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NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY  
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WASHINGTON DC 20375-5320

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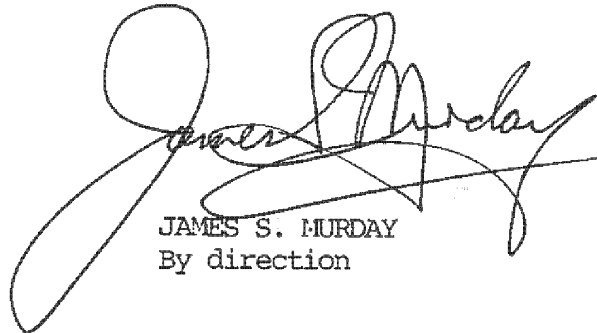
Subj: DOD AFFF ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING

Encl: (1) Minutes of subject meeting

1. The Navy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability of the Naval Research Laboratory hosted the DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting on 2-3 August 2000. The meeting was held to exchange information on environmental issues surrounding AFFF. The meeting was sponsored jointly by The Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Naval Air Systems Command.

2. Enclosure (1) is a copy of the minutes of the meeting.

3. The NRL point of contact for this program is Dr. Frederick W. Williams, Code 6180, (202) 767-2476, email: [fwilliam@ccs.nrl.navy.mil](mailto:fwilliam@ccs.nrl.navy.mil).



JAMES S. MURDAY  
By direction

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6180/0394A:FWW  
September 12, 2000

# **Minutes Of the DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting**

Held at the Naval Research Laboratory  
Navy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability  
Washington, D.C.  
On  
2-3 August 2000

Encl (1) to NRL Ltr  
9555  
6180/0394:FWW

Minutes of  
DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting  
Naval Research Laboratory  
2-3 August 2000

Summary

A meeting to discuss AFFF environmental issues within the Department of Defense (DoD) was held at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, D.C., on 2-3 August 2000. The meeting was hosted by Dr. Fred Williams, NRL, Director, Navy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) and the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR). The agenda for the meeting is shown in Appendix (1). A list of attendees is provided in Appendix (2), along with a photo of attendees present at the opening general session on 2 August 2000. To facilitate future exchanges of information on this subject, Appendix (2) includes mailing addresses, phone numbers and E-Mail addresses for each attendee.

Objective

The overall objective of the meeting was to provide a forum for open discussion on AFFF environmental issues within DoD. Additionally, the meeting was called to address three specific objectives:

- (1) Assist NAVFAC in the development of a DoD design policy for AFFF systems in aircraft hangars and other shore facilities to minimize adverse environmental impact.
- (2) Obtain information to assist NAVAIR in finalizing their AFFF Environmental Safety and Health Need Assessment Summary (ESH NAS) and in preparing the follow-on Development Plan.
- (3) Provide information for attendees on the relevant issues surrounding the decision by the 3M Company to phase-out production of AFFF and other products containing perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS).

Background

There has been growing concern in the past few years about the potential adverse environmental impact of AFFF. This concern has been spawned by a number of factors:

- The establishment by EPA in 1994 of threshold quantities for reporting spills of AFFF due to the butyl carbitol commonly used as a solvent in AFFF
- Inadvertent activations of AFFF systems in hangars and the resultant clean-up and disposal
- Reports of problems created by the discharge of AFFF to waste water treatment facilities

- Limitations on overboard discharges of AFFF by ships under the Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) of the Clean Water Act
- Anecdotal reports of damage to aquatic life by discharge of AFFF to streams and waterways
- Various designations of AFFF waste, necessitating expensive disposal by specialty contractors
- Recognition of the persistence and limited biodegradability of the fluorocarbon surfactants in AFFF
- Publicity surrounding 3M's decision to phase-out production of AFFF and other chemicals containing perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)
- Claims by vendors of so-called "environmentally-friendly" AFFF alternatives

As a result of these concerns, the affected Navy Systems Commands have undertaken various actions:

- NAVFAC, under the auspices of the DoD Fire Protection Coordinating Committee, has started the development of design policy for shore facility AFFF systems to minimize discharges and to address environmental issues.
- NAVAIR has funded Concurrent Technologies Corporation to draft an ESH Need Assessment Study on AFFF, to be followed by a Development Plan that will recommend future action to alleviate identified problems.
- NAVSEA has reduced the frequency of testing of shipboard AFFF systems to minimize overboard AFFF discharge in compliance with the UNDS regulations.

The meeting was called to share recent information and discuss issues relevant to the above concerns and on-going actions.

#### Meeting Scope/Presentations

The meeting consisted of general session discussions and presentations as well as two specifically focused breakout sessions. Copies of the general session presentations are provided as Appendices (3) – (10). Presentations given at the Hangar Facility breakout session are contained in Appendices (11) and (12). Overall summaries of each breakout session are provided in Appendices (13) and (14).

#### Significant Discussion and Presentation Points

There were many important points raised during discussion sessions or contained in formal presentations. Those considered to be the most significant are summarized below (additional details are contained in the appendices):

- AFFF is a vital fire fighting agent for controlling and extinguishing flammable liquid fires. Within DoD, it is especially critical for fire scenarios where life safety is paramount, where ordnance is exposed or high value assets are threatened.

- The AFFF military specification (Mil Spec) is considerably more demanding than the applicable UL standard relative to speed of extinguishment of a flammable liquid pool fire.
- The AFFF Mil Spec is widely cited in procurement specifications in the civil sector, especially at municipal airports.
- There are currently 5 manufacturers that have AFFFs on the Mil Spec Qualified Products List.
- There are many fire fighting foams that are commercially available. However, no non-AFFFs have been able to match the rapid fire extinguishment performance of AFFF.
- At present there is no regulation or directive to modify the AFFF Mil Spec.
- There is no recognized or universally accepted definition of "environmentally friendly" fire fighting foam.
- NAVSEA is the designated DoD technical custodian of the existing AFFF Mil Spec. Only NAVSEA can formally change the Mil Spec, though it may be possible to develop a separate specification just for shore-based applications.
- Inconsistent policy and guidance have led to expensive and questionable secondary containment designs in recent shore facility projects.
- 3M is voluntarily phasing-out production of AFFF because the fluorocarbon surfactant in their AFFF biodegrades to perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS). PFOS has been identified by EPA as environmentally persistent, bio-accumulative in blood, and toxic to aquatic life and laboratory animals (the degree varies by species).
- Levels of PFOS measured in humans and found in blood banks is not considered to present a health hazard at present levels. Concern is the potential for build-up over time.
- Other AFFF manufacturers do not produce AFFF that is currently believed to biodegrade to PFOS.
- It is not known if other AFFFs have a similar problem. EPA is currently in a fact-finding mode relative to other AFFFs.
- At present the EPA does not prohibit or limit specifically the manufacturing of AFFF.
- A comprehensive review of federal and local environmental regulations applicable to AFFF (and other foam agents) has just been completed (see Appendix (8)).
- All fire fighting foams have environmental properties and/or constituents that are regulated.
- Adverse impact on waste water treatment facilities is a major concern, primarily due to foaming.
- A "risk based" approach, using the Frequency Vs Severity concepts in Military Standard 882C, has been shown to be feasible for managing AFFF environmental issues in shore facilities. Such an approach may be applicable to other AFFF applications as well.
- The NAVFAC Facility AFFF Management Working Group will continue development of policy, with a completion goal of approximately 6 months.

The next meeting of the NAVFAC Working Group is scheduled for October 12, 2000.

- NAVAIR will complete the AFFF Need Assessment Study and prepare the Development Plan to recommend a future course of action.
- There was a general consensus that a second follow-on DoD meeting should be held (host, location, dates – TBD). Depending on developments between now and the next meeting, a decision could be made to establish a governing charter for a DoD AFFF Environmental Steering Group and perhaps to designate a formal DoD “advocate” for the effort.

## **List of Appendices**

- (1) Meeting Agenda
- (2) List of attendees and photo
- (3) Presentation: "AFFF Performance Perspective," R. Darwin, Hughes Associates
- (4) Presentation: "NAVSEA Comments on the AFFF Mil Spec", R. Williams, NAVSEA
- (5) Presentation: "Hangar Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session Introduction", J. Gott, NAVFAC
- (6) Presentation: "AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session Introduction", J. Hoover, NAWCWD China Lake
- (7) Presentation: "Issues With 3M's Withdrawal from the Market", C. Hanauska, Hughes Associates
- (8) Presentation: "AFFF Environmental Impact Review", W. Ruppert, Hughes Associates
- (9) Presentation: "AFFF Management – Risk Based Approach", D. Verdonik, Hughes Associates
- (10) Presentation: "Phasing out a Problem: Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate", M. Dominiak, EPA
- (11) Presentation: Facilities Background and AFFF Issues", J. Simone, NAVFAC
- (12) Presentation: "AFFF Risk Assessment", A. Wakelin, Hughes Associates
- (13) Presentation: "Summary of Shore Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session", D. Verdonik, Hughes Associates
- (14) Presentation: "Summary of AFFF Environmental Breakout Session", J. Hoover NAWCWD China Lake and R. Darwin, Hughes Associates

## **APPENDIX (1)**

### **Meeting Agenda**

## **DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting**

### **Location:**

Building 207 (Chemistry Building)  
Naval Research Laboratory,  
4555 Overlook Ave,  
Washington DC, 20735

### **Agenda:**

#### **Wednesday August 2nd**

- |             |                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0830 – 0845 | Welcome and Introduction – Dr Fredrick Williams, NRL, Director, Navy Technology Center for Safety and Survivability.                    |
| 0845 – 0915 | AFFF Performance Perspective – Robert Darwin, Senior Engineer, Hughes Associates, Inc.                                                  |
| 0915 – 0925 | NAVSEA Comments on the AFFF Military Specification - Robert Williams, NAVSEA Fire Protection and Damage Control Division                |
| 0925 – 0935 | Hangar Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session Introduction – Joseph Gott, NAVFAC, Director, Navy Facilities Safety and Health Office |
| 0935 – 0945 | AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session Introduction – Dr. Jim Hoover, NAWCWD, Head, Combustion Research Branch                      |
| 0945 – 1000 | Break                                                                                                                                   |
| 1000 – 1015 | Issues Surrounding 3M Withdrawal from the Market – Chris Hanauska, Senior Engineer, Hughes Associates, Inc.                             |
| 1015 – 1100 | Presentation of AFFF Environmental Regulatory Aspects – Bill Ruppert, Senior Environmental Engineer, Hughes Associates, Inc.            |
| 1100 – 1130 | Summary Presentation on Risk Assessment for Hangar Facilities – Dr. Dan Verdonik, Hughes Associates, Inc.                               |
| 1130 – 1230 | Lunch                                                                                                                                   |
| 1230 – 1600 | Breakout sessions                                                                                                                       |

#### **Thursday August 3<sup>rd</sup>**

- |             |                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0830 – 0930 | 3M Withdrawal from Market – Mary Dominiak, EPA, Chemical Control Division, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances. |
| 0930 – 1230 | Presentation of Breakout Session Conclusions. Discussion of any further requirements to complete breakout session action items. |

## **Hangar Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session**

### **Session Objectives and Details:**

The objectives of the Naval Facility Engineering Command (NAVFAC) hangar facility AFFF Management breakout session are:

- To begin efforts toward developing a policy that details requirements for hangar facilities that will provide “adequate measures” to:
  - (a) prevent an accidental AFFF discharge,
  - (b) limit any adverse environmental impacts from a release.
- To achieve an agreement on the definition of “adequate measures” and to begin to establish design criteria to meet them.

Initial draft design criteria and costs of specific engineering solutions will be presented and discussed as a starting point.

### **Agenda**

- |             |                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1230 – 1315 | Facility Background and Issues – Joe Simone, Head Fire Protection Engineer, Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| 1315 – 1430 | Risk Assessment for Hangar Facilities – Alison Wakelin, Fire Protection Engineer, Hughes Associates, Inc.        |
| 1430 – 1600 | Design Criteria Discussion and Development                                                                       |

### **List of Breakout Session Attendees:**

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| D. Verdonik (Chair) | L. Wolf     |
| J. Gott             | K. Ellis    |
| W. Ruppert          | M. Doherty  |
| A. Wakelin          | K. Kochar   |
| J. Simone           | B. Scott    |
| V. Donnally         | R. Talbot   |
| T. Ruffini          | R. Hansen   |
| D. Roderique        | J. Shah     |
| G. Sadler           | F. Williams |

## **AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session**

### **Session Objectives and Details:**

The objective of this meeting is to share the technical data related to the environmental impact, status and the planned future use of AFFF. NAVAIR will use output from this session to ensure their Environmental Safety and Health (ESH) Need Assessment Summary (the where we are today) is accurate and complete, and to ensure their Development Plan (the where we go from here) is consistent with the need to provide sound fire protection in an environmentally responsible manner.

The AFFF Environmental Impact working group will address the following questions:

- What current and future environmental regulations impact AFFF use and why (data and politics)?
- What data do we have (or lack) on the environmental impact of AFFF?
- What technology or products exist that could help reduce AFFF releases into our environment or mitigate the impact of those releases?
- What technology or products could be applied to recycle or reuse AFFF?
- What alternatives to AFFF currently exist and how do they compare in effectiveness, cost, environmental impact, availability, etc?

### **List of Breakout Session Attendees:**

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| J. Hoover (Chair) | R. Morris   |
| R. Darwin         | B. Parks    |
| J. Scheffey       | S. Johnson  |
| C. Hanauska       | P. Bungcayo |
| W. Leach          | R. Lee      |
| D. McCrory        | R. DiAngelo |
| R. Williams       | D. Dierdorf |
| S. Wade           | J. LaPoint  |
| M. Wade           | I. Young    |
| K. Bagot          |             |

## APPENDIX (2)

### List of Attendees and Photo

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Keith Bagot</b><br>FAA<br>FAA Technical Center<br>AAR-411, Bldg. 296<br>Atlantic City International Ai<br>Atlantic City, NJ 08405<br><br>bagot: keith.bagot@tc.faa.gov                                            | <b>Kathy Ellis</b><br>Air & Wastewater Program Manager<br>OPNAV (N45)<br>Chief of Naval Operations, N457C<br>2211 South Clark Place<br>Rm 644<br>Arlington, VA 22206<br><br>ellis: Ellis.Kathy@HQ.NAVY.MIL                                      |
| <b>Les Bowman</b><br>NAWCWD China Lake<br>Weapons Division<br>Code 4T310D<br>China Lake, CA 93555-6100                                                                                                               | <b>Joseph E. Gott</b><br>Director, Safety & Occupational Health<br>NAVFAC<br>Naval Facilities Engineering Command Code SF<br>1322 Patterson Avenue, SE<br>Suite 1000<br>Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5065<br><br>gott: GottJE@navfac.navy.mil |
| <b>Paul G Bungcayao Jr</b><br>USMC<br>HQMC-ASL-38<br>2 Navy Annex<br>Washington DC, DC 20380<br>United States<br><br>bungcayao: bungcayaoJRP@hqmc.usmc.mil                                                           | <b>Christopher P. Hanauska</b><br>Senior Engineer<br>Hughes Associates, Inc.<br>3610 Commerce Drive<br>Suite 817<br>Baltimore, MD 21227-1652<br><br>hanauska: hanauska@haifire.com                                                              |
| <b>Robert L. Darwin</b><br>Senior Engineer<br>Hughes Associates, Inc.<br>3610 Commerce Drive<br>Suite 817<br>Baltimore, MD 21227-1652<br><br>darwin: bdarwin@haifire.com                                             | <b>Raymond Hansen</b><br>Fire Protection Engineer<br>USAF<br>HQ AFCEA/CESM<br>139 Barnes Drive<br>Suite 1<br>Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319<br>United States<br><br>Hansen, Ray: Ray.Hansen@AFCEA.AF.MIL                                            |
| <b>Robert M. DiAngelo</b><br>CECEW-ETE<br>Army<br>Headquarters<br>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers<br>20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW<br>Washington DC, MD 20314-1000<br><br>diangelo: Robert.M.DiAngelo@HQ02.USACE.ARMY.MIL | <b>James M. Hoover</b><br>Commander<br>NAWCWD China Lake<br>Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division<br>1 Administration Circle<br>Attn: Code 4T4310D, J.M. Hoover<br>China Lake, CA 93555-6100<br><br>hoover: HooverJM@navair.navy.mil        |
| <b>Douglas S. Dierdorf</b><br>Principle Scientist<br>USAF (ARA)<br>139 Barnes Drive<br>Applied Research Associates<br>Suite 2<br>Tyndall AFB, FL 32403<br><br>dierdorf: Doug.Dierdorf@tyndall.af.mil                 | <b>Samuel R. Johnson</b><br>Enviromental Engineer MSC<br>MSC<br>code N72PC1<br>Washington Navy Yard Bldg<br>914 Charles Morris Ct, S.E.<br>Washington DC, MD 20375<br><br>Phone: 202-685-5765                                                   |
| <b>Michael C. Doherty</b><br>Water Program Manager<br>USMC<br>Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (LFL-6)<br>2 Navy Annex<br>Washington DC, MD 20380-1775<br><br>doherty: dohertymc@hqmc.usmc.mil                        | <b>Kiran C. Kochhar</b><br>Fire Protection Engineer<br>Army<br>P. O. Box 2250<br>201 Prince Frederick Drive<br>Winchester, VA 22604-1450<br><br>kochhar: Kiran.C.Kochhar@tac01.usace.army.mil                                                   |
| <b>Mary F. Dominiak</b><br>EPA<br>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency<br>1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br>Washington DC, MD 20460<br><br>dominiak: Dominiak.Mary@epamail.epa.gov                                     | <b>John LaPoint</b><br>Manager Enviromental Processes<br>Concurrent Technologies Corp.<br>9570 Regency Square Blvd.<br>Suite 400<br>Jacksonville, FL 32225<br><br>lapoint: lapointj@ctc.com                                                     |
| <b>Vincent R. Donally</b><br>Design Criteria Manager<br>NAVFAC<br>1510 Gilbert Street<br>Norfolk, VA 23511-2699<br><br>donally: DonallyVR@efdlant.navfac.mil                                                         | <b>Phone: 202-260-7768</b><br><b>Fax: 202-260-1096</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>William B. Leach</b><br>Fire Protection Team Leader<br>NAVAIR<br>Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division<br>Attn: Bill Leach, Code 4.3.5.1<br>Bldg 562-3 Highway 547<br>Lakehurst, NJ 08777-5049<br><br>leach: LeachWB@navair.navy.mil | <b>William H. Ruppert</b><br>Senior Engineer<br>Hughes Associates, Inc.<br>3610 Commerce Drive<br>Suite 817<br>Baltimore, MD 21227-1652<br><br>ruppert: wruppert@haifire.com                                                  |
| <b>Dr. Richard Lee</b><br>Project Manager<br>NFESC<br>Code ESC421<br>Naval Facilities Engineering<br>1100 23rd Avenue<br>Port Hueneme, CA 93043<br><br>lee: leert@nfesc.navy.mil                                                             | <b>George O. Sadler</b><br>Principal<br>Glenn & Sadler<br>150 Boush Street<br>Suite 1000<br>Norfolk, VA 23510<br><br>sadler: gosadler@transystems.com                                                                         |
| <b>Dennis McCrory</b><br>NAVSEA<br>Naval Sea Systems Command<br>Attn: Code 05L4<br>2531 Jefferson Davis Hwy.<br>Arlington, VA 22242-5160<br><br>mccrory: McCroryDM@NAVSEA.NAVY.MIL                                                           | <b>Joseph L. Scheffey</b><br>Director<br>Hughes Associates, Inc.<br>3610 Commerce Drive<br>Suite 817<br>Baltimore, MD 21227-1652<br><br>scheffey: joe@haifire.com                                                             |
| <b>Renee Morris</b><br>Associate<br>Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc.<br>1725 Jefferson Davis Highway<br>Suite 1203<br>Arlington, VA 22202<br><br>morris: morris_renee@bah.com                                                                    | <b>Billy Ray Scott</b><br>CWA Wastewater Program Manager<br>Army<br>SFIM-AEC-EQC<br>BLDG E-4435<br>Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010<br><br>scott: Billy.Scott@aec.apgea.army.mil                                             |
| <b>Braddock L. Parks</b><br>Damage Control Engineer<br>MSC<br>Military Sealift Command<br>914 Charles Morris Court<br>Washington Navy Yard<br>Washington DC, MD 20398-5540<br><br>Parks: Brad.Parks@msc.navy.mil                             | <b>Jay Shah</b><br>USAF<br>HQ USAF/CEVQ<br>1260 Air Force Pentagon<br>Pentagon<br>Washington DC, MD 20330-1260<br><br>shah: jayant.shah@pentagon.AF.mil                                                                       |
| <b>Dawn Roderique</b><br>TAMS Consultants, Inc.<br>2101 Wilson Blvd<br>Suite 300<br>Arlington, VA 22201<br><br>roderique: Droderique@TAMSCONSULTANTS.COM                                                                                     | <b>Joseph A. Simone</b><br>Chief Fire Protection Engineer<br>NAVFAC<br>Naval Facilities Engineering Command<br>1322 Patterson Avenue SE<br>Suite 1000<br>Washington DC, MD 20374-5065<br><br>simone: SimoneJA@navfac.navy.mil |
| <b>R Rubenstein</b><br>EPA<br>Code 6205 J<br>U.S. EPA<br>1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW<br>Washington DC, MD 20460<br><br>rubenstein: rubenstein.reve@epa.gov                                                                                     | <b>Robert Talbot</b><br>SVERDRUP<br>234 South Fraley Blvd.<br>Suite 100<br>Dumfries, VA 22026<br><br>talbot: 9talborp@sverdrup.com                                                                                            |
| <b>T Ruffini</b><br>NAVFAC<br>c/o Chief Fire Protection Engineer<br>1322 Patterson Ave, SE<br>Suite 1000<br>Washington DC, MD 20374-5065                                                                                                     | <b>Daniel P. Verdonik</b><br>Director, Environmental & Pollution Prevention Prog<br>Hughes Associates, Inc.<br>3610 Commerce Drive<br>Suite 817<br>Baltimore, MD 21227-1652<br><br>verdonik: danv@haifire.com                 |

