young men and women were poisoned while in the service of their nation. They swore to defend this land, and the land made them sick. And there are hundreds of Camp Lejeunes across the country, military sites contaminated with all manner of pollutants, from chemical weapon graveyards to vast groundwater deposits of gasoline. Soldiers know they might be felled by a sniper's bullet in Baghdad or a roadside bomb in the gullies of Afghanistan. They might even expect it. But waterborne carcinogens are not an enemy whose ambush they prepare for. That toxic enemy is far more prevalent than most American suspect, not to mention far more intractable. That the Department of Defense is the world's worst polluter is a refrain one often hears from environmentalists, who have long-standing, unsurprising gripes with the military-industrial complex. But politics aside, the greensies have a convincing point. Dive into the numbers, as I did, and the Pentagon starts to make Koch Industries look like an organic farm. In size alone, the Department of Defense dwarfs the footprint of any corporation: 4,127 installations spread across [19 million acres of American soil](#). Maureen Sullivan, who heads the Pentagon's environmental programs, told me her office must contend with 39,000 contaminated sites (to be fair, a single base can have several, some as small as a single building). Camp Lejeune is one of the Department of Defense's 141 Superfund sites; that's about 10 percent of all Superfund sites, easily topping any other polluter. And if the definition is broadened out beyond proprietary Pentagon installations, then about 900 of the 1,200 or so Superfund sites in the United States are "abandoned military facilities or facilities that produced materials and products for or otherwise supported military needs," [according to a presidential panel on cancer](#). "Almost every military site in this country is seriously contaminated," said John D. Dingell, a soon-to-retire Michigan congressman who served in World War II. "Lejeune is one of many." These military sites form a sort of toxic archipelago across the land: Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, where the Air Force allegedly dumped trichloroethylene (TCE) into the soil, [part of what some residents call a "toxic triangle" in south-central Texas](#); McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento, California, which includes not only fuel plumes and industrial solvents but also radioactive waste; Umatilla Chemical Depot in the plains of northern Oregon, where mustard gas and VX nerve gas were stored; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, a onetime sarin stockpile just north of Denver; the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod, poisoned by explosives and perchlorate, a rocket fuel component that is emerging as a major Pentagon pollutant. But because Camp Lejeune's abuses and betrayals are more flagrant, it has become a test case for whether the military can defend our soil without ruining it. To those who suffered at Camp Lejeune, an ugly truth about the American military has revealed itself, a truth no amount of compensation or self-flagellation can vanquish. "I would never recommend to anyone that they go into the Marine Corps," said former Marine corporal Peter Devereaux, who has good reason to believe that his breast cancer is the result of drinking Camp Lejeune's tainted water. The Marines, he said, "are like a mafia." As I was finishing this article, one of the Camp Lejeune activists I'd been speaking to sent me a short, sad email. "So much for our environment," the brief note said, linking to a Supreme Court ruling that was published that morning, June 9. The case, CTS Corporation v. Waldburger, [called into question how long defendants in North Carolina had to sue industry for sickness or death caused by pollution](#). By ruling for CTS, the polluter, the Supremes indirectly but incontrovertibly complicated the efforts of those seeking compensation at Camp Lejeune. The fight, always hard, suddenly got harder.

Methyl-Ethyl Death

Among those who could never again be charmed again by Camp Lejeune's bucolic seaside surroundings is Jerry Ensminger, who today lives in nearby White Lake, North Carolina. Ensminger joined the Marines during the Vietnam War, in which his brother had been wounded. After a stint in Okinawa, he was assigned to Camp Lejeune in 1973. He and his wife lived in a housing complex on the base's northern edge. Their second daughter, Janey, was born in 1976. Photographs show a pretty girl with bangs and cheeks like apples. In one picture, she clenches her teeth and proudly shows off invisible biceps, in what looks like an imitation of her ball-busting drill sergeant of a father. But then, no more happy pictures. At the age of 6, Janey was diagnosed with leukemia. In the photographs that follow, her hair is cut short. Deposits of fat, from treatments, pad her body. You can see that she knows things no child should have to know. On September 24, 1985, Janey Ensminger died. She



