

Leonard Wallace
US EPA Region 1
New England
5 Post Office Sq. Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912
617 918 1835
wallace.len@epa.gov

A woman and her child lay dead on a street on December 3, 1983, after the toxic gas leak. The accident killed thousands and contaminated water and soil when toxic methyl isocyanate gas leaked from Union Carbide's pesticide plant



The Aftermath of Bhopal 30 Years Later

- When the sun rose on December 3, 1984, the city of Bhopal, India, lay in a dense cloud of toxic gas. An overnight leak at the local Union Carbide plant had released methyl isocyanate onto the sleeping town. So far, 16,000 people have lost their lives, with more possibly to follow from the long-range effects of the gas. More than 500,000 have suffered injuries from exposure to the gas.

- Public demand for chemical release information skyrocketed in the mid-1980s after a deadly cloud of highly toxic pesticide killed thousands of people in Bhopal, India. Shortly thereafter, a serious chemical release at a plant in West Virginia hospitalized 100 individuals. These events led to the writing and passage of EPCRA by Congress that was signed by President Reagan in October 1986 and implemented in 1987.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)

LEPC

Local Emergency Planning
Committee

representatives from each of the following groups or organizations: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and **owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter.**

The Development Process

- LEPC shall appoint a chairperson
- LEPC shall establish rules by which the committee shall function
- The rules shall include public notification and public input into the LEPC process
- Distribution of the emergency plan

The Development Process

- LEPC shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information
- LEPC shall designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information

Plan Components

- Each LEPC shall complete an Emergency plan
 - NRT 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide Update
2001 National Response Team
 - Free standing or Part of a Comprehensive plan?

NRT-1

— Hazardous Materials Emergency —
———— Planning Guide —

Updated 2001

NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

Plan Components

- LEPC shall evaluate the need for resources to develop, implement, and exercise the plan
- LEPC shall make recommendations with respect to additional resources that may be required and the means for providing such additional resources

- Each emergency plan shall include (but is not limited to) each of the following:

(1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

- (2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs.html>

- The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

- **Section 1, Identification** includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.
- **Section 2, Hazard(s) identification** includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.
- **Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients** includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.
- **Section 4, First-aid measures includes important symptoms/ effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.**
- **Section 5, Fire-fighting measures lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.**
- **Section 6, Accidental release measures** lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.
- **Section 7, Handling and storage** lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.
- **Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection** lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).
- **Section 9, Physical and chemical properties** lists the chemical's characteristics.
- **Section 10, Stability and reactivity** lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.
- **Section 11, Toxicological information** includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.
- Section 12, Ecological information*
- Section 13, Disposal considerations*
- Section 14, Transport information*
- Section 15, Regulatory information*
- **Section 16, Other information**, includes the date of preparation or last revision.

“ONE PLAN”

- **The National Response Team’s**
- **Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) Guidance**
- **Federal Register / Vol. 61, No. 109 / Wednesday, June 5, 1996 / Notices**
- The “One Plan” is a highly functional document for use in varied emergency situations, and provides a mechanism for complying with multiple emergency planning requirements.

- (3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

**EHS Notification Letter
or File in on Tier2 Submit 2013**

State Emergency Response Commission
(SERC)

And

Local Emergency Planning Committee
(LEPC)

Owner or Operator Information	Parent Company Information (optional)
<i>Name</i>	<i>Name</i> <i>Dun & Bradstreet Number:</i>
<i>Address</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>Phone Number</i> <i>Email</i> ()	<i>Phone Number</i> <i>Email</i> ()
Facility Emergency Coordinator (if applicable)	Tier II Information Contact
<i>Name</i> <i>Title</i>	<i>Name</i> <i>Title</i>
<i>Email Address</i>	<i>Email Address</i>
<i>Phone Number</i> <i>24-hour Phone</i> () ()	<i>Phone Number</i> ()

