



EPA Region 8 Preparedness Unit

Vol. I No. 4

Planning, Prevention, and Preparedness Newsletter

October 2011



Chemical Suicide – Should you be concerned?

Over 500 suicides have occurred using this method, and it is on the increase in the United States. Called chemical suicide or—depending on the chemicals used – detergent suicide; this trend is on the rise in the United States.

Certain chemical mixes produce heat and a flammable, noxious gas that causes the subject to pass out and the heart stop within minutes.

Case in point: A young California man was found dead in his car behind a Pasadena shopping center. The young man’s car windows to the car were rolled up and apparently locked. The

temperature was about 100 degrees when officials arrived. There was allegedly a sign on the vehicle warning people of the potential danger.

The Pasadena Independent reported: A newer model white VW Beetle was sealed off from the public Monday as it was believed to contain hazardous chemicals as well as a body of a young man in his 20’s. Pasadena police (PPD) and fire officials staged at Halstead (just behind the Best Buy shopping Center). HAZMAT teams from Glendale were quickly called in.

Engine 37 from Pasadena established a staging area for incoming units and contacted PPD to gather more information. Battalion 3 arrived on scene and established Halstead command. Upon further investigation and information gathered from PPD, it was determined that the Los Angeles County specialized HAZMAT would be needed.

In December 2008, Barlow County Georgia HAZMAT

workers, in addition to other city and county emergency crews, responded to a call where a man had apparently committed suicide using hazardous chemicals. Bartow County fire fighters, deputies and emergency medical workers responded to a call that a man was found by a park ranger sitting in a car and did not appear to be breathing. In that car were two buckets containing a yellow substance and a note on the window that said, ‘Caution,’ and it had the chemical name on it,” Bt. Chief David Levey said, adding that the substance was a mixture of chemicals including sulfuric acid.

A story in the Denver Post on 16 July 2011:

Residents of one Chelsea Park Village Apartment building will not be able to return to their homes until they can be decontaminated by a hazardous material team.

Aurora fire received a call around 4 p.m. Friday about the use of hazardous material at 12079 E. Archer Place, Fire Capt. Allen Robnett said. Aurora police are investigating the scene as a possible chemical suicide, Det. Bob Friel said.

Inside this issue:

Homeland Security Pg. 2: Tanker Rollover

Outreach Pg.3: Cheyenne River and Lower Brule, Propane Tank Explosion

EPCRA Pg.4: Tier I, and Tier II Forms Revision Proposal

When officials responded to the scene there was a note taped to a bathroom door saying hazardous materials had been used and to call 911. The building was evacuated and when the hazmat team entered the apartment, they found the body of a woman in the sealed bathroom, Robnett said. (Cont. Pg. 2)

TRAINING & EXERCISES LUKE CHAVEZ—COORDINATOR 303-312-6512 | chavez.luke@epa.gov

“Let our advance worrying become advanced thinking and planning.” Winston Churchill



Operation Mountain Guardian (OMG) – Denver Metropolitan Area Full Scale Exercise September 23, 2011

“OMG!” is what most people would have said, texted or even tweeted if this terrorist event were real. Luckily, it was only an exercise. Planners, participants and others involved re-

ferred to the full scale exercise (FSE) as OMG, and appropriately so. The Denver Post article for the FSE read “Don’t panic Friday if your surroundings erupt with sounds and images more familiar in Kandahar than Denver. More than 100 emergency agencies will take part in a terrorism response exercise that promises to attract attention throughout the metro area.”

On Friday September 23, 2011, the FSE with its simulated explosions, smoke, gunshots, and a host of emergency vehicles took place within four main venues throughout the Denver metropolitan area). The FSE was sponsored by the Denver Police Department, Colorado North Central All-Hazards Emergency Management Region, Denver Urban Area Security Initiative and the Denver Metropolitan Medical Response System. Over (Cont. Pg. 5)

Partner Corner

- More localized info? Check out these sites.
- [Montana](#)
- [Wyoming](#)
- [North Dakota](#)
- [South Dakota](#)
- [Utah](#)
- [Colorado](#)
- [Denver](#)

Chem Suicide (Cont. From Pg. 1) The woman has not been identified and police will not remove her body until a decontamination crew clears the area. Police are investigating the toxic chemicals used at the scene. Residents of the building cannot return until the building is cleared. Thirty-six of 600 units in the complex were evacuated. The Red Cross is helping two families find a place to stay, said Chip Frye, a Red Cross Colorado public affairs volunteer. Officials do not have an estimated time of completion for the decontamination. cgibbons@denverpost.com or 303-954-1638.

