



Emerging Risks Response Awareness Training

Local Emergency Planning Committee
(LEPC)/Emergency Planning and
Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)



NRT-RRT

Content and Speakers

- What is an LEPC and why were they established?
 - Roger Fernandez, EPA, NRT Executive Director
- What is the regulatory basis for the LEPC?
 - Steve Mason, EPA Region 6
- What are Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets?
 - Young Wheeler, OSHA
- What are LEPCs and emergency response planning?
 - LT James Davis, USCG
- Improving chemical facility safety and security
 - Bill Jones, EPA

Content and Speakers

- How do Tribal nations participate in planning?
 - Nick Nichols, EPA
- What is the relationship between the LEPC and the State Emergency Response Commission?
 - Robert Harter, City and County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management
- Resources available to first responders and LEPCs
 - Ed Levine, NOAA
- Summary
 - Karen Waldvogel, USDA

Objectives

- Describe how EPCRA and LEPCs contribute to community preparedness
- Explain LEPC roles and responsibilities, and how it supports first responders
- Highlight best practices
- Identify resources available to planners and responders



What is an LEPC and why were they established?

Roger Fernandez
Environmental Protection Agency

History

December 2-3, 1984

- Bhopal Gas Disaster, India
 - Over 500K people exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other chemicals
 - **Immediate death toll was 2,259**
 - **An estimated 8,000 died within 2 weeks**



November 1986

- Congress passes EPCRA
 - As known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
 - Establishes requirements for businesses and for federal, state, and local governments regarding emergency planning and community right-to-know reporting for hazardous chemicals
 - Establishes LEPCs

LEPC Role

- Form a partnership with local governments and industries as a resource for enhancing hazardous chemical preparedness

Local Governments

Integrate hazardous materials (HAZMAT) planning and response within jurisdiction



Industry

Ensure facility plans are compatible with local emergency plans

Regulated Facilities

- Every regulated facility is responsible for:
 - Identifying a facility emergency coordinator
 - Reporting hazardous chemical inventories annually to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and local fire department
 - **Reporting releases of hazardous and extremely hazardous substances immediately to federal, state, and local officials**
 - Providing safety data sheets (SDS) or a list of hazardous chemicals; allowing local fire departments to conduct on-site inspection of HAZMAT facilities
 - Providing annual report of toxic chemicals released to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state

LEPCs

- There are more than 3,000 LEPCs. Most LEPCs are organized to serve a county, some are for a single large city, and others cover a large area of a state



What is the Regulatory Basis for the LEPC?

Steve Mason
Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
 - Created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies
 - Requires industry to report on the storage, use, and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments
 - Requires state, local, and Tribal governments to use this information to prepare their community for potential risks

Sections 301 to 303

- Emergency Planning
 - Local governments are required to prepare chemical emergency response plans, and to review plans at least annually
 - State governments are required to oversee and coordinate local planning efforts
 - Facilities that maintain Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) on-site in quantities greater than corresponding Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ) must cooperate in emergency plan preparation

Section 304

- Emergency Notification
 - Facilities must immediately report accidental releases of EHS and “hazardous substances” defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
 - Any releases of these substances in quantities greater than their corresponding Reportable Quantities (RQs) must be reported to state, local, tribal, and territory officials
 - Releases should be reported to the National Response Center (NRC)



Sections 311 and 312

- Community Right-to-Know Requirements
 - Facilities handling or storing any hazardous chemicals must submit a list of chemicals to state and local officials and local fire departments
 - Hazardous chemicals are defined under the Occupational Safety and Health Act and its implementing regulations
 - Facilities must also submit an inventory form for these chemicals, to state and local officials, and local fire departments

Tier I and II Reports

Section 312 defines Tier I and Tier II facilities:

- Tier I Reports contain the maximum amount of hazardous chemicals at the facility during the preceding year, an estimate of the average daily amount of hazardous chemicals at the facility, and the general location
- Tier II Reports contain all of the above information plus information on specific location and storage

EPCRA only requires submission of Tier I information and leaves it to the SERCs or LEPCs to request a Tier II Report. As a practical matter, Tier II Reports are almost always the form submitted as SERCs and LEPCs have almost universally requested the Tier II Reports instead of Tier I information

Minimum Tier II Reporting Thresholds

- **For EHS**, 500 pounds or the TPQ, whichever is **lower**
- **For all other hazardous chemicals**, the minimum reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds
- **For gasoline** (all grades combined)
 - Retail gas station minimum threshold is 75,000 gallons*
- **For diesel** (all grades combined)
 - Retail gas station minimum threshold is 100,000 gallons*

*For tanks meeting requirements set forth in 40 CFR 370, and 40 CFR 280 or state Underground Storage Tank (UST) program approved by EPA under 40 CFR 281

Submission of Inventory

Facilities must submit an annual inventory of these chemicals by March 1 of each year to their SERC, LEPC, and local fire department. The information submitted by facilities must be made available to the public. This applies to:

- Any facility that is required to maintain SDSs under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations for hazardous chemicals stored or used in the work place
- Facilities with chemicals in quantities that equal or exceed thresholds amounts

Section 313

- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)
 - Facilities must complete and submit a toxic chemical release inventory form (Form R) annually
 - Form R must be submitted for each of the over 600 TRI chemicals that are manufactured or otherwise used above the applicable threshold quantities



TRI website: <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>

What are Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets?

