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Region 8 Emergency Preparedness

Volume VI No. 4 Quarterly Newsletter 2016

Welcome to the EPA Region 8 Preparedness Newsletter.

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Bonita Peak Mine Added to NPL

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added the Bonita Peak Mining District (BPMD) site in San Juan County, Colo., to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites on September 9, 2016. Superfund is the federal program that investigates and cleans up the most complex, uncontrolled , or abandoned hazardous waste sites to protect public health and the environment.

"Listing the Bonita Peak Mining District on the National Priorities List is an important step that enables EPA to secure the necessary resources to investigate and address contamination concerns of San Juan and La Plata Counties, as well as other downstream communities in New Mexico, Utah, and the Navajo Nation," said Shaun McGrath, EPA's regional administrator. "We look forward to continuing our efforts with the State of Colorado, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S Forest Service, Tribal governments, and our community partners to address the impacts of acid mine drainage on the Animas River."

EPA proposed the BPMD site for addition to the NPL on April 7, 2016, and conducted a 68-day public comment period on the proposal. After reviewing and responding to all comments in a responsiveness summary, EPA has added the site to the NPL. To view the responsiveness summary (Support Document) and other documents related to the addition of the Bonita Peak Mining District to the National Priorities List, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/current-npl-updates-new-proposed-npl-sites-and-new-npl-sites.

The Bonita Peak Mining District site consists of historic and ongoing releases from mining operations in three drainages: Mineral Creek, Cement Creek, and Upper Animas; which converge into the Animas River near Silverton, Colorado. Mining began in the area in the 1860s and both large- and small-scale mining operations continued into the 1990s, with the last mine ceasing production in 1991. The site includes 35 mines, seven tunnels, four tailings impoundments, and two study areas where additional information is needed to evaluate environmental concerns.

Water quality in the BPMD has been impaired by acid mine drainage for decades. Since 1998, Colorado has designated portions of the Animas River downstream from Cement Creek as impaired for heavy metals, including lead, iron and aluminum. EPA has waste quantity data on 32 of Bonita Peak's 48 sources. These 32 sources have waste rock and water discharging out of mining adits at a combined rate of 5.4 million gallons per day. Cadmium, copper, manganese and zinc are the known contaminants associated with these discharges.

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Bonita Peak Mining District (continued)

"Listing the Bonita Peak Mining District is critical to addressing historic mining impacts in San Juan County and our downstream communities," said Martha Rudolph, director of environmental programs for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. "We are committed to working closely with our Federal and state partners to achieve an effective cleanup, while ensuring that all our affected communities have a voice in the process as this moves forward."

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the law establishing the Superfund program, requires EPA to update the NPL at least annually and clean up hazardous waste sites to protect human health with the goal of returning them to productive use. A site's listing neither imposes a financial obligation on EPA nor assigns liability to any party. Updates to the NPL do, however, provide policymakers with a list of high-priority sites, serving to identify the size and nature of the nation's cleanup challenges.

The Superfund program has provided important benefits for people and the environment since Congress established the program in 1980. Those benefits are both direct and indirect, and include reduction of threats to human health and ecological systems in the vicinity of Superfund sites, improvement of the economic conditions and quality of life in communities affected by hazardous waste sites, prevention of future releases of hazardous substances, and advances in science and technology.

For more information on the Bonita Peak Mining District site please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/bonita-peak. Contact the EPA Newsroom to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Preventing Spills of Hazardous Substances Public Meeting and Bi-Annual Update

This is the **First Bi-Annual Update** on progress in the development of a proposed rule to prevent spills of hazardous substances under Clean Water Act (CWA) section 311(j)(1). A public meeting will be held in Charleston, WV on November 2, 2016. Click here to register. The EPA has:

- determined that an Information Collection Request (ICR) to gather information to support the rulemaking is necessary, and initiated its development;
- initiated research and analysis of hazardous substances and existing regulatory provisions that may affect hazardous substance spill prevention;
- acted to secure contractor resources to support the project team.