And again, On 2/20/2010, firefighters from the Clarksville, Indiana Fire Department responded on a reported unconscious/unresponsive victim at a local motel. This turned out to be a suicide by Hydrogen Sulfide. The hydrogen sulfide was created by the combination of common household cleaning products. What was learned after the run was that this method of suicide has increased nationwide in the past several months. The victim had sent

letters to family members in advance of the suicide and had posted a hazmat warning sign on the motel room door. While no emergency responders were injured on this run, it's important to understand that several could have been very easily killed or seriously injured had they not seen the warning signs.

There is an increasing awareness of these types of hazardous responses. The [Firefighters Support Foundation](#) has a new training program titled "[Chemical Suicides](#)," which is now available free to download. This program can be obtained in two formats: a 36-slide PowerPoint program, and a 23-minute video program.

First responders can view the video material with the PowerPoint file acting as their hard copy notes. Alternatively, they can use either resource independently. The program intends to accomplish the following:

How many Hazardous Materials shipments are there in the U.S.?
 There are some 800,000 daily shipments of hazardous materials in the U.S

- Explain the process of chemical suicide by mixing cheap and easily available chemicals in an enclosed space.
- Describe why it is a popular way of committing suicide and a growing threat to responders.
- Define the reasons why responders may be exposed to the lethal gases produced by the process.
- Educate responders about the warning signs that they may be approaching a chemical suicide.
- Suggest response tactics and guidelines.

The Colorado State Fire Chiefs association (CSFCA) has a very good site available on this topic which includes articles and safety bulletins available on this site: http://www.colofirechiefs.org/chemical_suicides.htm

Does this sound like a routine call that most would respond to and take similar action?

It's Sunday morning 0730 hours, you respond to a person down in auto. You locate a car in the empty parking lot of a business. The engine and med unit pull up near the vehicle

and personnel see a person inside that appears to be asleep or unconscious. Wearing safety glasses and medical gloves, you walk up to the car and knock on the window.

The patient does not respond to your knock on the window, and the doors are locked.

What action will you take? Will you hurry to make patient access? Will you use a lockout tool, center punch, or halligan to make entry?

You make access, a rush of warm air comes out of the vehicle and you smell a sharp odor. You have just become a victim and have been exposed to a noxious and possibly fatal gas. What could you have done differently? You are the first-in unit. How should you respond to this type of incident?

There are many calls that start out as a routine person down call. This type of incident can easily expand into a full blown Hazardous Materials Incident with a multijurisdictional response. Be aware of this new way to commit suicide and don't become a victim. Use common sense and stay safe. (cont. Pg. 3)



SPCC Compliance Date Extension for Farms

On October 13, 2011, the U.S. EPA amended the date by which farms must prepare or amend and implement their Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans, to **May 10, 2013**. If EPA receives no adverse comment, we will not take further action on this rule and the rule will become effective 20 days from the date of publication in the *Federal Register*.

More information about the

rule is available at: http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_ag.htm

Tanker Truck Roll-over

On Thursday evening 9/15/2011 a tanker truck carrying black wax crude oil overturned into Willow Creek on Utah Highway 191 and burned for several hours before local fire crews were able to extinguish the fire and remove the driver, who did not survive. The tanker was traveling on Highway 191 between Helper and Duchesne Utah before the crash. The

accident is located approximately 8 miles above the Carbon Power Plant and four miles upstream of the confluence of the Price River and Willow Creek.

The entire contents of the 12,000 gallon capacity tanker were released, though the majority of the material was consumed in the fire. An estimated 10 barrels of black wax crude oil was released into Willow Creek, where it solidified into floating wax-like pellets and is being caught up on the banks, weeds and in pools.

Local responders initially placed absorbent booms throughout a two mile stretch downstream. Carbon County Emergency Services activated their contract with Envirocare, who arrived from Salt Lake City (123 miles away) and deployed skirted containment boom at approximately 11:00 PM Thursday night.

