



## Dangerous Goods - Hazardous Materials Group & Network Release 2014 – 1,077 Newsy Stuff

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

June 19 2014



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### USA, VT, MONTPELIER, JUNE 6 2014. BP, CHEVRON AMONG REFINERS SUED BY VERMONT OVER MTBE

*chris dolmetsch & zain shauk*

BP Plc, Chevron Corp and Exxon Mobil Corp are among two dozen U.S. refiners sued by Vermont Attorney General William Sorrell and accused of polluting the state's groundwater with a gasoline additive. Sorrell filed the case today in state court in Montpelier, the capital. The refiners promoted, marketed and distributed gasoline containing the additive [Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether](#), or MTBE, knowing that it posed "unprecedented risks" to groundwater, Sorrell's office said in a statement. "These companies knew years ago that MTBE was a uniquely bad actor in groundwater, and they ignored the risks and sold it anyway," Sorrell said. "This lawsuit is about holding them accountable and ensuring that they -- and not Vermonters -- pay to clean up our groundwater." The suit is one of scores of claims filed by cities, states and individuals around the U.S. against oil refiners, retailers and distributors over MTBE. The U.S. Supreme Court in April upheld a jury's \$104.7 million damage award against Exxon Mobil for contaminating [New York](#) City wells with the additive. New York sued oil companies in 2003, alleging they knew the additive would pollute groundwater. Exxon Mobil argued that state laws are pre-empted by the federal Clean Air Act, which required oil companies to reformulate gasoline to reduce air pollution from vehicle emissions. Oil companies added MTBE to make it burn more efficiently.

#### Exxon Statement

An Exxon Mobil spokesman, Todd Spitler, said the company is reviewing the state's claims. The foundation of MTBE litigation is flawed because companies are being held liable for including oxygenates in gasoline that were required by Congress and approved by regulators, he said by e-mail. "Companies that complied with the law and regulations to blend approved oxygenates in gasoline should not be held liable simply for following a government mandate," Spitler said. There hasn't been a single recorded case of anyone's becoming sick from MTBE water contamination, he said. The company takes seriously its responsibility to operate in an "environmentally sound manner" and works hard to protect the health and safety of the communities where it operates, he said. A Chevron spokesman, Braden Reddall, said the company will "review the complaint once we are served." Carlton Carroll, an American Petroleum Institute spokesman, declined to comment on the suit. Diana Cronan, a spokeswoman for the American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers, didn't immediately respond to requests for comment.

#### State Findings

While MTBE is banned as a gasoline additive in [Vermont](#), the state's Agency of Natural Resources continues to oversee remediation of past releases and keeps finding new contaminated wells, according to Sorrell's office. The state claims violations of its Groundwater Protection Act and alleges that the refiners used MTBE as an additive despite knowing it was hazardous and would pollute groundwater, and that they failed to inform state regulators, resellers or consumers of the hazards and how to mitigate them. The case is State of Vermont v. Atlantic Richfield Co., Vermont Superior Court, Washington County (Montpelier).

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2014-06-05/bp-chevron-among-refiners-sued-by-vermont-over-mtbe.html>

### USA, MN, ST. PAUL, JUNE 7 2014. A NEW REPORT FINDS NATIONS ARE WOEFULLY UNPREPARED FOR ARCTIC OIL SPILLS

*adam wernick*



*The conical drilling unit Kulluk sits aground on the southeast shore of Sitkalidak Island about 40 miles southwest of Kodiak City, Alaska, in 40 mph winds and 20-foot seas, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 2013.*

Back in January, Royal Dutch Shell [announced](#) it was abandoning plans to drill for oil in the Arctic waters near Alaska. It was the [second time](#) in two years the company was forced to postpone plans to drill in the region. Given the difficulties the company has faced — including losses of about \$6 billion dollars — and the continuing geopolitical and environmental battles surrounding the practice, the question arises: Is it even worth the trouble? Now, a new report from the [National Research Council](#) casts even more doubt on the wisdom of Arctic

drilling. The [report](#) warns that the region is still so dangerous and isolated that the nations involved don't have the proper equipment, infrastructure or personnel in place to deal with a potential oil spill. Mark Reed, a [senior scientist](#) at the Norwegian research foundation SINTEF, and a member of the NRC committee that wrote the report, says the lack of engineering readiness to handle a spill in the Arctic is a great concern. "The first thing to note," Reed says, "is that we're not very good at



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cleaning up oil anywhere. But, in general, there are a lot of negative aspects to a spill in the Arctic...If it's in the winter, of course, you have to deal with both darkness and cold temperatures. This makes the work a lot more challenging, and of course, the equipment that you're using has to be made to function in freezing weather." In addition, the ice makes access to an oil spill more difficult. "On the other hand," he adds, "the presence of sea ice can serve to contain a spill, such that it doesn't spread over large areas." One of the major issues the NRC report addresses is the lack of infrastructure in place to deal with the complicated logistics of an oil spill in the Arctic. "One thing is communication," Reed explains. "You need to be able to get information to the spill responders and from the spill responders in essentially real time, and things like cell phones are not useful up there at this point." "There's also a problem with airplane overflights that give you information on where the oil is and where should you send your equipment now or tomorrow," Reed continues. "Flying airplanes in the Arctic is more challenging than in more temperate, less turbulent areas." Finally, Reed says, to mount a large response to a spill requires "a lot of people and a lot of equipment. So you need housing for people and maintenance for equipment — and these capabilities are just not in place." Reed says developing the infrastructure and handling the logistics of an Arctic spill is a "circumpolar problem" that demands international cooperation. "If we can ignore the problems among what I call the '[Arctic bordering countries](#)' and deal with this in a cooperative fashion," he says, "I think we could share the costs and the benefits of oil exploration in the Arctic, and reduce the risks significantly." Shell's decision to put off its plans to drill in the Chukchi Sea was a "wise and conservative move," according to Reed. "Most of us on the committee agree that we need to be more prepared than we are today before we venture too far north," he says. "It's probably too much to ask for one company to put all this together, and the rest of us to sit around and watch. I think it has to be a multi-industry, multi-national effort, to do this well." So, given all these challenges in the Arctic, and given the growing doubts and controversies around the burning of fossil fuels, how much sense does it make to be trying to extract hydrocarbons in an environment like the Arctic? Reed's response is diplomatic, measured and slightly surprising. "That's a question that has a lot of different angles," he answers. "I will say that in my personal opinion, the problem with oil spills is relatively minor compared to the effect that global warming is having on the Arctic. If you're worried about polar bears or other marine mammals, climate change is a much, much bigger issue."

<http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-06-06/new-report-finds-nations-are-woefully-unprepared-arctic-oil-spills>

### USA, VT, BURLINGTON, JUNE 7 2014. SINKING BOAT SPILLS INTO LAKE CHAMPLAIN

wayne savage

 **Watch the Video** [Boat sinks at Perkins Pier in Burlington](#)

A small motor boat sank at Perkins Pier in Burlington on Friday morning prompting Hazmat crews to respond to the clean-up. Crews used booms and absorbent pads to mitigate the spill.

<http://www.burlingtonfreepress.com>

### USA, WASHINGTON, JUNE 7 2014. REPORT CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF CHEMICAL WORKERS

The U.S. government on Friday vowed to take a stronger role in protecting chemical-industry workers and local residents from accidents and explosions at chemical plants in the aftermath of a deadly April 2013 explosion in Texas. The steps include more safeguards around chemical plants, improved first-responder training and emergency-preparedness measures, and computer upgrades at the Environmental Protection Agency. "Chemicals are an essential part of our economy and can improve the life, health and well-being of people across our nation. However, the handling and storage of chemicals at facilities can present safety and security risks that must be addressed," said an inter-agency group in a report to President Barack Obama. The Interagency Working Group on Chemical Facility Safety and Security was set up as a result of the April 2013 explosion in West, Texas that killed 14 people and leveled an entire neighborhood. The working group was composed of representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Homeland Security and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). Among their recommendations:

- Improve coordination with state, local governments and Indian tribes where appropriate.
- Modernize policies and regulations.
- Improve data management.

The report noted that the working group had already set up a pilot program in the New York-New Jersey area "to serve as a test-bed, confirming lessons learned...and developing novel solutions to address safety and security challenges." "Chemicals are an essential part of our economy and can improve the life, health and well-being of people across our nation," the group said in its report. "However, the handling and storage of chemicals at facilities can present safety and security risks that must be addressed." "It's clear that the Working Group listened to the voices of the communities and workers most at risk of



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chemical disasters. There are recommendations in their report that can help prevent disasters if they are enacted," said Richard Moore, co-coordinator of the Environmental Justice and Health Alliance for Chemical Policy Reform. "But words are not enough. The administration now has to turn these words into actions — into regulations that are adopted within the next 18 months."