Plans for the next six months include:

- hosting three opportunities for the public to provide input on the proposed rulemaking, including the Charleston, WV meeting on November 2, 2016. As other meetings are scheduled, the dates and times will be made publicly available on the website and via other communications;
- developing and making public a website for the hazardous substance spill prevention project;
- continuing research and analysis of hazardous substances and existing regulatory provisions that may affect hazardous substance spill prevention;
- making available on the website summaries of the public input received during each session;
- finalizing ICR development and initiate review and approval for the information collection; and
- establishing a rulemaking workgroup under the Agency's Action Development Process.

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Misapplied Rodenticide Results in Wildlife Deaths

When a number of dead bald eagles and a bison were discovered this April on the 22,000-acre Wilder Buffalo Ranch near McLaughlin, South Dakota, U.S. Fish & Wildlife notified the National Response Center. EPA dispatched On Scene Coordinator (OSC) Tien Nguyen who found large amounts of rodenticide-laced grain misapplied on soil surfaces next to and between prairie dog burrows and, in a few instances, spilled buckets of the bait on the ground.

The rancher had used a green-colored chlorophacinone treated bait, an anti-coagulant, in an attempt to exterminate prairie dogs. Shortly after the ranch was treated, USFWS reported finding at least five dead bald eagles and one bison. Directions for use of the restricted-use pesticide state that the bait should be placed at least six inches down prairie dog burrows and that the product must never be applied above ground level. Ranch crews may have used as much as 40,000 pounds of the rodenticide over a 600-acre section of the property between March 3 and March 14, 2016.

The ranch straddles the North and South Dakota border and is located on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. Following a site evaluation, OSC Nguyen briefed the ranch owner and tribal representatives. The OSC's evaluation identified at least 25 prairie dog carcasses and numerous areas of excess rodenticide. Nguyen discussed a recommended approach to minimize any further wildlife deaths, and the ranch owner agreed to perform the necessary cleanup.

To protect scavengers, workers placed poisoned prairie dog carcasses in burrows or buried them at least 18 inches below grade. In addition, the crew cleaned up excessive rodenticide and removed it to a high-ground area isolated from a nearby creek. Finally, they tilled and mixed the top six inches of the soil to incorporate any visible residual grains and then covered the area with four inches of clean soil.

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Regulated Industry Successfully Challenges OSHA Retail Exemption Interpretation Change

On September 23, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit ruled that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) wrongfully adopted new safety requirements for fertilizer dealers who have to comply with the Process Safety Management Standard. According to the court, OSHA improperly issued a memorandum redefining the "retail facility" exemption and did not allow fertilizer dealers to comment on the new requirements.

In short, the Court has said that OSHA must do notice and comment rulemaking in order to take this action. Therefore, the old retail exemption remains in place, and Risk Management Program (RMP) covered agricultural distributors that meet OSHA's old criteria (more than 50% of highly hazardous chemical sales directly to end users), and who do not qualify for Program 1, will remain as Program 2 until OSHA proceeds with rulemaking to change their interpretation.

Western Regions SERC/TERC Conference

Registration is open for the 2017 Western Regions SERC/TERC Conference in Denver, CO January 31-February 1. A draft agenda is available on the registration page, as well as more information about the meeting location and hotel.

The Western Regions Conference is held for SERCs and TERCs in Regions 8, 9, and 10 and was convened as part of Executive Order 13650: Chemical Facility Safety and Security. The first annual conference was held in January of 2016 with over 45 attendees from all states represented except Alaska. Several industry groups and other federal partners attended as well.

The meeting focuses on State and Tribal Emergency Response Commission concerns and provides updates, information sharing, and tools regarding chemical facility safety and security. The Chemical Safety Board will be featured as a presenter.

State and tribal representatives may register for the conference and receive an updated agenda here.

Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness & Response

Flammable Liquid Unit Trains

On October 5, 2016, US EPA Region 5 and Region 8 Emergency Response and Preparedness hosted a one-day training in Fargo, ND/Moorehead, MN entitled 'Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness & Response: Flammable Liquid Unit Trains'. The training targeted local, state and federal hazardous materials first responders at the operational level. The training audience included mostly local firefighters, but also law enforcement, emergency managers, rail industry partners and state and federal response partners.