**S. Michael Wade**  
 Contractor  
 ASN (S & S)  
 OASN (I&E) Safety & Suvivability Office  
 Washington Navy Yard Bldg 36  
 720 Kennon Street, SE Rm 110  
 Washington DC, MD 20374-5028  
 Phone: 202-685-6858  
 Fax: 202-685-6862  
 wade: wade.stanley@hq.navy.mil

**Stanley R Wade Jr**  
 Senior Engineering Technician  
 M. Rosenblatt & Sons  
 2341 Jefferson Davis Hwy  
 Suite 500  
 Arlington, VA 22202-3885  
 Phone: 703-415-7800  
 Phone Ext.: 640  
 Fax: 703-415-7828  
 Wade, S: swade@mrosenblatt.amsec.com

**Alison Wakelin**  
 Fire Protection Engineer  
 Hughes Associates, Inc.  
 3610 Commerce Drive  
 Suite 817  
 Baltimore, MD 212274  
 United States  
 Phone: 410-737-8677  
 Phone Ext.: 282  
 Fax: 410-737-8677  
 wakelin: awakelin@haifire.com

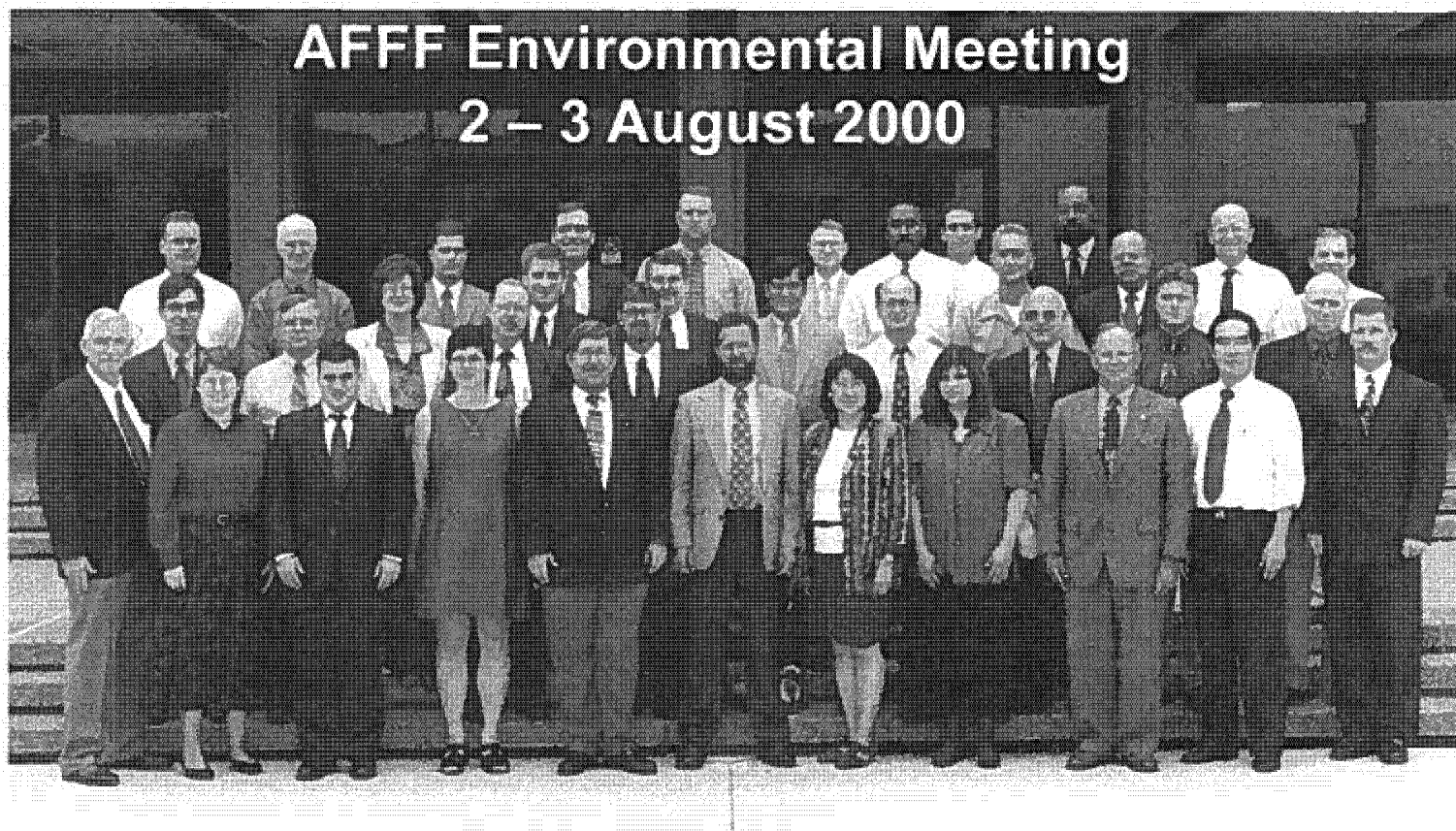
**Fred Williams**  
 Director  
 NRL  
 NRL Code 6180  
 4555 Overlook Avenue SE  
 Washington DC, MD 20375  
 Phone: 202-767-2476  
 Fax: 202-767-1716  
 williams: fwilliam@ccs.nrl.navy.mil

**Robert B. Williams**  
 NAVSEA  
 Naval Sea Systems Command, 05L4  
 2351 Jefferson Davis Hwy.  
 Arlington, VA 22242-5160  
 Phone: 703-602-5552  
 Phone Ext.: 301  
 williams: WilliamsRB@NAVSEA.NAVY.MIL

**Eric Wilson**  
 Materials Manager  
 NAWCWD China Lake  
 Commander  
 1 Administrative Circle  
 Code 4T4310D (E. Wilson)  
 Ridgecrest, CA 93555  
 Phone: 760-939-8064  
 wilson: wilsone@navair.navy.mil

**Larry Wolfe**  
 NAVAIR  
 Code 8.1  
 NAVAIRSYSCOM Bldg 404  
 22145 Arnold Circle  
 Patuxant River, MD 20670-1541  
 Phone: 301-757-2132  
 wolfe: wolfe@navair.navy.mil

**Iris Young**  
 Chemist-Analytical & Environmental Studies  
 Canada National Defense  
 Dept. of National Defense  
 Quality Engineering Test Est.  
 Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0K2  
 Phone: 819-994-1681  
 Fax: 819-997-4096  
 young: i.young@debbs.ndhq.dnd.ca



**Top Row:** C. Hanauska, D. McCrory, J. Simone, L. Wolf, K. Bagot, M. Doherty, B. Parks, J. LaPoint, S. Johnson, R. Hansen, R. DiAngelo

**Middle Row:** W. Ruppert, B. Williams, D. Roderique, J. Hoover, J. Gott, J. Scheffey, D. Verdonik, J. Shah, W. Leach, P. Bungcayo, R. Darwin, K. Kochar, R. Talbot, S. Wade

**Bottom Row:** F. Williams, R. Morris, T. Ruffini, A. Wakelin, D. Dierdorf, B.R. Scott, I. Young, K. Ellis, G. Sandler, R. Lee, M. Wade

## **APPENDIX (3)**

**Presentation: "AFFF Performance Perspective"**

**R. Darwin,  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

AFFF

## Performance Perspective

Robert L. Darwin, PE

Senior Engineer

Hughes Associates, Inc.

2 August 2000

# History of Foam

1920-40      Chemical Foam

1940-70      Protein Foam (Air Foam)

1970- 2000   AFFF

## AFFF Key Events:

1961      First experiments with fluorocarbon surfactants at NRL

1962      First Mil-Spec (Mil-F-23905, 1 Nov 63)  
            25 % concentration (fresh water only)  
            Emphasis on twin agent application

1963      Large scale tests at NAS pensacola  
            Led to procurement of 100 twin agent units

1964      Helo air borne TAU tests at NAS Miramar

- 1965    6 % concentration developed by 3M (FC-194)
- 1966    Testing of FC-194 in airfield crash trucks  
          Selective conversion of some crash trucks
- 1967    Flight deck conflagration on USS Forrestal  
          TAUs to aircraft carriers  
          Push to develop seawater-compatible AFFF
- 1967    Seawater –compatible AFFF developed by 3M/NRL
- 1968    Additional crash truck tests at NAS Miramar
- 1968    Shipboard equipment tests w/ seawater at NAS Jacksonville  
          First edition of seawater/AFFF mil spec (Mill-F-24385)
- 1969    Flight deck conflagration on USS Enterprise  
          Push to convert ships to AFFF
- 1970    Navy starts comprehensive conversion of ship systems and crash trucks
- 1973    USAF starts converting all USAF crash trucks

# UL Listed Foams

(Per UL 162-“Foam Equipment & Liquid Concentrates”)

AFFF – Aqueous Film Forming Foam

FFFP – Film Forming Fluoroprotein

FP – Fluoroprotein

PF – Protein Foam

|      | <u>Manufacturers</u> | <u>Concentrates</u> |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| AFFF | 24                   | 110                 |
| FFFP | 5                    | 16                  |
| FP   | 12                   | 26                  |
| PF   | 5                    | 6                   |

## Mil Spec Qualified Product List (QPL)

### Ansul

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ansulite 3 (AFC-5A) * | Type 3 |
| Ansulite 6 (AFC-5) *  | Type 6 |

### 3M

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| FC-203C    | Type 3 |
| FC-203CE * |        |
| FC-203CF * |        |

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| FC-206C    | Type 6 |
| FC-206CE   |        |
| FC-206CF * |        |

### Chemguard

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| C-301MS * | Type 3 |
|-----------|--------|

### National Foam

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Aer-O-Water 3-EM * | Type 3 |
| Aer-O-Water 6-EM * | Type 6 |

### Angus

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Tridol M | Type 3 |
|----------|--------|

\* Also UL Listed

“Application Density” (Defined as the Gallons of Agent Per Unit Area of Pool Fire Size) is the best measure of effectiveness for a flammable liquid pool fire

Application Rate = GPM/Sq Ft of fire area

Application Rate x Ext Time = Application Density

GPM/Sq Ft x Minutes = Gals/Sq Ft

### Example

Fire Area = 1000 Sq Ft

Appl Rate of Agent = 200 GPM

Ext Time = 0.5 minutes

Appl Rate = 200 GPM/1000 Sq Ft = 0.2 GPM/Sq Ft

Appl Density = Appl Rate x Time  
= 0.2 GPM/SqFt x 0.5 minutes  
= 0.1 Gals/SqFt

## AFFF Performance Requirements

### Mil Spec (Mil-F-24385):

Max Appl Density

$$2 \text{ gpm}/28 \text{ sq ft} \times 30/60 \text{ minutes} = .036 \text{ gal/sq ft}$$

$$2 \text{ gpm}/50 \text{ sq ft} \times 50/60 \text{ minutes} = .033 \text{ gal/sq ft}$$

### Underwriters Laboratory:

$$2 \text{ gpm}/50 \text{ sq ft} \times 3 \text{ minutes} = .12 \text{ gal/sq ft}$$

(Maximum extinguishment time is 5 minutes for fluoroprotein and protein foam)

## Rapid Extinguishment of Pool Fires is Critical When:

- Pool fire threatens high value assets (such as an aircraft hangar)
- Pool fire under an occupied aircraft (must maintain fuselage integrity and rescue occupants)
- Pool fire exposes weapons to potential “cook off”

## Relative Performance of Foam Agents on Pool Fires

|         |                                |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| (Best)  | AFFF (Mil-Spec)                |
|         | AFFF (UL listed, non Mil-Spec) |
|         | AFFF (non UL, non Mil-Spec)    |
|         | FFFP                           |
|         | FP                             |
|         | PF                             |
| (Worse) | Wetting Agents                 |

## UL Listed Wetting Agents

(Based on NFPA 18)

“ A liquid concentrate for addition to water to produce a solution having a greater fire extinguishing efficiency than plain water”

Manufacturers: 11

Agents: 13

## If Use Non-Film Formers:

- Extinguishment time will be slower, unless application rate is increased
- Higher application rate causes
  - Greater system cost
  - Greater quantity of agent emitted
- Must consider possible need for “air aspiration”
  - Replace nozzles
  - Less reach than “non air aspirated”

## AFFF Environmental Issue - 1994

Glycol Ethers (Butyl Carbitol), solvent in most AFFFs, placed on EPA list of hazardous air pollutants.

Since no reporting threshold had been established, a default quantity of one pound per day was established for required reporting under CERCLA.

Because Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether (DGBE) typically comprises about 20 % of AFFF, spills of just a few gallons of AFFF had to be reported to the National Response Center and to State and local officials.

One pound per day reporting requirement dropped in 1996.

Some manufacturers substituted Propylene Glycol for Ethylene Glycol and declared their foam to be “environmentally friendly”.

## DOD Uses of AFFF

- Shipboard Foam Systems
- CFR Vehicles at Airfields
- Aircraft Hangar Foam Systems
- Misc Shore Facilities
  - Hush Houses
  - Jet Engine Test Facilities
  - Hardened Aircraft Shelters
  - Aircraft Fueling Stations
  - Fuel Farms
- Foam Systems on Structural Pumpers

## DOD AFFF Discharges

- Fires
- Training Evolutions
- System Tests and Maintenance
- Accidental/Malicious Discharges
- Research and Development

## There is a Need to Quantify and Characterize:

- All DOD AFFF applications (What precisely do we use it for ?)
- Precise quantities in service and in reserve stocks (How much do we have ?)
- Annual emissions (type and quantity) (How much do we discharge ?)

## **APPENDIX (4)**

**Presentation: 'NAVSEA Comments on the AFFF Mil Spec'**

**R. Williams,  
Naval Sea Systems Command**

**NAVSEA Comments**  
**On the**  
**AFFF Military Specification**  
**Mil-F-24385F**  
**(Amendment 1 of 8/94)**

(Talking Points)

Presentation to DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting  
2 August 2000

Robert B. Williams  
Fire Protection & Damage Control Division  
Naval Sea Systems Command  
(Technical Custodian of the AFFF Mil-Spec)

1. I would like to express appreciation to NAVFAC and NAVAIR for sponsorship of this Conference. Also, I appreciate the opportunity to establish the NAVSEA perspective up front.

2. This conference is important and timely:

Recently there has been a proliferation of Navy groups active in AFFF; usually with no focus, some scattered and uncoordinated EPA contacts.

Recently there has been aggressive commercial marketing of so-called "environmentally friendly foams"; yet there is no established definition of "environmentally friendly foam".

AFFF is subject of considerable hype: effect on sewage plants, danger to aquatic life, exposure results in mutant first born, etc.

AFFF spills are media friendly- very visible, makes for good "films at 11", photos provide permanent record, helps stir up environmental activists

Real issues from my perspective:

3M withdrawal and fall out relative to other QPL AFFFs

Restrictions by AHJs; technical basis or not

Unknown forthcoming EPA activity

All are on agenda to be addressed

3. The product I personally desire of this conference is to specifically identify what the problems are regarding MILSPEC AFFF, and problems that are inherent to any foam alternative (visible, wastewater treatment plants).

Appears money is & will be directed at AFFF.

My concern is that funding needs to be attached to a focus on specifics that are documented as requiring resolution.

Navy labs and contractors see a golden egg out there on this topic; I personally don't want to see them going off into the sunset with a generic task to find an environmentally friendly firefighting agent. (whatever friendly means).  
The specific problems to be resolved require documentation before charging onto a search for solutions; doesn't always happen in correct order.

The agenda appears to support what I hope is the conference objective.

4. A few quick comments about the MILSPEC and shipboard applications:

NAVSEA is custodian; only NAVSEA can revise. Self appointed cannot.

However, an alternate extinguishing agent specification under someone else's cognizance could be created.

For example, it might be feasible to develop a separate specification just for shore facility use (fresh water only, one percent, universal foam, no refractive index requirement, etc).

NAVSEA goal regarding the spec: Satisfy environmental requirements without degradation of firefighting effectiveness. If maintaining performance requirements is not possible, then where do we draw the trade-off line in the sand? (fish vs. sailors; national defense vs. environment)

MILSPEC contents - shipboard oriented, even though it is essentially the national standard ashore and afloat:

AFFF is for two dimensional shallow spill fires, rapid control and extinguishment are essential. No "foam-of-the-month" has matched the performance of mil-spec AFFF.

Environmental provisions in spec; fish kill, BOD/COD limits, chemical restrictions.

Compatibility: seawater effectiveness, intermixing of products from different manufacturers on QPL.

It is an integrated match with our capital investment in hardware: viscosity, corrosion, pipe & tank materials, effect on seals/gaskets, a refractive index, container size & strength.

5. Our primary environmental involvement has been with the Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) program which is relative to overboard discharge of liquids; basically a Clean Water Act action item.

Our input to EPA, which has been accepted thus far, is discharge management:

New construction/alterations - no repeat testing, at sea

Preventative Maintenance - reliable hardware, reduced testing periodicity

Fewer ships

Geographic restrictions: no discharges within 3 miles of coast, must be making at least 10 knots for discharges within 3-12 miles, preference for only discharging when greater than 12 miles out

6. In closing, I pass along that as custodian of the MILSPEC, I have no direction, pressure, or formal or informal tasking to conduct an environmental review of MILSPEC AFFF aside from the UNS. At NFPA aviation committee meetings I have queried major airport fire chiefs, all of whom stated no direction to pursue an alternative to MILSPEC AFFF. However, we at NAVSEA know whether politically, technically, or regulatory driven, environmental restrictions on AFFF may be coming. We fully support this conference, identification of problems & potential problems, and initiation of remedial research/actions.