Young Wheeler
Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Revised in 2012
- Requires that chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers provide SDS (formerly Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDS) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards
- Information contained in SDS's is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDS's are required to be presented in a consistent 16-section format

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

SDS: Sections 1-8

- **Section 1: Identification**
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- Product identifier
- Common names, synonyms
- Name, address, phone number of manufacturer, importer, or other
- Emergency phone number
- Recommended use & restrictions on use

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- **Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification**
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- Hazard classification
- Signal word
- Hazard statement
- Pictograms
- Precautionary statement(s)
- Description of hazards not otherwise classified
- If applicable, % of mixture with unknown acute toxicity

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- **Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients**
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- Substances
 - Chemical name
 - Common name, synonyms
 - Unique identifiers
 - Impurities and additives
- Mixtures
 - Same information as Substances
 - Chemical name and exact % of each ingredient
- Trade secret claim

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- **Section 4: First-Aid Measures**
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- First aid instructions by routes of exposure (inhalation, skin/eye contact, ingestion)
- Important symptoms or effects, including acute or delayed
- Recommendations for immediate medical care and special treatment needed

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- **Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures**
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- Suitable extinguishing equipment and recommendations for particular situations
- Advice on hazards that develop from the chemical during the fire
- Recommended special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- **Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes Recommendations for...

- Personal precautions
- Protective equipment
- Emergency procedures, including evacuation instructions
- Methods and materials for containment
- Cleanup procedures and required equipment

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- **Section 7: Handling and Storage**
- Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

For Example, Information Includes...

- Precautions for safe handling, including incompatible chemicals
- General hygiene practices
- Conditions for safe storage

SDS: Sections 1-8

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid Measures
- Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures
- Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
- Section 7: Handling and Storage
- **Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

For Example, Information Includes...

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- Engineering controls
- Personal protective measures including any special requirements

SDS: Sections 9-11 and 16

- Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
- Section 10: Stability and Reactivity
- Section 11: Toxicological Information
- Section 16: Other Information



SDS: Sections 9-11 and 16

- **Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**
- Section 10: Stability and Reactivity
- Section 11: Toxicological Information
- Section 16: Other Information



For Example, Information Includes...

- Appearance
- Odor
- pH
- Odor threshold
- Melting and freezing point
- Boiling point and range
- Flash point
- Evaporation rate
- Flammability including limits
- Vapor pressure
- Vapor density
- Relative density
- Decomposition temperature
- n-octanol/water partition coefficient
- Auto-ignition temperature
- Viscosity
- Solubility

SDS: Sections 9-11 and 16

- Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
- **Section 10: Stability and Reactivity**
- Section 11: Toxicological Information
- Section 16: Other Information



For Example, Information Includes...

- Reactivity
 - Specific test data or data for a class or family of representative chemical
- Chemical Stability
 - Information on stability under ambient temperatures and storage conditions
- Other
 - Hazard information

SDS: Sections 9-11 and 16

- Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
- Section 10: Stability and Reactivity
- **Section 11: Toxicological Information**
- Section 16: Other Information

For Example, Information Includes...

- Likely routes of exposure
- Delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure
- Numerical measures of toxicity including median lethal dose
- Exposure symptoms
- Carcinogenicity



SDS: Sections 9-11 and 16

- Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
- Section 10: Stability and Reactivity
- Section 11: Toxicological Information
- **Section 16: Other Information**

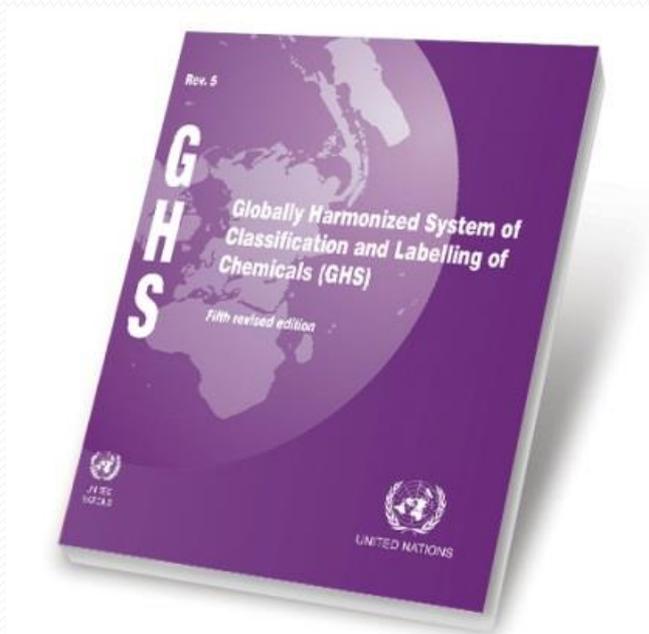
For Example, Information Includes...