The US Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) created this training to expand awareness on incident management lessons learned related to rail incidents involving Hazard Class 3 flammable liquids such as ethanol and crude oil. Representatives from federal agencies, public safety organizations, rail industry owners, operators, industry preparedness organizations and the response community provided expertise and lessons learned to help make this training a valuable tool to better prepare responders in the preparation and response to rail accidents involving Hazard Class 3 flammable liquids.

Region 8 is looking to bring this training course to a more centralized location within the Region 8 states and possibly a broader audience with our regional neighbors.

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Chemical Safety Board Report
West Virginia Chemical Spill

The CSB's final report into the massive release of chemicals into a primary source of drinking water in 2014 concludes Freedom Industries failed to inspect or repair corroding tanks, and that as hazardous chemicals flowed into the Elk River, the water company and local authorities were unable to effectively communicate the looming risks to hundreds of thousands of affected residents, who were left without clean water for drinking, cooking and bathing.

On the morning of January 9, 2014, an estimated 10,000 gallons of Crude Methylcyclohexanemethanol (MCHM) mixed with propylene glycol phenyl ethers (PPH Stripped) was released into the Elk River when a 46,000-gallon storage tank located at the Freedom Industries site in Charleston, WV, failed. As the chemical entered the river, it flowed towards West Virginia American Water's intake, which was located approximately 1.5 miles downstream from the Freedom site.

The CSB's investigation found that Freedom's inability to immediately provide information about the chemical characteristics and quantity of spilled chemicals resulted in significant delays in the issuance of the "Do Not Use Order" and informing the public about the drinking water contamination. For example, Freedom's initially reported release quantity was 1,000 gallons of Crude MCHM. Over the following days and weeks, the release quantity increased to 10,000 gallons. Also, the presence of PPH in the released chemical was not made public until 13 days after the initial leak was discovered.

The CSB's investigation found that no comprehensive aboveground storage tank law existed in West Virginia at the time of the release, and while there were regulations covering industrial facilities that required Freedom to have secondary containment, Freedom ultimately failed to maintain adequate pollution controls and secondary containment as required.

CSB Chairperson Vanessa Allen Sutherland said, "Future incidents can be prevented with proper communication and coordination. Business owners, state regulators and other government officials and public utilities must work together in order to ensure the safety of their residents. The CSB's investigation found fundamental flaws in the maintenance of the tanks involved, and deficiencies in how the nearby population was told about the risks associated with the chemical release."

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Chemical Safety Board Report Continued

The CSB's report highlights lessons learned and calls on aboveground storage tank facilities, government officials, drinking water utilities, and public health agencies across the country to follow these recommended best practices in order to prevent similar incidents.

- Water utilities should engage with their Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and/or State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to obtain Tier II information. The information obtained should be used to identify water intakes potentially at risk of contamination in the event of a spill or release.
- Above ground storage tank owners should establish regular inspection and monitoring and coordinate with nearby water utilities and emergency response organizations to ensure that they provide adequate information about their stored chemicals for effective planning in the event of a leak.
- Public health agencies should coordinate with water utilities, emergency response organizations and facilities storing chemicals near drinking water sources.
- State governments should act immediately to protect source waters and the public from unknown and potentially hazardous chemicals.
- Water utilities should assess the capabilities of their water treatment systems to contain potential leaks for all potential sources of significant contamination within the zone of critical concern.
- Where feasible, water utilities should ensure laboratory testing methods are available to detect the presence or measure the concentration of potential contaminants or classes of contaminants.

Chair Sutherland said, "The unacceptable chemical contamination of the Charleston, West Virginia drinking water system could have been prevented had the lessons and recommendations in our CSB report been adopted years ago. Public officials and water companies must work diligently to identify potential risks and assure that the public's access to safe drinking water is protected."

CSB is an independent federal agency charged with investigating serious chemical accidents. The agency's board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. CSB investigations look into all aspects of chemical accidents, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, and safety management systems.

The Board does not issue citations or fines but does make safety recommendations to plants, industry organizations, labor groups, and regulatory agencies such as OSHA and EPA. Visit our website, www.csb.gov. For more information, contact Communications Manager Hillary Cohen, 202-446-8094 or email public@csb.gov.

