



**Vector Biology & Control Project**  
1611 North Kent Street, Suite 503  
Arlington, Virginia 22209  
(703) 527-6500

Telex: 248812 (MSCJ UR)  
Cable: MSCJ Washington, D.C.

 **VECTOR BIOLOGY & CONTROL**

936-5948

PN-AAW-721

62 <sup>15N</sup> 1/22/74

**REPORT OF THE METHODOLOGY  
OF DISPOSAL OF MALATHION WASTE  
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA**

*[Handwritten notes]*  
MSO  
6744

by

**Philip Campagna  
Harry Compton**

000769

000766

**CE-005**

5PE-5742 0-000044-00

## Acknowledgements

In response to an urgent request from the USAID mission in Colombo, Sri Lanka, the Vector Biology & Control Project identified qualified specialists, and sent them to Sri Lanka to develop a methodology for disposal of malathion waste. The consultants, Philip Campagna and Harry Compton, are employees of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This activity was a collaborative effort between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Vector Biology & Control Project, which planned and organized the activity and published this report.

Preparation of this document was sponsored by the Vector Biology & Control Project under Contract (No. DPE-5948-C-00-5044-00) to Medical Service Consultants, Inc., Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A., for the Agency for International Development, Office of Health, Bureau of Science and Technology.

The cleanup procedure and the disposal options that are discussed herein are based on field observations and measurements performed by us (Harry Compton and Philip Campagna) at the malathion warehouse fire, on past experience and on discussion between us and the Sri Lanka Anti Malaria Campaign and the Ministry of Health personnel.

The final decision if all or part of the cleanup procedure and what disposal option is used for the waste malathion can best be determined by the Sri Lanka Government for the following reasons.

1. The type and quantity of equipment and material available.
2. The cost vs the environmental and health impact of the options chosen.

It should also be noted that the cleanup procedures and disposal methods may vary due to different conditions observed at the site. Also cleanup procedure and disposal options may have to be changed once the analytical information from American Cyanimide is obtained.

#### Cleanup Procedure

All or part of the following procedure can be used to remove and transport the malathion waste. It is recommended that removal be

done in small sections (i.e. pile 1, then pile 2 etc). The removal should also be done methodically and cautiously. It is also recommended that during the removal the following measurement be taken periodically (i.e. once per hour).

1. The temperature of the inner core of the pile,
2. The amount of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide being released near the digging,
3. The amount of explosive vapours being given off, and
4. The amount of visible dust or particulates that are leaving the work area (optional).

The temperature measurement can be accomplished using a thermometer on a long pole or by using a thermocouple. The hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide levels can be measured using the draegertube setup left behind for your use.

The explosive vapour levels are measured using an explosimeter (petroleum and chemicals co. may have availability).

The amount of dust that is leaving the work area can be determined by using a portable particulate monitor or by visual inspection.

It is also recommended that if any of the following conditions occur during the removal that the work cease and the pile

recovered with sand and soil.

1. The explosive vapour reading reached 50% of the lower explosive limit (LEL).
2. The hydrogen sulfide vapour reading is greater than 50 ppm.
3. The sulfur dioxide level is greater than 20 ppm.
4. The amount of particulate or dust leaving the work area into the surrounding community is greater than 15 mg per cubic meter.
5. There is a large increase in the temperature of the core of the pile.
6. The pile re-ignites.
7. There is high levels of irritant malathion odors affecting the community.

#### Removal and Transportation Method

The area to be removed should be first sprayed (i.e. with a 2-10% calcium or sodium hypochlorite solution) This can be accomplished by using a 55 gallon drum, submersible pump (swimming pool pump) and garden hose with nozzle. The hypochlorite spray should also be continuously applied to the face of the pile that is being worked on. The purpose of the hypochlorite spray is to prevent the malathion odor. The moisture will also prevent dust emission.

A front end loader or a backhoe equipped with a bucket (min 3 cubic yards) can be used to load the malathion into dump trucks or equivalent vehicles (the size and number of trucks will depend on the distance it must travel to the disposal site. If the disposal site is close by a 6 to 12 cyd truck may be used. If it is a long distance 12 cyd truck or larger should be used). The dump trucks should be equipped with a back gate that can be opened/closed. The truck should also be equipped with tarpoleen covers or equivalent cover. If possible the truck should also be lined with polythene sheeting or other plastic before the malathion is placed into it. Also if possible the tail gate of the truck should be sealed. This can be done using roofing tar. This will prevent spillage of the material from the truck during shipment. The importance of sealing the tailgate and the lining of the truck is also dependent on the location of the disposal site. If site one is used the dump truck may not have to be lined or sealed.