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was 9. There were many Janey's at Lejeune, and some didn't even make it through their first year of life. As Mike Magner writes in [A Trust Betrayed](#), his masterfully thorough book on Camp Lejeune, the base hosted a grim dance of miscarriages, stillbirths and inexplicable postnatal deaths, especially during the 1960s and '70s: Christopher Townsend, dead at 3½ months from a legion of ailments; Michelle McLaughlin, dead at birth; Eileen Marie Stasiak, dead in the womb. Ricky Gagnoni, alive but a single month, started to bleed from his mouth as his mother fed him and died the next day. So many infants perished at Camp Lejeune that a nearby cemetery had a section mourning parents named "Baby Heaven[1] [2] ." Finding no other answers, grieving parents turned the loaded gun of guilt upon themselves. "I blamed myself for years," a mother named Mary Freshwater would later testify. "I hated myself, I hated my body, 'cause I thought I had failed my children." Standing at a podium, unable or unwilling to hide her tears, she held up the pajamas her infant son was wearing when he died. She had never washed the vomit he'd left on them. She said that after his death, base officials urged her and her husband to try again. They did. And their next son died, too. "I have two graves out in Onslow Memorial Park," Freshwater said. Those with plots at Baby Heaven now know that, as early as 1981, officials at the base were told that the millions of gallons of drinking water consumed by the base's 100,000 or so residents each day were full of what toxicologists call "methyl-ethyl death," informal shorthand for a variety of known and suspected carcinogens. But the first batch of groundwater wells was not shut down until the fall of 1984 and the winter of 1985. The base became a Superfund site in 1989, but even today, the full extent of the camp's contamination is not known. Blame that on poor record-keeping, stonewalling, arrogance or just plain ignorance. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) isn't even sure how many people have been poisoned by Camp Lejeune's bad water, though estimates suggest that it was consumed by as many as a million people. How much the likes of Ensminger deserve in financial compensation for their grief is the most complex question of all: Suffering at once yearns for a dollar amount and resists such crass calculation. Ensminger is one of about 3,500 people involved in litigation against the Department of Defense. They thought the Marine Corps, which proudly professes to leave no man behind, would own up to its mistakes. As they pushed the Marines to reveal what they knew about Lejeune's drinking water, and when, they figured that the motto *Semper Fidelis* ("Always Faithful") was more than just a sales pitch.

Now, they Know Better.

Kevin Shipp knows better, too. As an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, he was stationed at Camp Stanley, an Army site right near San Antonio's heavily polluted Kelly Air Force Base. (During our conversation, Shipp would not reveal exactly where he was stationed or his job there, [though other outlets had previously identified both.](#)) Shipp and his family lived at the base, which is believed to be a secret weapons storage facility, for two years starting in June 1999. Unlike the largely unsuspecting residents of Camp Lejeune, the Shipp's realized quickly that something was amiss. One of his sons told The New York Times that "the house that our family was moved into was planted on top of a lot of buried ammunition. One time, me and my little brother dug up a mustard gas shell." Their house was also teeming with mold, which made them ill. "My children were bleeding from their noses, vomiting, had severe headaches and strange rashes on the exposed areas of their skin," Shipp later wrote. "My wife became bedridden with headaches so severe, she had to be placed on morphine. ... I began to have burning in my lungs...and was losing my short-term memory." In 2002, Shipp left the CIA and sued his employer for placing him in a mold-ridden house. The case was eventually dismissed on the basis of the State Secrets Privilege. When we spoke, Shipp, who now lives in Jacksonville, Florida, described Camp Stanley as a "toxic mess." Not only is it littered with aging munitions, but [its water has been poisoned in a fashion strikingly similar to Camp Lejeune's](#). "Frankly," Shipp told me, "they don't care."

Men with Mastectomy Scars

Camp Lejeune, built in 1941, is 240 square miles in area, making it the largest Marine base east of the Mississippi River, and the second largest in the nation after Camp Pendleton, near San Diego. Situated at the swampy mouth of the New River, it is an ideal training ground for the sorts of amphibious assaults that are the Marines' favored means of arriving at the war dance. From here, leathernecks shipped out to the Pacific theater of World War II, Korea and Vietnam. The Marines killed in the 1983 terrorist bombings of a barracks in Beirut had also come from Lejeune; a memorial to them sits in a wooded glade at the camp's edge. In the decade before Camp Lejeune was built, the chemical industry saw the advent of the "safety solvents" TCE and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). These were chemical cleaning agents of the organochlorine group: TCE was a degreaser for machine parts; PCE was used in dry cleaning. A military base is rife with machines. This sounds obvious, but it's quite striking when you see all those tanks and airplanes and amphibious vehicles that seem perfectly poised for battle, even on a humid North Carolina afternoon when overseas wars might as well be waged in another galaxy. Part of that readiness is cleanliness, which your average military mechanic would have achieved, until very recently, by washing grease-covered parts in TCE. In 2004, a former Marine named Joseph Paliotti decided to clear his conscience. He was on the verge of perishing from cancer, and he suspected that Camp Lejeune had something to do with it. He had spent 16 years working on the base. "We'd come