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FAQs

Reporting Mixtures on the Tier II Report

If a hazardous chemical is part of a mixture, you have the option of reporting the entire mixture or only the portion of the mixture that is a particular hazardous chemical (e.g., If a hazardous solution weighs 100 lbs. but is composed of only 5% of a particular hazardous chemical, you can indicate either 100 lbs. of the mixture *or* 5 lbs. of the chemical).

The option used for each mixture at your facility must be consistent with the option used in your Section 311 reporting.

Because Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) are important to local emergency planning requirement under EPCRA section 303, EHSs have lower reporting thresholds under EPCRA section 312. The amount of an EHS at a facility (both pure EHSs and EHSs in mixtures) must be aggregated for purposes of threshold determination. It is suggested that the aggregation calculation be done as a first step in determining whether a reporting threshold has been met or exceeded.

Once you determine whether a threshold for an EHS has been reached, you may report the mixture or product name as it appears on the SDS. You must also report any EHSs present in the mixture. You do not need to report any non-EHSs in the mixture, but may if you wish to do so. Although you have an option to report either the mixture or the EHS, as provided in 40 CFR 370.14, you must be consistent with your EPCRA section 311 reporting.

Must a facility aggregate EHSs from different mixtures?

With regard to thresholds in mixtures, how is reporting under Sections 311 and 312 handled if a facility has a number of different mixtures on-site and each is under 10,000 pounds but the mixtures contains an aggregated quantity of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) that exceeds its reporting threshold?

If extremely hazardous substances are components of a mixture, the quantity of the extremely hazardous substance in each mixture shall be aggregated to determine if the threshold value has been reached for the facility. You must include the quantity present in the mixture even if you are also counting the quantity of that particular mixture toward the threshold level for that mixture. Reporting may be accomplished by reporting on the component or the mixture even if the amount of the mixture(s) is below the reporting threshold (55 FR 30632, July 26, 1990).

Tier II reporting for mixtures made on-site, without MSDS

The statute and the regulations allow an owner or operator the option of reporting on the hazardous components in the mixture or on the mixture as a whole (see Section 311(a)(3) and 40 CFR 370.14). The statute and regulations require, however, that when an owner or operator reports on the mixture as a whole, he or she have available an MSDS for that mixture

Because of the statutory and regulatory requirements of EPCRA, the Agency is limiting the reporting of mixtures, as a whole, to only those mixtures for which the owner or operator has available an MSDS, regardless of whether the preparation of such an MSDS is required by OSHA.

If no material safety data sheet exists for a given mixture, the owner or operator should report the hazardous components of the mixture separately.

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South Dakota Chemical Workshops for Facilities

The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) partnered with EPA, OSHA and DHS to hold Chemical Safety Industry Workshops across the state this past July. The workshops were offered to businesses that are subject to federal regulations with the purpose of explaining specific requirements. These workshops had not been held in South Dakota previously and attendance was strong—over 400 people attended the sessions held in Sioux Falls, Huron, Aberdeen, Pierre, and Rapid City.

Topics included

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Tier II Reporting
- Risk Management Program (RMP)
- Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Program (SPCC)
- Facility Response Plan Rule (FRP)
- Government Initiated Unannounced Exercises (GIUEs)
- Process Safety Management Program (PSM)
- Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS
- Spill Reporting Requirements
- Participation in Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Executive Order (EO) 13650 - federal response to the West, TX explosion

A follow up workshop will be offered in the spring of 2017.

Ammonia Safety Day

The Denver Safety Day will be held Tuesday Nov. 15th 2016 from 7am to 5pm.

To sign up: Colorado Safety Day tickets

The class will be held at the Arapahoe County Fairgrounds/Open Spaces, 25690 E. Quincy Ave, Aurora, Colorado 80016. Contact Debra Montanez at 831-453-7102 or email at debra.montanez@ammonia-safety.com.

North Dakota HazMat Conference

The North Dakota 2016 HazMat conference will be held October 27th—29th at the Ramada Inn & Convention Center in Bismarck, North Dakota.