OSC Craig Myers deployed from Denver and arrived on site Friday morning, Sept 16th 2011. Craig (Cont. Pg. 4)

OIL SPILL PREVENTION/SPCC

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Chem Suicide (cont. From. Pg. 2) On October 3rd this year, this article appeared in the *Seattle Times* by Sanjay Bhatt describing a chemical suicide that weekend:

A hazardous materials team, bomb squad and other first-responders descended on the parking lot of a Bremerton church Sunday morning, where a man's body was found in a pickup along with a sign on the driver's window warning of an explosive, dangerous gas.

Kitsap County Sheriff's Deputy Scott Wilson said the case appears to be a suicide similar to others across the nation from chemicals that release hydrogen sulfide -- a colorless gas that is toxic not only to suicide victims but to police officers, medics

and anyone who gets close.

Chemical suicides are on the rise across the United States and have injured unsuspecting bystanders and police officers, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

From 2006 to 2010, six states, including Washington, reported a total of 10 cases that killed nine people, injured four police officers, and required the decontamination of 32 people, according to the CDC.

While such cases are a tiny fraction of all suicides, chemical suicides -- also called detergent suicides -- have the potential to kill first-responders if they don't wear protective gear, says the CDC.

Propane Tank Explosion:

On August 2, an explosion rocked a propane filling sta-

tion in Butler County, Kansas. The blast led to a fire that caused an additional 200 small propane tanks to explode over a period of an hour and killed one worker while two others were injured. The fire started a grass fire and burned out a nearby gasoline filling station along with three homes in the neighborhood.

[The Wichita Eagle reported](#) on August 3:

Fire Chief Jim Woydziak said the fire at Global Propane sent several of the 33-pound cylinders flying up to 400 feet through the air. It damaged or destroyed 11 vehicles parked at the business and destroyed three nearby homes. Jeffrey S. Burnham, 40, of Wichita, died after being taken to a Wichita hospital, and two other workers were injured.

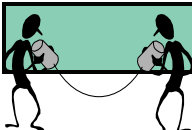
Shortly before the explosion, Burnham was working around a truck carrying 200 cylinders

that are typically used to power forklifts, Woydziak said. The truck was backed into an enclosure that had three walls and a canopy. The enclosure was used to fill the cylinders from a nearby 18,000-gallon tank.

As Burnham was filling one of the cylinders, Woydziak said, something caused the coupling to come loose from the cylinder. The hose immediately began flailing around as propane spewed from the end.

The blast sent flames up to 60 feet in the air and damaged pipes under the large tank, and those pipes also began leaking propane. The large tank burned well into the night before finally burning itself out around 11 p.m.

Woydziak said a nearby delivery truck that uses a 3,000-gallon tank to deliver propane to homes also caught fire. That tank burned (*Cont. Pg. 4*)

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C h e y - e n n e River Sioux Tribe and Lower Brule Sioux Tribe

On September 13th and 14th Brent Rohlfs and Ray Figueroa visited the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe respectively. This visit was the last of this fiscal year of EPA's on-going outreach to the Tribes.

Brent Rohlfs of the Indian Health Service accompanied the EPA, to these two Tribes and assisted with the presentations.

As has previously been reported, the purpose of these trips is to present just what it is that the EPA can bring to the table for the Tribes emergency preparedness efforts.

Both of these meetings provided insight as to the envi-

ronmental threats facing them. These threats consist mainly of storms and flooding. However, there may be an oil pipeline built on or near the Reservations, and that is some cause for concern from an emergency management standpoint.

Larry Jandreau, the Facilities Manager of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, led much of the discussion from the Tribe. Larry wears many hats in the Tribe, one of which is Emergency Manager.

Larry explained about the four HAZMAT teams available in South Dakota, and how any one of them could be assigned to assist the Tribe in time of need.

We found that the radio is the only effective means to distribute information to the Tribal members. Larry is

very interested in assistance and guidance with developing a workgroup of stakeholders to update the Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan.

The Tribe is also interested in obtaining some Meth Lab Training. They already have plans to conduct a 40 hour HAZWOPER training in December.

Our visit to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe also went well. Here, Jerry Big Eagle led much of the discussion from the Tribe. Jerry is the Tribe's Homeland Security Coordinator.

As with the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, the radio is the most effective means for distributing information to the Tribal members.

The Tribe has drafted an Emergency Operations Plan and does not have any sites meeting Spill Prevention,

Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) criteria.

There have been two severe weather events that have caused emergency responses recently. One was an ice storm, which left much of the reservation without electricity and water for an extended period of time. The other was a tornado, which caused damage in several communities. We learned that the Tribe participates in exercises periodically.