During the loading of the trucks with the waste malathion crushed slake lime or other type of caustic material (cement dust, calcium oxide) should be added in.

A minimum ratio of 18 parts malathion, 2 parts of slakelime also slakelime should be added at the disposal site (20% min). It is also recommended that if the material is to be transported a considerable distance from the warehouse, or through a

populous area, the truck should be loaded a layer with a layer of calcium or sodium hypochlorite (powder) or activated coconut charcoal on top and covered.

Also if the trucks are going to travel through populous areas it is recommended that after they are loaded that the tires and the sides of the truck be washed down before they leave the site. This is to prevent the trucks from tracking the malathion off site. A 5% hypochlorite solution should be used for washing. If the disposal sites are located away from the site both the outside and the inside bed of the truck should be washed (i.e. the disposal site) after it has dumped its load. If the disposal area next to the site is used by the trucks it should be washed at the end of the project or when ever they leave the work site.

After all of the piles have been removed, if it is decided not to remove the building including the concrete floor, the floor and the walls will have to be decontaminated.

The decontamination procedure would consist of washing the walls and the concrete floor with 10% hypochlorite. The wash solution will be collected from draining systems and be placed in 5 gallon drums and disposed of by spreading it on top of the malathion disposal pile.

If the building is to be removed the walls and the concrete

6

floors should be disposed of with the malathion. It is also recommended that approximately 6" to a foot of soil beneath the floor be also removed and buried with the malathion waste.

### Protective Equipment

The following equipment would allow for maximum protection for personnel working with and or around the malathion.

1. Disposable coveralls made of paper or rain suits (personnel washing trucks or spraying should wear rain suits).
  2. Rubber gloves or surgical gloves 2 pairs under work gloves.
  3. Rubber boots or work boots covered by disposable boots or rain boots.
  4. Respirator equipment with organic/acid gas and particulate filter (if mask does not cover eyes, then use chemical goggles or face shield).
- (1) If rain suits and rain boots are used they should be left at site day to day and the outside washed everyday or when removed with 2% hypochlorite or chlorine bleached solution. Washing should be done with gloves.
- (2) If there isn't any malathion vapours and if there is no reading on the hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide tubes then the workers may be able to use respirators with particulate filters.

The major concern for personnel working with the waste malathion will be inhalation and skin contact with the vapours and dust.

## Disposal Options:

### I. Introduction

Following our meeting with the Anti-Malaria Campaign (AMC) people, Dr. <sup>W. P.</sup>~~Henry~~ Fernando, Dr. <sup>Dr. Wickremasinghe</sup>~~P. B. P.~~ Dias and John Stevens on Monday morning, three separate disposal locations with varying characteristics were chosen as potential sites for land farming the burned malathion.

The members of US-EPA-ERT were shown these three potential disposal areas Monday afternoon to assist in the decision of choosing the preferable area.

The warehouse with the burned malathion/soil is located on a hill with an elevation of approximately 150 ft and is surrounded on 2 sides by a small residential population.

### Characteristics of Disposal Area No. 1

This area is broad and flat with a red clay soil, located approximately 200 ft from the warehouse and at an approximately

100 ft lower elevation. The area apparently has historically been used as a source of fill material and subsequently the area is surrounded on three sides by 50 to 100 ft of unexcavated natural soil. The size of the area is approximately 450 ft by 900 ft (1 acre).

In this area there is a marsh land along one side 30 to 25 ft lower in elevation. (The water table is at this lower elevation). The marshland is part of a long valley surrounded by small hills. There are small residential areas located approximately 1/2 to one mile from this disposal site. The residents have small vegetable gardens located along the toe slopes of the hills.

#### Disposal of Malathion Area No. 1

The procedure for the malathion disposal in this area would include the construction of a road from the warehouse down to the disposal area. We strongly discourage bulldozing the material over the hill into the area.