## **APPENDIX (5)**

**Presentation: "Hangar Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session Introduction"**

**J. Gott,  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command**

# **Hangar Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session Introduction (Talking Points)**

Presentation to AFFF Environmental Meeting  
2 August 2000

Joseph Gott  
Director, Navy Facilities Safety and Health Office  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command

## **AFFF DOD Meeting Talking Points**

- Need a consistent DOD position on AFFF management
- If we are not proactive, AFFF will become our next halon 1301
- AFFF is only product on market right now that meets our needs
- Time for the design engineers, and environmental engineers to come together
- The services have already done this with the Unified Design Guidance Group
- As past chair of DOD FPE committee, we wrote the first tri-service design criteria
- Fixed containment systems are affecting our mission because they have already caused the omission of AFFF from some hangars resulting in the air wings inability to perform their mission
- This is the beginning of a working group to address this important issue
- Need to get all the right players
- Need to address AFFF management from a risk assessment approach
- Need to dismiss all the myths and fears and address the facts
- Need to give the local regulators something to reference as adequate protection
- Need to determine if additional research is needed to produce a different AFFF
- Discuss changes to NFPA 409 - mandatory drains, reduced AFFF, various protection options
- NAVFAC has long history in fixed AFFF systems, their behavior, problems, and design characteristics

## **APPENDIX (6)**

**Presentation: "AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session Introduction"**

**J. Hoover,  
Naval Air Warfare Center  
China Lake CA**

# AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session Introduction (Talking Points)

Presentation to DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting  
2 August 2000

Dr. Jim Hoover  
Head, Combustion Research Branch  
NAWCWD China Lake

The purpose of the AFFF Environmental Impact Breakout Session will be to share technical information within the DoD on AFFF use and environmental impact. This information will be used to assist the completion of two environmental planning documents used by the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) – an Environmental Safety and Health Needs Assessment Summary (NAS) and a Development Plan. The NAS will provide a “snap-shot” of technical issues surrounding AFFF use and environmental impact, and the Development Plan will recommend a strategy for future efforts within NAVAIR.

Background: The importance of AFFF in protecting Navy personnel and assets must not be understated. Likewise, public safety and commercial assets are highly dependent on AFFF for fire protection. Its firefighting performance remains unmatched and much remains unknown about its human health and environmental effects.

Other services and agencies have data and experiences with AFFF that could assist the Navy in future decision making, so a forum for technical information exchange is needed. In planning for the future, all aspects of technical knowledge about AFFF (and all of its formulated components) should be considered. These should include costs, performance/function, human health and environmental effects, availability, inventory, alternatives, etc.

#### Break-out Session Format:

The following questions will be asked of the participants to promote discussion and information exchange. Participants will be invited to provide other questions.

1. What current and future environmental regulations impact AFFF use and why (data and politics)?
2. What data do we have (or lack) on the environmental impact of AFFF?

3. What technology or products exist that could help reduce AFFF releases into our environment or mitigate the impact of those releases?
4. What technology or products could be applied to recycle or reuse AFFF?
5. What alternatives to AFFF currently exist and how do they compare in effectiveness, cost, environmental impact, availability, etc?
6. What related planning documents exist with other services or agencies?
7. What follow-on strategies should be considered?

**APPENDIX (7)**

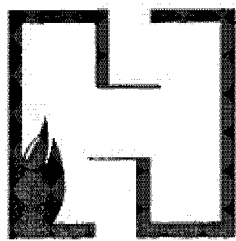
**“Issues With 3M’s Withdrawal From the Market”**

**C. Hanauska  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

# **Issues with 3M's Withdrawal from the Market**

AFFF DoD Meeting

Christopher Hanauska

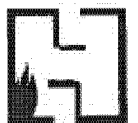


HUGHES ASSOCIATES, INC.  
**FIRE SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

August 2, 2000

# Purpose of this Presentation

- Mary Dominiak of EPA will provide more detailed information tomorrow
- Provide some background for her presentation
- Frame the issue relative to the subjects of this meeting
- *This presentation is only an executive summary*



# Fluorochemical Surfactants (FC's)

- FC's are a component of AFFF
  - One of several components in AFFF
  - FC's are difficult and expensive to make
  - Formulators have minimized (and attempted to eliminate) the FC content for 30 years
  - Necessary for performance (especially for CFR)
    - rapid fire knockdown
    - relatively low application rates



# What is an FC?

- C8F17-functional group
- Length of carbon chain varies
- Fluorinated carbon chain is very stable
- Functional group gives different properties



# FC's for AFFF Do Not Fully Biodegrade

- 3M's FC's => PFOS  
(Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate)
- Other FC's => ?
- Functional group may  
biodegrade, but something is  
always left
- Ultimate fate unknown
- "Persistent"



# **3M Performed Testing (Last 2 Years)**

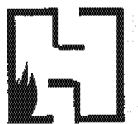
## **■ Found PFOS**

- in blood banks around the US
- in fish and birds

## **■ Discovered toxicity issues**

- reproductive sub-chronic studies

## **■ “Bioaccumulative” and “Toxic”**



# **3M Voluntarily Phasing Out PFOS Related Chemicals**

- Scotchguard, Scotchban, industrial uses, AFFF
- About 2 years for complete halt of production
- Decision made at highest level of 3M
  - were in discussion with EPA at the time
- An unexpected and extreme action



# **If Only 3M PFOS FC's are a Problem**

- Other non-PFOS FC based AFFF's are on the QPL
- Possibly a short term supply issue
- Should not be a major fire protection/environmental concern



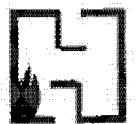
# Do Non-PFOS FC's Have a Problem?

- EPA has asked manufacturers to examine and test
- What constitutes a “problem” uncertain
  - “Bioaccumulative” “Toxic”
- EPA will do risk/benefit and risk/risk analysis
  - Understanding of importance of AFFF to fire protection



# Conclusions

- No FC specific regulations exist
- No apparent short term (1 year) problems
- Mid-term (2-3 years) problems related to supply only
  - as 3M withdraws from market
- Potentially no long term problems (3+ years)
- *Unless other FC's have significant problems*



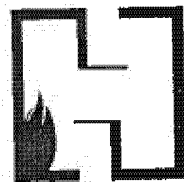
**APPENDIX (8)**

**Presentation: "AFFF Environmental Impact Review"**

**W. Ruppert  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

# **Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW**

Bill Ruppert

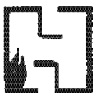


**HUGHES ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**FIRE SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

# Background:

## AFFF Constituents

- MILSPEC based on Performance, not Constituents
- Must be on Qualified Products List - QPL
- Main Ingredients in Firefighting Strength Foam:
  - WATER = 98%-99%
  - Butyl Carbitol (Glycol Ether) = 0.5%–1.1%
  - Fluorosurfactants & Hydrocarbon Surfactants = 0.03%–0.45%
  - Ethylene Glycol (Not in all formulations) = 0.34%–0.60%
  - Urea (Not in all formulations) = 0.2–0.4%



# Background:

## AFFF 'Environmental' Properties

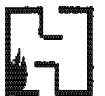
### ■ MIL-F-24385F Requirements

- Chemical Oxygen Demand
  - 3% Concentrate - 1,000,000 mg/L Max
  - 6% Concentrate - 500,000 mg/L Max
  - Calculated Firefighting Strength ~ 30,000 mg/L Max
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (20 Day)
  - $= (0.65 \times \text{COD})$  or greater
- Aquatic Toxicity (LC50, Killiefish)
  - 3% Concentrate - 500 mg/L Min
  - 6% Concentrate - 1000 mg/L Min
  - Calculated Firefighting Strength ~ 16,667 mg/L Min

### ■ Persistence and Bioaccumulation

- Only Fluorosurfactants - Not in other constituents
- example: Butyl Carbitol  $\log \text{BCF} = 0.46$

### ■ Foams



# Background: AFFF Properties

## MILSPEC vs. Typical QPL Product

| Property                             | MIL-F-24385F Requirements      |             |            | Typical QPL Product   |                       |                       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                                      | 3%                             | 6%          | FF         | 3%                    | 6%                    | FF                    |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)        | 1,000,000 Max                  | 500,000 Max | 30,000 Max | 750,000               | 341,000               | 22,500                |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)     | BOD <sub>20</sub> > 0.65 x COD |             |            | 720,000<br>(0.96*COD) | 274,000<br>(0.80*COD) | 21,600                |
| Aquatic Toxicity (Killiefish) (mg/L) | 500 Min                        | 1000 Min    | 16,667     | >1000                 | >1000                 | >16,777 or<br>>33,333 |



# Codes and Standards Survey Approach

- Electronic Review
- Federal Environmental Regulations
  - “AFFF”
  - MILSPEC AFFF Constituents (19)
    - Surfactants
    - Fluorosurfactants
    - Glycol Ethers
    - Urea, etc.
  - AFFF “Environmental” Properties
    - Biochemical And Chemical Oxygen Demands
    - Aquatic Toxicity
    - Foaming
- DOD, State And Local Regulations
  - “AFFF”
  - MILSPEC AFFF Constituents



# **Codes and Standards Survey**

## **Federal Environmental Regulations**

- **Clean Air Act (CAA)**
  - Air Emissions
  - Air Discharge Permits
- **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)**
  - Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)
  - Chemical Storage and Use
- **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act (CERCLA)**
  - Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA)
  - Spills and Clean-up Of Spills
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**
  - Hazardous Waste
- **Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**
  - Regulates Contaminants in Treated Drinking Water
- **Clean Water Act (CWA)**
  - Water Discharges
  - Water Discharge Permits



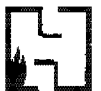
# Federal Environmental Regulations Results

## ■ Clean Air Act (CAA)

- Glycol Ethers In AFFF Are Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
- HAP Releases Are Regulated by the Installation Air Permit
  - Major Sources for HAPs Might Have Potential Permit Issue

## ■ EPCRA and TRI

- Glycol Ethers are Covered Because CAA Defines them as HAPs
- Chemicals Released Above a Reportable Quantity (RQ) Must Be Reported
  - Default RQ was One (1) Pound
  - EPA Established a No RQ
- AFFF Discharges Do Not Currently Need to Be Reported Under EPCRA and TRI
- Ethylene Glycol Specifically Listed
- No Other Constituent is Currently Regulated by EPCRA and TRI



# Federal Environmental Regulations Results

## ■ CERCLA and SARA

- Glycol Ethers are Covered Because CAA Defines them as HAPs
- Glycol Ethers May Need to Be “Cleaned Up” After a Spill
  - Air Pollutants So Expected to be Volatile
    - Are not volatile when mixed with water
  - Biodegradable So Might Be “Cleaned Up” Naturally

## ■ Resource Conservation And Recovery Act (RCRA)

- AFFF and Its Constituents are Not Classified as Hazardous Waste
- RCRA Does Not Apply

## ■ Safe Drinking Water Act:

- Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Health Properties)
  - Does not regulate AFFF or its constituents
- Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (Aesthetic Properties):
  - Foaming Agents <0.5 mg/L in drinking water
  - Do not regulate foaming agents in source water
  - Guideline for State Regulations Only (Not Federally Enforceable)



# Federal Environmental Regulations

## Results (Continued)

### ■ Clean Water Act (CWA)

- Installations Require Discharge Permits
  - Storm Water
  - Treated Sewage from Installation Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - Raw Sewage to Public Wastewater Treatment Plant (Locale Specific)
- Regulates Wastewater that:
  - Foam
  - Remove Oxygen From Water
  - Disrupt Wastewater Treatment Plants, etc.
- AFFF
  - Persistent Foam
  - Removes High Amounts of Oxygen From Water (High BOD and/or COD)
  - Untreated, Undiluted AFFF Will Disrupt Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - (Even Diluted AFFF Can Disrupt Wastewater Treatment Plant) SDWA



# Codes and Standards Survey

## State/Local Environmental Regulations

- State Regulations Can be More Strict Than Federal
  - No Specific Instances Found for AFFF
  - Storm Sewer Regulations Emphasized
- Nothing Additional in County and City Regulations
- Representative Jurisdictions
  - Telephone Surveys
  - Focused on Jurisdictions In:
    - Virginia
    - Hawaii
    - Florida
    - California
- Local Anecdotal AFFF 'Problems'
  - Sewage Treatment Plants Becoming 'Bubble Baths'
  - Pump Stations 'Burned-up'
  - Storm Sewer Overflowing With Foam



# State/Local Environmental Regulations

## (Continued)

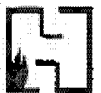
### ■ Foaming the Greatest Concern

### ■ Perception:

- Foam Is Highly Toxic to Everything
- No Concentration is Okay for a WWTP

### ■ Results

- Local Jurisdictions **CAN** and **DO** Regulate AFFF by Name
- Have Water Discharge Permit Authority
- Local Waste Water Treatment Plants Often Ban AFFF
  - Based on Direct Experience with a Disruption
  - High Oxygen Demand
  - Foaming



# Environmental Consequences

## ■ Media Considered

- Air
- Groundwater
- Soil
- Surface Water
  - Via storm water
  - Via wastewater treatment plant

## ■ Both Constituent Characteristics and AFFF Solution Properties



# Environmental Consequences

## Media: Air

- HAPS: Butyl Carbitol, Ethylene Glycol
- Low Migration Potential (All Constituents)
  - Highly Soluble in Water
    - Tends to stay with liquid water
    - Not very volatile
  - If Volatilized, Half-lives in Air 4 Hr - 3.5 Days



# Environmental Consequences

## Media: Groundwater

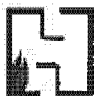
- Consequence Varies Depending on Subsurface Conditions
- Fluorosurfactants: Not Mobile
- All Other Constituents:
  - Highly Soluble, Highly Mobile
  - Degrades Rapidly in Soil
    - 30% Degradation Over 24 Hour Period
- Drinking Water Wells 'Under the Influence of Surface Water' Could Receive Undegraded AFFF Constituents



# Environmental Consequences

## Media: Soil

- Consequence varies depending on soil type
- Fluorosurfactants and break-down products
  - Persistent in soil
  - No quantified environmental impact
  - EPA will discuss further tomorrow
- Other constituents highly mobile in water, will not adsorb to soil



# Environmental Consequences

## Media: Surface Water Via Storm Water

- Foaming:
  - Aesthetic Concern
- Oxygen Demand
  - Robs Oxygen from Water
  - Usually near water's surface
- Aquatic Toxicity
  - Considered 'Practically Nontoxic' by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
  - Lowest toxicity value in 40 CFR 300
    - $LC_{50} > 1000$  mg/L in concentrate
    - ~160 mg/L in most sensitive species
    - Much Lower Toxicity in Firefighting Strength
  - Anecdotal Reports of Higher Toxicity
- Surface Water May influence Groundwater
- 'Environmental' Threat
  - Depends on Sensitivity of Receiving Water: Worst Cases
    - Kaneohe Bay, HI Risk Analysis - "Potential for significant ecological damage ... relatively small"
    - Wetlands
      - Waterfowl-Fluorosurfactant Interaction being studied in St. Johns River Basin in Florida.



# Environmental Consequences

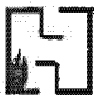
## Media: Surface Water Via Direct Discharge to WWTP

### ■ Disrupts plant through:

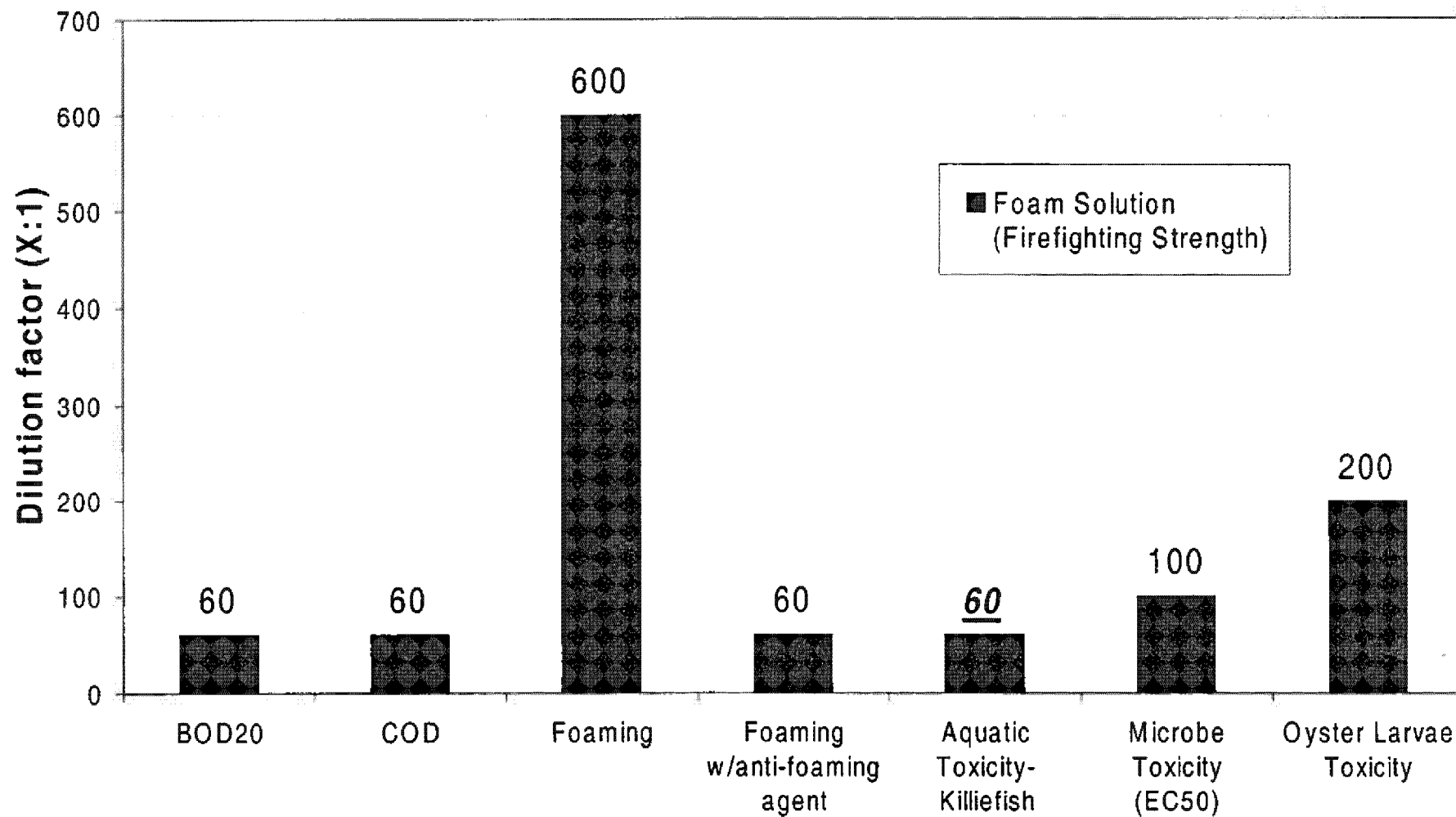
- Foaming
  - Disrupts mechanical devices
  - Causes 'sludge bulking'
  - Causes Froth
- High Oxygen Demand
  - Removes all oxygen - killing microorganisms used to treat sewage
  - Causes 'sludge bulking'.
- Aquatic Toxicity
  - Of lower concern than Foaming and Oxygen Demand
  - May cause 'sloughing' of organisms from certain processes

### ■ Disrupted plant:

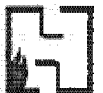
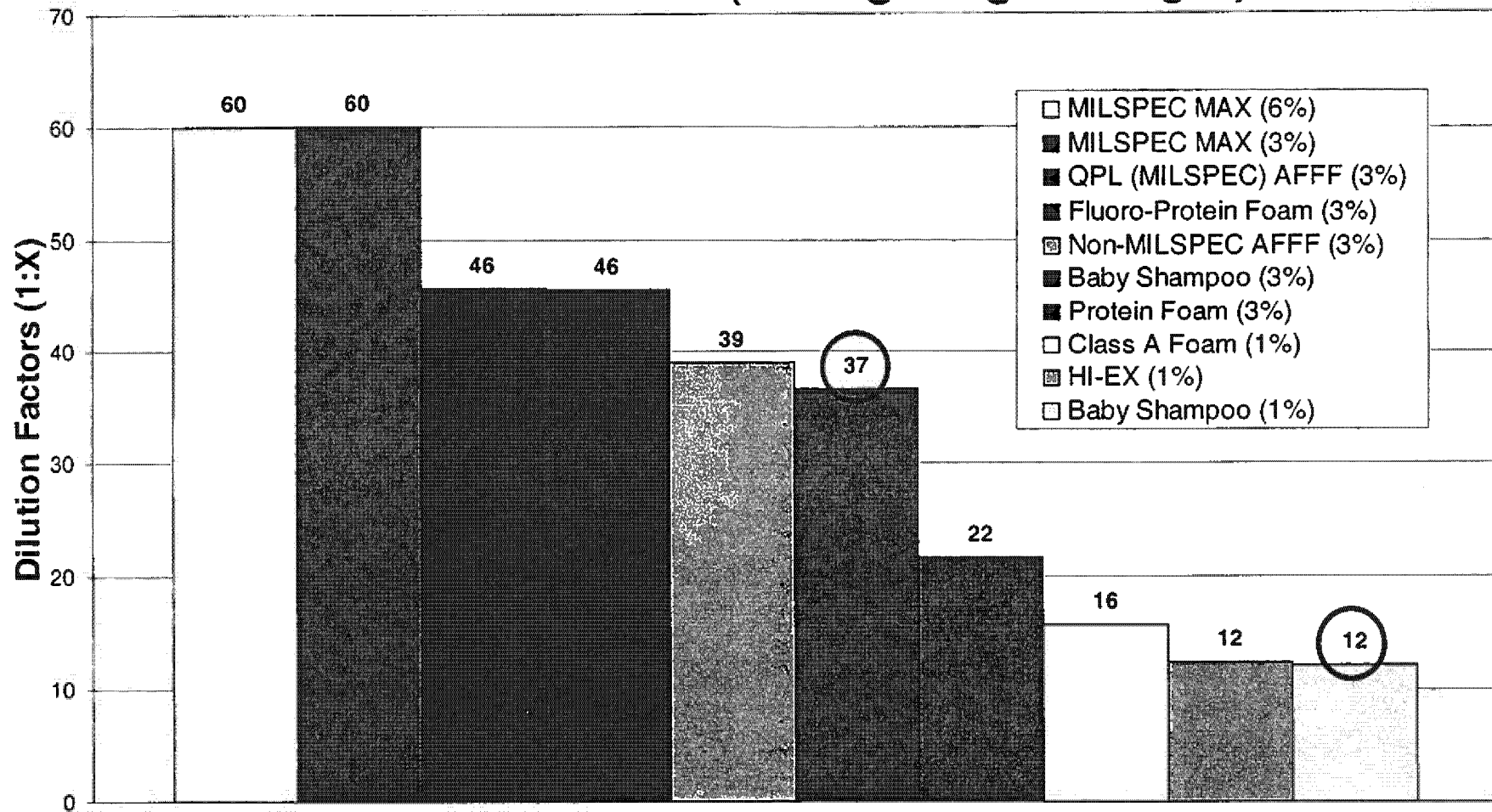
- Contaminates receiving water
- Could cause fish kill
- Makes water unfit for:
  - Drinking
  - Recreation, etc.