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/report-calls-for-protection-of-chemical-workers/2014/06/06/662466c8-edbe-11e3-8a8a-e17c08f80871\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/report-calls-for-protection-of-chemical-workers/2014/06/06/662466c8-edbe-11e3-8a8a-e17c08f80871_story.html)

### ENGLAND, SURRY, JUNE 7 2014. BOY, 7, WHO DIED AT HIS FAMILY'S FLOODED HOME WHERE PETROL-DRIVEN PUMP WAS REMOVING WATER HAD SUFFERED CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

*paul donnelley*

#### Key Points:

- Zane Gbangbola and father Kye fell ill in family home in Thameside, Chertsey, Surrey
- Father Kye, 48, left paralysed from waist down but son Zane died
- Police investigating if criminal offence was committed by pump hire firm

A seven-year-old boy who died after falling ill in a flood-hit town had suffered carbon monoxide poisoning reveals a post mortem examination. Zane Gbangbola and his parents became ill at the family home in Thameside, Chertsey, Surrey, in February and were taken to hospital, where he later died. After an initial autopsy was inconclusive, his remains were subjected to further examination. Surrey Police said today: 'Further tests have now been completed by the pathologist who has given a result of carbon monoxide intoxication. 'A petrol-driven pump was seized from inside the home address at the time of Zane's death and Surrey Police is conducting further inquiries to establish whether there is any liability or criminal offences in respect of the hire company who provided this equipment.' The incident happened during the floods which inundated the area earlier this year. Police said an inquest into Zane's death will be held in due course by the Surrey Coroner. In the early hours of Saturday February 8, Zane, his father Kye Gbangbola, 48, and mother Nicole Lawler, 36, were all taken ill. An ambulance was called and all three were taken to hospital. Both Mr Gbangbola and his son had suffered cardiac arrests. Zane died and Mr Gbangbola was left paralysed from the waist down.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2651022/Boy-7-died-family-s-flooded-home-petrol-driven-pump-removing-water-suffered-carbon-monoxide-poisoning.html>

### USA, FLA, ORLANDO, JUNE 7 2014. GAS TANKER SOUGHT IN DEADLY ORLANDO HIT-AND-RUN

*natalie tolorneo*

Florida Highway Patrol troopers are searching for a gas tanker they say hit and killed a man in [Orange County](#). It happened before 12:30 a.m. Friday near the intersection of [Taft Vineland and Sidney Hayes roads](#). This is an industrial area without many street lights, sidewalks or bike paths. Troopers said a 56-year-old man was either walking eastbound or standing with a bicycle along the roadway when the tanker struck him. FHP traffic homicide investigators said paramedics were called to the scene to try and save his life. However, his injuries were too severe and he was pronounced dead at the scene. Troopers hope a truck driver stopping at a nearby commercial fleet fueling station may have witnessed the crash. The victim's identity has not yet been released. The crash remains under investigation and charges are pending. If you have any information, call the Florida Highway Patrol at (407) 737-2213.

[http://www.mynews13.com/content/news/cfnews13/news/article.html/content/news/articles/cfn/2014/6/6/orlando\\_bicyclist\\_hi.html](http://www.mynews13.com/content/news/cfnews13/news/article.html/content/news/articles/cfn/2014/6/6/orlando_bicyclist_hi.html)

### TAIWAN, TAIPEI, JUNE 7 2014. FIRMS CAUSING KAOHSIUNG WASTE EXPLOSIONS FOUND

The Kaohsiung City Government yesterday said it had found the companies responsible for the two explosions at its Southern District Waste Management Plant in May, noting that it has transferred the case to the district prosecutors' office for further investigation. The waste and recycling plant on May 7 and May 8 received flammable and explosive waste materials that subsequently caused two explosions in two days, the city's Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB) said, adding that after a month of investigations it discovered that the flammable material was a magnesium alloy that came from a technology company based in Yanchao District in Kaohsiung City. The bureau said that, according to the investigation, the technology company on May 6 entrusted a trade company to handle the magnesium alloy waste, adding that the trade company later handed part of the waste over to another recycling firm. The EPB said that both the trade company and the recycling firm violated the Waste Disposal Act and posed great danger to public safety. The bureau further explained that the powdered



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magnesium alloy easily oxidizes and explodes. The bureau added that if people attempt to put out a fire caused by magnesium with water, the reaction of the two elements will generate hydrogen and lead to more explosions. Noting that the series of explosions at the Southern District Waste Management Plant caused a loss of over NT\$10 million to the city government, the EPB said it had already revoked the recycling company's business registration and is seeking compensation. The EPB said it has transferred the case to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office and the environmental police department under the Ministry of the Interior for further investigation.

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/taiwan/local/kaohsiung/2014/06/07/409554/Firms-causing.htm>

### AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, MILDURA, JUNE 7 2014, LEAK FEARS: AVOCA DIESEL SPILL CONCERN

*kaitlyn opie*



*Investigation: Pollutants have come to the surface near the sunken Avoca.*

New South Wales Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) has investigated an alleged fuel leak at the site of the sunken historic paddle boat Avoca. Reader Steve Bloomfield sent Sunraysia Daily a series of photos of the 137-year-old vessel in the Murray River at Mildura on Thursday afternoon. "Images taken today show Avoca beginning to lose oil or fuel, like residue, into the river," Mr Bloomfield said. "So far the safety booms are currently containing it on the surface, but who knows how much is leaking under the waterline." An RMS spokeswoman told Sunraysia Daily yesterday that boating safety officers had carried out frequent inspections at the site. "These inspections will continue until

the salvage operation has been completed, which is expected to be later this month," she said. "Fencing has been installed around the site to ensure safety and a boom has been installed around the vessel to contain any potential pollution leaks. To date, no leaks have been detected." However, when supplied with a copy of Mr Bloomfield's photos of what appeared to show oil, which is known to give off a rainbow-like effect on the surface of water, the authority changed its tune.

<http://www.sunraysiadaily.com.au/story/2335151/leak-fears-avoca-diesel-spill-concern/?cs=1511>

### CANADA, ALBA, CALGARY, JUNE 7 2014. WORKER KILLED AT SUNCOR OIL SANDS SITE IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

*nia williams*

A worker was killed at Suncor Energy Inc's oil sands site in northern Alberta on Monday while performing maintenance on a piece of heavy equipment, a company spokeswoman said. Suncor spokeswoman Kelli Stevens said the man was an employee of North American Construction Group, which had been contracted to work on an area within Suncor's base plant approximately 25 kilometers north of Fort McMurray. In a statement, North American Construction Group said the man was severely injured at around 10 a.m. local time. First aid was administered at the scene, but the man was pronounced dead upon arrival in hospital. North American Construction Group's chief financial officer, David Blackley, said he was unable to provide further details of the incident. The name of the man, who was an out-of-province employee who traveled to the work site, has not yet been released. It is the fourth fatality this year at Suncor's oil sands site. Last month a female employee was killed by a bear in what the company said was a highly unusual attack, while the two other deaths were work-related.

[http://www.rigzone.com/news/article.asp?a\\_id=133372&utm\\_source=WeeklyNewsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=2014-06-06&utm\\_content=&utm\\_campaign=feature\\_2](http://www.rigzone.com/news/article.asp?a_id=133372&utm_source=WeeklyNewsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=2014-06-06&utm_content=&utm_campaign=feature_2)

### NORTHERN IRELAND, CO ANTRIM, DUNLOY, JUNE 8 2014. CHILD DIES IN NORTH ANTRIM FARMING ACCIDENT

 **Watch the Video** [Child Dies in North Antrim Farming Accident](#)

 **Watch the Video** [Boy Dies in Slurry Tank Accident near Dunloy, County Antrim](#)



*The accident occurred on a farm in County Durham.*

The farming community in north Antrim has been shocked after the death of a ten-year-old boy in a slurry tank accident. North Antrim DUP MLA Mervyn Storey said the tragedy happened earlier today. Mr Storey, who attended the scene outside Dunloy village, said the child's father has also been left fighting for his life. It is understood they were overcome with slurry fumes. The 51-year-old father and his son were working on a farm near Dunloy, Co Antrim, when the accident happened. Emergency services attended the scene but were



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unable to save the boy. "This is a terrible tragedy that has rocked the tight knit north Antrim farming community," said Mr Storey. "You cannot begin to imagine what the family are going through. "I know the strength, prayers and help of the local farming community will be needed to get them through this terrible time." TUV leader Jim Allister said: "It is deeply distressing to hear of another slurry tank tragedy. The involvement of a young boy makes it all the more heart rendering. The torment and loss of this Ballynaloob Road family can only be imagined. "The risks which farming families face are often not fully understood in the wider community. The dangers are ever present and when they claim lives then it comes home to us all just how vulnerable farming families can be. "My thoughts and prayers are very much with this family at this tragic time." Sinn Féin MLA Daithí McKay said: "Local people here are shocked at what has happened earlier today as are the farming community across North Antrim. "The thoughts and prayers of everybody in this rural community are with the family of those involved in this tragic incident today." Ballymoney mayor John Finlay said: "There has been a tragic farm accident and I would like to say that the family are in my thoughts. "The whole of the community here has been calling me to voice their concern for the family." A PSNI spokesman said: "Police can confirm that the Health and Safety Executive are currently conducting an investigation into the circumstances surrounding a farming accident in Dunloy on Saturday 7th June. At the request of family members police will not be releasing any further details at this time." In September 2012, up and coming Ulster rugby star Nevin Spence, his father Noel and brother Graham died after entering a slurry tank. The tragedy happened after Graham, 30, went into the tank in an attempt to rescue a dog at the family's farm outside Hillsborough, Co Down. Nevin, 22, went in to assist his brother but also lost consciousness before 58-year-old Noel was killed trying to save his sons.

### Related Stories

- [Boy dies in slurry tank accident near Dunloy, County Antrim](#)
- [1 Child dies in north Antrim farming accident](#)
- [0-year-old boy dies in slurry accident](#)
- [Boy, 10, killed in Co Antrim slurry accident](#)
- [Boy \(10\) dies in slurry tank accident, dad fighting for life](#)
- [10-year-old boy killed in Northern Ireland farming accident](#)
- [10-year-old dies in slurry tank accident](#)
- [10-Year Old Boy Dies and Father Fighting for his Life after Slurry tragedy](#)

<http://www.newsletter.co.uk/news/regional/in-pictures-child-dies-in-north-antrim-farming-accident-1-6106124>

## CYPRUS, LIMASSOL, JUNE 8 2014. 'HAZARDOUS' CARGO WAITING TO DOCK OUTSIDE LIMASSOL PORT

*constantinos psillides*



As soon as everything is cleared the ship will partially unload at Limassol port. A container ship carrying a number of hazardous goods is anchored outside Limassol port awaiting permission to unload, after it was damaged by fire while crossing the Suez Canal. The Hanjin Athens, 6,6278 gross tonnage container ship caught fire while south of the Suez Canal on May 6, according to a report by Dolphin Maritime & Aviation Services Limited, a cargo claims company. According to the report, the fire was in the second hold and caused substantial damage to the cargo in that hold. Around 200 containers were loaded onto the ship. The fire was put out by specialists on board but according to Limassol Port deputy head Georgios Poulos the ship's captain requested to unload some of the damaged cargo, judging that otherwise it would be dangerous to stay on course to the original destination. Since last Sunday the ship has been anchored

outside the port of Limassol. But "everything is under control," Poulos said, adding there was no need for the public to be alarmed. "We sprung into action immediately. A task team was formed to assess the dangers of allowing the ship to enter Limassol port and unload its cargo on Cyprus soil. We sent experts onboard, verified the ship's manifest, inspected the cargo and ordered all the tests required, as per standard procedure. We are expecting the final results within the next days and if everything checks out OK we will unload the cargo come Tuesday or Wednesday," Poulos said. He also played down how dangerous the cargo is. "The manifest does classify some of the ship's cargo as hazardous but this is the case with almost 40 per cent of the cargo on any ship. We have verified that no class 1 and class 7 material were on board, which are the really dangerous ones". Class 1 substances are explosives and ammunition, while class 7 are radioactive material. Poulos said the cargo classified as "hazardous" mostly had to with paint, refrigerant gas (freon) and cars. "The gas inside the cars is a



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flammable liquid therefore classified as hazardous," explained Poulos. The Hanjin Athens docked at several ports in eastern Asia during its journey. Its last port of call was Singapore and its destination port is Naples, Italy.