A 150 ft by 150 ft disposal area should be dug out to a maximum of 4 ft deep (min 3ft). A 3 to 4" layer of crushed limestone and cement dust (calcium oxide) are applied on the bottom to act as a chemical/physical barrier to contain leaching of the malathion waste. The thickness of the limestone in the bottom of

the pit will depend on availability and cost constraints (a 3" layer would require approximately 250,000 lbs of limestone). The malathion/soil material should be applied as described in section entitled removal and transportation. There should be an application of calcium and or sodium hypochlorite on top of the material which will reduce the offensive odors of the methyl-mercaptan and allow an additional physical/chemical barrier. Further, there should be a cap of soil. The construction of the pit and the application of the slakelime bottom can be done in section.

When constructing the 3 to 4 ft pit for disposal the material from the floor of the existing area should be moved to the un-walled shallow area which would allow for a vertical 8 ft high berm along its shallowest sides. This would allow for sufficient containment of any particulate runoff.

We recommend the area have limited public access (fencing) and be unused for at least 6 months depending upon the available limestone and mixing of material during application.

#### Advantages/Disadvantages of Disposal Area No. 1

The advantages of this area are :

1. The depth to ground water/marsh (20-25 ft).

2. Proximity to the warehouse itself.
3. The least amount of engineering effort (relative to the other two disposal areas).
4. Clay soil for absorption of any leached material.
5. The small population in the area and,
6. The area has limited use. No additional soil is needed as on the other potential disposal sites.

#### Characteristics of Disposal Area No. 2

The area is located about 3-4 miles from the warehouse and is in a low lying marsh area that has historically been used as a sanitary land fill with some over layering of fill and is currently overgrown with vegetation. The depth to groundwater is less than 5 ft by visual inspection.

There is a very small or no residential population nearby.

#### Disposal of Malatheaon in Area No. 2

This area would require several feet (5') of soil for a base or fill rolled for compaction to minimize leaching. Additionally it would require a 3 to 4 foot berm surrounding the area to control and minimize runoff. Once constructed, the area can be engineered as outlined for disposal area No. 1.

Off site treatment of malathion waste; UNCONSTRAINED CONDITIONS

Using the following assumptions:

1. original store of malathion = 1.3 million lbs  
at 50% concentrated = 650,000 lbs
2. Residual malathion after the fire = 75% or 487,500 lbs

The preferred off site disposal of malathion in the US is to neutralize the pesticide with excess lime (CaO) or limestone (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and sand in a pit with a minimum depth of 18 inches.

1. Contain the debris inside and adjacent to the building.
2. Construct a pit and line it with 3 to 6 inches of slake lime to act as physical/chemical barrier.
3. Till the malathion waste with equivalent weight of lime for each pound of pesticide 487,500 lbs malathion/487,500 lbs lime.
4. Till the mixture to a maximum depth of 18 inches.
5. Lye should be added to the mixture to help speed the

should be retilled with additional limestone/slake lime and re-sampled and analysed in 2 months. The sampling may be performed with the equipment US EPA ERT is leaving with the Anti Malaria Campaign.

Should additional limestone become available we recommend it to be added to the waste material and have it tilled into pit.

#### In Situ Batch Treatment of Malathion; unconstrained conditions

Under different circumstances the approved method (in the US) of malathion would be an in situ batch with a sodium/calcium hypochlorite solution. This would be performed in a reaction vessel and/or tanks or disposable swimming pools.

Using a 20% calcium or sodium hypochlorite solution and water keeping the pH around 8 to 10. Then malathion waste is put into the mixing tank and allowed to stay for 24 hours. The malatheon/hypochlorite rates should be 1:1.

The water would be discharged to another tank when the pH would be adjusted to 7 and then transferred to waste water treatment facility. The sludge material would be transferred to a sanitary landfill.

12

reaction.

6. The area required would be approx. 13,000 ft<sup>2</sup>. The limestone weight would be -

487,500 lbs - for mixing

162,500 lbs - floor of pit

+ any Lye addition for decreasing degradation time.

7. Keep area and soil unused for 6 months.

8. Test soil for residual malathion - if above 100 ppb retil with lime.

### Contract Example

#### Scope of Work:

The contractor will provide personnel and equipment required to cleanup, transport, and bury approximately 1.5 million lbs of waste contaminated with malathion. The procedure to be used for the cleanup and disposal is attached.