Presentations will include Everett Marshall, a hazmat responder with his story of survival, Dr. Rich Gassaway, retired fire fighter and national speaker on situational awareness and decision making, Alan Frazier, Associate Professor, UND Department of Aviation discussing the application of unmanned aerial devices (drones) in emergency responses, and an LEPC 101 presentation offered by the EPA.

Click for an agenda and to register for the conference here.

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Highlighting an Emergency Response Done Well

Early one November morning, an emergency call was placed reporting a fire just outside Mitchell, South Dakota at the CHS Agronomy Building which stored herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and various other crop application chemicals. The call came in at 2:55 a.m. on a night with temperatures dipping below freezing, with high humidity of 96%.

The Mitchell Fire Department was first on the scene. Due to the location of the facility and lack of hydrants, two mutual aid fire departments were called in to assist with water shuttle operations. Both the Mt. Vernon Fire Department and the Ethan Fire Department are located approximately 10 miles from Mitchell.

Responding to the fire was complicated by several factors. First of all, the warehouse stored a variety of chemicals. The building was fairly new, and the fire department had not had the opportunity to walk through it. It was difficult to determine the seat of the fire, and several attempts to enter the building were thwarted due to heavy smoke, intense heat, and obstructions in the building.

After applying streams of water to areas of the roof where the fire broke through, the fire fighters determined that a majority of the structure was already engulfed; continuation of offensive operations would not save the building. They learned that the building was actually separated into two large rooms which explained the difficulty in gaining access to the center of the fire.

At that point, and after discussions with CHS employees, the local HAZMAT Technicians, and the regional HAZMAT team, the responders moved into a defensive mode and let the structure burn. This also meant not applying more water which was critical to avoid overflowing the dike containment system incorporated into the building. Given the potential for hazardous chemical runoff, minimizing the water applied was an important and key decision.

The response was executed almost flawlessly, but analysis after provided some important lessons that first responders and emergency crews wish to share.

- As soon as possible, perform a walk-through of structures that are new or have had major renovations. The fact the burning building was newly constructed and foreign to the responders put the team at a disadvantage in understanding the makeup of the building and how to approach the fire.
- Follow the emergency responders adage: *"Get to know the people that you may be working with some day."* The responders knew a number of the employees that work at CHS and those relationships proved invaluable at 3:00 a.m. when requesting information.
- Contact the National Weather Service early in these types of hazmat incidents. They provide current weather information, predictive forecast models, and spot location forecasts. Mitchell did involve them, but two hours into the incident. This information is vital to determining evacuation needs.

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Highlighting an Emergency Response Done Well (Continued)

- Make evacuation/shelter in place decisions as early in the incident as possible to maximize communication. One of the biggest concerns and most difficult decisions to make that early November morning was whether to order an evacuation of the downwind population or to advise people to shelter in place. Given the current weather and forecasts, time of day, and lack of ability to initiate a full-on evacuation without putting people into harm's way, the team decided to shelter in place. At 3:00 a.m., press releases and social media announcements would probably not be seen right away, but it was the best way to reach people with the shelter in place advisory.

A successful response like this can only be possible when all members of the response team respond rapidly and fully. The CHS employees provided vital information and their emergency contact personnel responded quickly. Pre-existing relationships between responders and facilities proved crucial. The on-duty fire crew performed flawlessly and professionally. The mutual aid fire departments responded and helped immeasurably. Lastly, the Regional HazMat team provided key technical advice in the middle of the night.

This is how an emergency should work, and exemplifies the importance of Emergency Planning to develop key relationships and assess response capability.

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Executive Order 13650
Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security Webinar

Hosted by the Department of Homeland Security, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Labor.

Monday, October 24, 2016

10:00 am-11:30 am, ET

Please join the Department of Homeland Security, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Labor for a webinar on *Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security* (EO). This webinar will provide an update on actions items since the June 6, 2014 release of "*Executive Order 13650: Actions to Improve Chemical Facility Safety and Security – A Shared Commitment*."

We will discuss progress on strengthening community planning and preparedness, enhancing Federal operational coordination, improving data management, modernizing policies and regulations, incorporating stakeholder feedback, and developing best practices. Additionally, we will provide information on next steps.