- SDS prepared date or last revision date
- Other useful information



SDS: Sections 12-15

- SDSs must contain Sections 12-15, to be consistent with the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)



OSHA[®] QUICK CARD[™]
Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Health Hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carcinogen• Mutagenicity• Reproductive Toxicity• Respiratory Sensitizer• Target Organ Toxicity• Aspiration Toxicity | Flame <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flammables• Pyrophorics• Self-Heating• Emits Flammable Gas• Self-Reactives• Organic Peroxides | Exclamation Mark <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irritant (skin and eye)• Skin Sensitizer• Acute Toxicity (harmful)• Narcotic Effects• Respiratory Tract Irritant• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory) |
| Gas Cylinder <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gases Under Pressure | Corrosion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin Corrosion/Burns• Eye Damage• Corrosive to Metals | Expanding Bomb <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explosives• Self-Reactives• Organic Peroxides |
| Flame Over Circle <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oxidizers | Environment (Non-Mandatory) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aquatic Toxicity | Skull and Crossbones <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic) |

For more information:
OSHA[®] Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA 149 1-02 2012

SDS: Sections 12-15 (non-mandatory)

- Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)
- Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)
- Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)
- Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)



- More information and guidance is available at www.osha.gov
- States with OSHA-approved state plans may have additional requirements for chemical safety data sheets. For more information on those standards, please visit: <http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/statestandards.html>

What are LEPCs and Emergency Response Planning?

LT James Davis
U.S. Coast Guard

LEPCs

- Develop an emergency response plan and review the plan annually
- Provide information about hazardous chemicals in the community to citizens
- Plans are developed by LEPCs with stakeholder participation
- Maintain a list of reportable hazardous chemicals and facilities (along with fire departments and state [SERC])

LEPC Membership

- The LEPC membership must include (at a minimum):
 - Elected state and local officials
 - Police, fire, emergency management, and public health professionals
 - Environment, transportation, and hospital officials
 - Facility representatives
 - Representatives from community groups and the media

Emergency Response Plan

- Under EPCRA, Sections 301-303, LEPCs must:
 - Develop an emergency response plan
 - Review the plan at least annually
 - Provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens
- Plans are developed with stakeholder participation

Required Elements

- Identification of facilities and transportation routes of EHS
- Description of emergency response procedures
- Designation of a community coordinator and facility emergency coordinator(s) to implement the plan
- Outline of emergency notification procedures
- Description of how to determine the probable area and population affected by releases
- Description of local emergency equipment and facilities and the persons responsible for them
- Outline of evacuation plans
- A training program for emergency responders (including schedules)
- Methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans

Other Information

- Warnings
- Shelter and mass care locations
- Evacuation routes
- Emergency public information
- Resource management
- HAZMAT response
- Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO®)
- Outline of notification procedures
- Description of methods to determine a release has occurred and probable affected areas and population

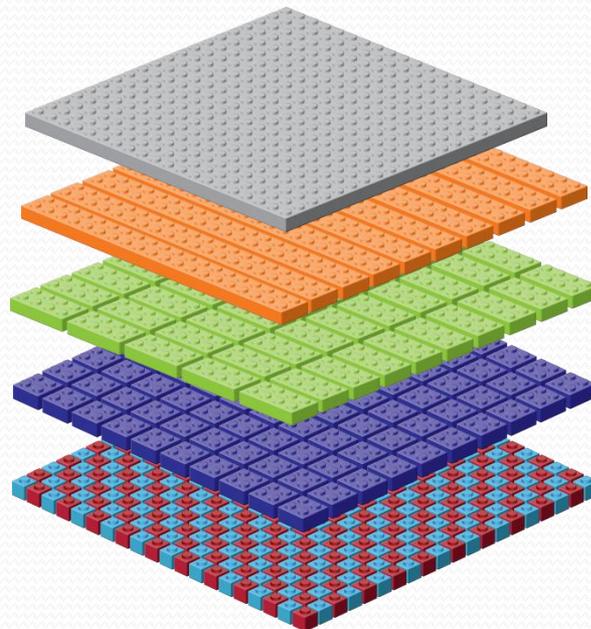


LEPCs: Foundation of the National Response System

- LEPCs are part of a larger planning and response system for oil and HAZMAT known as the National Response System (NRS)
- Interlocking plans and capabilities at state, regional, and national levels is a force multiplier in planning and response

PLANS

- National Contingency Plan
- Regional Contingency Plans
- Area Contingency Plans
- State Contingency Plans
- Local/LEPC Plans
- Industry Plans



PLANNING GROUPS

- National Response Team
- Regional Response Teams
- Area Committees
- States/SERCs
- Local/LEPCS
- Industry

LEPCs: Foundation of the National Response System (cont.)