The bid should include hourly and weekly rate for personnel and equipment. The bid should also include cost of other material. The bid should also include a list with quantity of equipment

available, besides those requested in attachment.

The contractor shall discuss normal business hours and any limitation concerning work performed after these hours or on days off.

The Bid should also include any special charges such, fuel, Milage, mobilization, demobilization, and standby cost (cost of equipment not being used but requested for possible use).

The contractor should also state his availability and his capability to perform the work.

The contractor will also be required to follow all health and safety requirements as specified.

#### Materials & Equipment

##### (Heavy Equipment)

- |                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1) Frontend loader             | (2)     |
| 2) Backhole/w bucket           | (2)     |
| 3) Tilling equipment           | (1)     |
| 4) Small Bulldozer             | (1)     |
| 5) Dump trucks (9 cy & larger) | (4 - 8) |

### Advantages/Disadvantages of Area No. 2

The advantage of area No. 2 is the low population and non agrarian use in the surrounding area. The disadvantages are :

1. The increased costs of disposal due to the distance from the warehouse.
2. The additional soil needed to be trucked in to construct the floor and berm surround.
3. The shallow depth to the ground surface water.
4. There is a possibility of flooding and loss of the containment structure.

### Characteristics of Area No. 3

Area No. 3 is marsh/wasteland surrounded by a significant residential population on two sides. On the third side there is a busy traffic intersection and on the fourth side there is soil/fill area being applied for the purpose of constructing houses. The surrounding elevations over the surrounding area is approximately 5-8 ft.

### Advantages/Disadvantages of Area No. 3

There are numerous disadvantages for this area including all of those outlined in area No. 2 plus the problems with the

13

population in the vicinity. There is a runoff problem with flooding the and the contaminated water could easily end up in the residents' houses. We recommend reconsidering other areas only and as a last resort use Area No. 3

#### Disposal of Malatheaon in Area No. 3

The disposal of the burned malatheaon/soil complex in this area would require all of the engineering outlines in disposal area No. 2 plus added precautions to limit public access producing an alternate water supply.

#### General and Technical Information in the malathion waste disposal

The calculations regarding the size of the eventual disposal of malathion waste are based on an area of 150 ft x 150 ft. This would require a 200,000 lbs of crushed slaked lime or limestone to the floor of the pits.

Subsequent to the disposal and adequate elapsed degradation time, the soil should be sampled and analysed for malathion. The concentration of the malathion in the soil should not exceed 100 parts per billion.

Should the concentration in the soil exceed this limit the area

(a) (Tarpaulins for Dump Trucks)

(b) (Dump trucks must have Tailgates)

Materials (cost)

- 1) 5 gal cans roofing Tar
- 2) 100 ft rolls 2 mil plastic
- 3) Slake lime cost per 1,000 lbs on cubic yd
- 4) Cost for 1000 lbs or cubic yard of lye
- 5) Cost for 100 lbs of hypochlorite

Small Tools - shovels, picks, etc

Personnel

Heavy Equipment operators	(5)
Supervisor	(2)
Laborers	(4)

Protective equipment

Rain suits	(9)
Rubber boots	(9)
Rubber gloves	(18)

## SUMMARY

### WAREHOUSE FIRE - SRI LANKA

Dr. Amand Shintre, Technical Director of Cyanamid India, went to the site of the fire to gain first-hand information. He has returned to India.

The fire was in an area called Angola which is approximately 12 km from the capital city of Colombo, Sri Lanka. The warehouse is located on hilly ground just behind a small hospital and also near a densely populated village. Stored in the warehouse were 20,000 cartons each containing 66 1-pound containers of 50% Malathion WDP. The labels on the cartons indicated the manufacturers as Moorman and Southern Mill Creek. There were a few empty cartons there from old Cyanamid shipments. DDT was also stored in the warehouse and there may have been other pesticides.

The warehouse was unmanned and had a leaky roof. The fire was mostly smoke. Water was initially used to control the fire, but caused more smoke and odor. The fire smoldered for 2-3 days before it was finally controlled by covering it with sand. During the fire, people in the area complained of nausea, breathing problems, and diarrhea. Very few people, if any, were hospitalized. There were similar fires at this warehouse in 1977 and 1979.