## Representative Dilution Factors for Treatment of MAX MILSPEC AFFF at a WWTP



## Representative Dilution Factors for COD of Foam Solution (Firefighting Strength)



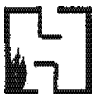
# Summary

## ■ Under Context of Current Laws/Regulations, AFFF and all other Foams Regulated Based On:

- Properties
  - BOD, COD, Foaming and Aquatic Toxicity
- “Listed” Chemical Constituents
  - Butyl Carbitol, Surfactants, Ethylene Glycol, Urea, etc.
- Water Issues are Most Prevalent
- Foaming is Major Issue for WWTP

## ■ Potential Environmental Impacts Generally Low

- Impacts Consequence of
  - Foaming
  - O<sub>2</sub> Demand
  - Aquatic Toxicity
- Upset of WWTP Creates Greatest Impact



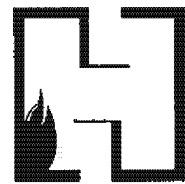
**APPENDIX (9)**

**Presentation: AFFF Management – Risk Based Approach”**

**D. Verdonik  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

# AFFF Management Risk Based Approach

Dr. Dan Verdonik



HUGHES ASSOCIATES, INC.  
**FIRE SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

# Why a Risk Based Approach?

## ■ From Environmental Review

- AFFF / Foams have Similar Environmental Impacts
  - Based on the Properties of Foams in General
  - Worst Impact for WWTP
- Hazard Exists
- Cannot Alter What Would Happen IF Released

## ■ Can Reduce the If or Likelihood of Release

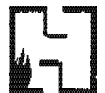
- Example - Double Hulled Oil Tankers
  - Hazard Exists from Potential Oil Spill
  - Double Hull Reduces Probability of Having the Oil Spill
  - Double Hull Does Not Reduce Environmental Impact IF Have Oil Spill
  - Reducing Probability Reduces the Risk to the Environment

## ■ Need to Evaluate Probability of Foam Release

## ■ Probability + Severity = Risk

# Risk and Risk Assessments

- Military Standard 882C: System Safety Program Requirements
  - Define Terms
    - Risk - Combination of hazard severity AND hazard probability
    - Hazard Probability: Aggregate probability of the individual events
    - Hazard Severity: Consequences of worst credible mishap
    - Control: Action to Eliminate Hazard or Reduce Risk
  - Applicable to All DOD Systems and Facilities
  - Identify the Hazards and Impose Design Requirements and Management Controls to Prevent Mishaps
  - Tailor to Application
    - AFFF/Foam Discharge from Facility Fixed Fire Suppression System
    - Accidental Discharge
    - Pre-planned testing
- Have Hazard Severity, Need Hazard Probability
  - Determine Risk
  - Risk Decision



# MIL-STD-882C

## 4.5.2 Hazard Probability

- Potential occurrences per unit of time, events, population, items, or activity
  - Quantitative probability for potential design generally not possible
  - Qualitative probability
    - Derived from research, analysis, and evaluation of historical data
- Given for Specific Individual Item or Fleet / Inventory
- Assign Probability of Having Environmental Consequence

# Qualitative Probability Levels

## Specific Individual Item

|            |     |                                                                  |
|------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FREQUENT   | (A) | Likely to occur frequently                                       |
| PROBABLE   | (B) | Will occur several times in the life of an item                  |
| OCCASIONAL | (C) | Likely to occur some time in the life of an item                 |
| REMOTE     | (D) | Unlikely but possible to occur in the life of an item            |
| IMPROBABLE | (E) | So unlikely, it can be assumed occurrence may not be experienced |



# **MIL-STD-882C**

## **4.5.1 Hazard Severity**

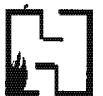
### ■ Hazard Severity Category Definition

- Provide Qualitative Measure of Worst Credible Mishap
- Result of:
  - Personnel Error
  - Environmental Conditions
  - Design Inadequacies
  - Procedural Deficiencies
  - System, Subsystem or Component Failure or Malfunction



# Qualitative Hazard Severity Categories

|              |     |                                                                                                                  |
|--------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CATASTROPHIC | (1) | Death, System Loss, or<br><u>Severe Environmental Damage</u>                                                     |
| CRITICAL     | (2) | Severe Injury, Severe Occupational Illness,<br><u>Major System</u> or <u>Environmental Damage</u>                |
| MARGINAL     | (3) | Minor Injury, Minor Occupational Illness,<br><u>Minor System</u> or <u>Environmental Damage</u>                  |
| NEGLIGIBLE   | (4) | Less Than Minor Injury, Occupational<br>Illness, <u>Less Than Minor System</u> or<br><u>Environmental Damage</u> |

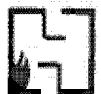


# Risk Assessment and Acceptance

| CATEGORY         | 1<br>CATASTROPHIC | 2<br>CRITICAL | 3<br>MARGINAL | 4<br>NEGLIGIBLE |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>FREQUENCY</b> |                   |               |               |                 |
| A – FREQUENT     | 1A                | 2A            | 3A            | 4A              |
| B – PROBABLE     | 1B                | 2B            | 3B            | 4B              |
| C – OCCASIONAL   | 1C                | 2C            | 3C            | 4C              |
| D – REMOTE       | 1D                | 2D            | 3D            | 4D              |
| E - IMPROBABLE   | 1E                | 2E            | 3E            | 4E              |

## ■ Risk Index - Suggested Acceptance Criteria in MIL-STD-882C

|                                               |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Unacceptable:                                 | 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A |
| Undesirable:                                  | 1D, 2C, 2D, 3B, 3C     |
| Acceptable w/ Review<br>by Managing Activity: | 1E, 2E, 3D, 3E, 4A, 4B |
| Acceptable w/out Review:                      | 4C, 4D, 4E             |



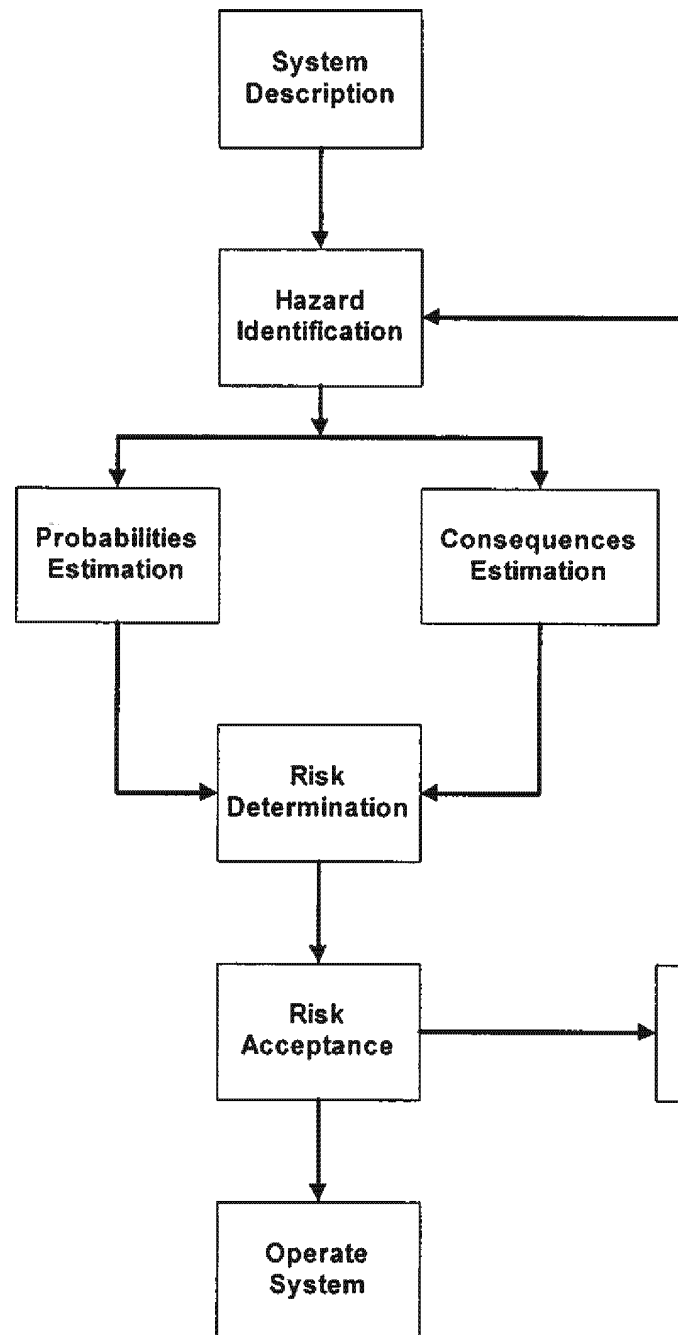
# Design Criteria

## ■ Design for minimum risk

- Review design criteria for inadequate or overly restrictive requirements
- Design to eliminate hazards
- If hazard cannot be eliminated
  - Reduce risk to an acceptable level through design selection
  - Interlocks, redundancy, fail safe design, system protection, fire suppression, and protective clothing, equipment, devices, and procedures

## ■ Recommend new design criteria supported by study, analyses, or test data





**Modify  
System**

10



# Probability Estimation

## 3 Parts to Probability Estimation

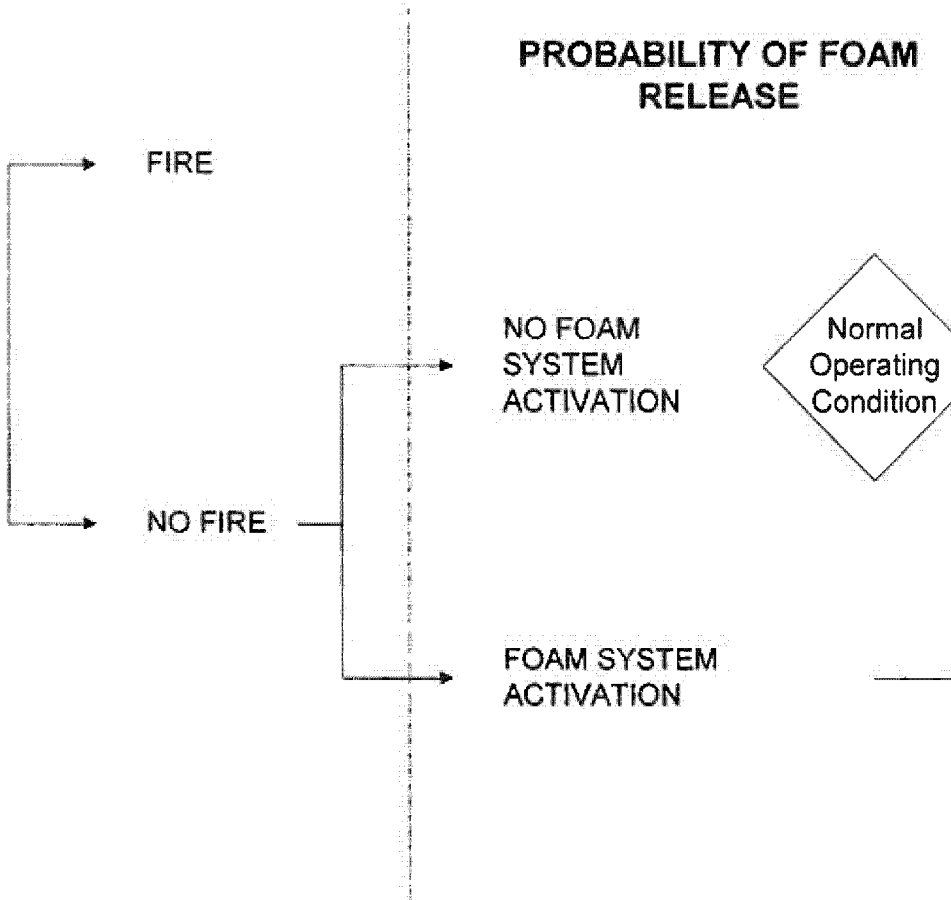
**Probability of  
foam release**

**Reliability of  
system  
controlling  
foam  
movement**

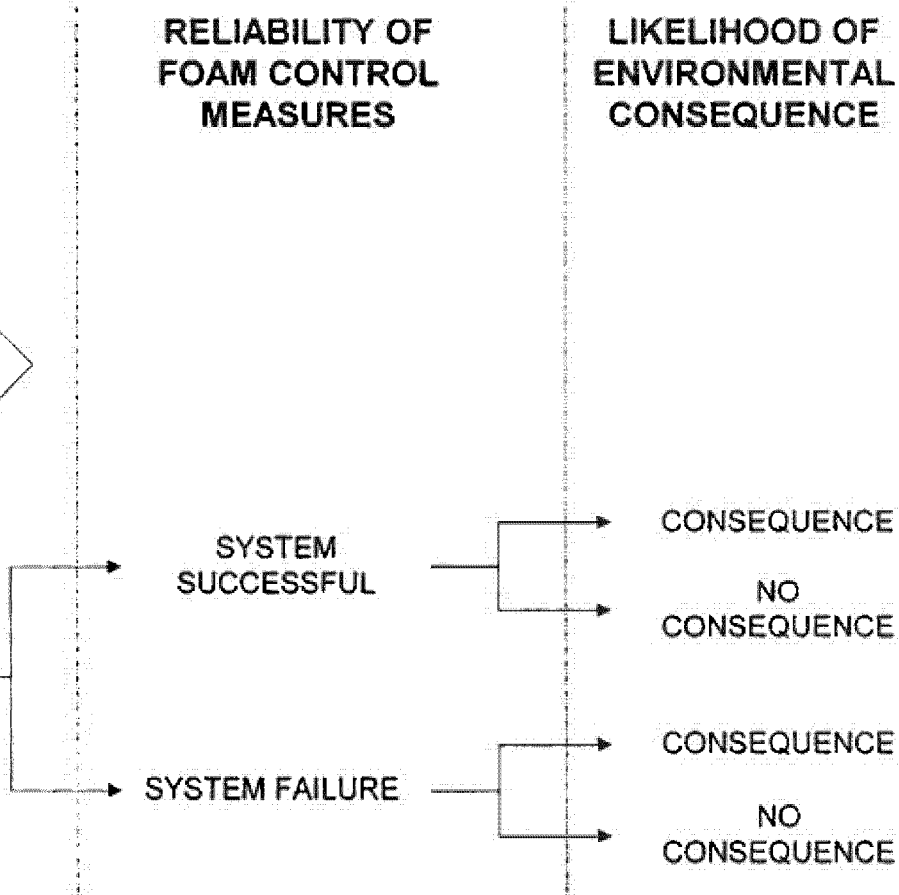
**Likelihood of  
environmental  
consequence**



# Probability



# Estimation

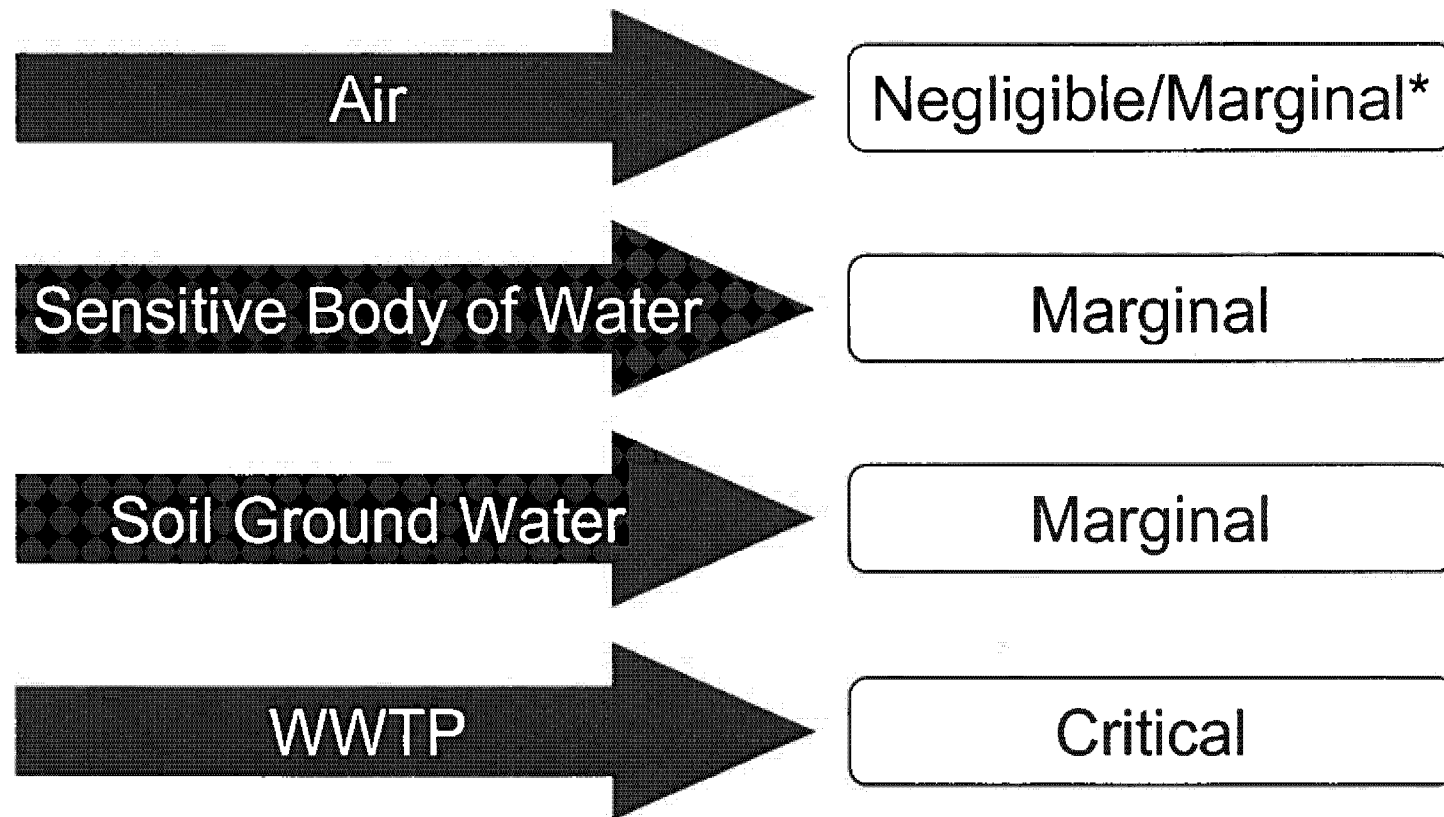


# Accident Probability Estimation Of Environmental Consequence

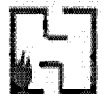
|                                            | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP                    | E   | C                       | E                 | C                          |
| 2. Segregated Storm Sewer                  | E   | C                       | E                 | E                          |
| 3. Plugged, Storm Sewer                    | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 4. Pavement, Plugged Storm Sewer/drains    | E   | D                       | E                 | E                          |
| 5. Pavement, Plugged Combined Sewer/drains | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 6. Pavement, Combined Sewer WWTP           | E   | C                       | E                 | C                          |
| 7. Pavement, Storm Sewer                   | E   | C                       | E                 | E                          |
| 8. Unlined Pond, Percolates                | E   | E                       | E                 | E                          |
| 9. Lined Pond, Pump Off-Site               | E   | E                       | E                 | E                          |
| 10 Lined Pond, evaporate                   | E   | E                       | E                 | E                          |
| 11. Lined Pond, Meter WWTP                 | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 12. Lined Pond, Meter Storm Sewer          | E   | C                       | E                 | D                          |
| 13. Lined Pond, Degrade WWTP               | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 14. Lined Pond, Degrade Storm Sewer        | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 15. Tank, Pump Off-Site                    | E   | E                       | E                 | E                          |
| 16. Tank, Meter WWTP                       | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 17. Tank Meter Storm Sewer                 | E   | C                       | E                 | D                          |
| 18. Tank, Degrade WWTP                     | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |
| 19. Tank, Degrade Storm Sewer              | E   | D                       | E                 | D                          |