Examples of force multipliers

- LEPCs and responders engage in public Regional Response Team (RRT) meetings
- LEPCs open communication with RRTs on training and exercise opportunities
- RRTs may support LEPCs with planning and exercise assistance
- RRTs may invite LEPC members and responders to other RRT events
- LEPC members may participate in RRT or National Response Team planning activities

Benefits

- Expand your network and gain knowledge
- Build and strengthen relationships with planning and response partners
- Find and utilize resources that are available to your LEPC
- Discover other opportunities



Regional Response Team websites: www.nrt.org/Site/Regionmap.aspx

National Response Team website: www.nrt.org

Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security

Bill Jones

Environmental Protection Agency

Why Chemical Safety?



- West Fertilizer Company West, TX April 17, 2013
- 15 fatalities and 260+ injuries
 - \$230 million in insurance-related losses
 - \$16 million spent on Federal disaster assistance
 - \$1 million insurance policy held by West Fertilizer Company



- Chevron Refinery Richmond, CA August 6, 2012
- 15,000 people sought medical treatment
 - \$2 million in fines and restitution
 - \$447 million in increased gas prices passed onto consumers



- Deepwater Horizon Gulf of Mexico April 20, 2010
- 11 workers killed, 17 workers injured
 - \$21 billion in settlements
 - 4 million barrels of oil spilled

Source: CSB Business Case for Safety

http://www.idevmail.net/assets/chemsafety/CSB_Business_Case_for_Safety_01.pdf

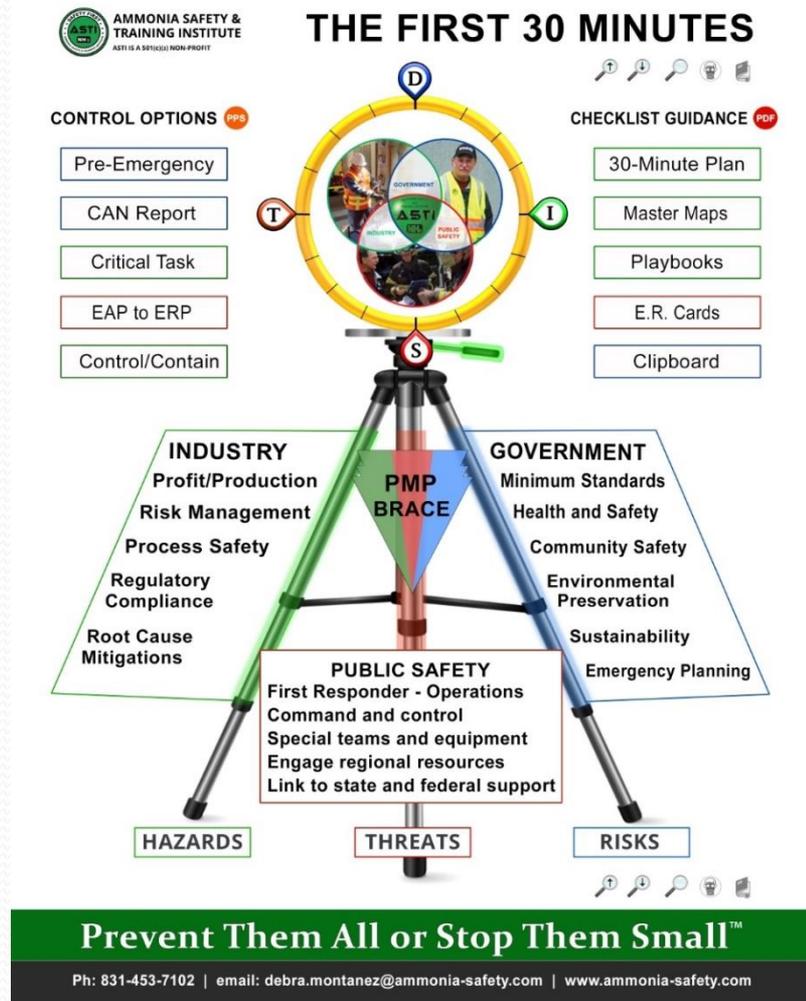
Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security Collaboration