<http://cyprus-mail.com/2014/06/08/hazardous-cargo-waiting-to-dock-outside-limassol-port/>

### **THAILAND, BANGKOK, JUNE 8 2014. BMA CONTAINING OIL SPILL IN CHAO PHRAYA RIVER**

Bangkok City Hall officials worked on Friday to contain the oil spilled onto the Chao Phraya River by a capsized fishing boat in Khlong San district. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's hazardous material emergency response team was observed trying to contain the spread of the spilled diesel fuel at Khlong San Pier, with the oil slick having covered a radius of about 40 meters from the capsized boat. Phaithun Ngammuk, chief of City Hall's hazard materials response unit(hazmat), said oil dispersant was being sprayed onto the slick to help with aeration and reduce the smell affecting locals and commuters passing through the area. He expects the spill will be dealt with by Friday night, after which the hazmat team will maintain their monitoring until the boat has been salvaged; any additional spilling of fuel from the boat will be dealt with in a similar manner.

[http://thainews.prd.go.th/centerweb/newsen/NewsDetail?NT01\\_NewsID=WNEVN5706070010001](http://thainews.prd.go.th/centerweb/newsen/NewsDetail?NT01_NewsID=WNEVN5706070010001)

### **INDIA, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD, JUNE 8 2014. ONE DEAD, FIVE HURT AS PANIC SET AFTER GAS CYLINDER EXPLOSION**

At least one person was killed and five others injured after a group of panic-stricken persons fell off a temple wall while they were witnessing a gas cylinder explosion and the resultant fire at Nimboliadda area here tonight, police said. According to Kachiguda police, there was an explosion and the resultant fire spread to adjoining houses when gas was being filled into small cylinders from big ones at an "illegal" gas filling station at around 8.30 P.M. even as a large number of people, along with Telangana BJP president and local MLA G Kishan Reddy, gathered at the site. "A group of people had climbed a nearby temple wall to watch the fire when there was a subsequent explosion. The panicked onlookers suddenly jumped from the wall to escape and one of them sustained injuries to his head after hitting a small rock on the ground," Assistant Commissioner of Police (Kachiguda Division) J Ranjan Rathan Kumar told PTI. While six persons were rushed to a nearby hospital with injuries, the one who suffered head injuries died, he said, adding that no one has suffered burn injuries. However, the fire spread to some adjoining houses which were gutted although the people inside could be evacuated to safety and the fire is now extinguished, the officer added. Telangana Deputy Chief Minister Mohammed Mahamood Ali and Finance Minister Etela Rajender were among those who visited the area. "The incident happened while gas was being filled illegally into smaller cylinders. I have directed senior police officers to check such centres. Stern action will be initiated against all those running such illegal gas filling stations," Mahamood Ali said.

<http://www.ndtv.com/article/telangana/one-dead-five-hurt-as-panic-set-after-gas-cylinder-explosion-537838>

### **USA, N.D, NEW TOWN, JUNE 8 2014. NEARLY 700 BARRELS OF CRUDE SPILL AT OIL WELL SITE**

The North Dakota [Department of Health](#) said Saturday that about 690 barrels of crude oil spilled from an underground pipeline at an oil gathering site near New Town. The spill, discovered Friday afternoon at a well site about 14 miles northeast of New Town, came from a pipeline owned by Wyoming-based [Bridger Pipeline](#). Department of Health environmental geologist [Kris Roberts](#) said the well site, owned by [EOG Resources Inc.](#), has a perimeter dike that prevented most of the oil from escaping the site. "The good thing is, it leaked on the well site," he said. "Companies are starting to learn. They have perimeter berm all the way around, so if they have a spill on location, it doesn't get off location, if they can help it." Roberts said it wasn't clear yet what caused the leak, but said it came from an underground discharge line that connects the main pipeline and a pump at the well site. He said the companies would be working Saturday to determine the cause. Roberts said workers at the site discovered the spill around 2:30 p.m. Friday and called the Department of Health shortly before 3 p.m. Most of the spill was cleaned up Friday night, Roberts said. The Department of Health said Saturday morning in a news release that 640 barrels had been recovered so far. A barrel equals 42 gallons.

<http://www.seattlpi.com/news/science/article/Nearly-700-barrels-of-crude-spill-at-oil-well-site-5535928.php>

### **USA, N.M, ALBUQUERQUE, JUNE 8 2014. AIR FORCE TO ADDRESS CONCERNS ABOUT SPILL**

rick nathanson

Members of New Mexico's congressional delegation say they have secured key commitments from the Air Force to address the impact of a major fuel spill at Kirtland Air Force Base that has threatened Albuquerque's water supply. A joint statement released Friday afternoon from U.S. Sens. Tom Udall and Martin Heinrich, and U.S. Rep. Michelle Lujan Grisham, said that, among other things, the Air Force has agreed to:



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- Meet the New Mexico Environment Department's June 30 interim deadline for implementation of treatment technologies,
- Hire a senior civilian to be stationed at Kirtland to oversee the remediation process,
- And ensure that whatever funding is necessary will be provided.

In the joint release, Udall urged the Air Force to move quickly and bring in expertise from the National Academy of Sciences to get a more accurate handle on the size of the spill, and therefore determine the scope of the cleanup efforts that will be required. The Air Force has estimated the spill at 6 million gallons, while the New Mexico Environment Department has placed it closer to 24 million gallons. "Protecting our water supply is of paramount importance to New Mexico, especially at a time when water is scarce," said Heinrich. "It is long past time for actual cleanup of KAFB's major fuel spill." Carl Grusnick, a spokesman for Kirtland Air Force Base, said the commitment made to the New Mexico congressional delegation "reinforces our efforts to remediate the fuel plume, ensuring Albuquerque's drinking water remains safe." David Morris, spokesman for the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, said "Anything that helps expedite the cleanup is a welcome development, as far as we're concerned." However, Dave McCoy, of the environmental organization Citizen Action New Mexico, was less impressed with the commitments and said the group will continue to push for an independent review by the National Academy of Sciences. The hiring of a senior civilian to oversee the remediation process in theory sounds good, McCoy said, but in reality it depends on who the person is, how well KAFB complies and how transparent it is with that person, and how much authority that person is given. "This is the largest spill in the history of the U.S. that's affecting an aquifer," McCoy said. "Before you do remediation, you have to find out how long, how wide, how fast and how deep the plume is moving. They (government and Air Force) haven't done that yet."

<http://www.abqjournal.com/412055/news/air-force-to-address-concerns-about-spill.html>

### USA, MN, BEMIDJI, JUNE 8 2014. DECADES-OLD OIL SPILL STILL YIELDS RESEARCH

dan gunderson



*A wetland covered by several inches of crude oil during a 1979 pipeline leak shows no obvious signs of damage today.*

Along a narrow road down an abandoned railroad grade about 20 miles northwest of Bemidji, a world-class outdoor laboratory lies among the pine trees. In part, it marks the spot where on Aug. 20, 1979, a Lakehead Co. pipeline seam split, spewing about 440,000 gallons of crude oil. It was one of the largest pipeline spills in Minnesota. Today, the site is one of the most-studied crude oil spills in the world, and after three decades of research, it still produces important findings. Scientists here discovered bacteria that break down oil are everywhere, ready to go to work. Even in the northern Minnesota woods there are microbes that eat carbon and break down oil. The population of those bugs explodes when there's oil in the ground. "These microbes are there in very small quantities until 'whoa, let's have a party, we have food, we have carbon to eat,'" said Jared

Trost, a hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey who helps manage the site. The site attracts scientists from around the world. They come to collect data from an array of sensors that sample, soil, water and air. Near the place where the oil spilled, a well-drilling rig is parked, and dozens of pipes sprout from the ground, marking test wells. All of the equipment is helping to track oil underground. "Thirty five years ago in August, this would have looked a little more black," Trost said. Five pipelines now run through the area, carrying about 15 percent of U.S. crude oil imports. One pipeline carries oil north to Canada. The pipelines are now owned by Canadian Energy company Enbridge Inc., which provides financial support for the research site. Enbridge provided \$450,000 to help start the Pinewood research site and an additional \$150,000 to help fund site operations. Research funds come from the U.S. Geological Survey, from academic researchers and other sources. Other partners include Beltrami County, which owns land where research is conducted, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Much of the site bears no visible evidence of the spill. A wetland that was covered in several inches of oil now looks no different than other wetlands in the area. But just up a hill, there's a large area with only a few scattered plants. It's still mostly bare dirt 35 years after the spill. The soil looks wet from the light rain falling, but anyone who scratches the surface will see that it's dry as a desert underneath. "The reason being, that there's oil residue coating the sand grains," Trost said "And oil and water don't mix, and so water can't get through." Researchers are just beginning to study these hydrophobic soils. Much of the research done here since 1983 is underground, because that's where the oil is — in the soil and on top of the groundwater aquifer. "Right



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where we stand we are about 28 feet above water, actually above oil, we're standing above oil here," Trost said. "There's about two feet of oil floating on the water table." Today, the MPCA would not allow so much oil to be left behind. Lakehead pipeline was responsible for the initial cleanup, Enbridge did additional cleanup in the early 2000s, pumping groundwater from the site in an effort to remove oil. Enbridge is still responsible for any future cleanup needed at the site. About 10 years ago, the MPCA proposed a plan to make Enbridge do a major cleanup at the site. Researchers rose up in opposition, presenting the agency with a choice, said Stephen Lee, an emergency response manager for the MPCA. "Continue this world-class research that will benefit cleanups for generations to come or have Enbridge Pipeline dig one heck of a hole and dig that all out and fill it up with sand," he said. "And we chose to pursue the research." Lee said the oil underground doesn't threaten drinking water supplies, because it is in an isolated area — and the pollution isn't spreading. In fact that's one of the things researchers learned in the past three decades. The oil didn't travel as far underground as expected. USGS employees are testing a new method for installing moisture sensors underground. They're preparing for the busy summer season when researchers collect data. Much of the research now is shifting toward techniques to track underground oil without drilling dozens of intrusive, expensive wells, Trost said. Scientists also are working to learn more about the microbes that like to eat oil. That research could help improve future oil cleanup. There's still more to learn about the fate of the oil underground, USGS lead scientist Barbara Bekins said. Researchers closely track the oil and dangerous chemicals like benzene that are released from the oil. But Bekins said there are worrisome unknown pollutants still to be studied. "There's a large plume that's coming from the source at Bemidji," she said. "We only characterize it as dissolved organic carbon. We don't know the properties of the compounds in that plume. We'd like to know if they're toxic." Bekins said the site likely will continue to yield scientific advances -- as long as funding remains available to continue the research.

