

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region X
POLLUTION REPORT**

Date: Sunday, July 15, 2007

From: Kathy Parker

Subject: Initial Polrep

Chiloquin Forest Products
Blocklinger Road, Chiloquin, OR
Latitude: 42.5719840
Longitude: -121.8702850

POLREP No.:	1	Site #:	10FK
Reporting Period:	07/08/2007- 07/13/2007	D.O. #:	
Start Date:	7/9/2007	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	7/8/2007	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		NPL Status:	Non NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	ORN001002686	Contract #	
RCRIS ID #:			

Current Activities

Sunday, July 8, 2007

FOSC Kathy Parker, ERRS Response Manager (RM) Brian Chernick and two Equipment Operators mobilized to Klamath Falls from Seattle. USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier mobilized to Klamath Falls from Marin county, CA. ERRS checked the directions from the site to the Hospital to make sure the Health and Safety Plan was correct.

7/9/07 Monday

The temperature this day was in the 90'sF and dry. FOSC Kathy Parker, USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier, ERRS Response Manager (RM) Brian Chernick and three ERRS Equipment Operators mobilized to the site and started accepting and setting up equipment.

Equipment delivered this day included: 30 ton haul truck, 5 yard wheel loader, storage box, 50K lb excavator, D-8 Dozer, water truck, 45 KW generator and four 6 KW generators.

Mobilized the remainder of the ERRS crew to the site including: 3 Truck Drivers, 1 Equipment Operator and the Field Cost Accountant. The Response Manager walked the site with the FOSC and two Equipment Operators to come up with a strategy for placing the soil for the cap. Equipment operators started separating rock from the soil stockpile. Put one load of water into the water truck and left it ready to go for the next day.

Everyone reviewed the Health and Safety Plan. A Native-X anthropologist arrived to get oriented. Floyd Hescoock, the Director of Chiloquin City Public Works, came by to confirm that we can take water from the off-site hydrant and we discussed how to compensate the city for the water. Site security arrived for the night at 6pm.

7/10/07 Tuesday

Site Conditions: The temperature this day was in the 90's F. and dry. The humidity ranged between 12% and 35%. In the evening, around 830pm, there were gusts of wind on-site and lightning strikes all over the Klamath Basin. During the day, the wind speed was around 6mph from the southeast but varied due to the turbulent air moving into the region.

Personnel: On-site this day were FOSC Kathy Parker, EPA chemist Brandon Perkins, USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier, ERRS Response Manager and five ERRS Equipment Operators, one ERRS Field Cost Accountant, one START, the Native-X anthropologist, Hart Crowser consultant Lisa Glonek to stake the perimeter of the cap, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality David Anderson, and Klamath county representatives Lani Hickey and Linda Seater. ERRS worked 12 hours this day.

Equipment: Delivered this day included: 35 ton Off Road Dump Truck, 25K lb excavator with a hydraulic

breaker, two office trailers, four DataRams, two personal DataRams, four High Volume Air Pumps and scaffolding, Meteorological Station, 14 prespiked PUF filters from Test America.

Oriented the rest of the crew to the Health and Safety Plan and conducted initial safety meeting. FOSC started investigating ODOT source for additional soil if needed. ODEQ David Anderson and Hart Crowser consultant Lisa Glonek advised FOSC and RM on specifications for the cap and locations for boulder fences. Hart Crowser rep started staking the perimeter of the cap. Klamath county Lani Hickey and Linda Seater gave approval of the location for piling solid waste, type and location of gate we will install at entrance next week. Had several trespassers - both on foot and vehicular. Escorted them off site after explain the safety hazards of being on-site while the heavy equipment is in operation. Security on-site at 730pm for the night.

Removal Work:

Began using the new excavator to break up concrete that will protrude above the level of the cap. Started hauling wood and trash to the south west corner of the site and continued separating rock from the soil stockpile. Had several mechanical problems with some of the rented equipment including the thumb on the 50K excavator and the transmission and cooling system on the D-8 dozer. A second haul truck was delivered to the site. Hauled a total of 18 loads of wood and trash. The water truck hauled a total of 19 loads of water (2000 gallons each) that was used for dust suppression throughout the day.