- After West Texas incident, Federal agencies were directed to increase planning, preparedness, and response efforts
- For example:
 - Coordinate to ensure that the broad range of stakeholders have ready access to key information in a useful format to prevent, prepare for, and respond to chemical incidents
 - Convene relevant constituencies to identify and share successes and best practices to reduce safety and security risks in the production and storage of potentially harmful chemicals
 - Provide training and technical assistance with a goal of reducing the number and magnitude of incidents

For Example: Ammonia Safety Days

Partnership with:

- Ammonia Safety Training Institute
- Refrigerating Technicians and Engineers Association
- International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration
- First responders
- State and local agencies



Website: www.ammonia-safety.com

Key Ongoing Questions

- Are there ways to enhance industry reporting and facility emergency plans?
- Are the local plans connected to facility plans and tested and/or exercised?
- Are there technologies to facilitate delivery of information to states, local communities, and fire departments?
- Is the public receiving the information they need about chemicals and chemical risks in their communities?



How do Tribal nations participate in planning?

Nick Nichols
Environmental Protection Agency

Tribal Emergency Response Commission

- Tribes can establish Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) and appoint Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (TEPCs)
 - Allows for the development of an emergency planning and implementation structure attuned to community needs
- A tribe may choose to sign a cooperative agreement authorizing the state to implement EPCRA in Indian Country



EPA Region 10 Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans (EPA 910-R-04-003): <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Emergency-Planning-Community-Right-to-Know-Act/EPCRA-Tribal-Guidance>

TERCs

- Tribes experience similar personnel and resource challenges as LEPCs
- Tribes are encouraged to participate in Area Planning Committees and RRT meetings within their EPA region
- If a TERC is not officially established and a tribe does not enter into a cooperative agreement with the state...
 - The tribal executive branch operates as the TERC and is responsible for the planning committee's function



RRT 6 Guidance for Use by Federal On-Scene Coordinators When Responding to Spills of Oil or Hazardous Substances on Tribal Lands:

<http://www.rrt6.org/Uploads/Files/Appendix%2038%20--%20Guidance%20for%20Spill%20Response%20on%20Tribal%20Lands%20--%2008-2008.pdf>

What is the Relationship between the LEPC and the SERC?

Robert Harter
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Emergency Management
LEPC Coordinator

By Definition: LEPC

- Representatives in your community who have an interest in hazardous chemical safety and emergency preparedness
- Identifies potential risks from hazardous chemicals stored in or transported throughout your community
- Seeks ways to help minimize the risk, prevent accidents, and assist in the development of plans to deal with chemical emergencies and other hazards
- Through the LEPC, the public is able to seek out information about chemicals in their communities and learn how to safely shelter in place
- **Not a response agency.**

By Definition: SERC

- Key resource for LEPC
- Coordinates hazardous chemical planning and carries out the mandate of EPCRA
- Responsible for establishing state hazardous chemical emergency preparedness, response, and community right-to-know program as required by EPCRA
- TERCs have a similar relationship with their LEPCs
- Territorial areas, such as Guam, may have one entity that serves the purpose of both an LEPC and SERC

SERC Specific Responsibilities

- Coordinate establishment of LEPCs and oversee their activities
- Receive and record initial appointment of and revisions of LEPC membership
- Receive and approve LEPC reports and plans
- Implement the EPCRA program of the state
- Establish procedures for the receipt of, management of, and access to all notifications, reports, plans, and all other information required by EPCRA
- Coordinate with the state and Federal EPA on EPCRA implementation

One Community's LEPC



How the Honolulu LEPC does it...its just one example

- One county on one island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean
- In our jurisdiction - State Capital, largest & main ports (sea and air), multiple military installations, major fuel refineries, industrial park, over 75% of the State's population and all the whole-sale, retail, service, supply, transportation that goes along with the economic and governmental hub of our State
- Lots of chlorine, ammonia, methyltrichlorosilane, sulfur dioxide, gasoline, propane, etc., etc., etc.
- No railroads

Honolulu's LEPC Participants

City and County of Honolulu Departments

- Emergency Management, Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Human Resources (Safety), Facility Maintenance, Transportation, Environmental Services

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, Military Base Emergency Managers (e.g., Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps), Fish & Wildlife Service



Hawaii State Department Agencies

- Health, Agriculture, National Guard, Education, Human Resources (Occupational Safety), University, Transportation, Emergency Management

Community

- American Red Cross, The Public, Special Interest Groups, Associations, Contractors

Industry and Commercial

- Fuel Refiners, Aviation-Motor Fuel Distributors, Transportation (e.g., land, sea, air), Wholesale & Retailers Outlets, Compressed Gases, Construction, Refrigeration, Submitters of Tier II Reports, Small and Large Businesses

Honolulu's LEPC Best Practices

Consistent quarterly open meetings that include...