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down there, we used to dump it: DDT, cleaning fluid, batteries, transformers, vehicles," he told his local television station. "I knew sooner or later something was gonna happen." Several days later, Paliotti died. The cleaning of clothes might seem like a more innocuous matter, but that's only because most people don't have much of a notion of how a dry cleaning enterprise works. You surrender your clothes; they return immaculate. Magic! As it happens, the chemicals that cleanse a shirt are about as carcinogenic as those that cleanse an airplane engine. One of the places at Camp Lejeune that could care for your uniform was ABC One Hour Cleaners, which sits just a few yards from the edge of the base. The dry cleaners, which started operation in 1964 and ended on-site cleaning service in 2005, did nothing different from what thousands of other dry cleaners did around the United States: It used PCE as a cleaning solvent. Some of the PCE sludge was used to fill potholes, while much of the liquid waste ended up in the ground, just like the TCE used to clean machines across the road, behind the barbed wire. The TCE and PCE percolated through the sandy soil of Camp Lejeune and into the shallow Castle Hayne aquifer, from which the base drew its water. Also flowing into the soil was benzene from the Hadnot Point fuel farm. A component of gasoline, benzene is an aromatic hydrocarbon. Its name does not mean that it is pleasantly pungent. Instead, the deceptively alluring adjective refers to the strong carbon-hydrogen latticework of the compound. Like other aromatic hydrocarbons, benzene is a carcinogen that readily enters the body. An [Associated Press report](#) found that as "late as spring 1988, the underground tanks at Hadnot Point were leaking about 1,500 gallons of fuel a month—a total of more than 1.1 million gallons, by some estimates." Eventually, the leaked fuel would form an underground layer 15 feet deep, a carcinogenic band essentially covering the aquifer from which the drinking water was drawn. Among those who drank that water was Mike Partain, who was born on base. His father was a Marine, as was his grandfather. He lived in the same housing complex where the Ensmingers conceived their daughter Janey. He joined the Navy but was discharged because of a debilitating rash that would overtake his body without explanation. Eventually, Partain ended up in Tallahassee, Florida, where he was a teacher and, later, an insurance adjuster. Then married with four children, Partain was in good health until the age of 39. (He has since divorced; "my marriage didn't survive Lejeune," he told me.) Toxins, like terrorist sleeper cells, are patient. [As he would later write](#) for the website of Semper Fi, a documentary about Camp Lejeune, in April 2007 "my wife gave me a hug before bed one night. As she did, her hand came across a curious bump situated above my right nipple. There was no pain, but it felt very odd." Partain went for tests, which revealed an almost incredible diagnosis: breast cancer. Male breast cancer is rare enough in the general population, especially for someone like Partain who has no history of the disease in his family. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, only about 7 breast cancer victims out of 1,000 are men. Yet it turned out that many other men who'd lived on Camp Lejeune had developed breast cancer: Partain told me that he knows of 85 victims. Several of these aging men, showing mastectomy scars, [posed for a 2011 calendar](#). Coincidences do happen, even in cancer epidemiology. What looks like obvious causation to some may be just cruel fate, but the overall infrequency of the disease, combined with its relatively high frequency among the men of Camp Lejeune, as well as the other ailments plaguing those who lived on the base, made clear that there was a connection. "This has all the characteristics of a male breast cancer cluster," [the noted epidemiologist Richard Clapp said at the time](#). Camp Lejeune is, in fact, now widely believed to be the largest known cluster of the male variant of the disease.

"So Much Audacity"

The Superfund law, passed in 1980, did not apply to federal facilities until 1986. Once it was exposed to litigation, the Department of Defense could no longer dismiss the environmental movement as a mere leftist nuisance. The EPA did better under self-described "environmental president" George H.W. Bush than it had under Ronald Reagan. The Clinton presidency appeared to embolden the regulators, even as the centrist Democrat allowed the Superfund tax on industry to expire in 1995. The presidency of George W. Bush, however, proved a long-sought reprieve for polluters, as the wannabe Texan quickly stocked the EPA with friends of industry. The attacks of 9/11 proved an especially ripe opportunity for the Pentagon to push back against the oversight implemented in 1986. With the EPA already weakened by the White House and the wounded country in a bellicose mood, the Pentagon asked, in 2003, for a pass on pollution. The Department of Defense figured that Americans were far more afraid of terrorists than polluters. "The manner in which certain environmental laws are being applied is seriously hampering our military training opportunities," Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld wrote in [an April 2003 letter to EPA head Christine Todd Whitman](#). Military officials did not anticipate the resistance they would encounter on Capitol Hill. Perhaps the most vociferous critic of the exemptions was Dingell. "Nowhere has a single set of legislative proposals had so much audacity and so little merit," thundered the aging legislator during one hearing. "I would note that the Defense Department is supposed to defend the nation, not to defile it." Despite an industry-friendly White House on its side, the Pentagon failed to earn the exemptions from environmental laws. Just as important, its overreach brought national attention to the then little-known problem of military pollution, with Camp Lejeune coming to serve as an example of what happened when