There are approximately 20 wells and a small reservoir for the hospital near the warehouse. The closest well is 500 yards from the site. This well is only 20 feet deep. Water from the well was analyzed by the Sri Lanka authorities and determined to contain 20 ppb's of Malathion by TLC analysis.

The warehouse area is being trenched to help prevent runoff. The material in the warehouse covers an area of 150 feet by 110 feet and is up to 12 feet high. It has been covered with 3 feet of sand and then covered with plastic tarps.

The main concern of the authorities is to control the odor, which is very bad near the site. The EPA of Sri Lanka has said the material cannot be moved for at least two weeks. Dr. Shintre provided information on Malathion decomposition. The suggestion was made to try activated carbon to help reduce the odor. Experiments are being conducted by authorities on samples representing what they consider half burned and completely burned material. Experiments with the use of lime and hypochlorite will also be tried.

It is believed the sand and tarp on the material are retaining heat and moisture, which is causing continued decomposition and insuring odors. It was suggested that the material should be kept as cool and dry as possible.

It is believed that the authorities plan to take the material at some time in the future to pits in the jungle. It is suggested that lime be mixed with it to aid in the decomposition.

The people in charge of the situation are:

Dr. Fernando - Secretary of the Department of Health  
Dr. Rodegro - Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health  
Dr. Shamalsinka - Malaria Control Officer

Samples of the material have been obtained and will be sent to the U.S. for analysis.

The attached telex was sent to authorities in Sri Lanka and the U.S. on December 6, 1985.

J. C. Wyckoff,

JCW:FL  
2/6082F  
Attachment

**TELETYPE, TELEGRAM, CABLE, MAILGRAM MESSAGE**

RUSH <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DIVISION CHARGE NUMBER		DATE			
TELETYPE LOCATION:		MULTI MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		} SEE OPPOSITE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES }			
TELEX NUMBER: (OVERSEAS AREA CODE)						ATTENTION OF	
TWX NO.:						LAST NAME	FIRST NAME
OTHER INSTRUCTIONS:						CITY	
		COUNTRY					
		STATE/LOCATION		ZIP CODE			

**MESSAGE**

(PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY)

CONCERNING WAREHOUSE FIRE OF MALATHION 50% WDP; COLOMBO, SRI LANKA  
 THERE IS CONCERN ABOUT ORGANOPHOSPHATE POISONING. IN ADDITION TO THE PRESENCE OF MALATHION  
 ITSELF, THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF ISO-MALATHION FORMATION DURING THE FIRE WHICH IS  
 CONSIDERABLY MORE TOXIC. A DELAYED REACTION CAN OCCUR TO THOSE EXPOSED. PERSONNEL SHOULD  
 NOT CONTACT THE MATERIAL. MEDICAL INFORMATION FOLLOWS.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

PARASYMPHATHOMIMETIC AGENT. ERYTHROCYTE CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY SHOULD BE MEASURED. SIGNS  
 AND SYMPTOMS INCLUDE, PROGRESSIVELY: HEADACHE, LIGHTHEADEDNESS, MIOSES WITH LOSS OF  
 ACCOMODATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HYPERHIDROSIS, MUSCLE FASCIULATIONS, SPHINCTER FAILURE, COM  
 AND DEATH. IF SIGNS OR SYMPTONS ARE PRESENT, GIVE ATROPINE, 4MG, I.V. REPEAT EVERY  
 10 MINUTES UNTIL ATROPINIZED. OBSERVE FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS. OPIATES AND PHENOTHIAZINE  
 TRANQUILIZERS ARE CONTRAINDICATED.

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AT THIS TIME IS CONTAMINATED RUNOFF. COVERING THE MALATHION  
 AND DIKING THE AREA TO CONTAIN CONTAMINATED RUNOFF IS RECOMMENDED. HOWEVER, THE COVER CAN  
 PROMOTE DECOMPOSITION AND EVOLUTION OF GASES BY CONTAINING HEAT. THEREFORE, REMOVE COVER  
 IF RAIN STOPS. INFORMATION IS BEING OBTAINED ON DISPOSAL PROCEDURES FOR THE DAMAGED  
 MALATHION.

