U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
Greene County Spill - Removal Polrep

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region VII

Subject: **POLREP #3**
progress
Greene County Spill

Jefferson, IA
Latitude: 42.0125820 Longitude: -94.4030460

To:
From: Todd Campbell, OSC
Date: 10/3/2012
Reporting Period: 09/19-28/12

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:		**Contract Number:**	
D.O. Number:		**Action Memo Date:**	
Response Authority:	OPA	**Response Type:**	Emergency
Response Lead:	EPA	**Incident Category:**	
NPL Status:	Non NPL	**Operable Unit:**	
Mobilization Date:	9/14/2012	**Start Date:**	9/13/2012
Demob Date:		**Completion Date:**	
CERCLIS ID:		**RCRIS ID:**	
ERNS No.:		**State Notification:**	091312-KAL-1316
FPN#:	E12705	**Reimbursable Account #:**	

1.1.1 Incident Category

Emergency Response

1.1.2 Site Description

The site consists of a commercial greenhouse where the spill originated, a residential property over which the oil travelled, a small deeply incised tributary, and several miles of the main stem of the North Raccoon River. Most of the riparian areas are heavily wooded and quite inaccessible via normal forms of mechanical transportation. The river is shallow and the channel braided due to lack of rain and low flow conditions.

1.1.2.1 Location

The site is located in and near Jeffereson, Greene County, Iowa. The lat/long coordinates of the spill origin are 42.012582 N by -94.403046 W. The oil spilled from an aboveground storage tank (AST) at Krieger Greenhouses and flowed south through a short drainage ditch where it entered the North Raccoon River. It then flowed east and slightly south approximately 10 river miles where it was intercepted by the final downstream containment booms.

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

There is a primary threat to fish and wildlife that are in direct contact with spilled material in the spill pathway. Most importantly is the Federally protected Topeka Shiner (Notropis topeka). The next threat of significance is the presence of downstream water intakes which includes the city of Des Moines drinking water intake.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

There is a visible sheen and oil stringers visible downstream for nearly 10 river miles that was determined to originate from a leaking AST at the Krieger Greenhouses in Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa.

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Narrative

A fisherman reported an oil sheen on the North Raccoon River near Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa, at approximately 1200 noon CDT on September 13, 2012. At approximately 1550 hours, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) phoned the National Response Center (NRC) to report a mystery sheen on the same water body. The EPA Region 7 opened the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) at 1630 hours following a conference call with IDNR indicating the extent of the spill and the need to address it before the oil impacted a downstream drinking water intake and the Topeka Shiner. Follow-up conversations with IDNR field staff out of the Atlantic, Iowa, field office indicated that they identified a potential source of the spill and a responsible party (RP). On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), Todd Campbell, spoke with IDNR Emergency Response Coordinator, Kathy Lee, who reported that the material in question is used oil, possibly as much as 5,000 gallons that leaked from an aboveground storage tank (AST) via a faulty valve (this was later elevated to possibly 15,000 gallons and Mr. Krieger has reportedly filed a police report claiming possible vandalism). The owner of the tank is Ernie Krieger of Krieger Greenhouses. Mr. Krieger accepts used oil from locals and local auto shops and burns it as a source of heat to keep his greenhouses warm during cold weather. Apparently early in the morning of September 13, 2012, the Kriegers realized there was a leak but did not notify anyone or attempt to rectify the problem because it was raining. IDNR had a temporary berm constructed and activated a state oil spill response organization (OSRO) under the OSLTF authority OSC Campbell had given them, to deploy boom. There have been no reports of fish kills as of yet but the situation will continue to be monitored by staff on the scene to monitor impacts to the Topeka Shiner population present in the river. Mr. Krieger has accepted responsibility for the spill and retained the OSRO, Hydroclean, to continue cleanup. After several days of waffling by the Kriegers insurance provider, Hydroclean walked off the job which ended in a call from IDNR requesting the EPA to assume the lead agency role as of 1400 hours on September 18, 2012. The EPA has issued pollution response funding authorizations (PRFAs) to INDR and USFS for their technical assistance during the response.

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

Note: Please refer to POLREPs #1 and #2 for site operations that occurred during the previous reporting periods.

September 19 - 27, 2012

The EPA ERRS contractor Environmental Restoration, has responded with 14 personnel broken out into three areas of operation. Two teams have made continuous rounds on the river removing oiled sorbent materials placed by previous contractor and mopping up areas of pooled material in depressions and around rootballs/log jams located in and near the river channel. A third team has been working on the oiled area where the original material entered the river. The previous contractor had excavated a sand bar and placed approximately 30 to 40 cubic yards of sand/gravel on the stream bank wrapped in visqueen. ER had to remove this material out of the flood plain and back onto Kriegers property using minimally intrusive methods in order to garner and maintain an access agreement with the adjacent landowner whose property had been damaged by the RPs contractor, Hydroclean and sub contractor, Petticort. This material has been sent to Park West Landfill in Perry, Iowa, for disposal. All remaining oil cleanup in the river has been completed at this time and the EPA and IDNR are conducting a final site walk to ensure that there are no oiled areas that still need to be cleaned. There will be some ongoing sock boom monitoring and maintenance until there have been a couple of good rains that may cause any entrained material to cause a sheen; however, the presence of continuous on-site personnel will end on the 28th.

Current Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Potential RCRA and SPCC violations from the EPA and additional IDNR issues, all relating to the acceptance, storage and burning of used oil.

PRP= Krieger Greenhouses
Ernie Krieger
1608 Westwood Drive
Jefferson, Iowa
800.386.2948

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

Waste Stream	*Medium*	*Quantity*	*Manifest #*	*Treatment*	*Disposal*
used oil	soil	91.71 tons		none	subtitle D
used oil	water	~15000 gallons		separation	WWTF
used oil	boom/pads/sand/water	14.73 tons		solidification	subtitle D

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

Continue to monitor and maintain sock boom on the river to ensure that any sheen produced during precipitation events doesn't impact the waterway.

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

Active response actions will end tomorrow when the remainder of the contaminated soil from the creek and river is delivered to the approved facility.

2.2.1.2 Next Steps

Continue to monitor and maintain sock boom and watch the river for sheening until remainder of unreachable material (that trapped under log jams) naturally attenuates.

2.2.2 Issues

- RP insurance policy
- Waste pile on RP property that was generated by RP contractors while they were still under contract with the RP
- Broken driveway at the spill origin that is to be repaired by the RPs contractors
- Enforcement/compliance with SPCC and RCRA

2.3 Logistics Section

Currently there are no significant logistical issues.

2.4 Finance Section

No information available at this time.

2.5 Other Command Staff

2.5.1 Safety Officer

There is currently no safety officer on-site. Both ERRS and START have HASPs that they have written and there is a daily safety meeting every morning where safe work practices are reviewed and discussed. The OSC is technically in charge of safety, but on an EPA job all personnel have a responsibility to work in a safe manner and watch out for the safety of others around them.

2.5.2 Liaison Officer

n/a

2.5.3 Information Officer

The EPA Public Information Officer (PIO) is David Bryan.
(913) 551-7433
bryan.david@epa.gov

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

The EPA is coordinating with IDNR and USFWS. A daily briefing/update will be held between the two cooperating agencies daily at 1600 hours.

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

IDNR
USFWS

4. Personnel On Site

14 people from EPA ERRS Contractor
1 START
1 OSCs

5. Definition of Terms

n/a

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

www.epaosc.net/greenecountyspill

6.2 Reporting Schedule

Weekly or more often as situation dictates.

7. Situational Reference Materials

none