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A Message from Angie / Steve:

In the August issue of the Update, we made the case for the continuing need of LEPCs within Region 6. With the help of several of our State and local partners, strong arguments were presented. Now we are asking for assistance from our more active LEPCs.

Please take a minute and email us with tips, secrets, and suggestions on how you keep your LEPC energized and eager.

We would like to focus the next Update on suggestions to LEPCs on what works best in keeping members excited about the work involved, what traps to avoid, and why it does not take loads of funding to make an LEPC work.

Please email your thoughts (short paragraphs) to:

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P.S. This marks the start of our 21<sup>st</sup> year of issuing the Update to our LEPC / State partners. Hope you feel the Update helps !



**Local Government Reimbursement: Congratulations to Maysville, Oklahoma, information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**



## Local Government Reimbursement -

Congratulations to Maysville, Oklahoma, for receiving a reimbursement from EPA in the amount of \$6,767.10 for a response to a drug lab performed in August 2006.

Just as a reminder, local governments may receive up to \$25,000 to help lighten financial burdens related to emergency response to hazardous substance releases. This reimbursement does NOT replace funding that local governments normally provide for emergency response.

The requirements for LGR:

- Cost recovery must be pursued prior to applying for reimbursement.
- Detailed cost documentation must be submitted with the application.
- The application must be signed by the local government's highest ranking official.
- Applications must be submitted to EPA within 1 year of the "date of response completion" of response.

For more details on local government reimbursement and how to apply for assistance, please visit the EPA website at: [www.epa.gov/region6/lepc/lepc\\_lgr.htm](http://www.epa.gov/region6/lepc/lepc_lgr.htm)

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# Chemical Security Regulations at High Risk Facilities, *information from the Department of Homeland Security*

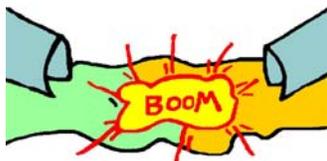
## Program at a Glance

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has been given a new and aggressive authority to strengthen security at U.S. chemical plants nationwide, and will be implementing this new regulation in phases, starting with the chemical facilities that pose the very highest security risks first.



To determine which facilities constitute "high-risk," DHS will require plants that fit certain criticality profiles to complete an online security assessment - called a Top Screen - through a secure DHS website. DHS will evaluate these submissions to determine which facilities have a preliminary high level security risk, and thus will be covered by the regulations.

DHS will divide high-risk facilities into four risk-based tiers. Facilities in these tiers will use increasingly strict security measures as the risk and consequences of a terrorist attack increase. So, for example, a Tier 1 facility would implement stricter measures than Tier 4 facilities. A majority of the facilities covered will likely belong to the lowest tier - Tier 4.



DHS's initial estimates are that there could be as many as 7,000 high-risk facilities, with approximately 300-400 in the top two tiers. The Top Screen risk assessment process will help refine the exact number of facilities ultimately to be covered.

DHS will require all high-risk facilities to prepare and submit vulnerability assessments and site security plans. DHS will evaluate those plans for quality, and for compliance with risk-based performance standards. DHS will ensure facilities meet performance standards, such as:

- Securing perimeters and critical targets
- Controlling access
- Deterring theft of potentially dangerous chemicals
- Preventing internal sabotage

DHS will provide guidance to assist chemical facilities in meeting these standards. Follow-up inspections and audits will ensure the performance standards have been implemented. DHS wants to work with the chemical industry, rather than mandate blanket security measures.



If the vulnerability assessment or site security plans do not meet DHS approval, the facility will need to revise the plan and resubmit. DHS will also provide technical assistance upon request.

Some states have existing laws for regulating chemical facilities. Only state laws and requirements that conflict or interfere with these regulations, or the purpose of the regulations, will be pre-empted. Currently, DHS has no reason to conclude that any existing state laws or regulations are applied in a way that would impede the federal rule.