They requested Meth Lab training to include how to ensure homes are safe for re-occupation if meth was used by former occupants. They are interested in participating in state LEPC meetings and having their Emergency Operations Plan reviewed by EPA for comment.

As the fiscal year draws to a close, we are looking forward to the coming Tribal visits in the next year.



EMERGENCY PLANNING & COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA)

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Propane Tank

Explosion (Cont. From Pg 3)

throughout the night and finally went out at about 8:30 the next morning.

After responding to the scene and seeing what they had, the FD pulled back and ordered a full evacuation for a 1-mile radius.

The latest information released by the fire marshal says that the victim who perished was filling one of the forklift cylinders when the hose separated from the cylinder for an unknown reason and started whipping around, eventually causing a spark that triggered the first explosion and started the chain of events. They also released some video showing how close to catastrophe the incident came as an open flame impinged on the large tank.

Publication of Safety Advisory Notice No. 11-7, "Unauthorized Marking of Compressed Gas Cylinders"

On, August 30, 2011, the Federal Register published a Safety Notice (No. 11-7) titled "Transportation of DOT Special Permit Packages in Commerce," issued under Docket No. PHMSA-2011-0162.

In this safety notice, PHMSA is alerting the regulated community to the importance of adhering to Federal requirements when offering and transporting hazardous materials in DOT Special Permit (SP) packages. PHMSA is concerned that many persons who offer or transport SP packages fail to recognize the additional requirements applicable to filling, offering, and moving SP packages. By issuing this safety notice, PHMSA is attempting to raise awareness within the hazardous materials community of the inherent characteristics of DOT SPs and underscore the possible consequences of failing to recognize an SP package and react accordingly. This safety notice covers the background of the issue, the current regulatory requirements, and PHMSA recommended actions to industry to institute quality control measures to identify and properly handle DOT SP packages.

Tanker Truck Roll-over (Cont. From Pg 2)

reported that Envirocare and the local responders have properly boomed the river and are doing of good job cleaning up the site. The solidified oil has taken on an appearance similar to tar balls, and is being collected by the booms and cleaned up from the shore line manually. Craig estimates the cleanup will take a week to complete.

EPA announces completion of mission assignment in response to Minot, ND floods

The EPA recently announced that the field mission assignment in

response to flooding in Minot, North Dakota has been completed

EPA Emergency Response staff first mobilized to Minot on July 11, 2011 and began mission activities at the request of FEMA, the City of Minot, and the State of North Dakota on July 17, 2011. The final shipments of removed waste and demobilization of EPA staff were completed on September 29, 2011.

"For over two months we've worked hard to help make Minot a safer place to live," said Paul Peronard, EPA On-Scene Coordinator. "Our collaborative relationship with the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US Coast Guard, and other agencies really helped us execute our mission under FEMA's leadership."

In response to extensive flood damage and the potential for environmental impacts, FEMA issued a Mission Assignment to EPA to accomplish four objectives: remove household hazardous wastes from the impacted area; decontaminate and prepare white goods and electronic waste for recycling; collect and process orphaned containers; and to conduct environmental monitoring and sampling in impacted and work areas.

In total, EPA removed:

- Nearly 6,000 units of white goods – air conditioners, refrigerators, and other household appliances. Freon, mercury, and other hazardous materials were removed by EPA and the scrap was turned over to the city of Minot for recycling.
- More than 90,000 small containers including paint, household cleaners, and small gas cans totaling more than 15,000 gallons of gas which was sent to a fuel processor.
- Several large containers, including propane tanks as large as

3,000 – 5,000 gallons, which were returned to their owners or sent to a local Minot company for reuse.

- 215 lead-acid batteries which were turned over to the city of Minot.
- Over 550 cubic yards of electronic waste such as household electronics, computers, and television sets which were sent to a contractor for recycling.

In addition, EPA collected asbestos insulation from over 220 households, conducted air sampling during cleanup activities, and conducted soil sampling in city parks once flooding subsided.

Looking to the future, EPA has participated in three FEMA-sponsored Community Recovery Open House Planning Meetings in Minot and Burlington. At the request of FEMA and the community, EPA will partner with FEMA and other agencies to continue Long Term Community Recovery activities to assist with restoration activities in Minot.