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the Department of Defense was left to police itself. Sullivan, the Pentagon's chief environmental officer, said that to clean up all of the Pentagon's pollution would cost American taxpayers \$27 billion. Nevertheless, she is upbeat about the challenges before her, noting that the Department of Defense has done all it could to meet new regulations. Its shortcomings, she said, resulted from a widespread ignorance about the danger of certain chemicals, which was hardly restricted to the Pentagon. "We all grew," she told me, "at the same time." Others are skeptical of the Pentagon's efforts to come clean. [One report by the religiously nonpartisan U.S. Government Accountability Office](#) deemed "daunting" the Pentagon's "task of cleaning up thousands of military bases and other installations across the country." It concluded that "identifying and investigating these hazards will take decades, and cleanup will cost many billions of dollars." The GAO has also found that regulators lack the muscle to make the Pentagon clean up its many messes.

"A World Trade Center in Slow Motion"

Today, Camp Lejeune is a tidy base of red-brick buildings and thick groves of pine. Occasionally, one sees vistas of the New River, which opens into a bright blue bowl of a bay. Marines can rent cabins on a beach that recalls untrammelled stretches of Cape Cod. The base is home to a rare variety of woodpecker, as well as the Venus flytrap. The place looks ordinary, even pretty in places, if you can get past the punishing Southern heat. It is like a body whose wounds have healed, though the scars are still visible if you know where to look: the yellow poles of observation wells, empty lots behind barbed wire, groves in which dump sites hide. But most people aren't looking. We pass an unexceptional building on the side of the road. Here, the base once stored the toxic pesticide DDT, made infamous by Rachel Carson's Silent Spring. Later, the same building became a day care center, with kids playing in ground soaked with an incontrovertible poison. I told the environmental officials who led me around the base that I was reminded of something that Ernest Hemingway once wrote: "All things truly wicked start from an innocence." I don't think they knew if this was supposed to be condemnation or exculpation. I don't know, either. The ignorance argument falls loud and flat when it comes to TCE, which could have been classified as a known carcinogen much earlier than 2011, which was when [the EPA finally released its long-awaited determination of the solvent's manifold dangers](#). According to a [two-part Los Angeles Times series on trichloroethylene](#), the EPA realized in the 1990s that TCE was "as much as 40 times more likely to cause cancer than [the agency] had previously believed." Its efforts to classify TCE as a carcinogen were largely hindered by the Pentagon, which produced experts confidently assuring that TCE's danger was overblown. Those attempts at assuaging concerns failed, but the delay was costly, while the contamination remains vast and the cleanup has been slow. David Ozonoff, an epidemiologist at Boston University, called the nation's TCE problem "a World Trade Center in slow motion." The public affairs and environmental officials who took me around Camp Lejeune were young, informed and sunny in disposition, not quite the clenched-anus Dick Cheney minions one expects of the nefarious military-industrial complex. They told me, proudly, that the water at the base was now probably the cleanest in the nation. One hears a similar refrain about both Woburn, Massachusetts, and Toms River, New Jersey, the infamous cancer clusters where water was also tainted with TCE. What they don't say is that today's pristine water has been paid for by past generations, many times over. Yet several dozen sites remain, each benzene plume, munitions dump and TCE-laden lot its own private battlefield. It will be decades before the base is fully clean, though past neglect appears to have been replaced by penitent diligence. Solar thermal panels have already been installed on 2,000 homes, [improbably making Camp Lejeune one of the largest residential communities in the nation to use solar energy](#). Even more improbable, earlier this year [Camp Lejeune won an environmental restoration award from the Pentagon](#), beating out bases across the various services. Of course, that's partly because there was so much here to restore.