Air Monitoring: START, EPA and USCG set up the air monitoring equipment at the perimeter of the site and meteorological station near the center of the site and began collecting samples for dioxin and data for dust concentration in air. One of the DataRams not working properly, possibly due to overheating. DataRam D421 measured temperatures from 86F at 945am to 123F at 3pm. Relative Humidity varied from 34% in the morning to 14% at 130pm. The DataRam data shows that the dust at the perimeter of the site measured around 0.1 mg/m³ throughout the day with a spike of 1.38 mg/m³ for a few minutes at 222pm when the loader placed a load of soil in a dump truck. The nuisance dust action level in use for this site is 10 mg/m³. PUF filters were installed in the four HiVol air samplers at midday to collect dioxin in air samples.

7/11/07 Wednesday

Site conditions: Ambient temperature was hot and dry. Wind changed direction throughout the day.

Personnel: On-site this day were FOSC Kathy Parker, EPA chemist Brandon Perkins, USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier, ERRS Response Manager and five ERRS Equipment Operators, one ERRS Field Cost Accountant, one START, the Native-X anthropologist, Hart Crowser consultant Lisa Glonek to stake the perimeter of the cap. ERRS worked 12 hours this day.

Equipment: Electrician arrived at 9am to hookup the 45KW generator to the two office trailers.

Security guard reported two vehicles came onto the site during the night, one around midnight. Due to the problem with trespassers the previous day, USCG assigned to watch for trespassers, log visitors and hand out fact sheets on the removal action. OSC and RM walked the perimeter with Hart Crowser consultant. The stakes along the east property line were not in a straight line as drawn on the map so the OSC decided to get the line resurveyed and staked. At 145pm a small fire was discovered in the wood waste and was extinguished. Since there had been no activity in that area and no-one is smoking on the site, it was decided the cause was spontaneous combustion.

Removal Work: The crew continued hauling soil for the cap and removing wood and trash from the cap area. Continued to have problems with the Dozer, the Excavator, and the breaker on the 25k lb Excavator. Used the breaker for part of the day to break up concrete structures. The rental company brought out a new breaker to replace the broken one. Used the Excavator to remove wood chips and logs from a large concrete sump at the south end of the site. The water truck hauled a total of 18 loads of water for dust suppression throughout the day. The haul trucks moved a total of 132 loads of soil and 24 loads of wood and trash.

Air Monitoring:

Sun umbrellas were used to shade each DataRam. Two personal DataRams were placed in the cab of a loader and a dozer from 2pm until 730pm. Results were 0.1 mg/m³.

Data Rams: D422: 72.5 to 105F, 52% to 20%, averaged around 0.02 mg/m³ with several spikes to 0.09 mg/m³ and one spike to 0.21 around 530pm.

D339: 74.5 to 106F, 50% to 20%, averaged 0.1 mg/m³ with several spikes to 0.3 mg/m³ in the afternoon.

D424: This DataRam was only used between 315pm to 630 pm, and recorded average dust concentrations of 0.1 mg/m³ with one spike for one minute to 2.9 mg/m³ at 436pm.

The same four PUF filters used the previous day were used this day to continue to collect dioxin in air samples.

7/12/07 Thursday

Site conditions: Foggy for the first half hour then hot and dry the rest of the day. Wind changed direction throughout the day.

Personnel: On-site this day were FOSC Kathy Parker, EPA chemist Brandon Perkins, USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier, ERRS Response Manager and five ERRS Equipment Operators, one ERRS Field Cost Accountant, one START, and the Native-X anthropologist. ERRS worked 12 hours this day.

Security guard reported he had strung caution tape across the entrance to the site and it had kept out vehicles but here were still people walking across the site at night. USCG assigned to watch for trespassers, log visitors and hand out fact sheets on the removal action. At 1030 am a small fire was discovered in the wood waste and was extinguished. Since no-one is smoking on the site, it was decided the cause was spontaneous combustion. OSC met with Chiloquin Library and Community Center staff and grocery store owner and handed out fact sheets. Wes Gebb, Chiloquin librarian said he had received the two CDs containing the administrative record and people could view and print them at the library. OSC met with Mayor Cobb and discussed site issues with him, including trespassers and blocking site access to vehicles. The EPA ad appeared in the "Herald and News" and had missing information. The newspaper was contacted about reprinting it.

