

M/V St. Clair Fire Case Study

USCG MSU Toledo



Objectives:

- Overview covers the response only
 - Vessel specifics
 - Timeline
 - Weather
 - Challenges
 - Lessons learned
- No discussion of
 - Ongoing investigation



Vessel Specifics

- M/V ST CLAIR (U.S.)
- 770' Bulk Carrier
- O/O: American Steamship Company
- Year Built: 1976
- Twin conveyor system below cargo holds to transport cargo to inclined conveyor belt to deck-mounted boom conveyor.
- Long-haul transport of iron ore pellets, coal, & limestone.







Response - Timeline

- Fire broke out on vessel at approximately **2015 (local) on 16Feb19.**
- Vessel moored at the CSX Torco Iron Ore Terminal.
- Vessel in caretaker status during winter layup – no personnel on board/no cargo with the exception of 69,000 gallons residual fuel oil onboard.
- Oregon OH Fire Department – first responders (assumed Incident Commander).
- Incident Command Post established on site.
- Eight other local fire departments assisted through mutual aid request.
- **0800 18Feb19** - Unified Command formally established (CG MSU Toledo, Oregon FD, Ohio EPA, RP American Steamship)
- Fire continued to burn for over 36 hours and smoldered for 8 days.
- **27Feb19** – Unified Command stood down



2300 – 16 February 2019



2200 – 16 February 2019



2300 – 16 February 2019



0200 – 17 February 2019



0900 – 17 February 2019



17 February 2019



17 February 2019



18 February 2019

Initial Fire Response Challenges:

❖ **Firefighting**

- General shipboard knowledge / layout / experience
- Close proximity of vessels (cooling)
- High winds/cold temperatures
- Stability of vessel

❖ **Water Availability**

- Hydrants on pier frozen / vessel in layup
- Over 12' of ice surrounding vessel and pier
- Tank trucks to bring in water / flush jams

❖ **High burn temperature**

- Dual rubber conveyor belts (tire fire)
- 500 gallons of Aero-Foam XL 3% deployed



UC Challenges/Concerns:

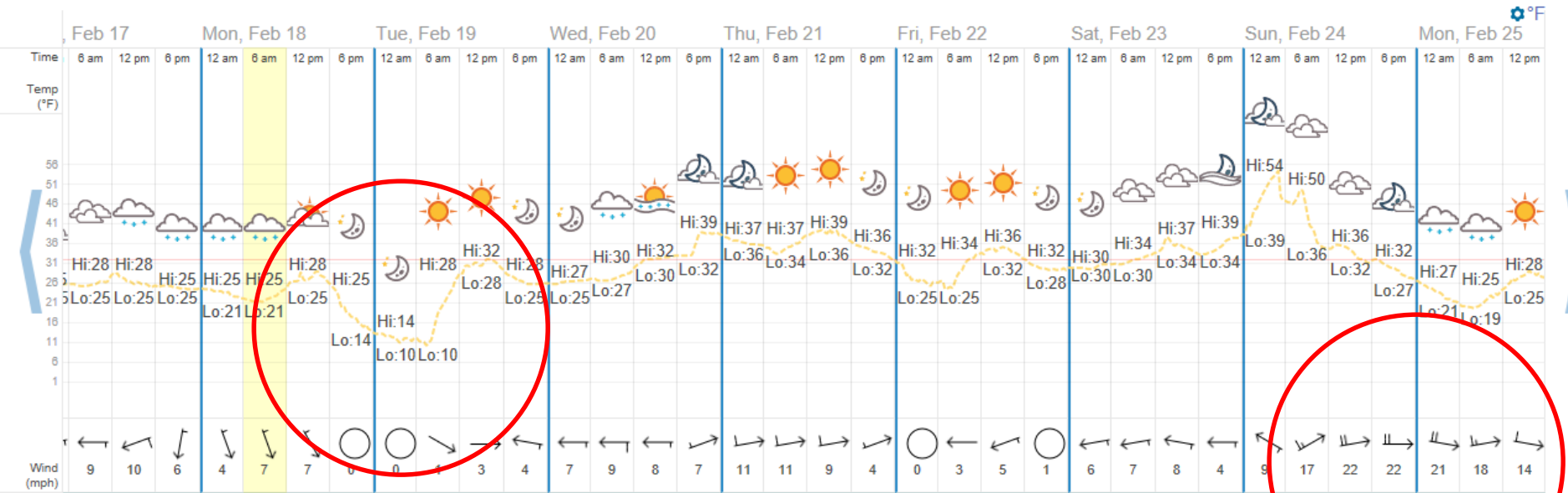
- ❖ Vessel Stability (draft loss 4' / list starboard)
- ❖ Close vessel proximity to other vessels during layup
- ❖ Caretaker status of ST CLAIR and surrounding vessels
- ❖ Weather
- ❖ Activation of Vessel Response Plan
 - OSRO (booming in ice, air boats)
 - Qualified Individual (QI)
- ❖ 69,000 gallons fuel oil onboard
- ❖ Flooding - #5 center ballast tank (rate of 1,000 gallons/min).
- ❖ Ongoing Dive Operations
- ❖ Security at the scene