"They're Slick"

In 2012, advocates like Jerry Ensminger and Mike Partain won a victory when President Barack Obama signed the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act, which is supposed to ensure that those sickened by Lejeune water get medical treatment from the Department of Veteran Affairs. The law is also known as the Janey Ensminger Act, a nod to the father who turned his howling grief into righteous anger. In the Oval Office, Ensminger stood next to the president and looked over his shoulder, as if to make sure the bill was properly signed. Ensminger said working on Camp Lejeune has been like "pulling teeth." He wasn't exaggerating all that much. Earlier this spring, Obama's Department of Justice filed an amicus curiae brief to the Supreme Court in CTS Corporation v. Waldburger, in which 25 Asheville, North Carolina, residents were suing an electronic firm for contaminating their well water. The brief was in favor the polluter, not the alleged victims. That seemed to put the administration at odds with its position on the treatment of victims of toxic exposure. When the Supreme Court ruled in favor of CTS in June, it essentially said that North Carolina's 10-year statute of repose trumps the Superfund law's statute of limitations. A statute of repose is much friendlier to business, while a statute of limitations favors those, like Ensminger, who might want to sue a potential polluter, since it gives them much more time to discover the result of their illness



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(which could take far more than a single decade to manifest). Some observers noted that the Supreme Court ruling could make it difficult for the Camp Lejeune lawsuits to proceed. "It doesn't matter," Ensminger said a couple of days before the Supreme Court decision. "I'm not quitting." In the hours after the ruling, he and his lawyers quickly identified a seeming loophole in the majority opinion that they were eager to exploit, while North Carolina legislators rushed to pass legislation that would preserve the legal claims of both CTS and Camp Lejeune victims. (North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory signed the bill in late June.) "You gotta watch these people like a hawk, man," Ensminger told me of the Marines. "They're slick." The armed forces took his daughter. They took so many other lives, too, without firing a single shot.

<http://www.newsweek.com/2014/07/25/us-military-supposed-protect-countrys-citizens-and-soldiers-not-poison-them-259103.html>

USA, CA, RICHMOND, JULY 17 2014. FIRE AT CHEVRON CALIFORNIA REFINERY UNDER CONTROL

A fire that broke out at Chevron's Richmond, California refinery early Wednesday is now under control, according to reports. The fire was caused by a leak in a fuel line. Emergency response teams from both the Richmond and Chevron fire departments were called around 2 a.m. The fire was located on the northwest side of the refinery. Firefighters battled the blaze for an hour before it was brought under control. No injuries have been reported. The processing line that triggered the fire has been shut down. Chevron says it's investigating the cause of the leak and fire.

<http://petroglobalnews.com/2014/07/fire-at-chevron-california-refinery-under-control/>

USA, N.J, WASHINGTON CO, JULY 16 2014. CLEANUP CONTINUES AT WASHINGTON TWP. OIL SPILL SITE



While most fuel oil was vacuumed from a Washington Township lake, fire crews will continue to routinely spot check the narrow waterway, according to fire chief John Hoffman. Crews, contracted through the state Department of Environmental Protection, completed an aggressive clean-up of Spring Lake near Pitman-Downer and Fish Pond Roads. A resident on nearby Uranus Lane is accused of [dumping thousands of gallons of oil into the lake](#) last month. The New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice continues to investigate the incident, according to the NJDEP. Officials initially believed the Uranus Lane resident dumped more than 1,000 gallons of fuel oil into a storm drain that runs into Spring Lake. Hoffman said more than 2,700 gallons of raw product were collected. The new total does not include oil collected in absorbent sheets and booms. Booms, some of which will absorb residual oil, will be in place on the lake near Hydra Lane for several weeks, Hoffman said. The fire department will

brief township officials on cleanup progress at the next council meeting at 7 p.m. on July 23. A [public meeting on the oil spill](#) will be held during the township's Environmental Commission meeting at 7 p.m. on July 17. Both meetings will be held at the municipal building located at 1 McClure Drive.

<http://www.courierpostonline.com/story/news/local/south-jersey/2014/07/15/cleanup-continues-washington-twp-oil-spill-site/12686107/>

COLOMBIA, PUERTO ASIS, JULY 16 2014. OIL SPILL BY REBELS NOT AS BAD AS FEARED

Photo's [4] Oil Spill by Rebels not as Bad as Feared



A soldier stands along a creek contaminated with crude oil in Puerto Asis, in Colombia's southwestern state of Putumayo, Tuesday, July 15, 2014. Authorities are trying to control an oil spill that, according to the Minister of Mining, Amylkar Acosta, was caused when rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, forced truck drivers to dump nearly four thousand barrels of crude when they intercepted a convoy of 19 trucks carrying oil near the border with Ecuador on July 1.

