To: Edge, Charles (ATSDR/DTHHS/OD)[ibd7@cdc.gov]
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From: MUSANTE, JASON
Sent: Wed 10/26/2016 8:08:42 PM
Subject: Re: Fruitland CA Site

Thank you Charles!

Jason Musante
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Report oil or chemical spills
National Response Center: 800.424.8802
Region IX Duty Officer: 800.300.2193

On Oct 26, 2016, at 12:27, Edge, Charles (ATSDR/DTHHS/OD) <ibd7@cdc.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon Jason

Please find ATSDR recommendations for the Fruitland Site below. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

On October 19, 2016, ATSDR ERP received a call from ASTDR 9 requesting assistance to provide an action level for fugitive total dust at Fruitland Magnesium Fire Site in Maywood, CA during cleanup activity. The site is in close proximity to a residential community with response efforts approximately 30 feet from the nearest residence. On June 14, 2016, a fire broke out in a commercial building on the 3500 block of Fruitland Avenue in Maywood, south of Downtown Los Angeles. This incident affected the air quality in the area, and smoke advisories were issued for Tuesday, June 14, 2016 and Wednesday, June 15, 2016. The fire was extinguished on June 15, 2016. Water was initially used to extinguish the fire without knowledge of the presence of magnesium and caused an explosion releasing particulate into the community. ATSDR ERP was contacted in June to provide guidance on surface

sampling for magnesium and other heavy metals. The U.S. EPA initiated a CERCLA removal action at the site.

ATSDR ERP was provided environmental sampling data from the site which included soil and ash samples and air samples. Heavy metals were analyzed during the incident. Since the incident, EPA has conducted ongoing air sampling to further characterize the site which will continue into next week. Debris removal and cleanup will begin later next week or the first week of November. ATSDR recommends an action level for respirable particulate matter protective of public health of 150 ug/m^3 PM_{10} based on the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) calculated for an 8-hour workday (50 ug/m^3 PM_{10} 24-hour). The EPA contractor working on this site has provided a workplace exposure limit for total particulates of 450 ug/m^3. Dust suppression methods will be in place with continuous air monitoring on the fence line and air sampling in the nearby community.

ATSDR also reviewed the soil contaminants and estimated the concentration of total particulates that could constitute a human health concern. Of these, the only contaminant that had a calculated concentration less than 1 mg/m^3 was lead. The calculated airborne concentration for lead is 3 ug/m^3 making 150 ug/m^3 less protective for lead exposure. **(Please refer to column E of the Excel worksheet).** Lead was found in the soil and debris at a maximum concentration of 29,700 mg/kg. There is an NAAQS for lead of 0.15 ug/m^3 based on a 3 month rolling average. Assuming the maximum concentration detected is the true maximum, the airborne concentration of particulate matter that would contain the equivalent concentration of lead would be 3 ug/m^3 [Using the same calculations as EPA did in the development of their worker values: (0.00015 mg/m^3 * 1000000 mg/kg)/(29700 mg/kg*safety factor of 2)]. An adjustment was made to reflect the duration of removal efforts on site of 2 months at 8 hours/day which came to be 9 ug/m^3. This number was further adjusted to provide a 15 minute short-term exposure limit of 279 ug/m^3. This should be considered a ceiling value and should not be exceeded.

Continuous real time air monitoring should be conducted in the hot zone as well as the perimeter fence line and in the residential areas to ensure concentrations do not exceed an average of 150 ug/m^3 PM10 or a ceiling of 279 ug/m^3. At these concentrations, dust suppression methods should be in place to prevent migration of fugitive air emissions.

Thanks

Charles Edge MS, REHS/RS

Health Scientist

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