

The Garfield Alloy Fire

4878 Chaincraft Road, Garfield Hts., Ohio December 29 - 31, 2003



Garfield Alloy, Inc. is a magnesium recycler

- Process magnesium wastes into magnesium ingots for re-use
- 16 acre site with 4 buildings and many storage trailers
- 8 employees on site at time of fire

2 million pounds of magnesium stored in buildings and trailers



- 10 miles southeast of Cleveland
- Located adjacent to residents, Mill Creek, railroad tracks and other industrial businesses
- 2000 Census data estimates
 21,434 people live within 1 mile of plant



- Fire started at 2:59 pm when one drum accidentally ignited three other drums.
- Usually, magnesium fires are extinguished with M-130 flux.
- Flux was unable to control this quickly spreading fire.
- Fire Departments from 7 cities responded.





 $Mg(s) + 2H_2O(g) \rightarrow Mg(OH)_2(aq) + H_2(g)$

Magnesium is a silvery white metal found in the earth's crust.

- Magnesium burns at 5,000°F.
- Magnesium is used to manufacturer aluminum cans, machinery parts, and cars.

Magnesium reacts with steam and water to give magnesium oxide (MgO) and hydrogen gas (H₂).

The released hydrogen gas can cause fire and explosion.





Fire Fighters attempt to save adjacent buildings with water

- Water cannot be used on fire, due to explosions
- Attempted to use foam product without success

A number of adjacent businesses were saved



 Following huge explosions and broken windows late on Dec 29, 60 families were evacuated.

Later an additional 80 families were evacuated.

The huge fire could be seen for over 20 miles and the huge explosions shook the ground for miles around.



Stored on-site were:

- 2 million pounds of magnesium (ingots, scrap and dross)*
- 8 cylinders of nitrogen gas
- 7 cylinders of sodium dioxide
- 1 cylinder of argon
- 3 cylinder of sulfur hexafloride
- 5 tanks of propane for bobcats*
- 5 cylinders and 5 tanks of propane
- 9 cylinders of acetylene
- 4 cylinders of oxygen
- 2 55-gallon drums of hydraulic oil*
- Miscellaneous cleaning and process chemicals*

* Materials destroyed in the fire.



- 8 Air Sample Locations:
- in residential areas,
- in the plume of smoke,
- on perimeter of the site

Ohio EPA and Sewer District collected water samples from sewers, the runoff and Mill Creek.

q = Sample Location



 Air Monitoring in smoke plume and at sample locations with:
 PID and FID
 CGI, O₂, H₂S meter
 Drager tubes for ammonia, chlorine, and acid gas

No readings or not above background on all instruments



Air Sampling at Sample Locations:

- Personal Data RAM
- Summa Canisters Method TO-14
- Absorbent tubes and cassettes for metals and tubes for volatile organics
- HAPsite from Cleveland
 Fire Department –
 organics library scan



- Analytical Results from December 29 (first night):
 - Magnesium/Magnesium Oxide ranged from <0.12 to 0.84 mg/m³
 - Volatile and Semi organic (Summa and tubes) was nondetect (< 4 ppb for Summa and <0.44 ppm for tubes)
 - HAPsite scan with organics library was background for air sample
 - Personal Data RAM 0.0 to 1.6 mg/m³ in the smoke plume



Analytical Results from December 30, 2003 (next morning):

> Magnesium/Magnesium Oxide was non-detect (< 5.2 µg/m³).

Data RAM 0.0 to 31,054.7 µg/m³ from the fire area (direct draw pump).





U.S. EPA's ASPECT team used their airborne IR system to image the fire on 12/30.

- Temperatures above 30°C are pure white.
- The IR system can also be used to identify chemical plumes.
- No plumes of MgO were detected leaving the heated area on 12/30.











Questions ?????