# Consequence Estimation Severity of Environmental Impact



\*Air becomes marginal if foam in WWTP



# Risk Assessment and Acceptance

|                                            | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP                    | 3E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2C                         |
| 2. Segregated Storm Sewer                  | 4E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 3. Plugged, Storm Sewer                    | 4E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 4. Pavement, Plugged Storm Sewer/drains    | 4E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 5. Pavement, Plugged Combined Sewer/drains | 4E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 6. Pavement, Combined Sewer WWTP           | 3E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2C                         |
| 7. Pavement, Storm Sewer                   | 4E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 8. Unlined Pond, Percolates                | 4E  | 3E                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 9. Lined Pond, Pump Off-Site               | 4E  | 3E                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 10. Lined Pond, evaporate                  | 4E  | 3E                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 11. Lined Pond, Meter WWTP                 | 3E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 12. Lined Pond, Meter Storm Sewer          | 4E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 13. Lined Pond, Degrade WWTP               | 3E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 14. Lined Pond, Degrade Storm Sewer        | 4E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 15. Tank, Pump Off-Site                    | 4E  | 3E                      | 3E                | 2E                         |
| 16. Tank, Meter WWTP                       | 3E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 17. Tank Meter Storm Sewer                 | 4E  | 3C                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 18. Tank, Degrade WWTP                     | 3E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |
| 19. Tank, Degrade Storm Sewer              | 4E  | 3D                      | 3E                | 2D                         |



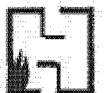
# Summary

## ■ Control and Management of AFFF Solutions

- Based on Risk of Environmental Consequence
  - Risk Decision
  - Probability AND Severity
- No “Unacceptable” Risks from Accidental Discharge
- “Undesirable” Risks Avoidable through Design
- Remaining Options All have Equivocal Residual Risk

## ■ Basis for Design Criteria

- Ensure Risk is “Acceptable w/ Review by Managing Activity” Category
- Minimizes Risk to the Environment
- Does Not Increase Risk to Life-Safety/ Fire Loss



## **APPENDIX (10)**

**Presentation: "Phasing Out a Problem: Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate"**

**M. Dominiak  
Environmental Protection Agency**

# *Phasing Out a Problem: Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate (PFOS)*



Mary F. Dominiak

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Naval Research Laboratory  
3 August 2000

## *What is PFOS?*

- Perfluorooctyl sulfonates; *acids, salts, halides, etc.*
- Man-made: do not occur in nature
- Produced since 1950's for use in surface treatment, paper protection, and performance chemical (surfactant and insecticide) products
- Also produced by breakdown/degradation of other sulfonyl-based fluorochemicals
- Made mostly by 3M Company

## *What is PFOS used for?*

- Soil and stain resistant coatings on textiles, carpets, leather (2.3 million lbs/year)
- Oil, grease, and water resistance on paper products, including paperboard and food contact papers (2.6 million lbs/year)
- Performance chemicals: fire fighting foams, industrial surfactants, acid mist suppression, etc. (1.5 million lbs/year)

## *Why is PFOS a problem?*

- PFOS is a PBT chemical:

Persistent

Bioaccumulative

Toxic

- PFOS has been found in the blood of the general US population, in wildlife, and in people overseas

# *Why is PFOS a problem?*

- Persistent:
  - PFOS is a very stable chemical that does not break down or degrade in the environment;  
*once it's there, it stays*
- Bioaccumulative:
  - PFOS can build up over time; *its half-life in human blood is about 4 years*
  - Higher-ups in the food chain are exposed to the full dose of what has built up in their food

# *Why is PFOS a problem?*

- Toxicity:
  - PFOS is only moderately toxic via acute oral exposure; *rat LD<sub>50</sub> of 251 mg/kg*
  - In repeat oral dose subchronic and reproductive toxicity studies, however, serious effects seen
    - *Post-natal deaths in rats at 3.2 and 1.6 mg/kg/day*
    - *In repeat-dose treated Rhesus monkeys, death within 3 weeks at 10 mg/kg/day; within 7 weeks at 4.5 mg/kg/day. Adverse effects in cynomolgus monkeys at 0.75 mg/kg/day*

## *Why is PFOS a problem?*

- Detected in blood not only in workers handling the chemical, but in the general US population and in wildlife
  - *High as 12.83 ppm in manufacturing workers*
  - *In pooled serum from general population, 30-40 ppb; small sample of children, mean 54 ppb*
  - *In eagles, wild birds, and fish, in ppb range*

## *How did PFOS get in people?*

- We don't know the precise exposure route, but studies are underway
- Possibilities include:
  - Dietary intake from food wrapped in papers treated with PFOS derivatives
  - Inhalation from aerosol applications
  - Inhalation, dietary, or dermal exposures during manufacturing, use, or disposal of chemicals and treated products

# *Why haven't PFOS problems been addressed before?*

- PFOS was always known to be persistent, but much information on bioaccumulation and toxicity is recent
  - Improved detection technologies find PFOS at much lower levels in humans, wildlife
  - PFOS doesn't fit normal bioaccumulation model; *partitions to blood, not fat*
  - Newest toxicity tests raise greatest concerns

# *How big a risk is PFOS?*

- EPA does not believe that the current situation presents an imminent health risk to the general US population; *blood levels low, concentration in surface-treated products (carpets/textiles) low*
- However, serious concern for potential future risk to humans and wildlife if PFOS continues to be produced, released, built up in the environment
- Studies underway to determine relationship of current blood levels to potential for adverse effects
- Questions/concerns on occupational exposures

## *What is being done about PFOS?*

- 3M conducted studies, shared results with EPA, and discussed concerns
- On 5/16/2000, 3M publicly announced voluntary phase-out of perfluorooctanyl chemistries, most by end of 2000
- 3M submitted phase-out plan to EPA on 6/16/2000, amended on 7/7/2000
- 3M continues aggressive research program

# *What does the 3M PFOS phaseout plan involve?*

- 3M will stop manufacture of PFOS for surface treatment products by 12/31/2000; *includes fabric/carpet/leather soil and stain resistance and paper coating products, including food contact*
- 3M will phase out manufacture of PFOS for performance products by 12/31/2002
- *Caveat:* May request permission for extended production for specific performance uses for which adequate substitutes do not exist or can't be qualified in time; *risk/risk tradeoffs, national security, technical performance issues*

## *What does EPA think of 3M's PFOS phaseout plan?*

- EPA agrees that continued manufacture and use of PFOS represents an unacceptable technology that should be eliminated to protect human health and the environment from long term consequences
- 3M's voluntary phaseout will accomplish this goal more quickly than regulation could
- EPA may use regulation to "close the door" on PFOS after 3M's exit; *concerned parties will be able to comment and to dialogue with EPA*

## *What does this mean for fire fighters using PFOS foams?*

- Fire fighting foams are in the performance category of products; continue through 2002
- 3M and EPA will be assessing health, safety and environmental implications of possible substitutes; *will welcome dialogue!*
- If qualified substitutes not available by end of 2002, 3M may request continued PFOS production for specific uses

# *What about using chemicals other than PFOS?*

- Initial actions and phaseout apply to PFOS chemicals only
  - EPA will be expanding review to assess other perfluorinated chemicals and related chemistries; *PFOA, telomers*
  - Assessment activities will be international
  - Industry group already proposing voluntary two-year research effort on some major telomers to begin 9/2000
  - Too early to anticipate outcomes

# *How will EPA make decisions on PFOS issues?*

- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Risk/benefit balancing requirements allow flexibility; *TSCA lets EPA take risk/risk tradeoffs, economic issues into account*
- Possible actions include:
  - Bans
  - Restrictions on uses
  - Production volume limits
  - Data collection and new testing requirements
  - Labeling, hazard communication

# *Where can I find information on PFOS and EPA actions?*

- All documents on PFOS in public EPA Administrative Record, File AR-226
  - Includes all health studies submitted on PFOS
  - Available in hard copy or on CD-ROM
  - 401 M St, SW, Room NE B-607, Wash., DC, noon to 4 PM Eastern, Monday-Friday; telephone 202-260-7099
- Working on website; *not up yet, stay tuned*
- Interim EPA “Voice of PFOS:” Mary Dominiak, phone 202-260-7768; *dominiak.mary@epa.gov*

## **APPENDIX (11)**

**Presentation: "Facilities Background and AFFF Issues"**

**J. Simone  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command**

# **Facilities Background And AFFF Issues**

**Presentation to Hangar Facilities Breakout Session  
DOD AFFF Environmental Meeting  
2 August 2000**

**Joe Simone  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command**

## **FACILITIES BACKGROUND**

- Facilities that use AFFF - Aircraft Hangars, HAZ/FLAM Buildings, Fire Fighters Test Facilities, Hush Houses, and others
- Variety of Fire Protection Criteria in the Last 10 Years
- Variety of Containment Requirements
- No Risk Analysis with respect to Environmental
- Budget Proposals Guess or Don't Address Funding

1

## **NAVAIR/NAVFAC HANGAR PROJECTS**

- Evaluated Detector & Sprinkler Response Time in Hangars
- Evaluated Removing AFFF from Overhead Sprinkler Systems
  - Evaluated Using Lower AFFF Application Rate
- Evaluated New Low Level AFFF Distribution Systems
- Evaluated Variety of Optical Flame Detectors
- Developed New Fire Protection Criteria

2

## DESIGN

### PREVIOUS DESIGNS

- Deluge AFFF Sprinklers
- High Volume AFFF System (20,000 sq.ft. => 5,000 gpm AFFF)
- AFFF is used in the Ceiling and Low Level Systems
- Full Discharge Testing
- May or May not have Drainage System

### CURRENT DESIGNS

- Closed Head, Water only Sprinklers
- Low Volume AFFF System (20,000 sq.ft. => 2,000 gpm AFFF & 3,000 gpm water)
- AFFF is used in the Low Level System only
- Test Ports for Discharge Testing
- Drainage
- Detection Technology
- Can Include Abort Switches<sub>3</sub>

## AFFF MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- Environmental Hazard is Not Quantified
  - Toxicity?, Air?, Water?
- No Uniform Criteria for AFFF Management (site specific)
- Current Containment Requirements are Based on Worst Case
- Cost of Containment Exceeds Project Funding
- Exceeding Project Funding Results in Removal of Fire Protection Systems from Hangars - Impaired Mission

# CONTAINMENT ISSUES

If Containment is Required:

- Manual Intervention or Fixed Containment?
- How Do You Size Containment (10 minutes of AFFF supply)?
- Disposal - Is it necessary?

## **APPENDIX (12)**

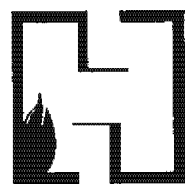
**Presentation: "AFFF Risk Assessment"**

**A. Wakelin  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

# **Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Risk Assessment**

For discharges of AFFF from fixed  
fire protection systems in shore  
facilities

**Alison Wakelin**



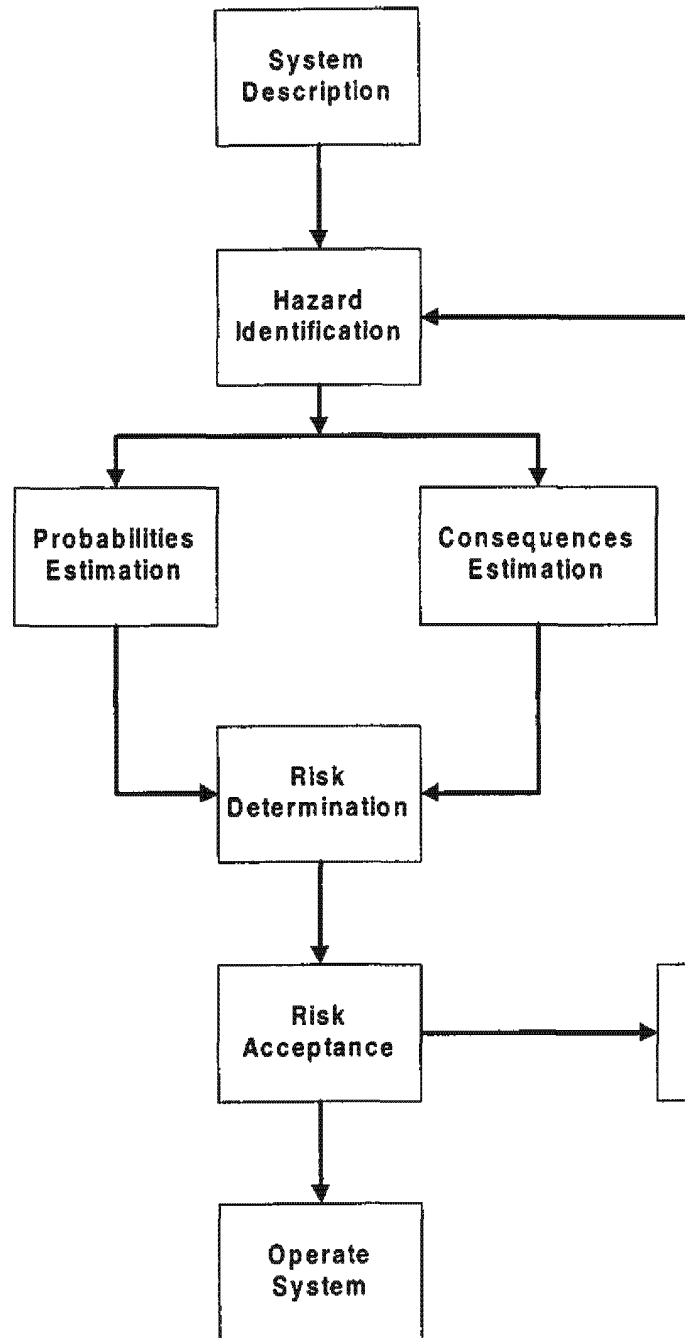
**HUGHES ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**FIRE SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

August 2, 2000

# Overview

- Develop physical control options
  - Performance Criteria
- Probability Estimation
- Consequence Estimation
- Risk Assessment





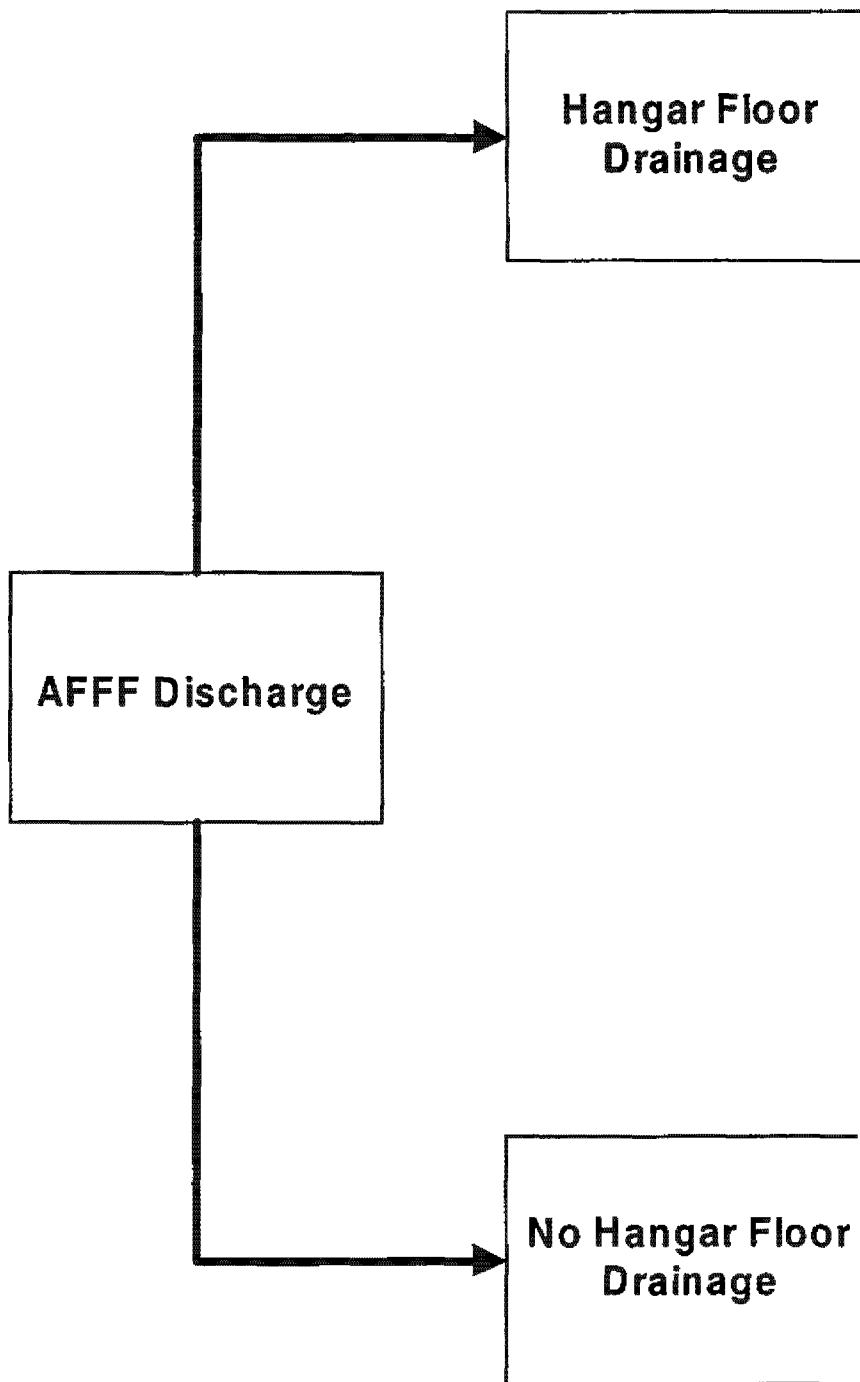
**Modify  
System**



# Develop Physical Control Options

- Hangar drainage requirements (NFPA 409)
- Foam to the WWTP?
- Other options for maintaining positive control of foam