Removal Work: The crew continued hauling soil for the cap and removing wood and trash from the cap area. Filled in the concrete sump that was cleaned out yesterday with rock from the stockpile. Continued to have problems with the Dozer. A replacement 50K excavator was brought on site to replace the one that was giving problems. Will get a newer Dozer from a different rental company and have the other taken off site. Used the water truck to put out a small fire in the wood chips in the South end of the site. Continued to use the breaker to break up concrete structures. The water truck hauled a total of 21 loads of water for dust suppression throughout the day. The haul trucks moved a total of 184 loads of soil and 24 loads of wood and trash.

Air Monitoring:

Four new PUF filters were used this day to collect dioxin in air samples. One PUF was used from 8pm on 7/12/07 to 8am on 7/13/07 to collect a background sample when there were no site activities occurring. At noon the local weather station "CHILOQUIN7" was checked to compare to our met station. Temperature was 78F, wind 6 mph from SE, humidity 39%. Data was identical to our met station. Data Rams: D424: Data collected only for 2 hours and 15 minutes. 52% to 20%, averaged around 0.02 mg/m3 with several spikes to 0.09 mg/m3 and one spike to 0.21 around 530pm.

7/13/07 Friday

Site conditions: Hot and dry.

Personnel: On-site this day were FOSC Kathy Parker, EPA chemist Brandon Perkins, USCG Bianca Witkowski, USCG Clay Kielsmeier, ERRS Response Manager and five ERRS Equipment Operators, one ERRS Field Cost Accountant, one START, and the Native-X anthropologist. ERRS worked 12 hours this day.

Mayor Cobb arrived on site in the morning and walked with OSC and RM around perimeter of site and along railroad tracks to determine where to place boulders to block vehicular traffic to site. He reiterated we must have the trucks use the truck route. As it is not well signed, we created a map to give to the truck and equipment companies to better indicate the truck route. He also asked that if we truck in dirt, we will need to water the streets as needed to control dust. The Klamath Tribes Natural Resources director Perry Chocktoot arrived on site in the morning to discuss tribal concerns for the removal work and to make sure we were not intruding on any culturally sensitive areas along the river bank. He walked the perimeter of the site along Sprague River with the OSC and RM. He found one "ground stone" artifact along the river near the "wigwam burner" and deposited it in the river. FOSC went to the Chiloquin Post Office and explained the removal action to them so they can direct customers with questions to the community center or library to get a fact sheet. A flier holder was mounted on the gate post and fact sheets placed in it for visitors. Lani Hickey and Todd from Klamath county arrived on site in the morning to discuss site issues - not enough cap soil, gate type to install, boulder fence locations, removing pine trees, leaving railroad ties for county to dispose of, community meeting and media event on 7/24/07. At 1315 FOSC, RM and one EO met with ODOT and county at the "Sand Shack" on I97 to look at the free soil available for capping. It was the same material already on site, full of large boulders.

Removal Work: The crew continued hauling soil for the cap and pushing it to grade with the Dozer. Continued to use the breaker to break up concrete structures. Received a new Dozer on site to replace the one that was giving problems. The water truck hauled a total of 22 loads of water that was used for dust suppression throughout the day. The haul trucks moved a total of 255 loads of soil and no loads of wood and trash.

Air Monitoring:

Four new PUF filters were used this day to collect dioxin in air samples.

Data Rams: D339: 7 am to 730pm. Temperature ranged from 63 to 102F. The relative humidity was 13% to 38%. Dust concentration averaged around 0.03 mg/m³ with spikes as high as 0.3 mg/m³.

D422: Temperature ranged from 59 to 102F. The relative humidity was 14% to 60%. Dust concentration averaged around 0.01 mg/m³ with spikes as high as 0.32 mg/m³.

D424: Temperature ranged from 88 to 104F. The relative humidity was 14% to 29%. Dust concentration averaged around 0.1 mg/m³ with spikes as high as 0.72 mg/m³.

A personal air monitor was placed in the cab of the Loader.

At the end of the day the PUF samples were packed on ice ready for shipping to the lab next Monday.

HiVol Air samplers, scaffolding and one defective DataRam were sent back to the EPA warehouse.

Planned Removal Actions

Install silt fence.

Continue to cover area to be capped with soil.

Install boulder fences.

Protect edges of cap with rock.

Next Steps

Acquire additional soil for the cap.

Key Issues

Trespassers seeking the river, or a dumping ground, or are curious about the operation are in danger of being hurt by the heavy equipment.

Determine if woody waste can be mixed into the existing cap material.

Determine how much of site can be capped within existing removal action ceiling.

response.epa.gov/ChiloquinForestProducts