Colombian officials say an oil spill caused by rebels in the country's southwest may not have been as big as originally thought nor has it caused significant environmental damage. Army commander Gen. [Jaime Lasprilla](#) says oil did not get into the Guamuez River after the incident last week in the Puerto Asis



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municipality, about 515 miles (830 kilometers) southwest of Bogota. Some creeks were contaminated. Guerrillas of the [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia](#) stopped 19 tanker trucks and forced the drivers to dump an estimated 4,000 barrels of crude oil. Officials initially feared that water services for 100,000 people might be affected. During a tour Tuesday, journalists found that most of the affected area had been cleaned up.

<http://www.chron.com/news/science/article/Colombia-Oil-spill-by-rebels-not-as-bad-as-feared-5623868.php>

USA, PA, SCRANTON, JULY 17 2014. FUEL TANK THAT LEAKED INTO LACKAWANNA RIVER SHOULD HAVE BEEN REGISTERED WITH STATE

The owners of a fuel oil tank that leaked into the Lackawanna River should have registered it with the state, a Times-Tribune investigation found. Because the tank owned by Dunmore businessmen Louis and Dominick DeNaples was not registered, there was no state oversight to ensure it was emptied as required by state code. A missing brass valve from a pipe on the side of the tank caused the leak, said DEP spokeswoman Colleen Connolly. Before 2007, owners of aboveground tanks storing fuel oil only for on-site use could claim exemption from the state's registration, monitoring and inspection requirements, Ms. Connolly said. An amendment now requires owners of fuel oil tanks greater than 30,000 gallons, meant for on-site use, to register with the DEP. The tank on the DeNaples' property at 1220 N. Washington Ave. holds 378,000 gallons, Ms. Connolly said in an email. Ms. Connolly had previously said the tank held 500,000 gallons. "As such, this abandoned (aboveground storage tank system) no longer qualifies for the previously awarded exemption," she said. Earlier this week, Ms. Connolly said the DEP did not challenge the DeNapleses claim to exempt the tank 15 years ago. When the newspaper pointed out a [DEP factsheet](#) indicating the tank should have been registered, she confirmed they should have done so after 2007. The tank was built in 1965, Ms. Connolly said. Until Community Central Energy Corp.'s conversion to natural gas in the mid-1990s, fuel oil was the main energy source for steam heat the plant piped to downtown buildings, the company's former president Gene Barrett said. Though county records show a 2002 date for the property transfer to CL&W, which is owned by the DeNaples brothers, Mr. Barrett said he has a record of the transaction on Jan. 31, 1997. The DeNapleses created CL&W Inc. on Jan. 28, 1997, according to the Pennsylvania Department of State. CL&W requested an exemption in 1999, Ms. Connolly said. The 2007 amendment required the company to register the tank by Jan. 9, 2008, according to Chapter 245 of the Pennsylvania Code. Monitoring and inspection requirements should have started in November 2010. These inspections verify whether a tank is serviceable and compliant with state regulations and industry standards, Chapter 245 states. It includes leak detection requirements. If the tank had been temporarily or permanently removed from service under Chapter 245, it would have had to be emptied and "secured against unauthorized entry." DEP officials don't know how long the tank leaked onto the facility grounds before last week's rain washed it into the sewer system, Ms. Connolly said. The agency revised its estimate of how much oil remains in the tank — 69,900 gallons. Some of the oil entered the sewage treatment plant, said Mr. Barrett, now director of the Scranton Sewer Authority. "So far, there hasn't been any issue," he said. "It came into the system, but it didn't get to a point where it was harmful to the system." CL&W must have the tank and contaminated soil removed from the site, Ms. Connolly said. The DEP is still continuing its investigation into possible violations, she said. "They are cooperating, which goes a long way," she said. On Wednesday, a crew with Datom Products Inc., the Dunmore spill response team contracted to clean oil from the river, chopped oil-coated Japanese knotweed plants from the river's edge. "They're going to be out there all week, but the cleaning is progressing nicely," Ms. Connolly said.

<http://thetimes-tribune.com/news/fuel-tank-that-leaked-into-lackawanna-river-should-have-been-registered-with-state-1.1720527>

USA, HI, HAWAII, JULY 17 2014. WATER WORRIES REMAIN 6 MONTHS AFTER FUEL LEAK >> RESIDENTS LEARN MORE ABOUT THE RED HILL LEAK

 [Watch the Video Residents Learn More about the Red Hill Leak](#)

Millions of dollars will be spent on the massive Red Hill fuel tanks, but after a leak in January some fear the money may not be enough to keep our drinking water safe. Ever since an estimate 27,000 gallons of jet fuel leaked out of the Red Hill underground storage tanks, the Navy has been busy reassuring the public drinking water has not been contaminated. "We want to let the public know the water is safe and we have modern systems inside Red Hill. It is operated safely and professionally," said Capt. Mike Williamson, with the U.S. Navy Region Command. Seventeen pinhole defects were found inside one of the recently refurbished tanks as the potential source of the leak. Now the Navy is talking about what will be done to make sure future leaks are prevented. The Department of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency also want to make sure spilled fuel doesn't reach the drinking water supply. "Clean up of fuel in a fractured rock environment is quite