UC Considerations / Challenges

- ❖ Direct overboard discharge 1.5 million gallons water (after-the-fact discharge permit – Ohio EPA) from #5 center ballast tank only
- ❖ NOAA Scientific Coordinator: Section 7 ESA Consultation and Resources at Risk requested and Best Management Practices for dewatering of AFFF contaminated water
- ❖ Oil Trajectory Modeling
- ❖ Staffing ICP / ICP locations
- ❖ Pollution Mitigation Strategies (cut through ice / airboats)

Weather

February 2019 Weather in Toledo — Graph



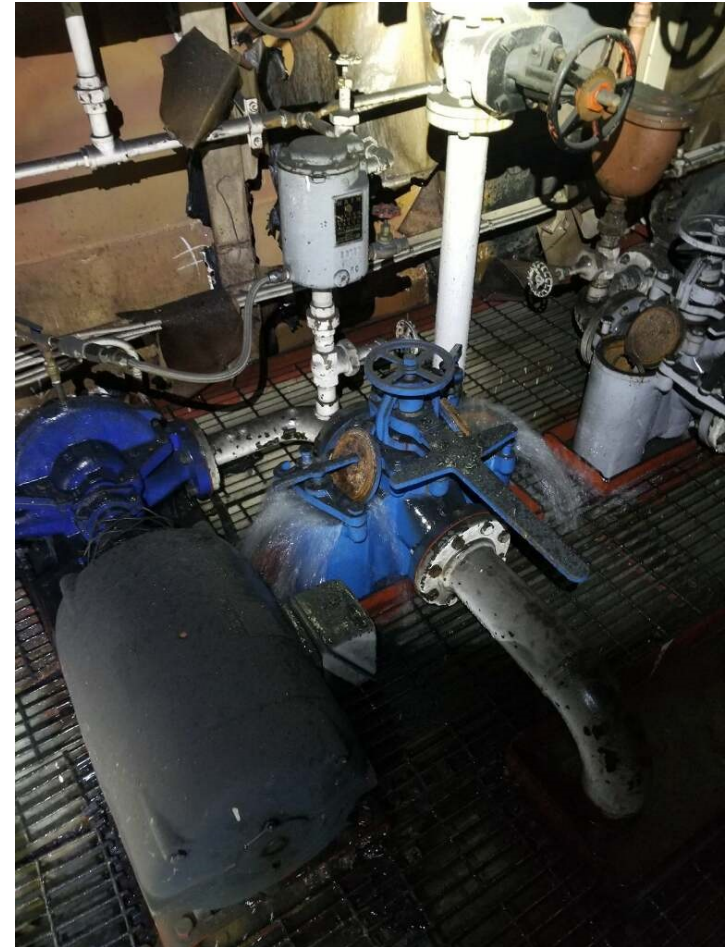


19 February 2019

Pollution Response Challenges:

- Vessel Stability
 - Locate and Stop water ingress
 - Emergency pumping required
 - Ballast tank access (cut hole)
 - Permit required
 - 2 Sea Chest openings
 - Dives Ops poor conditions
 - Engine Room flooded
 - Unknown Air Quality

– Pollution in water



Pollution Response

- Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (opened to augment ICS positions)
- OH EPA “After-the-fact” direct overboard discharge permit – 1.5 million gallons of water to preserve stability of vessel at 0300 on 19Feb19.
- Sampling of direct overboard discharge water from #5 center ballast tank
- Air Quality Monitoring





Starboard Conveyor Tunnel Deck Fracture - amidship

Pollution Response

- Contaminated Water Storage (183,000 Gallons)
 - 8 Frac-Tanks
 - Limited Space
 - Continued engine room pumping to identify ingress
 - 1 containment for a frac-tank was damaged
 - Disposal
 - Categorization of Hazard
 - Freezing Temperatures







25 February 2019







Safety Challenges

- Multiple agencies/companies working under different policies.
- Constant changes in weather
- Adequately assessing the air quality on board for damage control and investigations.
- Balancing damage control priorities with site preservation for investigation purposes.

Initial Lessons Learned

- Need for **regional firefighting and command platform**
- Maritime Administration's (MARAD) recent closing of the Great Lakes Fire Training Center (FTC) in 2016 created a training void - standardized vessel firefighting training and familiarization necessary in the Great Lakes MTS
- Updating layup dead ship tow contingencies
- Expectations of Qualified Individual – Vessel Response Plan



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Questions?