[http://www.postbulletin.com/news/local/decades-old-oil-spill-still-yields-research/article\\_93c31215-6ff1-5ac3-ae89-bb0e2eb35a86.html](http://www.postbulletin.com/news/local/decades-old-oil-spill-still-yields-research/article_93c31215-6ff1-5ac3-ae89-bb0e2eb35a86.html)

### CHINA, QINGHAI PROVINCE, PING'AN CO, HAIDONG, JUNE 8 2014. GAS LEAK KILLS TWO AT CHINA MINE

A leak of toxic gas killed two and sickened another six at a ferronickel mine in northwest China's Qinghai Province early Saturday, the local safety authority said. A Cyanogen sulfide leak was detected at around 1 a.m. at Yuanshishan ferronickel mine in Ping'an county of Haidong City, Qinghai provincial safety administration said in a press release. It said rescue began immediately after the accident, and the sickened miners were rushed to hospital. The cause of the leak is still under investigation, the document said. Cyanogen gas is colorless with a pungent odor. Inhalation can lead to headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, convulsions and death.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/xinhua-news-agency/140607/gas-leak-kills-two-at-china-mine>

### KENYA, LAMU OLD TOWN, JUNE 8 2014. PETROL AND GAS TRADERS ORDERED OFF LAMU ISLAND

cheti praxides



*Disaster In Waiting: A passenger boat heading to Lamu Island from Mokowe passes a fuel boat on September 27, 2013. Petrol and gas dealers have been ordered to move out of Lamu Island over fires.*

Petrol and gas dealers in Lamu town have been given up to December to move their businesses to the mainland by the county government. The dealers were given an option of operating from boats in the Indian Ocean. Addressing residents at Mkunguni Square on Wednesday, Lamu Governor Issa Timamy said the petrol and gas businesses pose a great threat to the security and well being of the residents on the island. He said such businesspeople have selfish interests. The island has in recent days witnessed fire tragedies especially in shops that sell petrol and gas. On the night of May 24, a store that sells petrol and gas at the seafront went up in flames after being set on fire by unknown arsonists. The fire destroyed property worth more than Sh8 million. Fire

incidences on the island have proved difficult to manage due to lack of fire engines on the Island. Timamy said he will tackle the issue to stop fire disasters. "The fire incidences are disheartening. All petrol and gas dealers in this town should ensure that they either move their businesses to the mainland or operate on boats in the ocean by December," said Timamy. He warned that those who shall be found carrying out their businesses near residential premises will be prosecuted and their licences cancelled. "As per now, we are not issuing licences to fuel dealers. We will also not renew current licenses next year,"



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Timamy said. Meanwhile, the county government is in the process of buying fire engines to put out fire when disasters arise. Timamy said the engines will arrive on the Island in three months. "In the coming three months we shall have fire fighting equipment in this town to ensure cases of fire are quickly and swiftly dealt with before they damage property as has been the case," Timamy said.

<http://www.the-star.co.ke/news/article-170178/petrol-and-gas-traders-ordered-lamu-island>

### USA, N.Y, WHITE PLAINS, JUNE 8 2014. DRAMATIC VIDEO: CAR SLAMS INTO GAS STATION PUMP, CATCHES FIRE

 **Watch the Video** [Car Slams Into Gas Station Pump, Catches Fire](#)

Dramatic video released Friday shows a fiery crash and a daring rescue at a Westchester County gas station earlier this week, CBS New York reports. The car slammed into a gas pump at the Mobil station on the Hutchinson River Parkway in White Plains around 11 a.m. Tuesday, New York State Police said. The video showed a man running away just in time as the pump went up in flames, and coming back to rescue the driver who hit the pump. That man was New York State Police Troop NYC Senior Investigator John A. Vescio, who was fueling up at the time, state police said. He was outside his vehicle when he saw the car entering the service area at a high rate of speed. The Toyota Camry slammed into an Acura on the opposite side of the pump and then hit the pump itself, state police said. The pump landed on Vescio, but he escaped in time. Although he was injured, Vescio went to the 69-year-old driver of the Toyota, who was incoherent, and pulled him to safety. Investigators believe the driver was in diabetic shock. Vescio directed others away from the fire, and asked a bystander to help move the man away from the scene. He also asked people to stay back since he had ammunition in the trunk of his own car, state police said. The state police vehicle and the equipment in the trunk were damaged, but the ammunition and weapon in the vehicle were not compromised, state police said. "Despite Senior Investigator Vescio's own injuries, he remained focused and committed to saving the life of the operator of that Toyota," state police Capt. Dominick L. Chiumento, who was at the scene, said in a news release. "If not for his swift response, the situation could have turned much worse." Vescio was treated and released from a local hospital, and the other man was taken to Westchester Medical Center in Valhalla.

 **Related Stories** [State Trooper Credited With Saving Man After White Plains Gas Station Explosion](#)

[http://www.cbs12.com/news/top-stories/stories/vid\\_16674.shtml](http://www.cbs12.com/news/top-stories/stories/vid_16674.shtml)

### USA, MT, GREAT FALLS, JUNE 9 2014. 40-GALLON FUEL SPILL TRIGGERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN GREAT FALLS

*alex backus*



Great Falls Fire Rescue is cleaning up after a truck spilled dozens of gallons of fuel in Great Falls. The spill was reported around 2:30 p.m. on Sunday at 10th Avenue South and 32nd Street. The truck was attempting to fuel up at the Sinclair gas station when approximately 40 gallons of gasoline spilled to the ground and ran into nearby streets. Great Falls Fire Rescue crews have shut down the intersection in order to clean-up the fuel spill. Drivers are asked to use

an alternate route in the meantime.

<http://www.krtv.com/news/40-gallon-fuel-spill-triggers-emergency-response-in-great-falls/>

### USA, MT, HELENA, JUNE 9 2014. DEQ TESTS SOIL FOR POLLUTION >> UNDERGROUND PETROLEUM TANKS | SPECIAL GRANT SPEEDS PROCESS THAT WOULD HAVE TAKEN YEARS



Nick Sovner of Tetra Tech logs and collects soil cores from a failing underground petroleum tank Wednesday. The Department of Environmental Quality received a one-time \$400,000 grant from 2013 Legislature to assist with investigation and cleanup of substandard storage tanks.

Drilling rig met dirt at the Helena Valley Irrigation District headquarters Wednesday morning, with a crew from Tetra Tech collecting soil samples for pollution testing near an underground petroleum storage tank. The site might not seem unusual at first glance, but the testing would take years longer to complete without a one-time special grant from the 2013 Legislature. Petroleum spills can pollute local water supplies and create risks for human and environmental health. The Department of Environmental Quality has a program to clean up and



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close underground petroleum storage tanks that, due to age or deficiency, leaked gasoline into the ground or allowed vapor to escape. Investigating tank spills can be an expensive proposition, and a backlog of substandard tanks with unknown environmental consequences takes officials years to test due to the funding capacity of tank owners and DEQ. The 2013 Montana Legislature appropriated \$400,000 for DEQ to assist with the cleanup of confirmed petroleum spills and close substandard tanks. DEQ categorizes petroleum spills and leaks on a 1-5 scale by evaluating the risks. Those that receive a ranking of 1.4 have not been investigated, and the potential threats are unknown. DEQ focused the funding on these spills and leaks to obtain enough information to properly categorize and close tanks if necessary. The program to clean up petroleum tanks has been around since the 1980s, and in that time the state has documented more than 4,600 spills or leaks of petroleum. The spills may have occurred as a tanker pumped gasoline into an underground tank, when someone drove off in a vehicle still attached to a gas pump, or when a tank leaked either liquid or vapor, said Shannon Cala of the Petroleum Tank Cleanup Section at DEQ. Of those 4,600 spills or leaks, DEQ has investigated and resolved more than 3,300 of them. That leaves 1,278 active petroleum spills or leaks the state needs to investigate, she said. In some cases, the owners of the tanks cannot afford to have soil or water tested, much less pay to have tanks removed. DEQ used an application process to determine financial need and made allocations from the special funding to those tank owners who qualified. Funding ranged from full to partial funding based on need, Cala said. "We're thankful the Legislature gave us this grant," she said. "We're looking at people unable to do the work (to resolve the leak)." Using the special funding, DEQ expanded its testing and closing program to include tanks in Billings, Broadus, Colstrip, Corvallis, Fort Peck, Fort Shaw, Harlem, Harlowton, Helena, Huntley, Lewistown, Saco, White Sulphur Springs and Whitefish. The majority of funding went toward testing. DEQ also used the funding to remove three tanks and closed one tank in place underground, Cala said. In the case of the Helena testing, an underground petroleum tank at the Helena Valley Irrigation District headquarters began leaking in the late 1980s. The plume of petroleum entered the soil and groundwater and polluted wells in the area. Seven domestic wells had to be replaced, Cala said. DEQ used the special funding to retest the Helena Valley soil for contamination — a process that would have taken years longer without the grant, Cala said.

