

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Emergency Response Team

TNRCC
Emergency Response & Assessment
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TNRCC
Protecting Texas
by Reducing and
Preventing Pollution

Date: 1/27
To:

Company Verde
Name Charlie or Linda
City, State Houston
FAX# 713-691-2331

From:

Don Fawn, Emergency Response Coordinator
TNRCC Emergency Response Team
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Total number of pages transmitted including this cover sheet 3

Comments:

per your request & w/
Lt Col. Tryce's permission



TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

January 26, 1995

Lt. Col. Donald R. Fairley, Director
TXARNG Facilities and Engineering
Post Office Box 5218
Austin, Texas 78763-5218

Re: Emergency Response to and Remediation of Small Diesel Fuel Spills

Dear Lt. Col. Fairley:

This is in reply to your March 21, 1994 letter to Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Emergency Response Team (ERT) member, Mr. Don Fawn, outlining the TXARNG emergency response and remediation proposal for small diesel fuel spills using a product such as *Micro-Blaze Out*. TNRCC ERT staff have reviewed your proposal.

Please note that spills of oil to land of more than 210 gallons and any amount of oil spilled into water in the State are *reportable events*. The responsible party is expected to describe response actions including emergency measures taken to substantially reduce a threat to human life and the environment. Continued response actions following the telephone report of such spills may be subject to the review and guidance or control by the TNRCC. Also, there may be other responders such as local or federal government representatives.

The *National Contingency Plan*, 40 CFR Part 300 and in particular Subpart J entitled *Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals*, should be consulted concerning spills that threaten or enter navigable waterways.

Generally, as a matter of personal protection and safety, the initial emergency response to any fuel spill should address flammability and vapor hazards first. The use of a microbially-active firefighting foam such as *Micro-Blaze Out* may facilitate such response. If the spill is below the reporting threshold of 210 gallons to land, response actions are subject to the judgment of the responsible party or the local government as TNRCC is unlikely to respond. For such situations, the responsible party or others may determine whether or not hydrocarbon residues on surfaces or in soil are objectionable or hazardous.

With regard to the treatment of contaminated soil, the selection of a treatment technology and the specifics of any treatment plan are generally determined by the responsible party. The primary concern of the ERT involves the following three objectives:

