

P.O. BOX 1439 WENO, CHUUKSTATE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

> TEL: (691) 330-4158

Situation Report (SITREP) (5)

Location of incident:	7°18'08.68"N 151°53'36.61	"F (WWII Vessel/Rio De	Janeiro Maru)
Date/time of SITREP:	9/30/25	_ Date/time of incident:	9/21-29/25
SITREP No5	Name/contacts of person comp	pleting this report:EPA/	IMAS/EMT-DHS

Taskforce Mission:

To identify and coordinate response actions, response priorities, and cooperative oil spill response arrangements.

Incident: A significant marine oil spill from Rio De Janeiro leaked into/onto Uman Island and potentially on nearby islands.

Situation to Date: 9/30/25

- A joint team consisting of EPAand DMR visited the communities of Nukanap, Sopota, and Sopotiw and conducted shoreline clean-ups. A morning briefing was held at the meeting hall in Nukanap, with the presence of Mayor Rockhudson Tomy, Chief David Pedro and community members of all ages.
- JMAS continued monitoring, collection, replacement of oil containers
- EMT-DHS rapid health assessment, direct and indirect health impacts of the oil spill, identification of affected populations, and provide recommendations.

Actions to Date:

- **EPA & DMR (Environment):** Carried out shoreline clean-up, spraying of liquid dish soap at the varying shorelines and seawalls as well as collection of trash at the shorelines of the three villages. High tide prevented cleaning and scrubbing of some docks and seawalls.
- Assist U.S Coast Guard in conducting shoreline assessment.
- **JMAS:** Removed capturing containers #1 & #2 that were installed on the 17th and installed replacements #3 & #4.
- Assessed and confirmed shape of the vent pipe for future planning.
- EMT-DHS: (see EMT-DHS full report)
 - Data collection: interviews conducted by Emergency Medical Team and the local Health Assistants from Uman.
 - o Population Covered: Surveyed residents from the five major villages of Uman is about 391.



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- Assessment Period: 5 days assessment
- Focus Areas: Acute illness, chronic disease exacerbation, and environmental exposure risks.
- Mobile clinic screening and treatment was done, as well as providing communities with
 masks and gloves and coastal clean up to most accessible areas was done by our
 sanitarians. Communities were also advised not to eat seafood from the affected fishing
 zones and to avoid contact with oil residues on mangroves, seawalls, and other objects
 near shore.

Observations/Investigation results:

- Oily waste/debris and littered trash is accumulated along shorelines of the three villages.
- Oil residue is still adhered to some rough surfaces/seawalls, particularly along the high-tide line, forming a distinct oil band.
- Stranded oil still found in rock crevices and light strands can be traced from dykes to marsh areas caused by cycle of tides.
- Light fumes detected at several sites, especially near seawalls were oily trash were abundant.
- At the wreck site, there was no oil slick found on the sea surface.
- The results of oil containers:
 - o #1-4/5 full (5 gallons bottle)
 - o #2- ½ full (5 gallons bottle)
- EMT/DHS findings:
 - Acute Illnesses
 - Respiratory Issues: Increase reports of cough, runny nose, shortness of breath particularly among children.
 - o Skin Conditions: There were no significant findings from skin irritation following contact with contaminated seawater
 - Eye Irritation: There were about less than 1% of the population with conjunctivitis and eye discomfort in individuals who were exposed to the oil fumes.
 - Other conditions: gastrointestinal symptoms and other chronic health concerns were at the lowest rate where most of them were not related to any consumption of contaminated seafood. However, most of the community members are aware of the health risks and others gained understanding and have increased awareness of the health risks after the 5 days visit.



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Proposed Actions/Recommendations:

- Continue with shoreline cleanups, prioritizing collecting oily waste to reduce odor
- Mangrove vegetation: low-pressure washing and gather any oil residue with absorbents
- Ripraps- low pressure to draw out oil from rock crevices
- Seawalls: low-high pressure washing considered highly coated structures.
- Enhance capturing containers to 10gals and remain in 3 days for collection.
- EMT-DHS to continue to undertake health assessment and monitoring
- Communities were continued to be advised not to consume any seafood until a notice is issued for safe consumption.
- Communities were also advised to wear masks and avoid areas that have strong oil fumes which can put them at risk for respiratory illnesses.
- Continued public awareness is essential for the safety of these communities.

Issues/Risks:

- High tide prevented cleaning and scrubbing of some docks and seawalls
- Alert communities on high pressure washing; oil can be released but will be contained by absorbents
- Immediate health risks were identified as not severe with no record of any admission and/or deaths due to the oil spill incident

Photos:





1. Low-pressure washing/collection of oily waste

2. Scrubbing of seawalls, absorbents used.



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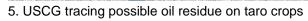
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3. Low-pressure on ripraps/ oil trapped in crevices 4. USCG conducting site assessment







7. Oil band at high tide



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8.Container #1 4/5 full



9. Container #2: 1/2 full



10. Vent measurement



11. Wreck site with no visible oil/ oil sheen



12. Children at risk



13. Mobile screening, clinic and treatment provided