For more information please visit: http://www.epaosc.org/site/site_pr_ofile.aspx?site_id=7093

REPORT

Need to Report a Possible Environmental Violation?
Fill out the form at
www.epa.gov/tips/

Operation Mountain Guardian (Cont. Fm Pg. 1) 105 Federal, State and Local agencies (1900 participants) were involved in this large scale exercise. The FSE was a planned Mumbai style attack in four different venues within the Denver metro area: Denver Union Station (Denver), Smedley Elementary School (NW Denver), Community College of Aurora (Aurora) and Park Meadows Mall (Lone Tree). The FSE was designed to test and develop the following Target Capabilities: Communications; Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Hazmat Response, and Decontamination (EPA’s primary involvement); Public Safety and Security Response; Explosive Device Response Operations; On-Site Incident Management; Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment; and Medical Surge.



Figure 1: OMG Venues and areas of play

Although, the public doesn’t think of EPA as dealing with a Mumbai style terrorist attack, EPA had the privilege to help plan and evaluate the exercise at the Park Meadows Mall venue for the WMD/Hazmat portion of the exercise – See Fig 2, Fig 3. EPA Region 8 staff Kathie Atencio and Luke Chavez, have been assisting in planning the event for the Park Meadows Mall venue since early 2010 and evaluated the hazardous materials response at this location during the FSE. EPA R8 radiological expert, Dr. Richard Graham, also assisted in evaluating the Park Meadows Mall venue.



Figure 2: Smoking Improvised Explosive Device (IED) simulating a hydrogen cyanide release



Figure 3: Hazmat Unit sampling IED release in Level A PPE

An After Action Conference (AAC) is scheduled for October 27, 2011 for the planning team and participants to discuss the FSE and how the players responded and reacted to the incident. The AAC will discuss and determine positive outcomes of the exercises, but more importantly, how to improve the response and communications with all parties involved in such an incident. A final Improvement Plan (IP) and AAC report with documented outcomes and findings of the FSE and any action items to help improve all participants’ response capabilities, is scheduled for Fall 2011.

Planning and evaluating the play for the OMG FSE was very helpful for EPA Region 8’s understanding of the priorities and sequence of events that would take place in a response of this magnitude. It was enlightening to understand the role of the law enforcement responders and the explosives and ordnance personnel with the hazmat emergency responders throughout the initial incident response – See Fig. 4. The FSE planning and involvement is always a great experience and opportunity to meet and work with local, state and other federal agencies that EPA would be working with during an actual response. Although, EPA didn’t have a playing role during this initial response of OMG, we would normally work with the local hazmat and state Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) to address further hazmat releases and cleanup and recovery operations.

EPA will continue to work closely with Douglas County Emergency Management as well as other local and state agencies involved in the exercise event.

The Operation Mountain Guardian exercise was a great experience for EPA to understand first responders’ response priorities with competing dangers, risks and hazards. EPA wishes to help improve these initial responses with knowledge and education of chemical and hazmat issues. EPA Region 8 would like to thank Ms. Fran Santagata, Director for Douglas County Office Emergency Management, for the opportunity to participate in this exercise event. We look forward to building on the accomplishments of the OMG FSE and a continued close working relationship with Douglas County Emergency Management as well as with the Douglas County Local Emergency Planning a Committee (LEPC).



Figure 4: Local bomb squad assessing suspected explosive and radiological dispersal device (RDD)

Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Proposal to Revise the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms (Tier I and Tier II)

The EPA is proposing to revise the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms (Tier I and Tier II) under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add new data elements and revise some existing data elements.

Although the public comment period has already expired (October 7, 2011), we thought it would be important to list out the proposed changes.

Entities that would be affected by these proposed revisions are those organizations and facilities subject to Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and its implementing regulations found in 40 CFR part 370.

The Tier I and Tier II forms were first published in 1987 and were amended in 1990. Recently, State and local agencies requested that EPA modify these forms to include new data elements and revise existing data elements to make it more useful for emergency planning and response. These proposed changes are summarized below:

Facility Identification

In addition to the information currently required on the Tier I and Tier II forms under facility identification, the EPA is proposing to add new data elements for facility phone number, latitude and longitude, and number of full-time employees.

For facilities covered under section 312, and also subject to section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), also known as the Risk Management Program or the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program under section 313 of EPCRA, the EPA is also proposing to add data elements for facility identification numbers that are assigned under these two programs in order to provide more complete information on the facilities to the public and to the State and local agencies responsible for emergency planning and response.