- Response, spill, and release reports; lessons learned
 - Fire Department/HAZMAT, U.S. Coast Guard, State Department of Health, EPA
- Training, drills, pre-plan inspections
 - Fire Department/HAZMAT, City and Military Emergency Management, industry, volunteers
- Speakers on pertinent HAZMAT topics and safety
 - Regulations, best practices, trends, prevention, equipment, specific risks, U.S. Chemical Safety Board, etc.
- Training opportunities
- Networking
- Topics of concern



Honolulu's LEPC Best Practices

- Like in the 1989 movie “Field of Dreams” ...
“If you feed them, they will come...to meetings”
- Provide printed HAZMAT specific materials from online and print sources
- Provide resources that are FREE from government agencies and industry
- Provide a forum to meet their community outreach requirements (e.g., annual pipeline education)
- Recognize their safety accomplishments, corporately and individually



Honolulu's LEPC Best Practices

Use of LEPC funds

- Planning
 - Commodity (HAZMAT focused) Flow Studies
 - Emergency Management plan reviews
- Preparedness
 - Sponsor/Host HAZMAT training & workshops locally
 - First and industry responders, managers, safety personnel
 - Sponsor/Host chemical specific safety seminars/workshops with industry
 - Ammonia - Chlorine
 - Sponsor responders to education & training workshops
 - National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (www.nasttpo.com)
 - Regional HAZMAT training and education events (e.g., Continuing Challenge [www.hazmat.org])
 - Purchase specialized responder equipment (with training and maintenance packages)
- Community outreach (e.g., publications, preparedness fairs)
 - Risk identification, preparedness, response, safety education (adults and children)
 - Shelter-in-place

Hawaii Ammonia Safety Day

- 15 June 2016 / Kapolei Hale
- Primary Sponsors: Honolulu LEPC, Hawaii DOH / HEER Office, EPA Region 9, OSHA, Ammonia Safety and Training Institute
- 82 attended from multiple companies, government agencies, and counties

Resources Available to First Responders and LEPCs

Ed Levine

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

CAMEO®

CAMEO software products

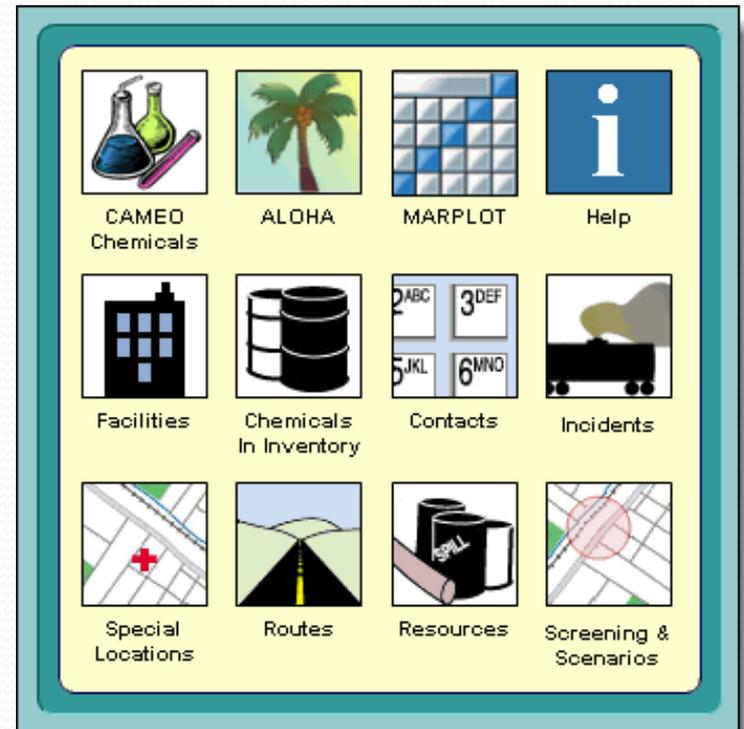
- A system of software applications used to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies
- CAMEO can access, store, and help users evaluate information critical for developing emergency plans
- Consists of five programs, that can be used together or separately, but when they are used together, the programs interact seamlessly and information can be linked easily between them