[http://helenair.com/news/local/deq-tests-soil-for-pollution/article\\_7db3a558-eed4-11e3-9003-001a4bcf887a.html](http://helenair.com/news/local/deq-tests-soil-for-pollution/article_7db3a558-eed4-11e3-9003-001a4bcf887a.html)

### **INDIA, GOA, PONDA. JUNE 9 2014. TANKER DRIVER HURT IN PONDA ROAD MISHAP**

The driver of a tanker carrying liquid caustic soda to Zuarinagar, Vasco, suffered injuries when his vehicle hit an electric pole and fell on its side at Perugol-Bandora on the Farnagudi-Borim bypass road in Ponda taluka on Sunday afternoon. The driver Manohar Yadav, 38, a native of UP, sustained injuries and was admitted to GMC. Ponda police said that the driver, who lost control over the vehicle, escaped with some injuries as he jumped out of the tanker before it could hit the pole. Shailesh Gaude, in-charge of Ponda central fire station suspects Yadav did not notice the speed breakers on the road. He also said that the tanker was proceeding to Zuari agro chemicals with the liquid caustic soda.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/Tanker-driver-hurt-in-Ponda-road-mishap/articleshow/36263886.cms>

### **PAKISTAN, PUNJAB, SIALKOT, JUNE 9 2014. FIREWORKS EXPLOSION BLOWS UP HOUSE**

The house-cum-workshop of local fireworks manufacturer Bashir Ahmed was blown up after explosion in fireworks material due to sizzling heat in village Rathaaney-Chawinda, Pasrur tehsil on Saturday. Reportedly, the place was almost full of fireworks stored there, which suddenly caught fire due to sizzling hot weather with a bang, badly damaging the house-cum-workshop as the whole building collapsed in the explosion. Luckily, no one was present on the premises at the time of the explosion. However, the explosion created panic among the villagers.

<http://www.nation.com.pk/national/08-Jun-2014/fireworks-explosion-blows-up-house>

### **USA, ILL, CHICAGO, JUNE 9 2014. VERDICT EXPECTED IN CHICAGO BARGE EXPLOSION CASE**

A federal judge in Chicago is expected to issue a verdict this week in the case of a tugboat captain charged with negligence in a deadly 2005 explosion. Closing arguments were heard Friday in the trial of 36-year-old Dennis Egan. Prosecutors say he illegally allowed deckhand Alex Oliva to use a propane torch to unfreeze a cargo pump. That, they say, set off an explosion that killed Oliva, sank the barge and dumped 600,000 gallons of oil into the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Egan's attorney says he's being unfairly blamed for a "tragic accident." According to the Chicago Sun-Times (<http://bit.ly/1mpy7JV>), defense attorney William Walters told the court there was no evidence Egan had allowed the torch to be used. Judge James Zagel says he'll issue a verdict Monday.

<http://www.wandtv.com/story/25721814/verdict-expected-in-chicago-barge-explosion-case>



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### USA, OH, AKRON, JUNE 9 2014. SPILL LEAVES BEHIND OILY FILM IN OHIO CANAL, LAKE >> SPILL LEAVES BEHIND OILY FILM IN OHIO CANAL, LAKE

Crews in northeastern Ohio have cleaned up most of a mysterious substance that left an oily film on the water in a canal and lake near downtown Akron. Officials with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources say they're not sure what the substance was or how it got into a section of the Ohio & Erie Canal. Much of the cleanup was wrapped up this past week.

[http://lanasteronline.com/news/pennsylvania/spill-leaves-behind-oily-film-in-ohio-canal-lake/article\\_1b37ca9d-0580-568a-b0f9-bac9144a336d.html](http://lanasteronline.com/news/pennsylvania/spill-leaves-behind-oily-film-in-ohio-canal-lake/article_1b37ca9d-0580-568a-b0f9-bac9144a336d.html)

### INDIA, HYDERABAD, JUNE 9 2014. HYDERABAD CYLINDER BLASTS: FLAMES STARTED WHILE REFILLING GAS CYLINDERS



*Firefighters putting off fire from a explosion site at a gas filling station at Kachiguda in Hyderabad.*

A day after the gas cylinder blast and fire which destroyed 15 huts at Nimboliadda in Kacheguda, police said the fire started when two workers were filling gas cylinders at the illegal gas station. Police suspect that one of the workers was boiling water on a stove, from which the flames came into contact with the gas. Though locals started putting out the flames, it spread quickly as many small gas cylinders caught fire. Of the five injured one is critical at the Osmania General Hospital. The Kacheguda police has booked a case against gas station owner Biju Singh, who had been running the establishment since two years. "It's a temporary shed made of tin sheets among huts. It was illegal, and

there were no precautionary measures," Kacheguda inspector A. Lakshminarayana said. The police has issued an FIR against Biju Singh and has charged him with culpable homicide and provisions of the Explosive Act apart from other IPC sections. Following the ghastly accident the home minister and the Deputy Chief Minister visited the spot, and pressure mounted on the police for a quick investigation. The police found that the gas station owner used to buy standard domestic gas cylinders and fill it into smaller cylinders for selling at higher prices. "The fire started when gas leaked while two workers were filling the small cylinders. They usually pour hot water on the cylinders to speed up the flow of cold gas inside. For this purpose, they were boiling water on a stove and the fire came from that," said Kacheguda ACP Ranjan Ratan Kumar. Meanwhile, the grieving family of P. Narender, an 18-year-old polytechnic student, received his body after postmortem at the Osmania General Hospital mortuary. Narender died when he fell from a temple wall at the time of the second blast. Narender's friends said that he ran to the site after he saw flames while he was standing near the hostel. Narender, a native of Mothkur mandal in Nalgonda district, was staying at the SC hostel at Nimboliadda since one-and-a-half years. His parents P. Kondaiah and P. Chandrakala are farmers, the victim's friends said. Police said that the people who were killed and injured were curious onlookers standing on the temple wall who were felled by the blast wave.

<http://www.deccanchronicle.com/140609/nation-crime/article/hyderabad-cylinder-blasts-flames-started-while-refilling-gas-cylinders>

### USA, N.Y, GERMANTOWN, JUNE 10 2014. CAR STRIKES GAS PUMP, BUILDING IN GERMANTOWN; DRIVER OK



*The gas pump lies on the ground outside the damaged gas station building after Sunday's accident.*

A 64-year-old New York City woman escaped injury when her vehicle struck and dislodged a gas pump at a Sunoco station on U.S. Route 9G and then struck the gas station building, state police said Monday. The building caught fire after it was hit on Sunday, police said. Photos from the scene show charring on the outside of the structure, as well as bricks missing where the car struck it. The driver, Jan Golann, was attempting to leave the lot at 3:50 p.m. when her vehicle knocked over the pump and then struck the building, according to Trooper Melissa McMorris of Troop K in Millbrook. Officials at the New York State Agriculture and Markets Department, which regulates gas tanks, could not be reached for comment.

<http://www.dailyfreeman.com/general-news/20140609/car-strikes-gas-pump-building-in-germantown-driver-ok>



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### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, SHARJAH, JUNE 10 201. DIESEL-TANK CLEANING INCIDENT UAE WORKER DIES AFTER INHALING TOXIC FUMES >> FOUR OTHERS IN HOSPITAL

*aghaddir ali,*

One worker was killed and four others hospitalised after they inhaled toxic gases while cleaning a diesel tank in Sharjah on Monday. A Sharjah Police official said the workers were trapped in the tank at their workplace at Khalid Port. The police found four workers in a critical condition and helped them out the tank. They recovered the body of a worker who died of suffocation. All the victims were Asian. The injured men are recuperating in Kuwait Hospital and are in a stable condition. Primary investigations revealed that the men had entered the tank without taking any safety measures or precautions.

#### Related Stories

- [Sharjah worker dies after inhaling toxic fumes](#)
- [Asian worker dies, two injured in separate incidents](#)

<http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/uae/emergencies/uae-worker-dies-after-inhaling-toxic-fumes-1.1345120>

### USA, TX, EL PASO, JUE 10 2014. EL PASO FIRE CREWS STOP HUNDREDS OF GALLONS OF FUEL FROM SPILLING OUT OF TANKER

*elena arteaga & patrick hayes*

El Paso fire crews spent several hours trying to contain a leak from a tanker truck carrying hundreds of gallons of fuel. The leak was reported at 12:46 a.m. Monday at Boeing Drive and Shuttle Columbia Drive in East El Paso. The spill was on El Paso International Airport property. Firefighters did not immediately tell KFOX14 what may have caused the tanker truck to begin leaking-- but about 100 gallons of fuel had already leaked onto the ground by the time crews arrived. Crews had to use water-based foam to keep the fuel from igniting as firefighters turned on the leaking tanker in order to transfer 4800 gallons of fuel into another truck. In all, crews said about 300 gallons of fuel leaked from the truck. Firefighters were able to contain the leak by 4 a.m., with all fuel transferred by 4:15 a.m. There were no injuries reported.

<http://www.kfoxtv.com/news/features/top-stories/stories/el-paso-fire-crews-stop-hundreds-gallons-fuel-spilling-out-tanker-5212.shtml#.U5Zqa8anry1>

### USA, IN, EVANSVILLE, JUNE 10 2014. OVERTURNED TANKER TRUCK ON EVANSVILLE'S WEST SIDE

Eyewitness News is on the scene of an overturned tanker truck on Evansville's west side. The truck was carrying more than 4,000 gallons of diesel fuel. HAZMAT, police, and fire and rescue are on the scene. Crews expect it will take at least a couple of hours to cleanup. Claremont and Dixie Flier RD are closed in the immediate area.

