U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
Fred Meyer Propylene Glycol Spill - Removal Polrep
Final Removal Polrep

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region X

Subject: **POLREP #2**
FINAL POLREP
Fred Meyer Propylene Glycol Spill
Clackamas, OR
Latitude: 45.4055010 Longitude: -122.5461820

To: Rick Albright, EPA Region 10 (POLREP List)

From: Jeffrey Fowlow, On-Scene Coordinator
Date: 8/27/2014
Reporting Period: 8/23/2014 - 8/27/2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:		**Contract Number:**	
D.O. Number:		**Action Memo Date:**	
Response Authority:	CERCLA	**Response Type:**	Emergency
Response Lead:	PRP	**Incident Category:**	Removal Action
NPL Status:	Non NPL	**Operable Unit:**	
Mobilization Date:		**Start Date:**	8/21/2014
Demob Date:		**Completion Date:**	8/27/2014
CERCLIS ID:		**RCRIS ID:**	
ERNS No.:		**State Notification:**	
FPN#:		**Reimbursable Account #:**	

1.1.1 Incident Category
Commercial distribution warehouse

1.1.2 Site Description
1.1.2.1 Location
The site is located in a suburb or Portland, Oregon in a light industrial area with commercial and residential areas nearby. The Clackamas River is approximately 800 meters south-southeast of the property.

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat
Approximately 120 gallons of propylene glycol was released into a storm drain. The storm drain leads to a small creek, Carli Creek, which eventually flows to the Clackamas River. The product spilled was manufactured by the Dow Corporation (CAS# 57-55-6). The MSDS lists potential health effects including potential eye and upper respiratory tract irritation, but limited risk associated with dermal contact or ingestion of small quantities. Although the MSDS describes the product as having "low toxicity", the MSDS specifically states that the product should not be poured into a storm sewer or a ditch. Other internet resources describe an environmental hazard to aquatic organisms due to high levels of biochemical oxygen demand during degradation in surface waters, essentially consuming the dissolved oxygen that aquatic life requires for survival.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results
During maintenance activities on their interior fire suppression system, a contractor was capturing propylene glycol drained from an overhead sprinkler system into 55-gallon drums. As a drum filled up, the contractor took the drum to an outside storm water drain and poured the liquid into the storm sewer. The contractor poured approximately 2.5 drums (~120 gallons) into the sewer before the activity was discovered and stopped. Upon discovery of the release, personnel surveyed the storm sewer outfall in Carli Creek and discovered that the product had flowed to the creek bank and some had released into Carli Creek. Personnel placed absorbent boom and pads down and product and water had begun to pool up behind the boom but continued to release into the creek.

The EPA Phone Duty Officer (PDO) contacted the Fred Meyer Maintenance Manager (point of contact for the cleanup) after receiving the spill report from the National Response Center. After hearing reponse efforts to that point and since the product was pooling in low spots on the creek bank and behind the absorbent boom, the PDO advised that Fred Meyer remove the pooled liquids before they were released into Carli Creek. The Maintenance Manager had contacts with a couple environmental cleanup firms and agreed to obtain their services.

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Narrative

The response activities have been undertaken by Fred Meyer personnel and their environmental cleanup contractors under advice from Fred Meyer environmental department personnel and EPA.

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

On Saturday and Sunday (August 23-24), Fred Meyer personnel and contractors performed field observational surveys of the storm sewer outfall and Carli Creek and the creek banks. No additonal product was observed discharging from the storm sewer. On Wednesday, August 27, a final inspection of the sewer outfall and Carli Creek and creek banks was performed and, again, evidence of additional product release was not observed. Absorbent booms and pads were recovered and drummed for disposal.

Liquid samples from the Carli Creek were collected and submitted to Specialty Analytical of Portland, Oregon for analysis. Two samples were collected on Thursday, August 21 and three samples were collected on Friday, August 22.

- 8/21/14 Sample 1, 2' from Outfall: 6.37 mg/L
- 8/21/14 Sample 2, 15' from Outfall: ND (<5 mg/L)
- 8/22/14 Sample 3, 0' from Outfall: ND (<5 mg/L)
- 8/22/14 Sample 4, 15' fromOutfall: ND (<5 mg/L)
- 8/22/14 Sample 4, 35' fromOutfall: ND (<5 mg/L)

Cleanup activities are considerecd complete.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Fred Meyer Corporation and its subcontractors are PRPs and have conducted cleanup activities.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

Waste Stream	*Medium*	*Quantity*	*Manifest #*	*Treatment*	*Disposal*
	Liquid	1300 gallons			Pacific Power Vac, Portland,OR
	Solids (boom and absorbent pads)	5 x 55 gallon drums			Grassy Mountain Disposal, Grassy Mountain, UT

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

Response activities have been completed.

2.2.1.2 Next Steps

None.

2.2.2 Issues

None.

2.3 Logistics Section

No information available at this time.

2.4 Finance Section

2.4.1 Narrative

This removal was conducted by the PRP without direct oversight by EPA. No financial data will be provided.

2.5 Other Command Staff

No information available at this time.

3. Participating Entities

No information available at this time.

4. Personnel On Site

Fred Meyer employees
Environmental cleanup contractor firm hired by the Fred Meyer Corporation

5. Definition of Terms

No information available at this time.

6. Additional sources of information

No information available at this time.

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.