CAMEO: <https://www.epa.gov/cameo>

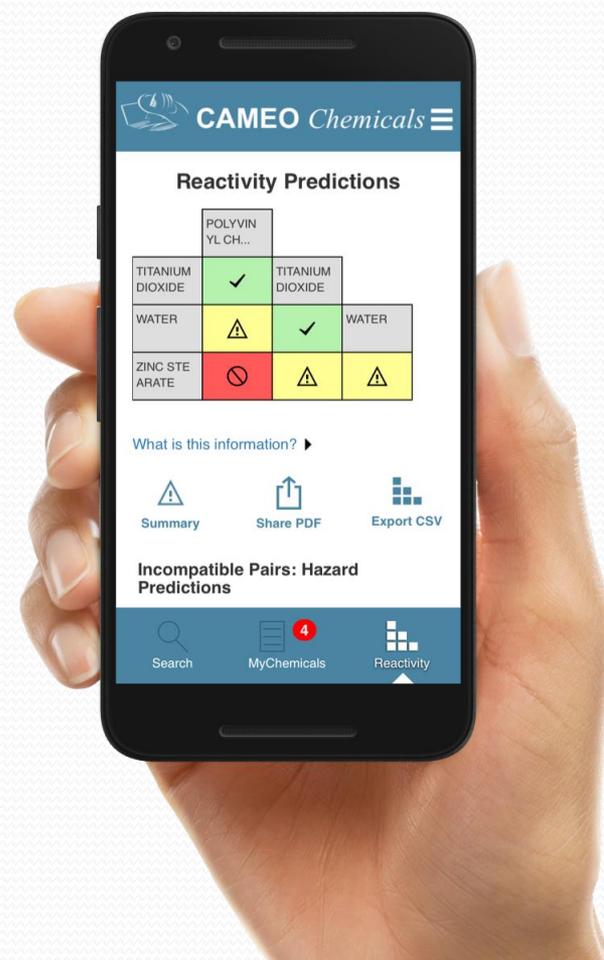
CAMEOfm: Data Management

- Provides 8 areas for managing data about chemicals in your community—especially critical hazard data required under EPCRA
- Serves as a hub for other programs in CAMEO suite
- Imports data from **Tier2 Submit** (a program that helps facilities complete Tier II forms electronically)



CAMEO Chemicals: HAZMAT Data

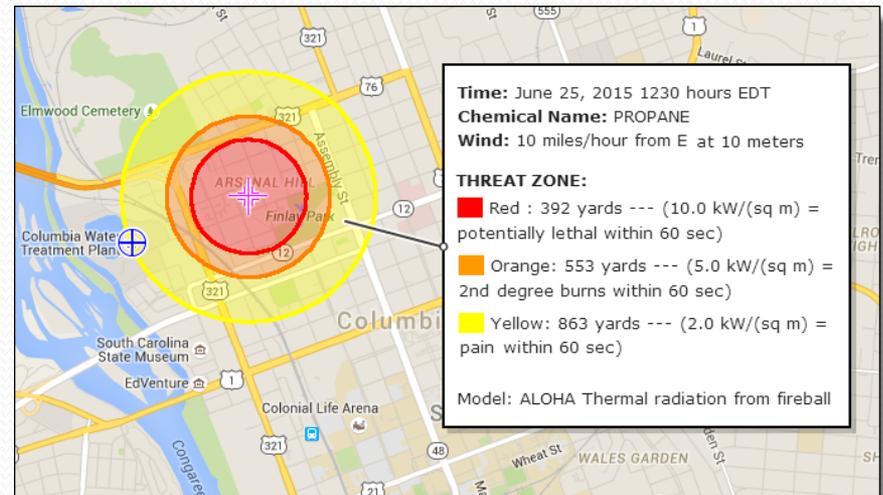
- Contains database with ~8,000 chemicals and a tool to predict public safety hazards if chemicals mix
- Links to NIOSH Pocket Guides and International Chemical Safety Cards
- Includes information from Department of Transportation's (DOT) current Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) in English, Spanish, and French
- Available as a website, desktop program, and mobile app



ALOHA[®]: Hazard Model

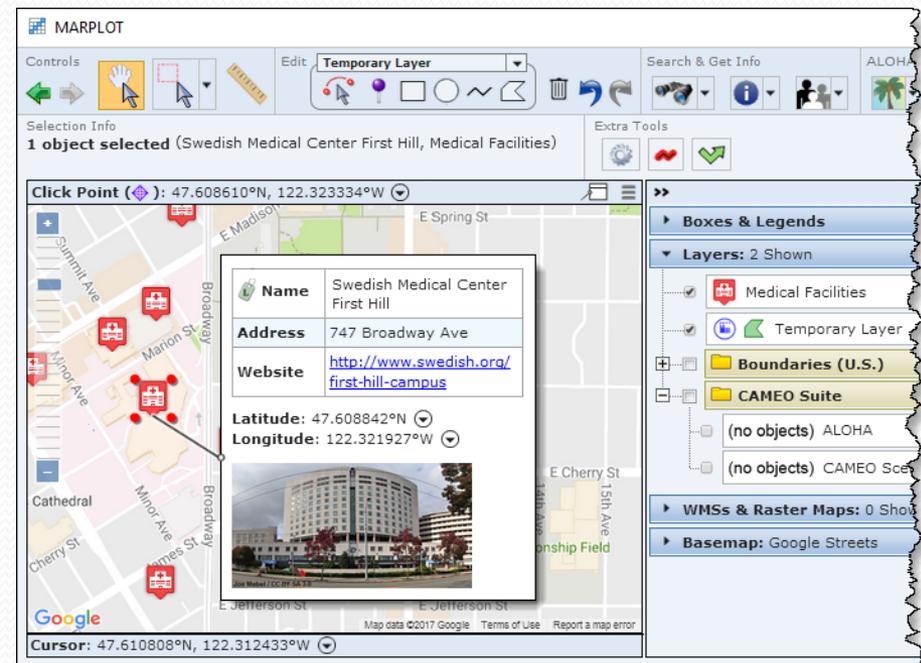
Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA)

