To: Williams, Laura[williams.laura@epa.gov]
From: Goodrick, John
Sent: Mon 9/14/2015 8:07:15 PM
Subject: FW: Three write ups

Laura

I asked Joyel to help me with these. We worked together. She was familiar first hand with Cedaredge and Bridger and so I thought an excellent source.

-John

From: Dhieux, Joyel
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2015 1:58 PM
To: Goodrick, John
Subject: Three write ups

Completed assessment, clean-up and removal at the Cedaredge Lead Site. The site was referred to EPA by the Delta County Health and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment following the testing of several neighborhood children with high blood-lead levels. An investigation by EPA found that a prior homeowner had deposited mine tailings in the yard of the home. The tailings were underneath the playground, in the sand box and had been tracked inside the home. EPA removed and treated 454 tons of contaminated soils for disposal. Lead-contaminated dust inside the home on the property was also cleaned and removed. Given the health impacts to children, this site was cleaned expeditiously and was completed within two months.

Responded to the Bridger Poplar Pipeline Oil Spill on the Yellowstone River in Montana. The spill of approximately 700 bbls of Bakken crude oil occurred in January 2015 when the Yellowstone River was covered in ice. The winter conditions made the oil spill response particularly challenging. Due to the icy conditions, the oil contaminated the intake and drinking water system of Glendive, Montana. Working closely with the Montana DEQ and the City of

Glendive, EPA decontaminated the drinking water supply system. In addition, EPA, Bridger Pipeline and the state of Montana promptly released data to the public. The EPA OSC website for the Bridger Poplar spill was called "one of the best websites ever seen" by a reporter for the NY Times.

Responded to a fire at the Red River Supply Warehouse in Williston, North Dakota. The warehouse stored chemicals used in the Bakken oil and gas fields and was located adjacent to the Little Muddy River, a tributary to the Missouri River. Management of contaminated water from the fire and rains posed a key challenge. Heavy rains immediately after the fire caused contaminated water from the fire to breach earthen berms and enter the canal, causing a fish kill. EPA responded to monitor air quality during the fire and to direct and coordinate the management and cleanup of the contaminated water.

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Joyel R. Dhieux

Federal On-Scene Coordinator

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