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difficult, so we are looking to bring in some outside expertise. We are also trying to find some expertise on those big tanks. To find out what technologies are available to improve the facility," said Steven Linder, with the EPA's Underground Storage Tanks Program. Unlike modern fuel tanks, built with double layers and additional lining to prevent leaks, the 20 massive tanks in Red Hill were built 70 years ago. Each one is steel, as big as a 20-story building and encased in concrete. There have been leaks before. While the Navy downplayed the amount of fuel that was released, there were 41 leaks in one 40-year time period. All but one tank also has fuel stains in the basalt rock below the concrete casing. "I'm still worried because there are chemicals in the groundwater and eventually it is going to get into the water supply. I'm just worried about what happens when that happens, and what we can do about it," said Salt Lake resident Ruth Modisette. Modisette and other concerned residents came out for an informational meeting Tuesday evening to learn more about the leak and the Navy's future prevention efforts: Adding two more monitoring wells on the north side of the tanks, in case spilled fuel from this leak or others is headed toward Halawa, and adding more monitoring equipment inside the storage tanks. The two new monitoring wells are expected to be in place this fall, and by November the Navy aims to award contracts for an advanced leak detection study as well as a secondary containment study. The Navy will also spend \$60 million over the next two years to refurbish more tanks, but no additional protective layers are expected to be added during that time. Which leaves some with worries about the safety of our drinking water. "The waters from these wells are a lifeblood. If these wells were to go bad, there would be few other options. It would be critical," said Jonathan Starr, a member of the state Water Resource Commission.

 **Related Stories** [Water worries remain 6 months after fuel leak](#)

<http://www.kitv.com/news/water-worries-remain-6-months-after-fuel-leak/26975540#1bgKwA6>

USA, AR, GREENE COUNTY, JULY 17 2014. BONFIRE EXPLOSION BURNS SEVERAL TEENS

 **Watch the Video** [Bonfire Explosion Burns Several Teens](#)



A bonfire explosion early Wednesday morning in Greene County severely burned several teenagers. About 20 teens were at a bonfire off Greene Road 718 when someone threw a can of bug spray into the flames. Sheriff Dan Langston said the aerosol can acted like a projectile bomb when an accelerant was then added to the fire, and in a flash, it exploded. According to the police report, four teens were airlifted to burn centers and one was taken to the hospital, all with severe burns on their skin and throats. Sheriff Langston said there was no parental supervision and alcohol may have been involved. "There's numerous amounts of cans and everything, but we did not do a blood alcohol check because of the mass confusion at the hospital," Langston said. "We do not have any charges because we can't place anything in anybody's hands." However, the owner of the private property could file charges. Sheriff Langston said he does not know who owns the property, but if someone were to come forward, the

teenagers could face trespassing or criminal mischief charges. "We have names and everything else so we'll do a warrant process and take care of it that way," Langston said. The explosion did not damage the area. "You can notice that the other trees there aren't burnt and there's no scorch marks around here," Langston said. "There's a burn pile here, but it's all pretty much self-contained. It was a flash. It wasn't a roaring flame." Sheriff Langston said he is surprised this even happened in the first place. "You would think young adults would have an idea about what an open flame would do," Langston said.

<http://www.kait8.com/story/26035401/bonfire-explosion-burns-several-teens>

SOLOMON ISLANDS, HONIARA, JULY 17 2014. PETROL COLOUR TO CHANGE: INTEROIL

InterOil will introduce red dye into its petrol product apart from the current purple colour starting next month. The company said: "The main reason is adoption of common colour that is widely used around the world. The colour coding product is primary for easy identification and safety reasons." In a paid advertisement InterOil said it continued to monitor trends in petroleum product development throughout the ASEAN region and as such, the current purple dye coloration used for PNG made and supplied petrol was being phased out. Meanwhile, the company noted that similar change would take place for zoom as unleaded petrol was being used for this product with oil added. However, it said the changes in colour of petrol from purple to red would not affect the overall quality of the fuel during its use or zoom use sectors. The complete change of new red colour for unleaded petrol may not be fully effected in all centres throughout the country until end of the year.