- Estimates how a toxic chemical cloud travels in the air after a spill from a tank, puddle, or gas pipeline
- Models several types of fires and explosions too
- Identifies areas where a public safety threat may exist
- Exports threat zones to MARPLOT, Google, and Esri mapping products



MARPLOT®: GIS Mapping Tool

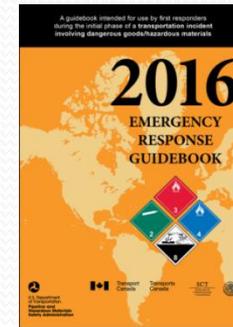
- Helps assess geospatial information for emergency incidents—and it runs offline!
- Tailors the map to your needs with different basemaps, annotation tools, custom map objects, and more
- Exchanges information easily with common map programs
- Allows you to view, edit, and search on data for map objects
- Provides population estimates, weather reports, and elevations (in US)



Additional Resources

- DOT's ERG
 - Go-to manual to help deal with HAZMAT accidents during the critical first 30 minutes
 - Should be found in emergency vehicles
 - <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg>

Availability
Offline Viewing In Print
or Use¹



1. Offline viewing or use refers to a program or app that can be downloaded to a device (e.g., computer, smartphone) and used when an internet or cellular data connection is not available. Please refer to the product's user guide for additional information.

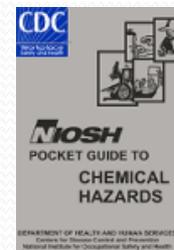
Additional Resources

- Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)
 - Provides substance identification support, physical characteristics, human health information, and containment and suppression advice
 - <https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/>
- NIOSH Pocket Guide
 - Informs about workplace chemicals and their hazards
 - Gives general industrial hygiene information for hundreds of chemicals/classes
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>

Availability
Offline Viewing In Print
or Use¹



NO



Additional Resources

Technical Assistance Guidance Documents

- **Update of HAZMAT Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1)**
 - Planning guidance for state and local governments in the development of local emergency response plans
 - <https://www.nrt.org/Main/Resources.aspx?ResourceType=Plans&ResourceSection=2>
- **EPA's Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis, Emergency Planning for EHS**
 - Supplements NRT document by providing technical assistance to LEPCs to assess the lethal hazards related to potential airborne releases of EHS as designated under Section 302 of Title III of SARA
 - <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/technical-guidance-hazardous-analysis-emergency-planning-extremely-hazardous-substances>
- **How to Better Prepare Your Community for a Chemical Emergency: A Guide for State, Tribal and Local Agencies**
 - Overview of EPCRA requirements for SERCs, TERCs, LEPCs, and TEPCs
 - <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/how-better-prepare-your-community-chemical-emergency-guide-state-tribal-and-local-agencies>
- **Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention in Indian Country**
 - Familiarizes tribal leaders with EPCRA and Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Chemical Accident Prevention Program requirements
 - <https://www.epa.gov/rmp/chemical-emergency-preparedness-and-prevention-indian-country>

Summary

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Summary

- **LEPCs: Enhance hazardous chemical preparedness**
 - An LEPC is a partnership with local governments and industries to enhance hazardous chemical preparedness
 - Through the LEPCs, the public is able to seek out information about chemicals in their communities
- **EPCRA**
 - Requires local governments to prepare chemical emergency response plans

Thought Questions

- Do you know the answer to these questions?
 - Do you know how to contact/coordinate with your LEPC, SERC, TERC?
 - Do you use any of the resources mentioned in this presentation?
 - How do you get information from an LEPC on the kind of chemicals that are on a site when you conduct an emergency response?
 - Is there an emergency response plan for your community? Are you familiar with the content of the emergency response plan?
 - Is your organization, community, business, or family prepared for a HAZMAT emergency?

THANK YOU.



On behalf of everyone who participates in EPCRA, thank you for completing this training and all that you do.



Resources

EPCRA and EPCRA Training for States, Tribes, LEPCs, Local Planners and Responders (Non-Section 313)

<https://www.epa.gov/epcra>

Local Emergency Planning Committees (points of contact)

<https://www.epa.gov/epcra/local-emergency-planning-committees>

For additional information about the linkage between the NCP and LEPCs, please see 40 CFR 300.115(h) for SERCs; 300.205(e) and 300/210(c)(1) & (2) for SERCs and LEPCs to be considered in developing Area Contingency Plans.