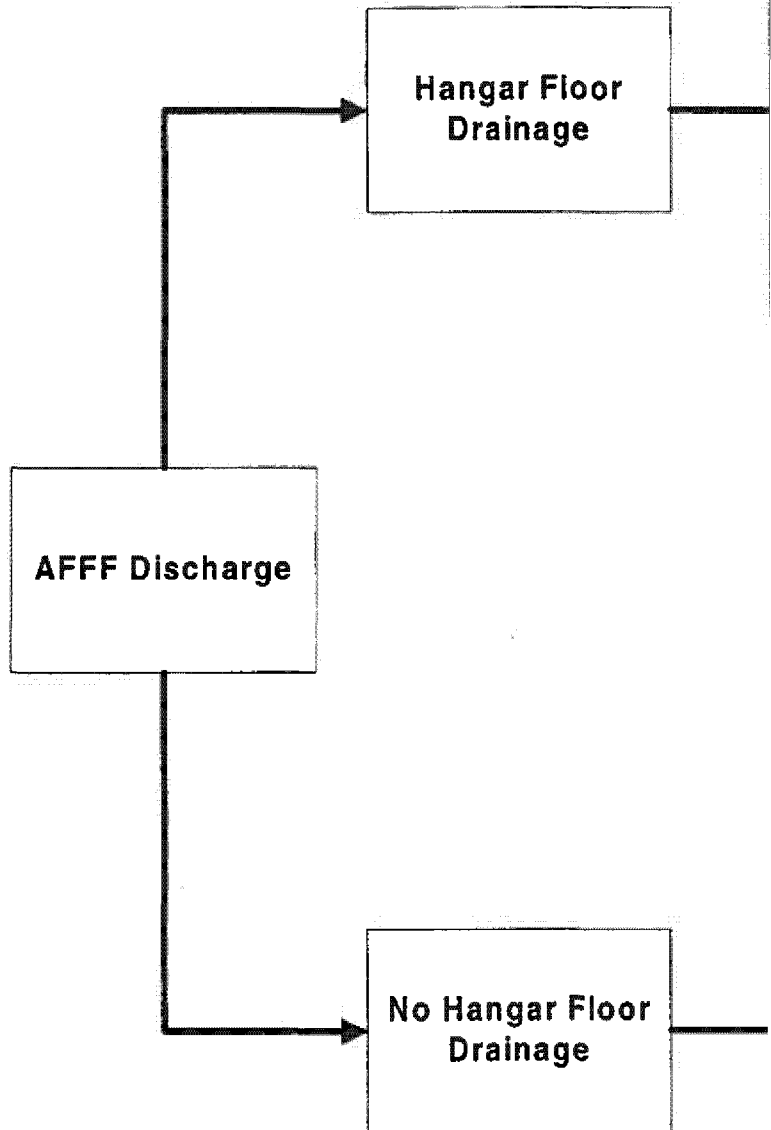


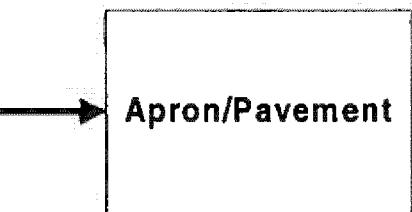
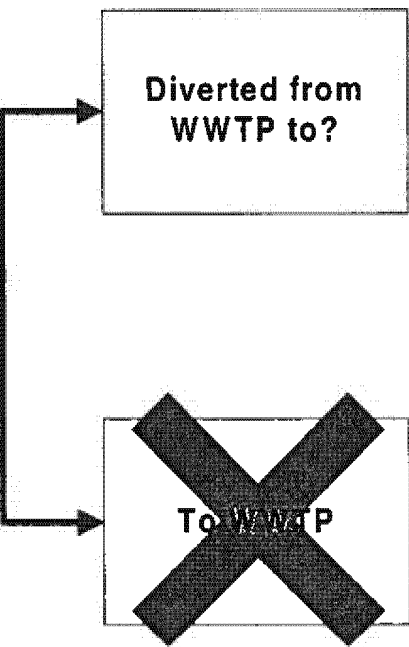


Sanitary Drains,  
Oil Water Separator,  
etc

To WWTP







**Diverted from  
WWTP to?**

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |



**Storm System**



**Ditch/Pond**

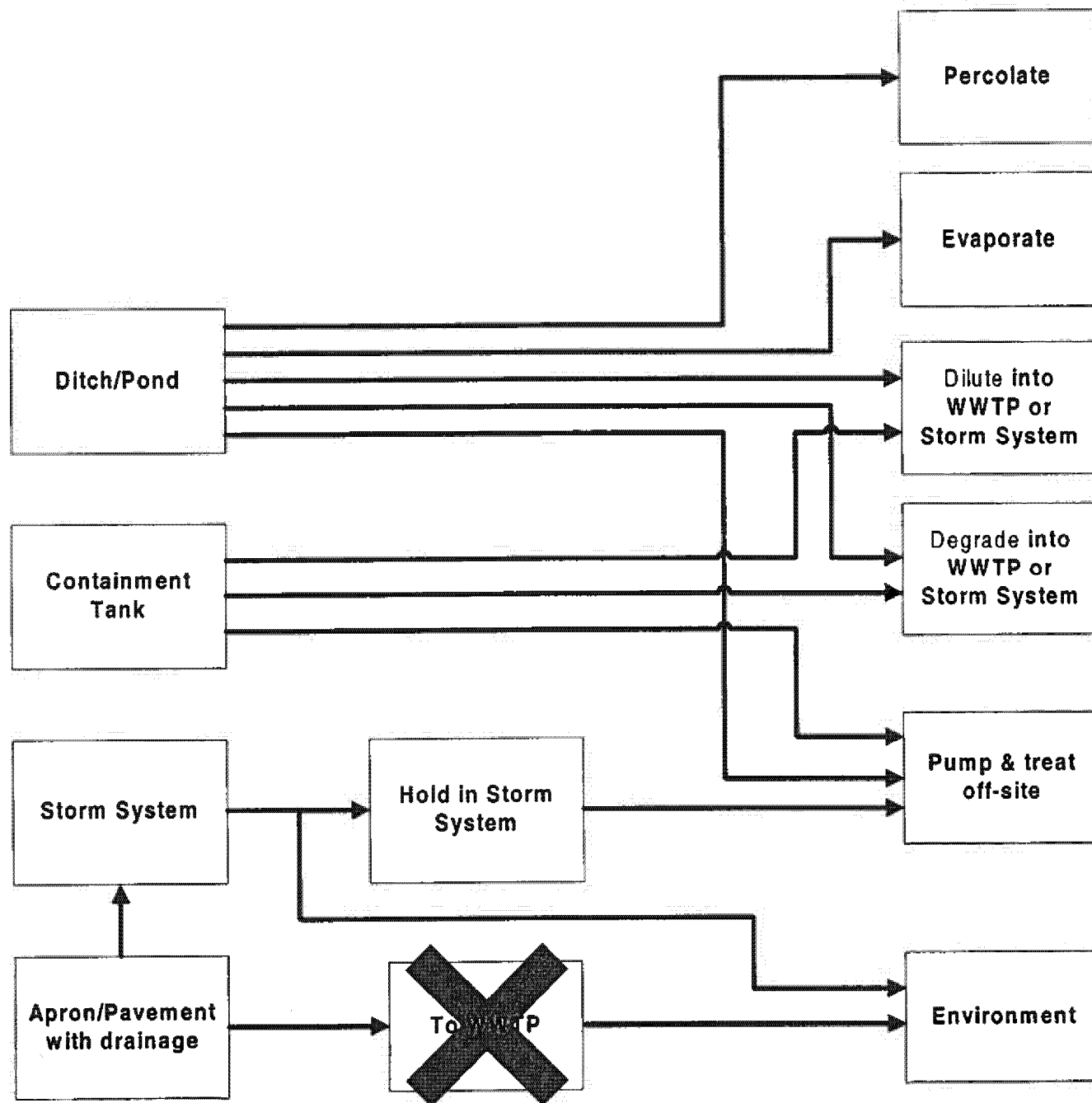


**Containment  
Tank**



**Apron/Pavement  
with drainage**





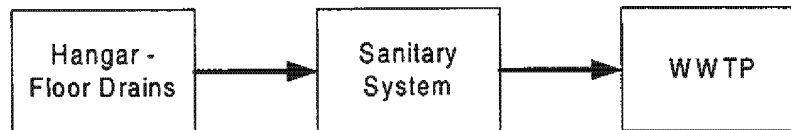
# Physical Control Options

- 19 different control options
- Sufficient number to show range of risks
- Three options will be presented
  - data from all available on request

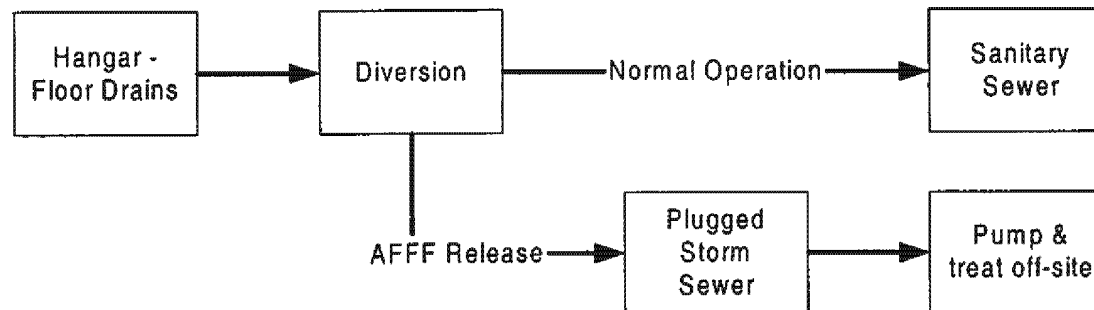


# Example Physical Control Options

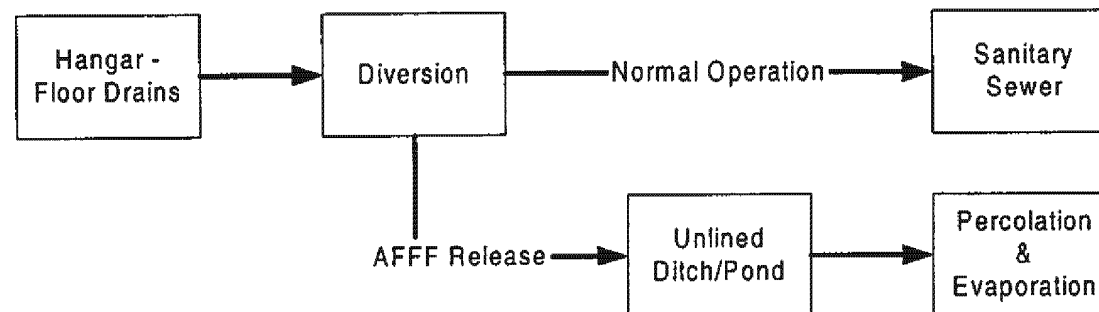
## 1. Sanitary sewer with direct access to WWTP



## 2. Plugged, totally segregated storm sewer



## 3. Pond, Percolate (drains into soil)



# Performance Criteria

- Detailed investigation of control options
- What are performance goals of control options?
  - How much of a discharge needs to be controlled?
- Accidental discharge shut-off in 3 mins?
- Accidental discharge of all foam?



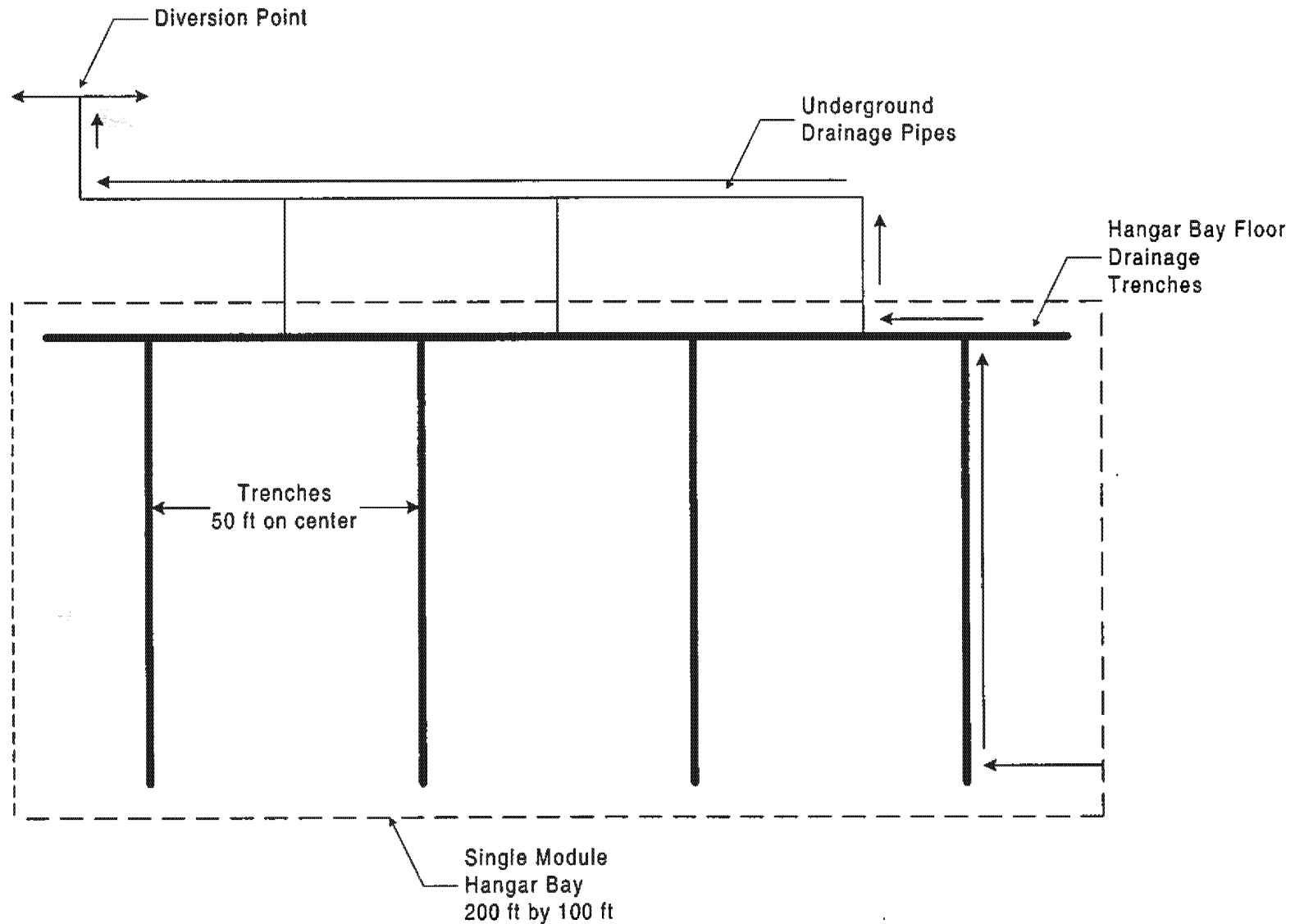
# Proposed Foam Control Criteria

- Conservative approach all foam has drained to beyond diversion point
- No emergency shut-off
- 6 min drainage time
- Single “module” hangar 100 ft by 200 ft
- Total flow
  - 16 min @ 2000 gpm = 32,000 gal



# Proposed Foam Control Criteria

## Drainage



# Probability Estimation

## 3 Parts to Probability Estimation

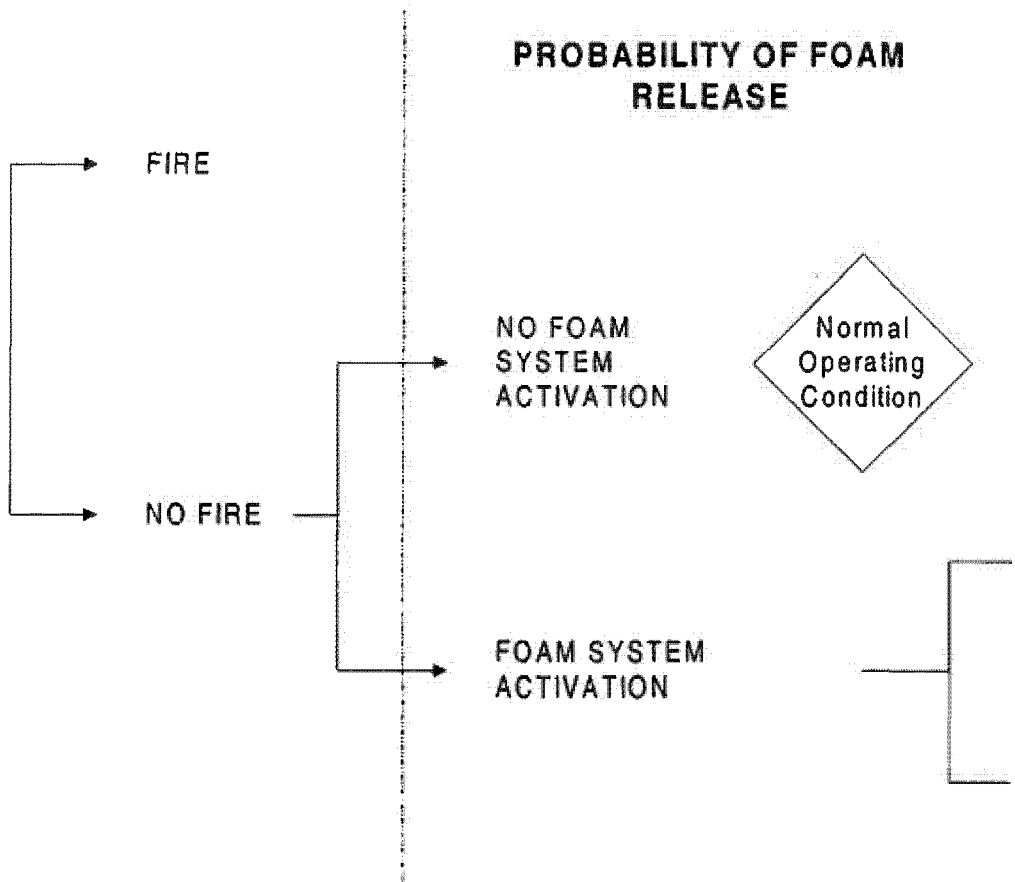
**Probability of  
foam release**

**Reliability of  
system  
controlling  
foam  
movement**

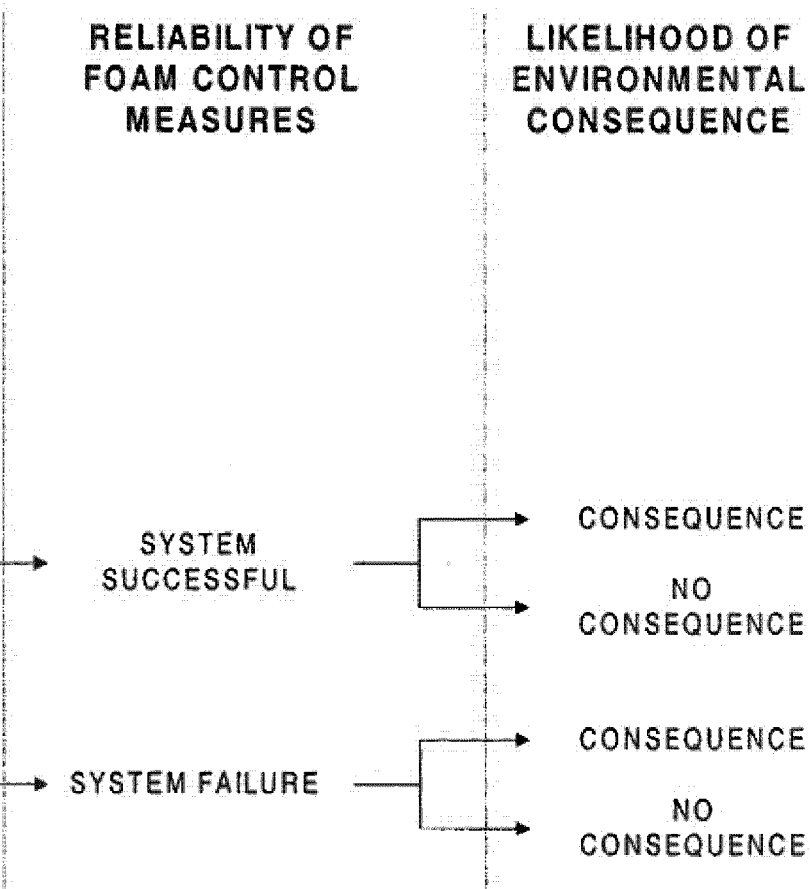
**Likelihood of  
environmental  
consequence**