Name of the Facility's Parent Company and Owner or Operator of the Facility

Some facilities have sites in remote locations and do not have operators present at all times. Thus, if there is a need to contact someone in an emergency, emergency response officials and State and local agencies need the contact information of the facility's parent company or the owner or operator of the facility. Therefore the EPA is proposing to require facilities to provide information on the facility's parent company and the owner or operator of the facility, such as name, address and phone number, as well as the Dun and Bradstreet number of the facility's parent company. EPA is also proposing that the facility owner or operator provide their e-mail address.

Facility Emergency Coordinator

A facility is required to provide the LEPC with the name and contact information of a facility representative who will participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator. Facilities are required to notify LEPCs of any changes relevant to the emergency planning within 30 days after the changes have occurred. The EPA believes that this information should be provided on the facility's annual inventory form since LEPCs and other emergency response coordinators may need this information during an emergency. Therefore, EPA is proposing to add this data element to the Tier I and Tier II forms.

Tier I and Tier II Information Contacts

The EPA is proposing to require the name, title, phone number and e-mail address of the person knowledgeable or responsible for completing the information on the Tier I and Tier II forms because the LEPCs may need to contact the facility regarding information that is reported on the forms to improve emergency response plans, and for use by emergency response officials during an emergency situation

Subject to Emergency Planning Under Section 302 of EPCRA

EPCRA requires each LEPC to develop an emergency response plan for their communities. It also requires LEPCs to review the emergency response plan once a year. LEPCs use the information reported by facilities to develop or update the emergency response plans in their community. Some of the facilities which complied with the requirements under section 302(c) may no longer be subject to emergency planning for a number of reasons. Likewise, some facilities that may become subject to the annual inventory reporting under EPCRA section 312 may not be aware of the requirements under EPCRA section 302.

Since the notification under section 302(c) is a one-time notification which occurred in 1987 for most facilities, and since LEPCs are required to update the emergency plan annually, it would be useful for LEPCs to get an update from facilities clarifying whether they are still subject to emergency planning. This will help ensure that local emergency plans are up-to-date and include all appropriate facilities. Therefore, the EPA is proposing to add a new data element to indicate if facilities are subject to the emergency planning notification under EPCRA section 302. *(Cont. Pg 7)*

Proposed Tier I and Tier II Form Changes (Cont. From. Pg 6)**Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (40 CFR Part 68, Risk Management Program)**

Facilities subject to section 112(r) of the CAA are required to implement an accident prevention program and an emergency response program, conduct hazard assessment and summarize and submit to EPA information about these programs and hazards in a risk management plan (RMP). These implementing regulations are the Risk Management Program. LEPCs and States use the information reported in RMPs to improve the emergency response plans in each community. In order to better serve this purpose, EPA is proposing to add a new data element to both the Tier I and Tier II forms to indicate whether the facility is subject to chemical accident prevention under section 112(r) of the CAA.

Range Codes and Ranges for Reporting Maximum Amount and Average Daily Amount

Tier I and Tier II forms currently list range codes for reporting the maximum amount and average daily amounts of hazardous chemicals present at the site in the preceding calendar year. The range codes currently listed in the regulations are very broad. Such information is not as useful as specific quantity information for effective emergency response planning. In order for the States, local agencies and emergency response officials to have information on the maximum amount and average daily amount that are closer to the actual amounts present at the facility, EPA is proposing to narrow the ranges that are in the existing regulations.

Chemical Information

The EPA is proposing to modify the chemical information reporting section of the Tier II inventory form to make it more user-friendly for States and local agencies, as well as the emergency response officials. This revision will also benefit facilities by clarifying how to report mixtures on the Tier II form. The current form requires facilities to report the name of the mixture, indicate whether the mixture contains an EHS, indicate the physical and health hazards of the mixture, and report the amount present on-site, as well as the type of storage and storage locations. The regulated community and the state and local agencies, however, are unsure if the amount present on-site refers to the mixture or the non-EHS hazardous chemical or the EHS in the mixture. In order to clarify the reporting of pure chemicals vs. mixtures, the proposed Tier II form has separate entries for mixtures and pure chemicals. The entry for mixtures includes a separate line for mixture name, amount of mixture present (*i.e.* maximum and average daily amount), the EHS(s) name, and the amount of EHS(s) present (*i.e.* maximum and average daily amount). Facilities still have the option to report the mixture or the hazardous chemical component as stated in § 370.14.