<http://www.solomonstarnews.com/news/business/2921-petrol-colour-to-change-interoil>



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USA, MO, COLUMBIA, JULY 17 2014. REGULATORS INVESTIGATE OIL LEAK AT EAGLE BLUFFS CONSERVATION AREA

alan burdziak

Tests on soil and groundwater should determine the source of an oil leak at the Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area that was discovered last week, said Vic Bogosian, Missouri Department of Conservation wildlife biologist and Eagle Bluffs manager. Once the results are back, he said, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and Magellan Midstream Partners LP, the company that discovered the leak while it was replacing a natural gas pipeline, will be able to continue cleanup. The leak is suspected to be in excess of 50 gallons, according to a DNR incident report, but DNR spokeswoman Gena Terlizzi said the entire scope is not yet known. At 12:28 p.m. Thursday, an employee of Magellan notified DNR's Environmental Emergency Response Section that crude oil contamination was found during excavation of a pipeline under the Missouri River, but because of the age of the 12-inch pipeline, the source couldn't be determined, according to an incident report. The leak was found while Magellan crews were excavating the area underneath the river to connect the new pipeline to the existing one on the east side of the river, Bogosian said. Just the portion underneath the river had to be replaced. Bogosian said the pipeline has been in place since the 1930s and used to carry oil but now carries natural gas. The oil could have come from the pipeline, he said, and could have been there for as long as 30 years or more, or from another source. The crude was found in groundwater and soil, Bogosian said. "At this point, there's a lot of questions, and the tests they're doing will answer those questions," Bogosian said. Magellan has hired a contractor for the cleanup, and DNR will oversee the process, Terlizzi said. A Magellan spokesman did not respond to requests for comment this morning.

http://www.columbiatribune.com/news/local/regulators-investigate-oil-leak-at-eagle-bluffs-conservation-area/article_4c3794c6-8c0e-58de-8b6e-d21e0b7b8391.html

USA, WASHINGTON DC, JULY 17 2014. OIL LOBBY TURNS FOCUS TO EPA IN ETHANOL FIGHT

The American Petroleum Institute (API) is focusing on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in its fight to reduce the ethanol blending mandate, conceding that there's little short-term hope in congressional action. Bob Greco, API's director of downstream operations, said his group is still pushing for legislative changes to the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) that requires oil refiners to mix ethanol, biodiesel and other renewables into their fuels. But with elections approaching, it is trying instead to convince the EPA to keep the mandated volumes low. "I think we have a narrow, closing window to do anything this year," Greco told reporters Wednesday. "That's why, I think, much of the focus is really on the regulatory rulemaking right now, because that is something that will have an impact this year," he said. "So that's why I think at least from API's perspective, so much of our focus right now is on better understanding where's EPA's going and trying to influence the regulatory decision." API invited representatives from a range of advocacy groups to its offices Wednesday to talk about their different objections to the RFS. For example, the American Motorcyclist Association opposes it because high ethanol concentrations can harm small engines, while the National Chicken Council believes that the demand for corn-based ethanol has increased prices for feed stock. The EPA must go through a rulemaking process each year to set the required blending volumes. The agency proposed last year to reduce the ethanol mandate for 2014 and keep the biodiesel level unchanged, decisions that renewable fuel advocates decried, but opponents cheered. API wants the EPA to finalize the blending levels it proposed last year. The Environmental Working Group (EWG) wants the corn-based ethanol requirement scrapped completely, because the fuel has higher carbon dioxide emissions than the conventional gasoline it replaces, said Scott Faber, vice president of government affairs for the group. "The single most effective way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions today is to implement the [standard] as they proposed, and to not increase the amount of corn ethanol that would ultimately be blended into gasoline," Faber said. EWG estimated that reducing the level as EPA proposed would cut carbon dioxide emissions by about 3 million metric tons, the equivalent of taking 580,000 cars off the road for a year. "If the administration were to increase the amount of corn ethanol, they would be blatantly contradicting their own climate policy and doing more to create momentum for reform in this Congress, especially in the lame duck, than anything API or EWG could ever do," Faber said. Scott Vinson, president of the National Council of Chain Restaurants, was optimistic that the RFS could be reformed or repealed, especially if Republicans take control of the Senate. "At least in the Republican Party, there's this tea party strain, where there's less enthusiasm for government mandates picking winners and losers than maybe there has been in the past," he said. "And I think that helps." Greco said a majority of members of the House have endorsed some sort of change to the RFS. "So there's a critical mass in Congress to affect change. How that change is initiated, I think is yet to be determined," he said. "But ultimately, we're in this for the long haul."

<http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/212473-oil-lobby-turns-focus-to-epa-in-ethanol-fight>



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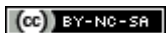
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