# Probability E



# estimation



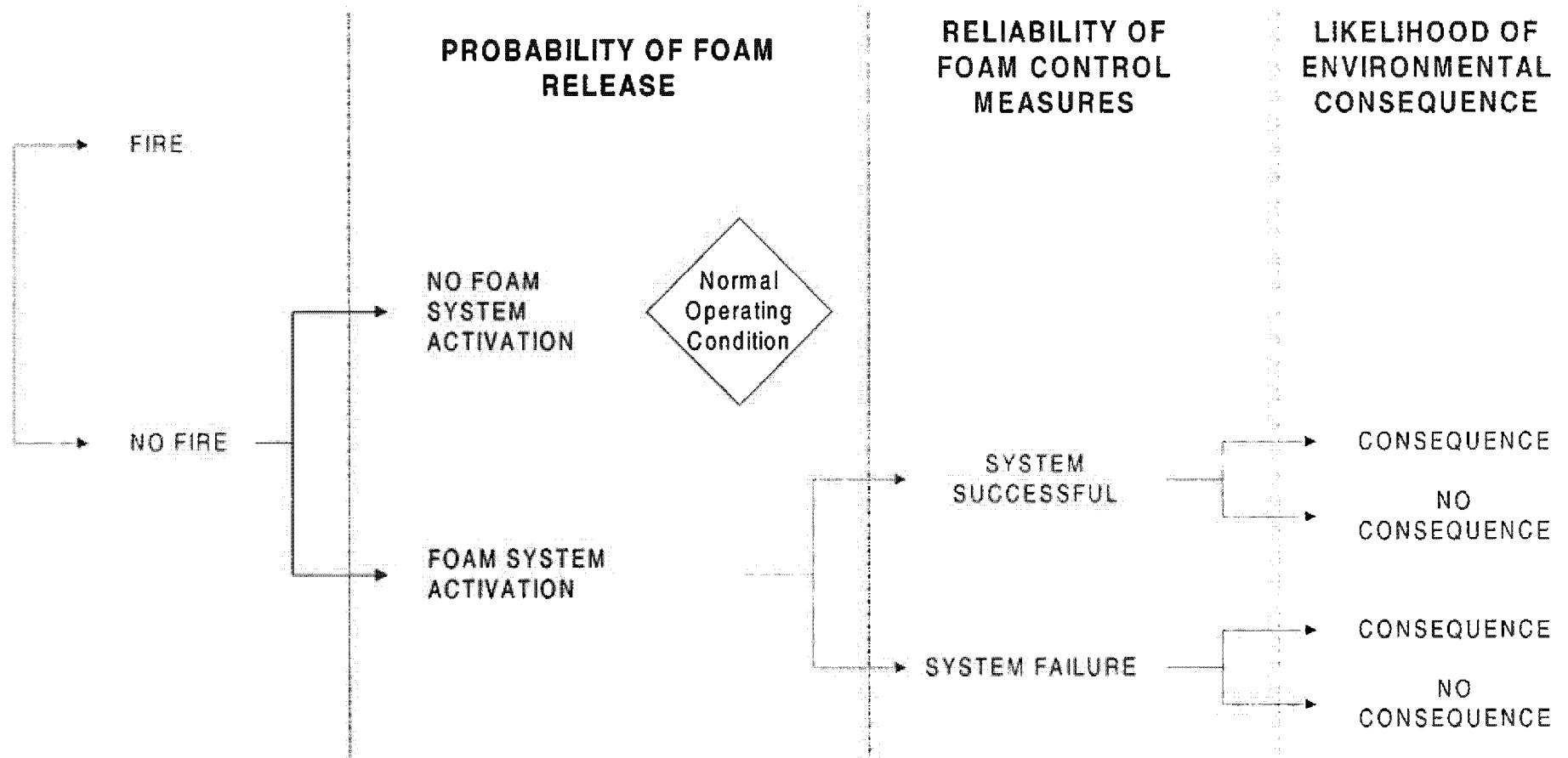
# Probability Estimation

- |              |                                                                  |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A FREQUENT   | Likely to occur frequently                                       |
| B PROBABLE   | Will occur several times in the life of an item                  |
| C OCCASIONAL | Likely to occur some time in the life of an item                 |
| D REMOTE     | Unlikely but possible to occur in the life of an item            |
| E IMPROBABLE | So unlikely, it can be assumed occurrence may not be experienced |



# Probability Estimation

## Foam System Activation

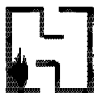


# Probability Estimation

## Foam System Activation

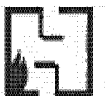
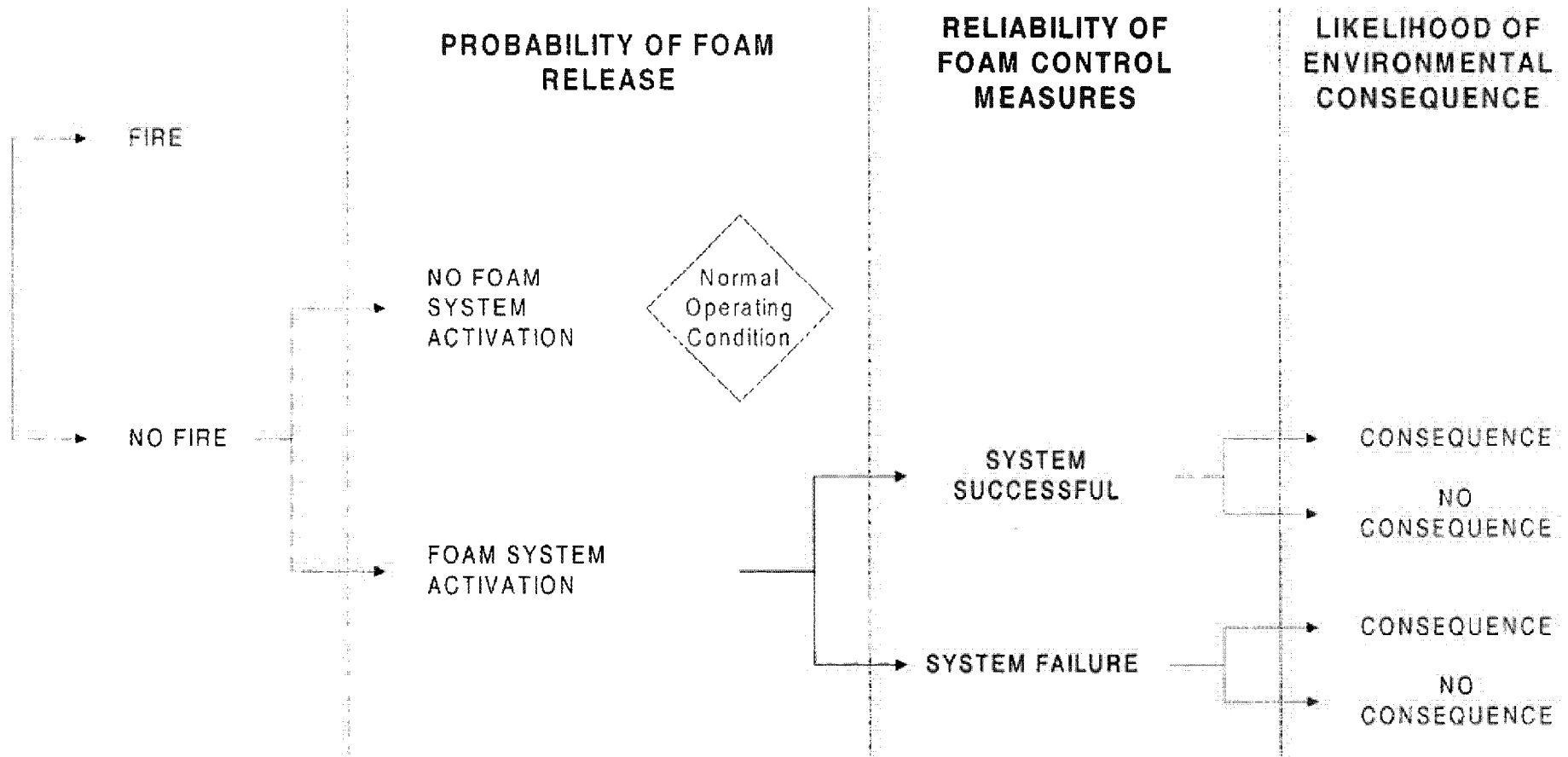
- Accidental activation of a low level foam system
- Likely to occur some time in the life of an item

⇒ Occasional C



# Probability Estimation

## Foam Control Measures



# Probability Estimation

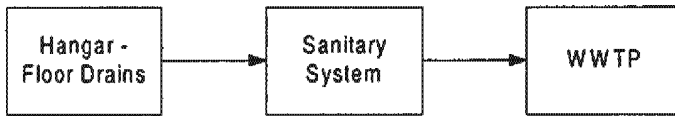
## Foam Control Measures

- An engineered design of each control measure is evaluated for:
  - Reliability
    - Likelihood of Control System Failure is Established
    - Failure based on complexity of system

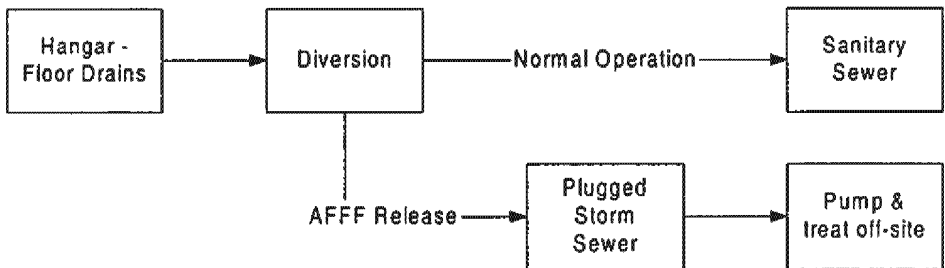


# Probability & Likelihood of s

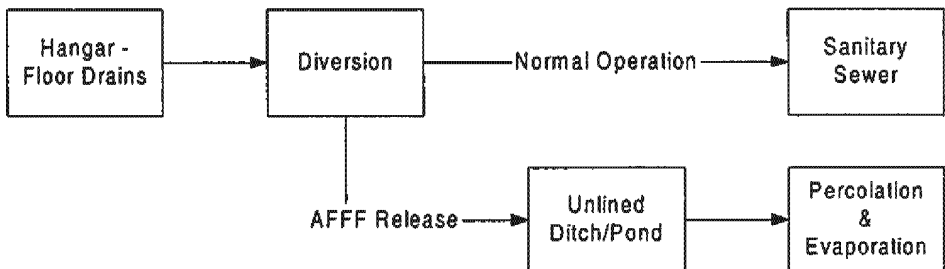
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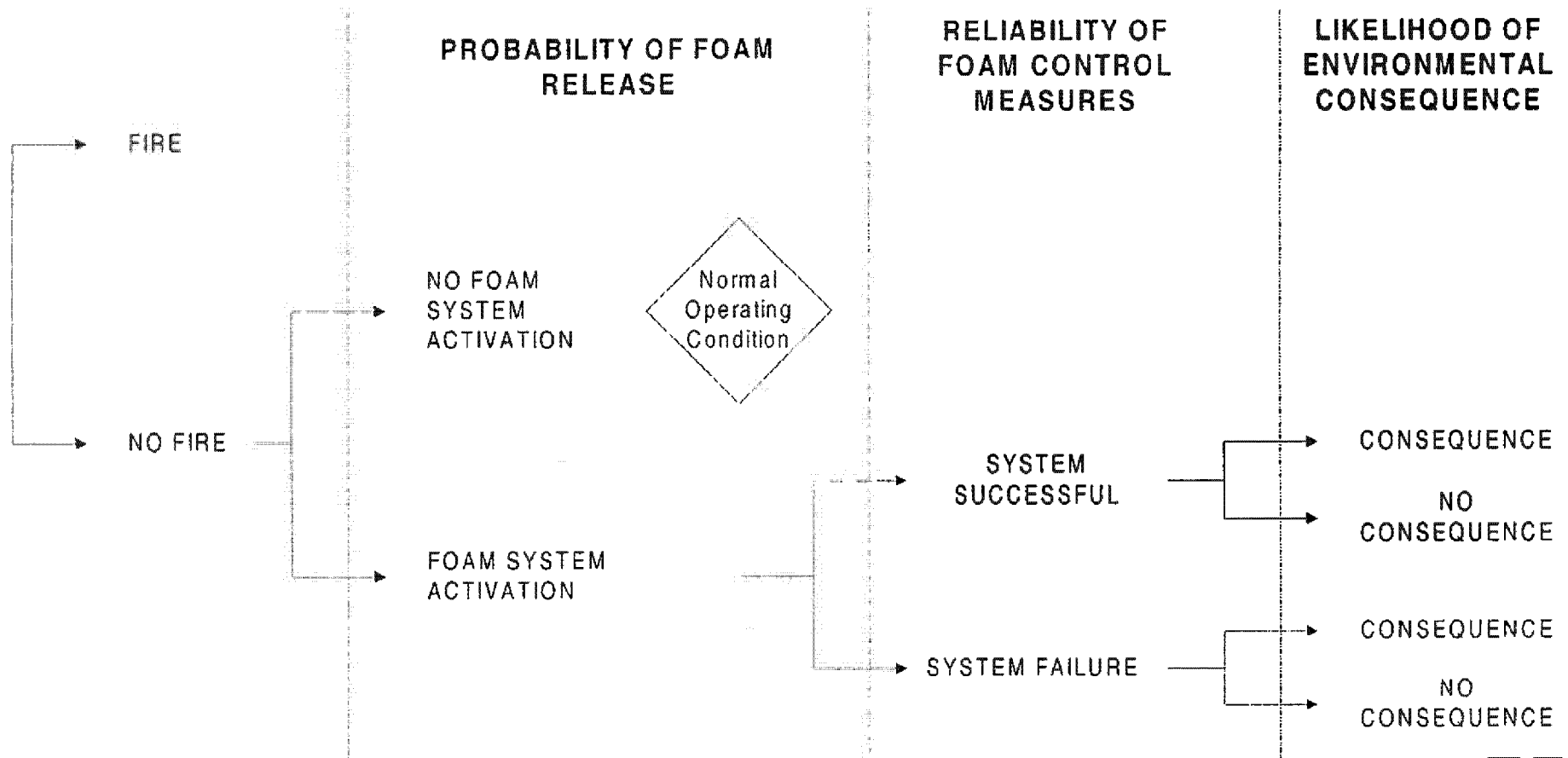
## 3. Pond, Percolate (drains into soil)



# Estimation system failure



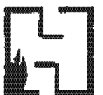
# Probability Estimation Environmental Consequence



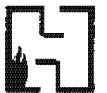
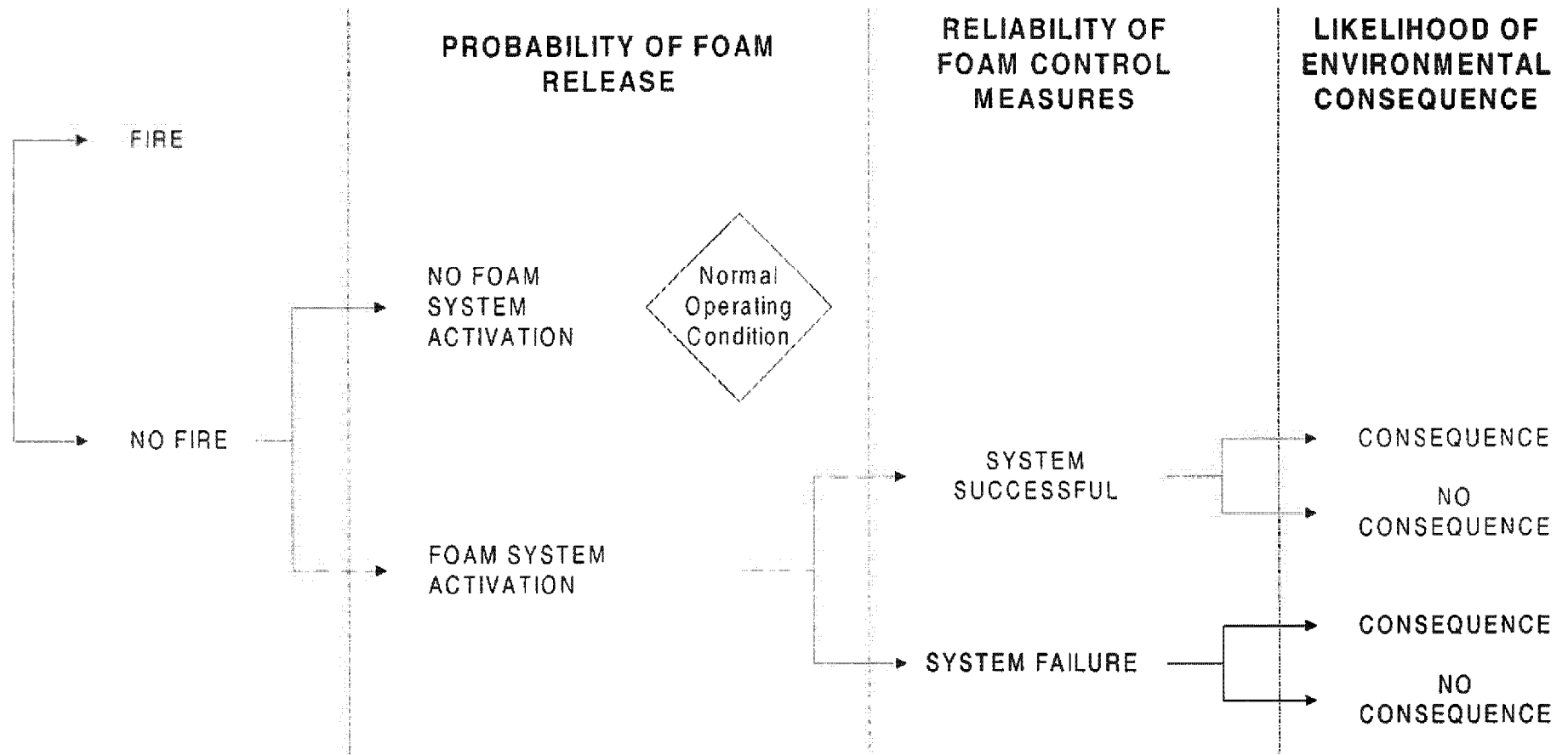
# Probability Estimation

## Environmental Consequence

| <b>Successful Foam Control (Risk By Media)</b>   |            |                                |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                                  | <b>AIR</b> | <b>Sensitive Body of Water</b> | <b>Soil Ground Water</b> | <b>Wastewater Treatment Plant</b> |
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP                          | Remote     | Frequent                       | Improbable               | Frequent                          |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer                          | Remote     | Improbable                     | Improbable               | Improbable                        |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates                      | Remote     | Remote                         | Remote                   | Improbable                        |
| <b>Unsuccessful Foam Control (Risk By Media)</b> |            |                                |                          |                                   |
|                                                  | <b>AIR</b> | <b>Sensitive Body of Water</b> | <b>Soil Ground Water</b> | <b>Wastewater Treatment Plant</b> |
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP                          | Remote     | Frequent                       | Remote                   | Frequent                          |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer                          | Remote     | Occasional                     | Remote                   | Occasional                        |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates                      | Remote     | Occasional                     | Occasional               | Occasional                        |