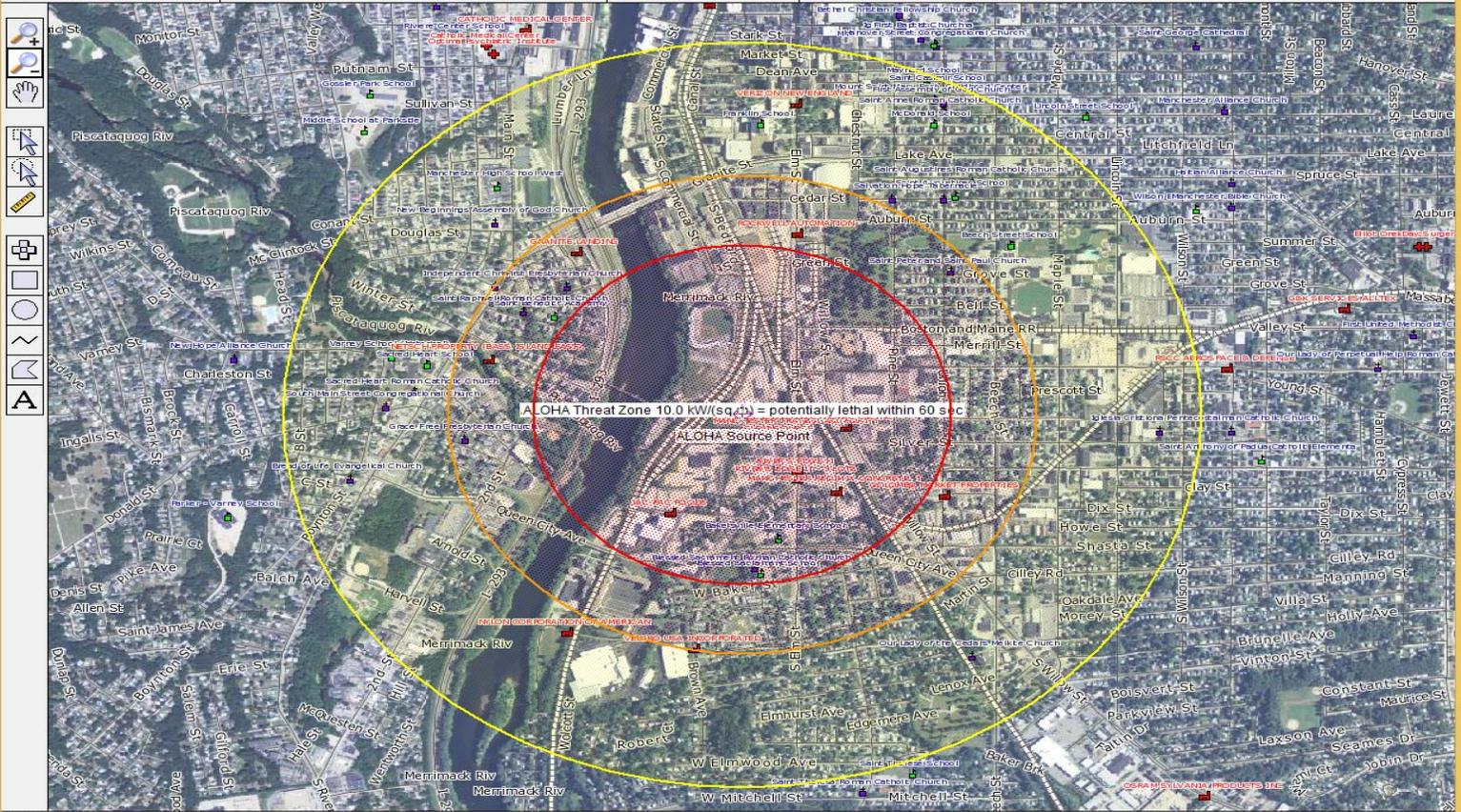
- (4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

- (5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.

ALOHA 5.4.4
MARPLOT

File Edit View Overlays Extras Sharing Help

Basemap Map Satellite Topo Window Width 2.73 miles ALOHA CAMEO



Click Point
42°58'42"N 71°02'55"W

- **(6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.**

- (7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.

<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/rmp/index.htm>

PART 68—CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROVISIONS

Risk Management Plan (RMP) Accident Release Prevention

- Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)
- 139 subject chemicals
- 76 acutely toxic
- 63 flammable
- Thresholds: 500-20,000 lbs
- Three Program Levels
- LEPC Coordination & Corporation

LIST OF LISTS

NAME	CAS/313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	SECTION 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
------	------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------	----------------	--------------	---------------------

Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	500	100	100	313		10,000
Ammonia (conc 20% or greater)	7664-41-7			1,000	X		20,000
Nitric acid (conc 80% or greater)	7697-37-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		15,000
Chlorine	7782-50-5	100	10	10	313		2,500

General Duty Clause

- The General Duty Clause [Section 112(r)(1)] requires that owners and operators of stationary sources producing, processing and storing extremely hazardous substances have a general duty to identify hazards associated with a an accidental release,
- design and maintain a safe facility,
- and minimize consequences of accidental releases that occur.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13650



On August 1, 2013, the President issued Executive Order 13650 - *Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security* (EO). The EO directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Labor (DOL), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to establish a Chemical Facility Safety and Security Working Group to improve chemical facility safety and security in coordination with State regulators; State, local, and tribal emergency responders; chemical facility owners and operators; and local and tribal communities (here after referred to as stakeholders). This fact sheet provides an update to the December 20, 2013, Progress Fact Sheet on progress to address improvements in chemical facility safety and security, specifically stakeholder input, operational coordination with State, local, and Tribal partners, and efforts to modernize policies, programs, and requirements. Through this Progress Fact Sheet the Working Group is specifically inviting public input on actions described herein to improve stakeholder coordination.



Operational Coordination with State, Local, and Tribal Partners

Based on issues, limitations, and needs identified in public listening sessions, meetings with stakeholder groups, webinars, and feedback submitted to the Federal agencies, the Working Group has developed a set of actions to improve stakeholder coordination in six key categories:

Expand engagement of the chemical regulated community in the local emergency planning process.

Improve training and protection for first responders, including a comprehensive implementation and compliance strategy for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulations.

Operational Coordination with State, Local, and Tribal Partners

Provide further technical assistance to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (TEPCs) preparedness activities.

Identify and coordinate funding sources for LEPCs//TEPCs to sustain planning activities.

Increase use of electronic reporting and data management.

Improve public participation in LEPC/TEPCs emergency response planning and access to information about chemical facility risks.

Expand Engagement of the Regulated Community in the Local Emergency Planning Process.

Assess the feasibility of reviving the Federal Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP), or “One Plan” facility reporting form to decrease duplication and streamline information collection. The “One-Plan” is an integrated contingency plan that allows a facility to comply with multiple Federal planning requirements by consolidating them into one functional emergency response plan

Increase Use of Electronic Reporting and Data Management.

Explore further expansion of the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)⁵ software suite to include OSHA information; develop a mobile device application; and consider additional initiatives to assist LEPCs/TEPCs in planning.

Develop a web-based version of EPCRA Tier II Submit⁶ to facilitate State development of an internet reporting system, which can be integrated with existing delivery systems, and assist with the accuracy and completeness of EPCRA reporting requirements in lieu of other hazmat emergency management information portal systems.

Improve Public Participation in Emergency Response Planning and Access to Information about Chemical Risks.

Develop outreach materials and successful practices describing mechanisms for broadening LEPC/TEPCs membership to groups outside those listed in the EPCRA statute.

Hold stakeholder training workshops / annual conferences to promote networking and information exchange.