SENDER'S (LAST NAME) <b>TAMER</b>		(FIRST) <b>CARL</b>	BUILDING <b>WEST</b>	ROOM	TUBE <b>C4</b>
DEPARTMENT/DIVISION <b>MANUFACTURING/AGRICULTURAL</b>			TEL. EXT.	LOCATION <b>WAYNE</b>	

Sri Lanka - (MILITATION FIRE) BRUNNIA 12 Dec. 1985

Sri Lanka  
MILITATION FIRE

Philip CAMPAGNE  
Harry Compton

10km on outskirts of Chibia. ANGORA

Hospital + Hous. Developat Nearby.

Site well drained.

4x10<sup>6</sup> lbs capacity of warehouse

Relativly strange by quarters.

10-12 boxes high 150x10x12 ft

Dr. Lionel Samaraseni Acquired AMC

Dr. Fernando - Ex-dilitary head of operations

ISTI - John Stevens - VC Specialist 1 1/2 yrs

ANA Wickramasinghi Project Director.

Cable Colombo

MSCI  
Clearance

ref: Colomb 08766

Sub: Malathion Warehouse Fire  
Sri Lanka

+

1. Per ~~reftel~~ paras ~~and~~ one, and ~~two~~, VBC  
able to respond to emergency ~~and~~ request  
for assistance in disposal effort by  
providing expert consultant (EPA or other)  
to assist in initial phase of  
disposal effort.

2. Per para two, training to fire department  
for handling malathion or other pesticides  
fires will require further mutual  
consideration by USAID/SL and VBC staff. ~~two~~

~~two~~ ISTI project, support this type of technical  
assistance should be able to ~~within the human resources~~ within its  
terms of reference.

# Department of State

## INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01  
ACTION AID-00

COLOMB 06706 100 55Z

4712 080291 AID4073

ACTION OFFICE STHE-01  
INFO EPA-02 ANPD-05 ANTR-06 EAST-01 RELO-01 ~~TELE-01~~ ANSA-02  
/019 AS 318

INFO LOG-02 NEA-07 /007 W

-----104564 180756Z /38

O 180747Z DEC 85  
FM AMEMBASSY COLOMBO  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 4377

UNCLAS COLOMBO 08766

AIDAC

FOR VICTOR BARBIERO, SAT/H/CD

E. D. 1235G: N/A  
SUBJECT: MALATHION WAREHOUSE FIRE

REF: (A) STATE 379002, (B) STATE 374720,  
- (C) COLOMBO 08482

STHE  
ADVANCE  
ACTION COPY

1. RE REF (A), EPA TEAM, HARRY COMPTON AND PHILIP CAMPAGNA ARRIVED IN COLOMBO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1985. THEY WERE MET AT THE AIRPORT BY DR. FERNANDO, EPIDEMIOLOGIST AT THE ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN, AND WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE SITE. THE TEAM'S INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION WAS THAT THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH) HAD TAKEN APPROPRIATE ACTION TO MINIMIZE THE DANGER TO THE PEOPLE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE WAREHOUSE; AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED AND A DIRT WALL HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE WAREHOUSE TO CONTAIN SPILL-OFF. THE EPA TEAM HAS CONDUCTED TEMPERATURE TESTS AT THE SITE AND VISITED THE PROPOSED SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF THE MALATHION. ON DECEMBER 17, 1985, THE TEAM MADE INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO DR. MALINGA FERNANDEZ, SECRETARY, MOH, REGARDING CHOICE OF SITE AND HOW THE DISPOSAL EFFORT SHOULD BE MANAGED. THE EPA TEAM IS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF WRITING THEIR REPORT. A QUESTION HAS ARISEN AS A RESULT OF THIS MEETING; SHOULD THE MOH REQUEST AN EPA PERSON TO SUPERVISE THE DISPOSAL EFFORT, CAN THE VBC PROJECT FUND THIS PERSON?

2. REF (B) RESPONDED THAT THE VBC PROJECT COULD FUND ASSISTANCE TO THE GSL TO PROVIDE TRAINING TO FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL IN THE HANDLING OF MALATHION OR OTHER INSECTICIDE FIRES. COULD YOU ELABORATE WHAT TYPE OF ASSISTANCE MIGHT BE AVAILABLE.

3. THANKS AGAIN FOR RESPONDING SO QUICKLY. SPAIN

### Best Available Document

17