<http://www.tristatehomepage.com/story/d/story/overturned-tanker-truck-on-evansvilles-west-side/10325/6lq8VTbRq0ORTbkUP4MCnw>

### USA, LA, LAFAYETTE, JUNE 10 2014. CHLORINE MOVED FROM AXIALL RAIL CAR; OFFICIALS SAY UNIT WAS OVERLOADED

Lafayette firefighters and hazardous materials personnel continued their watch this weekend over a railroad car that was leaking chlorine, a problem officials said was linked to overloading. Fire Department spokesman Alton Trahan said Monday morning that by 11 p.m. Sunday, the chlorine liquid and all vapors had been removed from the Axiall Corp. railcar and had been transferred to two other rail cars. Trahan said in a prepared statement that officials had determined that the rail car was overfilled with chlorine and the "excess liquid led to an increase in vapor pressure in the rail car, which caused the safety relief valve to activate." The damaged valve has been replaced, Trahan said Monday. The situation began to unfold Thursday afternoon at the Burlington Northern Santa Fe switch yard in the 1300 block of Walker Road. At 4:14 p.m., employees complained of a chlorine smell that the Lafayette Fire Department Hazardous Material team determined was coming from the Axiall car. Employees at a nearby LUS site and at the nearby ABF Trucking Co. were evacuated, residential neighbors were alerted and traffic was diverted. On Friday, Axiall workers began to transfer the chlorine from the initial rail car to two others, a process the Fire Department believed would conclude late Friday or Saturday and eventually concluded Sunday. Trahan said representatives of the LFT, Lafayette HazMat, Lafayette police, state Department of Environmental Quality, Louisiana State Police HazMat, Homeland Security and Acadian Ambulance all responded to the scene at various times. Fire Department personnel remained at the scene through the weekend. Trahan said he was uncertain whether Axiall would face any sanctions for overloading its car. He said the fire chief would review whether the company, which is based in Atlanta but has a facility in



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Lake Charles, owes local first responders and emergency personnel for staffing the scene. An Axial spokeswoman in Atlanta was not immediately available for comment Monday.

<http://www.theadvertiser.com/story/news/local/2014/06/09/chlorine-moved-axial-rail-car-officials-say-unit-overloaded/10234407/>

### USA, KY, LOUISVILLE, JUNE 10 2014. ALERT ISSUED AFTER CHEMICAL RELEASE IN RUBBERTOWN

*ali Hammond*

A Code Red alert has been issued for the neighborhood around Rubbertown following a chemical leak. According to MetroSafe, American Synthetic Rubber is experiencing a leak of butadiene. The leak was first reported around 10:30 Monday morning and is considered a level 2 hazmat situation. Metrosafe reports the leak has been contained. Butadiene is a colorless, highly flammable hydrocarbon used to manufacture rubber.

<http://www.wave3.com/story/25728528/code>

### USA, GA, AUGUSTA, JUNE 10 2014. SAVANNAH RIVER SITE TANK CLOSURE SCHEDULE PUSHED BACK

*meg mirshak*

Reduced federal funding has further pushed back the timeline to clean, process and close Savannah River Site's aging, high-level nuclear waste storage tanks. Under a revised liquid waste management plan released in May, the Cold War-era tanks – some which are cracked, rusty or have leaked – would not be completely removed from service until 2032, about a decade past closure milestones in a federal facilities agreement and four years later than the previous amendment to the plan. The site has 49 radioactive-waste tanks, six of which are no longer in use. Many of the tanks have been in use since the 1950s and 1960s when the site helped make nuclear weapons. In addition to funding cuts, limited storage capacity for the processed waste will also slow the tank closures. The revised plan limits production of canisters that encapsulate waste in glass at the Defense Waste Processing Facility until an extra canister storage facility opens in December 2018. The complex process to dispose of waste also hinges on the completion of the Salt Waste Processing Facility, which has been pushed to 2018, nine years past its original operation start date. About 37 million gallons of liquid waste are stored in 43 underground storage tanks, according to the management plan. Since 1996, more than 3,700 canisters have been prepared for long-term storage and disposal. In recent years, U.S. Department of Energy warnings that tank closures wouldn't meet deadlines prompted the state of South Carolina to threaten steep fines. Antinuclear activist and environmentalist Tom Clements, also the director of watchdog group SRS Watch, said the most recent revisions to tank cleanup could signal even more problems in the future. "The plan is a patchwork in order to reduce risk and keep (high-level waste) disposition moving forward but it is full of red flags that the path to the urgent closure of all the aging (high-level waste) tanks will not be smooth, which is not comforting to the public in South Carolina and Georgia," Clements said.

#### Related Stories

- [Savannah River Site takes another step for potential German waste shipments](#)
- [Environmental group opposes nuclear waste shipments to SRS](#)
- [Savannah River Site](#)

<http://chronicle.augusta.com/latest-news/2014-06-09/savannah-river-site-tank-closure-schedule-pushed-back>

### USA, N.Y, NEW YORK, JUNE 10 2014. BUYER BEWARE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT (ESA) CLOSED SPILL EVENT

Many times while conducting a phase one environmental site assessment (ESA) spill events are discovered while checking the database at the site and adjacent properties. Often, these spills have listings of a closed date which was entered into the computer or are not yet closed according to the computer. The latter of the two listings is easier to advise clients about. "Why is the spill not closed?" is the first question. Many times through communication with the responsible party (who the spill has been levied against), a consultant can figure out the reason for the open spill event and advise their client appropriately. The more complex scenario is when the site has received regulatory closure on a spill event. When representing a buyer who is relying on the phase one report, consideration needs to be given to the client's future use of the site as not all "closed spill events" are equal. A minor surface oil spill such as an above ground tank overfill event may be easy to dismiss as such (minor). However, if a client is redeveloping an old gasoline station, the closed spill event in the database should be the beginning not the end of the investigation. The first step should be obtaining the documents that supported the spill closure. This can be obtained from either the responsible party (presumably the seller) or through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)



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request to the regulatory agency that issued the spill and closure letter. When the impact that occurred was significant, the consultant should ask "would it meet today's cleanup standards?" Every spill closure letter I have ever read, leaves open the possibility of the regulators re-opening a case for a variety of reasons. So a spill closed ten years ago may not meet today's standards, and is something a client needs to be aware of. This is pertinent when considering vapor intrusion (VI). This is the process by which contamination breakdown volatilizes into a gaseous state. This gaseous state can migrate into the structure by cracks in foundations causing air quality concerns. For many years, the soil and groundwater were the primary media investigated and subsequently remediated when required. We recently handled a project with a similar situation of a former gas station ready for development. After asking the questions outlined above, we were finally provided with the reports issued to the regulators that facilitated the spill closure. However, there in the regulatory files was a copy of the email exchange that very clearly indicated the soil and groundwater had minor impacts above the standards for that agency. The regulators agreed to allow this impact to remain but noted that should the site be redeveloped in the future, special handling and disposal of the soil would be required. Since this was exactly what our client was planning on doing, the impact of the spill closure was a game changer for them knowing that the cost of their development would increase. The recent changes to the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) for performing phase one assessments included a clarification of this section. The E1527-13 standard outlines the importance of the regulatory file review section and its need to be in the report. This scenario illustrates the importance of working with firms that are conforming to the new standard during the due diligence phase. Hiring a firm with the proper experience and insurance coverage will serve the buyer well versus hiring the most inexpensive provider.

<http://nyrej.com/72222>

### USA, MI, JACKSON, JUNE 10 2014. AUTHORITIES FIND GRAND RIVER OIL SPILL ORIGIN

Officials say they now believe they know where the oil spill that closed a section of the Grand River in Jackson started and they're calling it an accident. Officials say the almost 800 gallons of oil they cleaned from Jackson's storm sewer system and a portion of the Grand River came from maintenance work being done outside the industrial steel treating company facility. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency looked into the spill and say company officials are cooperating in the cleanup. The section of the river near Lions Park that was being cleaned up opened back up last week.

<http://www.wlns.com/story/25733410/authorities-find-grand-river-oil-spill-origin>

### USA, TX, PARKER CO, JUNE 10 2014. 'CONCLUSIVE LINK' BETWEEN FRACKING, AQUIFER CONTAMINATION FOUND IN TEXAS

jon queally

 [Watch the Video Scientists: Tests Prove Fracking to Blame for Flaming Parker County Wells](#)

 [Photo's \[6\] Tests Prove Fracking to Blame for Flaming Parker County Wells](#)

 [Document Silverado on the Brazos Complaint Investigation](#)



Steve Lipsky of Parker County, Texas demonstrated for WFAA TV news how water coming from his well can be ignited,

Independent scientists who have reviewed a water analysis conducted by state authorities of a Texas resident's drinking well say the chemical signatures found in the water may provide ["the nation's first conclusive link"](#) between fracking operations and aquifer contamination. Though a state investigation -- conducted by the Texas Railroad Commission in response to an official complaint filed by landowner and Parker County resident Steve Lipsky -- said it found the chemical analysis of the water inconclusive, experts shown the results say the commission was simply wrong. "And not just by a little," reports local ABC-

affiliate WFAA News who shared the results with several scientists, "but by a lot." Lipsky said he has long believed that nearby hydraulic fracturing in the Barnett Shale was to blame for the increasing amounts of methane and other chemicals in his drinking water. Since 2010, he says, growing amounts of methane have been seeping into the groundwater beneath his land -- enough of it so that he can literally light the water coming out of his well on fire. The company says there is no connection between the methane in Lipsky's well and their drilling, but scientists shown the results from the water analysis -- specifically one called an isotopic analysis -- say the chemical composition shows they are an exact match to the gas being fracked at two



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nearby drilling sites -- called Butler and the Teal -- operated by Range Resources. "The methane and ethane numbers from the Butler and Teal production are essentially exactly the same as from Lipsky's water well," said earth scientist Geoffrey Thyne of Wyoming, who reviewed the data for WFAA. "It tells me that the gas is the same, and that the gas in Lipsky's water well was derived from the Barnett formation." And soil scientist Bryce Payne of Pennsylvania -- who himself conducted testing Lipsky's water in 2013 -- agreed with that assessment and told WFAA the gas in Lipsky's water (referred to in the state's report as "well number 8") is clearly the result of fracking operations. "The gas from well number 8 is coming from the Barnett and it's coming nearly straight from the Barnett," Payne said. Thyne and Payne separately told WFAA that they believe the test results could represent the nation's first conclusive link between fracking and aquifer contamination, even if the state commission has so far refused to acknowledge the weight of the evidence. "What we seem to have here is the first good example that that, in fact, is happening," said Thyne.