Storage Types and Conditions

The Tier II form currently requires facilities to report the codes for types of storage (*i.e.* above ground tank, steel drum) and storage conditions (*i.e.* temperature, pressure). A code is currently listed for each type of storage and storage conditions in § 370.43. In order to make the form more user friendly and also to have information readily available to emergency response officials in an emergency, EPA proposes that facilities list the types of storage and storage conditions on the Tier II form rather than noting the reporting codes.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

The Office of Pipeline Safety is the Federal safety authority for the nation's 2.3 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. At the Website located at: www.phmsa.dot.gov/about/agency you can find information regarding pipeline regulations, proposed and final rulemakings, pipeline statistics, Common Ground Alliance and One Call programs, request procedures under Freedom of Information Act guidelines, reports on major pipeline accidents/incidents and corrective action orders, pipeline mapping systems information, training and publications, and online library of Pipeline Safety forms and public information files.

PHMSA recognizes the first element of facing a challenge is to prepare for it. Preparing involves many different activities; planning, training, exercising, and enhancing capabilities.

Reaching out to emergency responders, hazardous materials, and pipeline industry stakeholders is one of PHMSA's core goals to ensure these communities are fully primed to deal with any type of hazardous material or pipeline incident. PHMSA provides technical expertise to industry and works closely with the response community to ensure the transportation system remains safe. Moving into the future, it is essential for PHMSA to continue to build partnerships with you, the stakeholder, for the improvement of emergency response capabilities and continue to enhance the safety of the hazardous materials transportation and energy pipeline supply system.

Hazardous Materials Transportation and Pipeline Accidents are to be reported directly to the **24-hour National Response Center (NRC): at 1-800-424-8802.** To reach the DOT's 24-hour Crisis Management Center, call 202-366-1863.



Preparedness Unit Mission Statement:

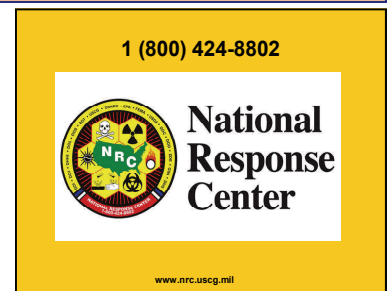
We will increase EPA Region 8 preparedness through:

- Planning, Training, Exercising, and developing outreach relations with federal agencies, states, tribes, local organizations and the regulated community.
- Assisting in the development of EPA Region 8 preparedness planning and response capabilities through the RSC, IMT, RRT, OPA, RMP, etc.
- Working with facilities to reduce accidents and spills through education, inspections and enforcement. To contact a member of our team:

[\(Click here for Org Chart\)](#)

Acronym List

- IMT Incident Management Team
- OPA Oil Pollution Act
- RRT Regional Response Team
- RSC Response Support Corps
- SPCC Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures



RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (RMP)

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Need More info on the Risk Management Program (RMP)?

<http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/rmp> will be updated as new information becomes available. EPA maintains numerous listservs to keep the public, state and local officials, and industry up to date, including several that pertain to emergency management. You can sign up for our listserv to receive periodic updates: https://lists.epa.gov/read/all_forums/subscribe?name=callcenter_oswer

RMP Reporting Center

The Reporting Center can answer questions about software or installation problems. The RMP Reporting Center is available from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, for questions on the Risk Management Plan program: (703) 227-7650 (phone) RMPRC@epacdx.net (e-mail)

Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Office (CEPPO) <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/index.htm>

Compliance and Enforcement: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/index.html>

Compliance Assistance: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html>

Call our hotline, the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323 Mon-Thurs 10:00 am to 3:00 pm ET (except Federal Holidays) or see

www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter/index.htm

You can also call or write to:
 U.S. EPA Region 8
 1595 Wynkoop Street (8EPR-ER)
 Denver, CO 80202-1129
 800-227-8917
 CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, and WY

To report an oil or chemical spill, call the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This newsletter provides information on the EPA Risk Management Program, EPCRA, SPCC/FRP (Facility Response Plan) and other issues relating to Accidental Release Prevention Requirements. The information should be used as a reference tool, not as a definitive source of compliance information. Compliance regulations are published in 40 CFR Part 68 for CAA section 112(r) Risk Management Program, 40 CFR Part 355/370 for EPCRA, and 40 CFR Part 112.2 for SPCC/FRP.