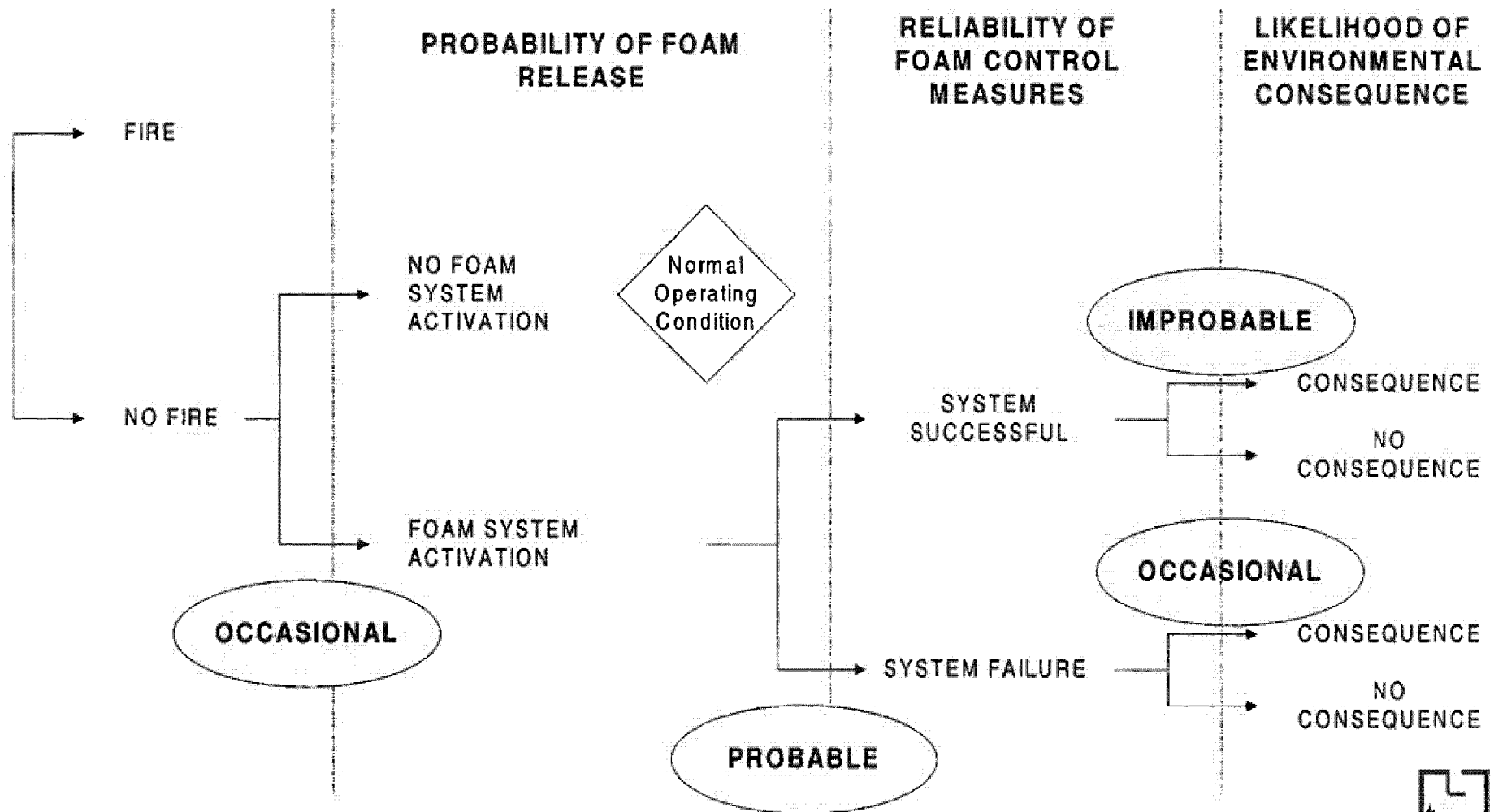


# Probability Estimation Environmental Consequence



# Probability Estimation Environmental Consequences

Option 2: Plugged storm sewer Sensitive body of water



# Probability Estimation

| Frequency Estimation |            | Suggested Range         |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| A                    | FREQUENT   | $X > 10^{-1}$           |
| B                    | PROBABLE   | $10^{-1} > X > 10^{-2}$ |
| C                    | OCCASIONAL | $10^{-2} > X > 10^{-3}$ |
| D                    | REMOTE     | $10^{-3} > X > 10^{-6}$ |
| E                    | IMPROBABLE | $10^{-6} > X$           |

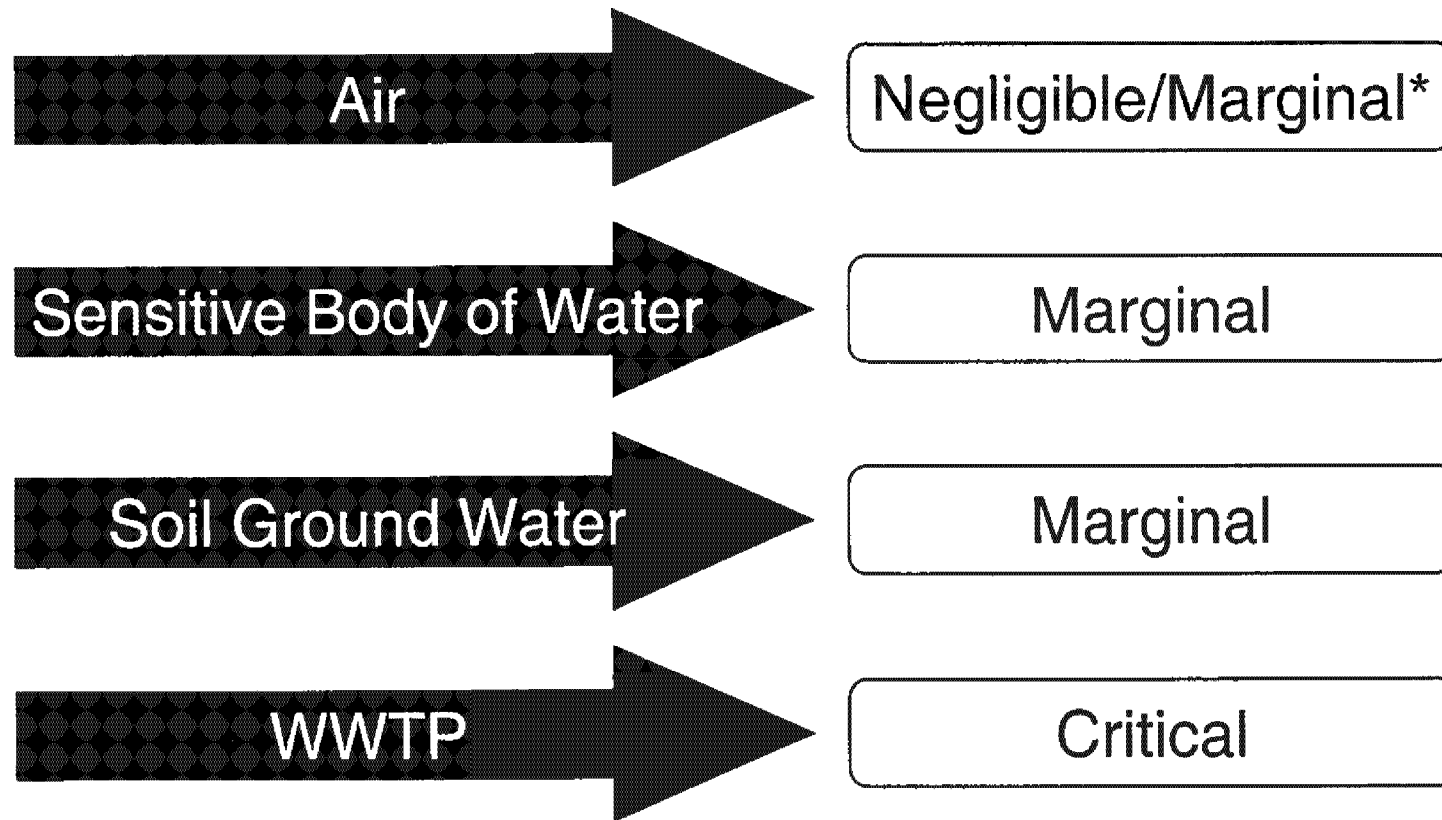


# Probability Estimation Environmental Consequence

|                             | AIR | Sensitive Body of<br>Water | Soil<br>Ground Water | Wastewater<br>Treatment Plant |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP     | E   | C                          | E                    | C                             |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer     | E   | D                          | E                    | D                             |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates | E   | E                          | E                    | E                             |



# Consequence Estimation Severity of Environmental Impact



\*Air becomes marginal if foam in WWTP



# Risk Assessment & Acceptance

| CATEGORY         | 1<br>CATASTROPHIC | 2<br>CRITICAL | 3<br>MARGINAL | 4<br>NEGLIGIBLE |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>FREQUENCY</b> |                   |               |               |                 |
| A – FREQUENT     | 1A                | 2A            | 3A            |                 |
| B – PROBABLE     | 1B                | 2B            | 3B            |                 |
| C – OCCASIONAL   | 1C                | 2C            | 3C            | 4C              |
| D – REMOTE       | 1D                | 2D            |               | 4D              |
| E - IMPROBABLE   |                   |               |               | 4E              |

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| UNACCEPTABLE:              | 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A |
| UNDESIRABLE:               | 1D, 2C, 2D, 3B, 3C     |
| ACCEPTABLE WITH REVIEW:    |                        |
| ACCEPTABLE WITHOUT REVIEW: | 4C, 4D, 4E             |



# Risk Assessment

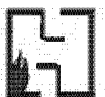
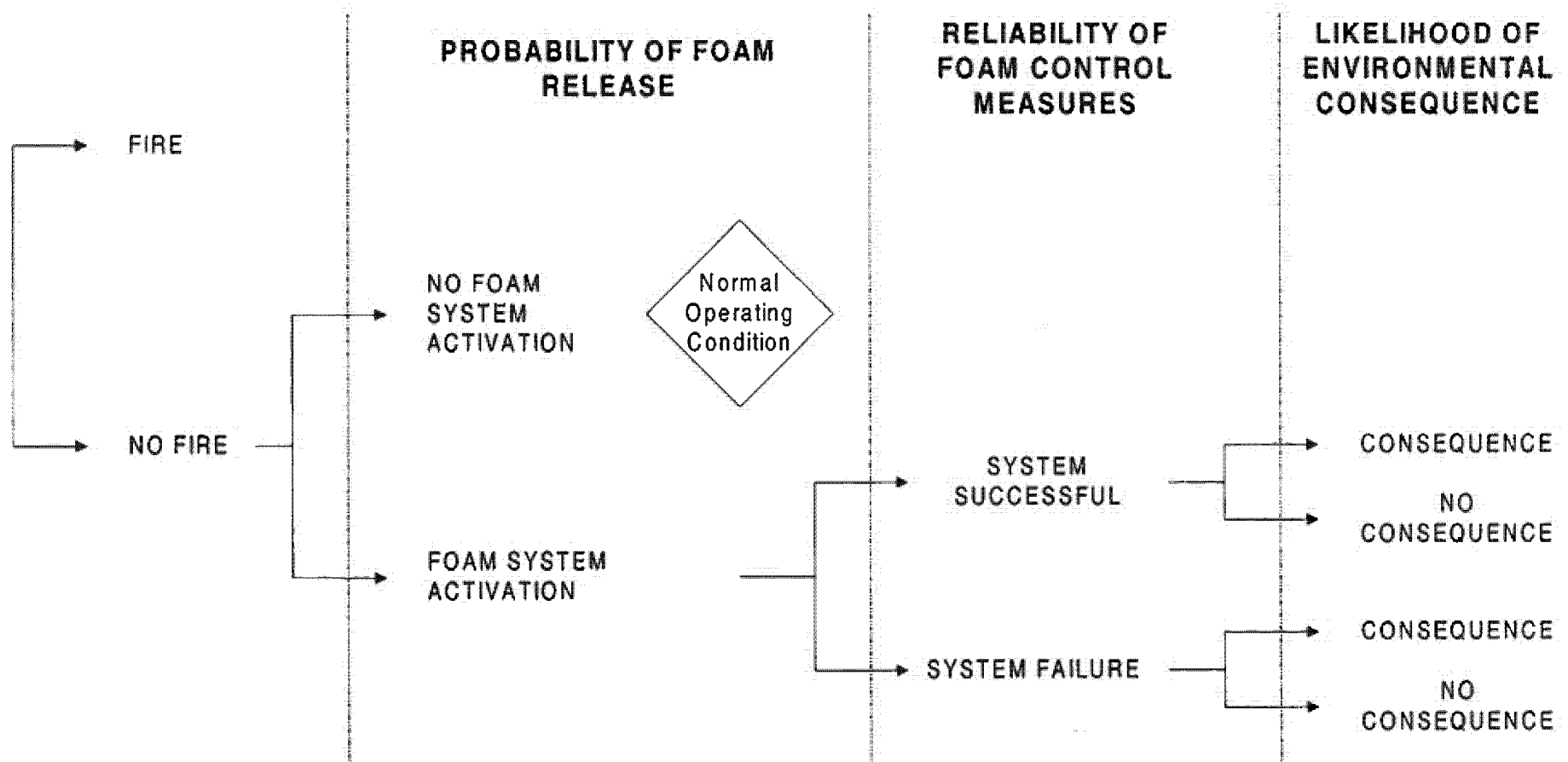
## Environmental Consequence

|                             | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP     |     | 3C                      |                   | 2C                         |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer     | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |



# Probability Estimation

## Foam System Activation



# **Probability Estimation**

## **Foam System Testing**

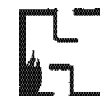
- Should foam control systems be used for testing?
- Foam system activation becomes probable
- Reliability improved as testing supervised



# Risk Assessment

## Environmental Consequence

| For Foam Testing            |     |                         |                   |                            |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
|                             | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP     |     | 3B                      |                   | 2B                         |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer     | 4D  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates | 4D  |                         |                   |                            |
| For Accidental Release      |     |                         |                   |                            |
|                             | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP     |     | 3C                      |                   | 2C                         |
| 2. Plugged, Storm Sewer     | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 3. Unlined Pond, Percolates | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |



# Risk Assessment

## Environmental Consequence

|                                            | AIR | Sensitive Body of Water | Soil Ground Water | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary sewer, WWTP                    |     | 3C                      |                   | 2C                         |
| 2. Segregated Storm Sewer                  | 4E  | 3C                      |                   |                            |
| 3. Plugged, Storm Sewer                    | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 4. Pavement, Plugged Storm Sewer/drains    | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |
| 5. Pavement, Plugged Combined Sewer/drains | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 6. Pavement, Combined Sewer WWTP           |     | 3C                      |                   | 2C                         |
| 7. Pavement, Storm Sewer                   | 4E  | 3C                      |                   |                            |
| 8. Unlined Pond, Percolates                | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |
| 9. Lined Pond, Pump Off-Site               | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |
| 10 Lined Pond, evaporate                   | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |
| 11. Lined Pond, Meter WWTP                 |     |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 12. Lined Pond, Meter Storm Sewer          | 4E  | 3C                      |                   | 2D                         |
| 13. Lined Pond, Degrade WWTP               |     |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 14. Lined Pond, Degrade Storm Sewer        | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 15. Tank, Pump Off-Site                    | 4E  |                         |                   |                            |
| 16. Tank, Meter WWTP                       |     |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 17. Tank Meter Storm Sewer                 | 4E  | 3C                      |                   | 2D                         |
| 18. Tank, Degrade WWTP                     |     |                         |                   | 2D                         |
| 19. Tank, Degrade Storm Sewer              | 4E  |                         |                   | 2D                         |

# Costs

- Single module, 16 minutes of foam discharge
- Costs options we have identified are in the \$0–200K range
- More stringent control criteria can lead to much greater costs
- However risk of an environmental consequence is not reduced



**APPENDIX (13)**

**Presentation: "Summary of Shore Facility AFFF Management Breakout Session"**

**D. Verdonik  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

# Summary of Shore Facility AFFF Management Break-Out Session

Dan Verdonik

3 August 2000

# Facility AFFF Management Working Group

- Decision to ‘formalize’ a Working Group
  - Develop Facility Policy for AFFF Management
    - Changed name from “Hangar” to “Facility” to reflect broader scope
    - Target for Completion: Approximately 6 months
  - Develop a draft DoDI
    - Staff Through Environmental Side of Services
    - Present to OSD
  - Next Meeting Scheduled for October 12
- Accepted-in-Principle the Risk Based Approach
  - Use as the Basis for the Policy
  - Need to Review Details and Back-up Information
  - Report will be Provided Prior to Next Meeting

# Facility AFFF Management Working Group - Membership

| Service | Office                                   | Name                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Navy    | HQ NAVFAC                                | Joe Gott                     |
| Navy    | HQ NAVFAC                                | Joe Simone                   |
| Navy    | NAVFAC                                   | Vincent Donnally             |
| Navy    | CNO N457C                                | Ms. Kathy Ellis              |
| Navy    | NAVAIR                                   | Larry Wolf                   |
| Navy    | HQ NAVFAC<br>(Contractor Representative) | Kim DePaul<br>Dawn Roderique |
| Army    | USACE                                    | Bob DiAngelo                 |
| Army    | USACE                                    | K.C. Kochhar                 |
| Army    | ACSIM F&H                                | Bruce Park                   |
| Army    | USACE/ACE                                | Billy Ray Scott              |
| USAF    | AFCESA                                   | Fred Walker                  |
| USAF    | HQ USAF ILEV                             | Jayant Shah                  |
| USMC    | HQUSMC DCS/I&LFL                         | Michael Doherty              |
| USMC    | HQUSMC DCS/I&LFF                         | Kevin King                   |

- Additional Members To Be Identified Prior to Next Meeting

**APPENDIX (14)**

**Presentation: Summary of AFFF Environmental Breakout Session”**

**J. Hoover  
Naval Air Warfare Center  
China Lake CA**

**R. Darwin  
Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore MD**

**Summary  
Of  
AFFF Environmental Impact  
Breakout Session**

Naval Research Laboratory  
3 August 2000

Dr. Jim Hoover  
Head, Combustion Research Branch  
NAWCWD China Lake

Robert Darwin  
Senior Engineer  
Hughes Associates, Inc.

## Purpose of Breakout Session

### Share Information on AFFF

History, performance, chemical composition

Environmental and human health impacts

Regulations – current and future

Replacement activity and status

Future management strategy

- (1) What current and future environmental regulations impact AFFF and why (data and policies)?

Current:

Different regulations affect different components of AFFF

Presentation by Bill Ruppert yesterday provided good summary

Except for UNDS, there are no definitive restrictions at present and no identified directives for change

Future:

Depends on future EPA assessment of AFFF as data is reviewed

(2) What data do we have (or lack) on the environmental impact of AFFF?

Lacking:

Component toxicity/BOD/Persistence (Fate)/Bio-accumulation

Accurate and appropriate dilution factors when AFFF discharged in open bodies of water

Predictive capability/data regarding releases for estimating potential environmental damage. Must consider where the release occurs (shore hangars, runways, unpaved ground, ship bilges, at sea, etc)

- (3) What technology or products exist that could help reduce AFFF releases into our environment or mitigate the impact of those releases?

Depends on the type and location of the release

Reducing releases:

- Reduction in system tests, efficiency improvements
- Spill response/advance planning/preparedness

Mitigation:

- ASH (Air-sparged hydrocyclone)
- RO (Reverse osmosis)
- Biological/microbial systems

Education and Planning:

- DOD guidance/standards on prevention, clean-up and disposal, training, intentional discharges

(4) What technology or products could be applied to recycle or reuse AFFF?

Not considered to be feasible or cost effective (reformulation, losses, contamination)

- (5) What alternatives to AFFF currently exist and how do they compare in effectiveness, cost, environmental impact, availability, etc ?

None meet performance specification (mil spec)

Development of an AFFF alternative was proposed as project under ONR Future Naval Capability Platform Protection Program

Potential SERDP statement of need

Some UK effort on environmentally friendly foam

(6) What related planning documents exist with other services or agencies?

UK is reportedly working on a standard definition of “biodegradability”

EPA presentation mentioned international dialog on AFFF PFOS issue

USAF needs included in draft NAVAIR ESH-Needs Assessment

(7) What follow-on strategies should be considered ?

Need accurate quantitative definition of the problem

DOD inventory status

How much AFFF in DOD/where used/in-service and reserve  
stocks/concentrate types

DOD AFFF discharges

How much released/consumed annually (training, system testing  
and maintenance, accidental discharges, research, fires)

Review current DOD regs and policy

Need a definition of “environmentally friendly” (need “green” definition—what  
are acceptable thresholds from an environmental standpoint)

Biodegradability

Persistence

BOD/COD

Bio-accumulation

Toxicity

## Follow-On Strategies (con't)

Need for future research

SBIR

Goals for Universities

ONR

Need to develop small scale screening tests

Develop “SNAP-equivalent” guidance

Need for “worst case” transition plan (short/mid/long term)

Information distribution to all levels (users, requirers, trainers, regulators, etc)

Develop AFFF detection capability (learn method used by 3M)

Define hazard protocols and appropriateness of AFFF (use and response)

## Follow-On strategies (con't)

### Assess commercial state-of-the-art

- CBD announcement

- “Turkey shoot” of all available AFFF alternatives

- Quantify performance, chemical and physical properties

- Obtain EPA endorsement of screening tests

### Consider future mods to AFFF mil spec

- Prioritize requirements

- Consider trade-offs

### Establish formal AFFF working group

- Info sharing

- Formal charter

- DOD primary advocate?

- Future meetings/host/agenda topics

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AFFF Environmental Impact  
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- Biodegradability

- Persistence

- BOD/COD

- Bio-accumulation

- Toxicity

## Follow-On Strategies (con't)

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Goals for Universities

ONR

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