-  **Related Stories**
- [EPA: Flammable Parker County water poses no threat](#)
- [Water contamination in Parker County exceeds explosive limits](#)
- [Welcome to his nightmare: Flaming well water](#)
- [CDC scientist: tests needed on gas drilling impact](#)

<http://www.southernstudies.org/2014/06/conclusive-link-between-fracking-aquifer-contamina.html>

### USA, WASHINGTON, JUNE 10 2014. JUSTICES' WATER POLLUTION RULING MAY DENY MARINE VETS

Victims of contaminated water that wasn't discovered for decades lost their effort to sue polluters at the Supreme Court on Monday in a case that could set back thousands of former Marines and their families with similar claims. The justices ruled 7-2 that North Carolina's law requiring lawsuits to be brought within 10 years of the contamination is not superseded by a federal law designed to give victims a two-year opportunity to file claims after the pollution comes to light. At least four states have similar laws. That could spell trouble not only for the Asheville, N.C., property owners seeking to recover damages from an electronics company for contamination that occurred at least 30 years ago, but for veterans who have fought for years to win damages from the Navy for deaths and illnesses caused by toxic drinking water at Camp Lejeune. The case was notable because the Obama administration opposed the residents' claims, even after President Obama signed a law in 2012 that provided health benefits to Camp Lejeune veterans and family members. The law was named after Janey Ensminger, who died in 1985 at age 9 of a rare form of leukemia. Her Marine veteran father, Jerome Ensminger, who has led a lengthy battle on behalf of veterans and families from Camp Lejeune, criticized the government after the ruling was announced. "I certainly don't want to hear anything from the Obama administration nor the Democratic Party about their being champions of the environment," Ensminger said. "They are only champions of the environment when the conditions are favorable to their needs." The ruling came from Justice Anthony Kennedy, who was joined by the court's other conservatives as well as Justices Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan. Dissenting were Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer. North Carolina, home to both conflicts, has a 10-year "statute of repose" that sets an outer deadline for claims to be filed. Unlike a statute of limitations, which usually begins when an injury is recognized, the clock ticks from the date of the final contamination -- even if residents remain unaware until decades later. "A statute of repose can prohibit a cause of action from coming into existence," Kennedy said. As a result, he acknowledged, it can protect polluters from liability "before a plaintiff is entitled to sue, before an actionable harm ever occurs." A provision added in 1986 to federal Superfund legislation was intended to help victims by giving them two years to file claims from the date they discover the cause of their injuries. In CTS Corp. v. Waldburger, the claims came more than two decades after the electronics plant closed down. The water pollution at Camp Lejeune wasn't noticed for at least 12 years after the last well came on line. Only Ginsburg and Breyer agreed that the federal law supersedes the limits imposed by North Carolina as well as Connecticut, Kansas and Oregon. Alabama has a related provision. "The court allows those responsible for environmental contamination ... to escape liability for the devastating harm they cause, harm hidden from detection for more than 10 years," Ginsburg wrote. In the Waldburger case, a federal appeals court had sided with 23 landowners seeking damages and remediation because their land was contaminated with toxic chemicals from 1959 to 1985. It wasn't until 2009 that they learned their water could cause liver and kidney damage, heart ailments and cancer. Last Friday, the federal Environmental Protection Agency advised 13 landowners to move because of contaminated indoor air vapor linked to the water problem. The agency is working with a CTS contractor to investigate and clean up the site. John Korzen, director of the Appellate Advocacy Clinic at Wake Forest University School of Law, which brought the original appeal, said during oral arguments in April that Congress "was concerned about people not having their day in court." "We hope Congress fixes the problem the court's decision causes," Korzen said Monday. Tate MacQueen, a leader among the



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aggrieved homeowners, called the court's ruling "very cold" and vowed to sue the EPA. He said the decision could encourage corporations to lobby other states to impose similar statutes of repose. "They've created environmental refugees in our community," MacQueen said. "This is something that's going to be a threat all over the country." In the Camp Lejeune case, the last wells contaminated with industrial solvents such as trichloroethylene (TCE), benzene and other chemicals came on line in 1985. Under North Carolina law, that means claims should have been filed by 1995. But no one knew of the danger until 1997. In recent years, health and environmental studies have classified TCE as a human carcinogen and linked it to kidney cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, childhood cancers and other defects. Babies exposed during pregnancy have been found to be at greater risk of developing cancers or birth defects later in childhood. Thirteen Camp Lejeune claims are combined in a case pending before the 11th Circuit federal appeals court in Georgia. The government opposes those on the same grounds — that the time for claims to be filed has expired. The case was argued in January but has been on hold, pending the Supreme Court's ruling in the North Carolina case.

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2014/06/09/supreme-court-toxic-water-marines/9968805/>

### USA, WA, ALGONA, JUNE 10 2014. NEW WELLS IN ALGONA TO BE USED TO GAUGE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

 **Watch the Video** [New Wells in Algona to be used to Gauge Spread of Contamination](#)



*Twelve new long-term wells are being installed throughout Algona.*

#### **Key Points:**

- 12 long-term wells being installed
- DOE testing for the toxic chemical TCE
- Boeing used TCE to clean airplane parts
- Ecologists using new wells to determine spread of chemical

Starting Monday, residents in Algona will see new wells going in that state ecologists will use to look for the spread of a toxic solvent used by Boeing for decades. Twelve new long-term wells are being installed throughout Algona. The work is just getting underway. The new wells will help the Department of Ecology

get a better grasp on how widespread the contamination zone is. There are already more than 200 groundwater test wells across the Auburn area. The state Department of Ecology is testing for the toxic chemical trichloroethylene, or TCE. Exposure to its vapors alone can make someone sick. The Boeing Company used tons of TCE as a solvent to clean airplane parts between 1966 and 1980. Over time, the chemical seeped into the ground and has been spreading through groundwater under homes and buildings for years. Even though the state had been studying the contamination for years, hundreds of residents didn't learn about the concern until a KIRO 7 investigation last year. The Department of Ecology then held emergency community meetings. Boeing has been working with the state and has agreed to pay for the cleanup. But first, ecologists need to know exactly where and how much TCE has spread underground. According to the Department of Ecology, surface water samples taken this past winter showed either no detectable contamination or concentrations below levels expected to cause health problems. Drinking water remains safe for people in Algona.

<http://www.kirotv.com/news/news/new-wells-algona-be-used-gauge-spread-contamination/ngHKP/>

### CANADA, B.C, VANCOUVER, JUNE 10 2014. LEAKING NATURAL GAS WELLS SPEW METHANE, REPORT WARNS >> BC GAS COMMISSION SAYS IT IS DEALING EFFECTIVELY WITH LEAKS

*gordon hoekstra*



*Wells can leak from their drill holes as gas can travel along gaps and cracks in the cement that is used to plug the hole between the steel pipe and the underground rock surfaces, says the 69-page report authored by three University of Waterloo scientists.*

Up to 10 per cent of B.C. natural gas wells are leaking and some have become "super-emitters" of methane, which is an environmental and health concern, says a new report. Wells can leak from their drill holes as gas can travel along gaps and cracks in the cement that is used to plug the hole between the steel pipe and the underground rock surfaces, says the 69-page report authored by three University of Waterloo scientists. The commonly overlooked problem is potentially a greater environmental and health threat than hydraulic fracturing,



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says the report. Among potential environmental effects are the leaking wellbores' contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, contamination of groundwater and the more remote explosion risk of gas that has escaped into enclosures. Because the wellbore leakages are only estimates, independent research is needed to better quantify the problem, says report lead author Maurice Dusseault, a professor of geomechanics and oil production at the University of Waterloo. Better engineering oversight of wells is also needed, as well as improved monitoring, added Dusseault, who sat on a scientific panel of Canadian and U.S. scientists, which also called recently for more research into hydraulic fracturing. Without the research into wellbore leakage, the industry will fail to gain the social licence it needs to continue to extract natural gas resources, not only in British Columbia but in the rest of Canada as well, said Dusseault. The report noted that wellbore leakage is a problem across Canada: In Alberta there have been 27,000 leakage reports since 1971, and in Saskatchewan 20 per cent of wells are estimated to leak. Dusseault also noted that if B.C.'s plans for a liquefied natural gas sector are successful, thousands more wells will be drilled. "The industry by virtue of the need to fulfil the social contract with us, the citizens, in order to develop our gas, they have to in a sense demonstrate their hands are clean. And they have not really succeeded in doing a good job on that," Dusseault said in an interview. "How are we going to get rid of (public) confusion? By making some measurements, by doing some work. And that isn't happening," said Dusseault. Of particular concern is that methane is a much more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide — 34 times as great, according to the 2013 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The B.C. Oil and Gas Commission, which regulates the natural gas sector, says they have a good handle on the issue of leaking wells. The provincial agency says it has robust regulations and processes in place for detection, measurement and assessment of any possible leaks. Problems must be measured and reported to the commission. "Total emissions from surface casing vent flows in B.C. amount to approximately one per cent of all upstream oil and gas emissions. Through regular inspection, about 10 per cent of B.C. wells are found to have methane leaked into the surface casing layer," BCOGC spokesman Hardy Friederich said in a written statement. "This gas does not migrate to soil or water — it is trapped within the surface casing protection layer. From there it has to be vented to ensure it is safely disposed," he added. Friederich noted the commission regularly inspects wells for leakage, including those no longer in service. If a well leak is determined to pose a risk to health, safety or the environment, it is repaired immediately, he said. Friederich said there is no link between shale gas development or hydraulic fracturing and leakages. The frequency is the same for conventional and fracked wells, he said. The University of Waterloo report suggested that fracking "significantly increases the probability of leakage" during the life of a wellbore. Hydraulic fracturing, often referred to as fracking, is a process that involves pumping a mixture of water, sand and chemicals deep underground at high pressure to fracture rocks, allowing the trapped natural gas to flow and then be pumped to the surface. Last month, B.C. deputy premier Rich Coleman dismissed concerns raised by the scientific fracking panel that Dusseault sat on, saying B.C. carries out fracking as well or better than anybody else in the world. Coleman suggested that researchers calling for more research were looking for a way to get more work for themselves.