We encourage participation from the broad range of stakeholders who have an interest in chemical facility safety and security to include, but not limited to, chemical producers, chemical storage companies, agricultural supply companies, State and local regulators, chemical critical infrastructure owners and operators, first responders, labor organizations representing affected workers, environmental and community groups, and consensus standards organizations.

As time permits, participants will be able to ask questions on a first-come, first-served basis. We will do our best to accommodate all persons who wish to ask questions during the session. We request that participants refrain from making statements and use this time to ask questions. Should time run out, participants may submit questions to eo.chemical@hq.dhs.gov.

Registration: https://share.dhs.gov/eo13650/event/registration.html . Please note that you must register using Internet Explorer and not Google Chrome, Firefox, or any other browser. You will be provided a separate email with webinar connection and call-in instructions. There is no fee to register. If you are unable to use Internet Explorer, please send an email request to register to eo.chemical@hq.dhs.gov.

For additional general information on the EO, visit the website at https://www.osha.gov/chemicalexecutiveorder/index.html.

Recently, several documents have been added to the website. Quick links to these documents can be found in the "UPDATES section" of the website.

For questions regarding the EO or the Webinar, please contact eo.chemical@hq.dhs.gov.

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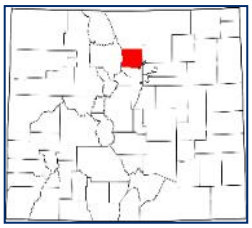
Spotlight on Boulder County LEPC



Boulder County, tucked below the iconic Flatirons, hosts thriving tech and foods industries, supports a renowned entrepreneurial community, and is home to many federal research labs as well as a world-class university. Serving a population of approximately 300,000, the Office of Emergency Management and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) members are continually looking for ways to improve their support and the preparedness of their community.

The Boulder Office of Emergency Management supports both the City of Boulder and Boulder County. Boulder Emergency Management Coordinator Justin Bukartek chairs the Boulder County LEPC.

Members of the Boulder County LEPC represent a wide array of disciplines from both the public and private sector. Along with representation from local first responder agencies and hazmat generating facilities, Boulder is unique with its large presence of both state and federal research facilities such as the University of Colorado, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Monthly meetings regularly incorporate facility and site tours into the agenda. For instance, a recent meeting held at the National Institute of Standards and Technology demonstrated the atomic clock. This fall, the local municipal wastewater treatment facility will be hosting the group. These on-site meetings prove to be extremely beneficial for two reasons: 1) they allow people to see how facilities manage operations and 2) they provide a good opportunity for first responders to view the nuances of these facilities firsthand.

Vital to the success of the LEPC are the relationships that facilities develop with first responders; LEPC meetings provide the perfect forum for creating and maintaining these relationships.

To maintain interest and substance, the LEPC provides these facility and site tours. In addition, Bukartek encourages interactive meetings, believing discussing recent hazmat incidents around the county helps keep responders prepared for emergencies. A majority of the meetings are roundtable discussions on initiatives and trainings of their facilities.

For the future, Bukartek hopes that “as the county continues to grow and expand, our new industry partners become involved with the LEPC.”

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We will increase EPA Region 8 preparedness through:

- Planning, training, 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, and RMP.
- Working with facilities to reduce accidents and spills through education, inspections, and enforcement.

To contact a member of our Region 8 EPA Preparedness Unit team, review our programs or view our organization chart, click this link.

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Mr. Keith Squires, Co-Chair
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Wyoming
Mr. Don Huber, Chair
Phone: 307-670-2590
donhuber11@gmail.com

RMP Hotline: 303 312 6345

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 or RMPRC@epacdx.net.

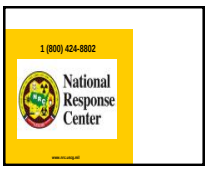
Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Office (CEPPO) http://www.epa.gov/oem

Compliance and Enforcement: http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement

Lists of Lists

Questions? Call the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center at (800) 424-9346 (TDD 800-553-7672) Monday-Thursday.

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



U.S. EPA Region 8
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Denver, CO 80202-1129
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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.

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