<http://www.vancouversun.com/technology/Leaking+natural+wells+spew+methane+report+warns/9919853/story.html>

### CZECH REPUBLIC, EAST BOHEMIA, CHRUDIM, JUNE 10 2014. NITRIC ACID LEAKS FROM PLANT IN CZECH TOWN



*East Bohemian town is hit by two chemical leaks; area's population asked not to go outside*

Nitric acid leaked from the premises of the Penta firm located on the outskirts of the small town of Chrudim, 130 km east of Prague, twice Saturday, the regional firefighters have written on their website. The firefighters' spokeswoman Vendula Horáková told the Czech News Agency nobody was injured as a result of the leak. "We have been investigating the leak, but I have no information on it; [the investigation] has only started," a police spokesman said. Chrudim Mayor Petr Řezníček told public Czech Television he learned Penta manipulated radioactive material based on uranium and thorium on its premises, and he said would check whether it is acceptable to use nuclear material in the area. The second leak was more serious, but the firefighters sprinkled the yellow cloud of nitric acid

and prevented it from escaping the firm's premises. Nitric acid is a highly corrosive strong mineral acid that can damage human skin and mucous membranes, and its fumes are dangerous, too. The municipal authorities and police told the locals from Chrudim and nearby Slatiňany not to go outside and not to open their windows for the time being. The first leak was reported in the afternoon and the second one in the evening. Slatiňany Mayor Ivan Jeník said he was surprised that the acid leaked two times in one day. Details on the volume of the leaked acid have not been released yet.



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<http://www.praguepost.com/czech-news/39497-nitric-acid-leaks-from-plant-in-czech-town>

### CANADA, N.L, CHANGE ISLANDS, JUNE 10 2014. YOUTUBE VIDEO DRAWS ATTENTION TO OIL SLICK OFF CHANGE ISLANDS

 **Watch the Video** [Oil Slick off Change Islands](#)

A purported oil slick on the waters near Change Islands is likely not coming from the sunken vessel the Manolis L, says the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. DFO is responding to reports of oiled fishing gear and a YouTube video showing an oil slick were reported to the department recently. A DFO spokesperson said the department learned of the oil on Sunday, when a person who contacted officials said that oil had been seen on June 4. The sighting came a few days after [the crew of the DLL Venture were rescued](#) when their vessel struck ice in Notre Dame Bay. The vessel sank shortly after. The spokesperson says the Canadian Coast Guard continues to monitor the Manolis L. site closely with regular flyovers and are ready to move quickly if the sunken paper carrier should start leaking again. An environmental response team is scheduled to visit the Manolis L. site as soon as weather conditions permit.

#### Related Stories

- [Oil on fishing gear at Change Islands](#)
- [More oil washing up on Change Islands shoreline: residents](#)
- [Oiled ducks find prompts Change Islands hunters to urge action](#)
- [Oily birds surfacing again near Change Islands](#)

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/youtube-video-draws-attention-to-oil-slick-off-change-islands-1.2668894>

### USA, N.D, NEW TOWN, JUNE 10 2014. OIL SPILLS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPELINE

About 690 barrels of crude oil leaked from an underground pipeline leading into a tank facility about 14 miles northeast of New Town, the North Dakota Department of Health reported Saturday. The pipeline is owned by Bridger Pipeline, and the spill was completely contained on site within perimeter dikes, the department said in a news release. About 640 barrels had been recovered, and cleanup efforts were continuing.

<http://www.jamestownsun.com/content/oil-spills-underground-pipeline>

### THAILAND, BANGKOK, JUNE 10 2014. EXPLOSIONS AT PETROCHEMICAL FACTORY

Large flames and clouds of black smoke filled the air after two explosions at an oil-and-gas filtration plant owned by IRPC Plc in Rayong's Muang district on Monday evening. Nattapon Natthasomboon, director-general of the Department of Industrial Works, said the blasts erupted from a gas tank within the compound. Firefighters were able to control the fire after about an hour, he added. Pollution Control Department director-general Wichian Joongrungruang said reports of a pungent stench that had been emanating from the factory may be linked to the cause of the explosions. An investigative team has begun conducting further investigation.

 **Related Stories** [CEO IRPC report, Fire Incident: No significant impact](#)

<http://www.bangkokpost.com/most-recent/414430/explosions-at-petrochemical-factory>

### USA, N.M, ALBUQUERQUE, JUNE 11 2014. STATE REJECTS PLAN TO CLEAN UP KAFB FUEL SPILL

*john fleck*

Kirtland Air Force Base's plans to clean up a massive fuel leak would make the problem worse, spreading contamination to Albuquerque groundwater that is currently clean, the New Mexico Environment Department has concluded. "The proposed strategy would actively enhance the spread of contamination into the very resource NMED seeks to protect, Albuquerque's drinking water supply," Environment Department official Tom Blaine wrote in a June 6 letter. In April, Kirtland floated a proposal to increase pumping on one of the base's drinking water wells to try to divert the underground flow of contamination. The idea was to pull fuel-contaminated groundwater away from a danger zone where it threatens municipal drinking water wells beneath a southeast Albuquerque neighborhood. Once the contamination reaches the well on base, the Air Force would pump it up and run it through a treatment system to clean it to meet drinking water standards before pumping it into the base's water supply system, according to an April 8 Air Force memo explaining the plan. Even if the move might relieve some of the risk to municipal wells, which is questionable, Blaine wrote, it would do so at the expense of contaminating an area that is now clean. The Air Force discovered in 1999 that an underground fuel line had been leaking, likely for decades. Estimates of the



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## Dangerous Goods - Hazardous Materials Group & Network Release 2014 – 1,077 Newsy Stuff

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

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size of the spill range from 6 million to 24 million gallons of aviation fuel over the years, but to date none of the contaminated groundwater has been cleaned up beyond a brief experiment conducted on a single groundwater well last December. The letter shows growing tension between the Air Force and state regulators over the cleanup progress. According to Blaine's letter, the Environment Department told Air Force officials on May 7 that their plan to pump and treat water from a well on base was unacceptable. Three weeks later, according to Blaine's letter, Environment Department officials found the Air Force was proceeding with it anyway. A Kirtland spokesman declined comment Monday, saying the Air Force was still reviewing Blaine's letter. But in an opinion piece published in the Journal on Sunday, Air Force official Ian Smith said, "The Air Force and Kirtland ... are committed to a complete clean-up of the fuel leak site." The NMED letter comes as political leaders are putting increasing pressure on the Air Force regarding the problem. Last week, Sens. Tom Udall and Martin Heinrich, D-N.M., and Rep. Michelle Lujan Grisham, D-N.M., requested that the Air Force commission an independent review of Kirtland's problems by the National Academy of Sciences. But in a joint release, the trio also praised Air Force commitments to meet state-mandated cleanup milestones. The entire purpose of the next cleanup measures being mandated by the state is to halt the spread of the spilled fuel, Blaine wrote, not to spread it further to an uncontaminated area. Last August, Air Force and Environment Department officials pledged to have some sort of cleanup system in place by the end of this year to halt the spread of ethylene dibromide, the most dangerous of the chemicals now moving from Kirtland beneath southeast Albuquerque toward Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority wells, which provide drinking water for a wide swath of southeast Albuquerque. Estimates of the time it will take the hazardous chemicals to reach the nearest water supply well range from five to 40 years. Blaine's comments echo a technical evaluation done by groundwater scientist John Sigda of the consulting firm INTERA for the Water Authority. Sigda found the proposed pumping "would spread, not contain" the spilled fuel. Sigda argued that the Air Force plan is doomed to failure because the Air Force's proposed pump-and-treat well is so much smaller than the big supply wells run by the water utility. The Air Force hopes to divert the flow of contamination by pumping 500 gallons of water per minute. But the water utility wells already pump "many thousands" of gallons per minute, suggesting the Air Force proposal is too small to divert the main flow of contamination. And even if it works, Sigda concluded, the Air Force plan would take "decades" for it to begin removing contamination from the groundwater.

<http://www.abqjournal.com/413278/news/nmed-rejects-plan-to-clean-up-kafb-fuel-spill.html?pos=2>

### USA, CA, SANTA CLARITA, JUNE 11 2014. TANKER TRUCK OVERTURNS, SPILLS CORROSIVE CHEMICAL >> HIGHWAY 126 OVERPASS REMAINS CLOSED, TRAFFIC DETOURED AROUND SPILL

 **Watch the Video** [Tanker Truck OvertURNS, Spills Corrosive Chemical](#)

 **Photo's [6]** [Tanker Truck OvertURNS, Spills Corrosive Chemical](#)



*An aerial view of the overturned tanker truck shows its load leaking from a damaged area at the top of the tanker. Officials identified the truck's load as fuel.*

A tanker truck flipped over on an Interstate 5 overpass today, leaking more than 50 gallons of corrosive "clay acid" and prompting the closure of Highway 126 in both directions. The 18-wheeler flipped about 8:40 a.m. on the westbound lanes of Newhall Ranch Road/Highway 126. Initial reports indicated the truck was carrying fuel, but Los Angeles County Fire Department Inspector Rick Flores later identified the load as "clay acid," a

corrosive liquid. Some 50 to 70 gallons of the substance leaked from the truck, he said. Emergency personnel initially set up a 100-foot perimeter around the site. As of 11:30 a.m., traffic along Newhall Ranch Road and Highway 126 remained halted at the Interstate 5 overpass, a CHP spokeswoman said. Both interstate off-ramps at Newhall Ranch remained closed to traffic, but the freeway was open in both directions, the CHP spokeswoman said. Northbound traffic on The Old Road is being diverted at Rye Canyon Road while southbound traffic remains open. A motorist reported traffic was flowing smoothly over detour routes. Officials with the Los Angeles County Fire Department called in the Health Hazardous Materials crew along with Caltrans cleanup crews to lay down sand on the spill, Flores said. "No storm drains have been affected," he said. "It appears they have it contained to one area. It is not flammable but it is corrosive. "It does not burn, but you have to avoid any contact with skin," Flores said. Officials at the scene issued an advisory to businesses in the area and to the Newhall California Highway Patrol office to keep windows closed and to "shelter employees." At 10 a.m., there had been no report of injuries despite at least two ambulances being called to the crash site.

<http://www.signalscv.com/section/36/article/121482/>



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