## Covered Facilities

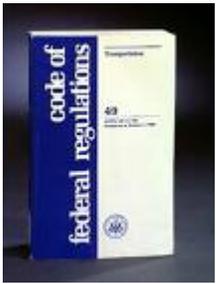
Facilities that have chemicals in quantities that:

- If released from containment, have the ability to produce significant health impacts. This includes inhalation toxins, fuel air explosives, and highly flammable materials.
- If stolen or diverted by terrorists, may be used either by themselves or in conjunction with other materials as an explosive, chemical weapon, or weapon of mass effect.
- Are critical to the Nation's economy or security

The Act specifically exempts those facilities already covered by certain Federal laws:

- Public water systems, and water treatment works facilities
- DOD and DOE facilities, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulated facilities
- Facilities regulated by the Maritime Transportation Security Act

## SARA Title III: The Department of Homeland Security adopts 6 CFR Part 27; What EPCRA and RMP Facilities Should Know, *information from the National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials*

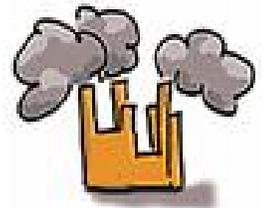


The Department of Homeland Security has adopted 6 CFR Part 27, a new regulation mandated by Congress. The regulation is intended to fill a security gap in our country's anti-terrorism efforts by identifying and improving the security of chemicals that are potentially at a high level of risk for release, theft, or sabotage.

LEPCs and SERCs should alert EPCRA & RMP reporting facilities about these requirements. No reports are due to the LEPCs and SERCs under these requirements; however, given the potential for security requirements to have an impact on facility access for emergency responders and on emergency plans, it is critical for local planners, responders and facilities to communicate in order for a facility to satisfy the regulatory requirements.

In order to aid LEPCs, SERCs and facilities in understanding these new requirements, NASTTPO has prepared some short-hand aids. Following is a key issue comparison between EPCRA, RMP and the CFATS regulation. As requirements may change the user is counseled to look for updated information.

The initial requirement for a facility with an Appendix A chemical over the threshold is to submit a Top-Screen. The CSAT Top-Screen is a questionnaire regarding the chemicals manufactured, processed, used, stored at or distributed by each facility.



Based on the results of the CSAT Top-Screen facilities will be placed in one of four risk based tiers. DHS will require facilities preliminarily placed in Tiers 1-3 to complete a CSAT Security Vulnerability Assessment and develop CSAT Site Security Plan. The CSAT Top-Screen questionnaire, Security Vulnerability Assessment tool, and Site Security Plan template are online tools that DHS will require all regulated facilities to use.



The Top-Screen must be completed online within 60 calendar days of the effective date of the final Appendix A Chemicals of Interest list.

DHS has finalized Appendix A and it expects the 60 day clock to begin to run on or about November 16th.

Failure to complete a CSAT Top-Screen within the timeframe provided may result in civil penalties, a Department of Homeland Security audit and inspection, or an order to cease operations.

Facilities should go to [www.DHS.gov/chemicalsecurity](http://www.DHS.gov/chemicalsecurity) and follow the registration instructions to access the CSAT. Once DHS validates a facility's registration, DHS will notify the facility about how to access the Top-Screen and other CSAT tools. A list of CSAT Top-Screen questions and user instructions are also available online at [http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc\\_1169501486197.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc_1169501486197.shtm).

A full text version of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Interim Final Rule (6 CFR Part 27) and Appendix A: DHS Chemicals of Interest are available online at <http://www.dhs.gov/chemicalsecurity>.

## Regulated Facilities

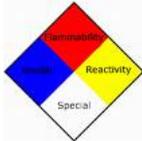
CFATS	Overview: Facilities regulated based on classification as "high risk facilities," which <i>may be</i> determined by presence of threshold quantities of certain chemicals, within broad categories of: toxics, explosives, flammables, CW/CWP, sabotage/contamination chemicals, critical chemicals, and economically critical chemicals.
EPCRA	Overview: Generally, requirements for emergency planning and reporting apply to any facility that has quantities of chemicals on list of lists above threshold levels. Requirements for emergency release notification apply to any facility where a hazardous chemical is used, produced or stored, or where a release of a hazardous chemical or CERCLA substance. 40 C.F.R. § 355.40 (2007) (noting exceptions).
RMP	Note: Clean Air Act uses the term "stationary source" rather than facility in its statutory provisions. These provisions apply to owner or operator of stationary source with more than threshold quantity of regulated substance in process. 40 C.F.R. §68.10 (2007).
CFATS	Definition: "Chemical Facility or facility shall mean any establishment that possesses or plans to possess, a <i>quantity of a chemical substance</i> determined to be potentially dangerous or that meets other <i>risk-related criteria</i> . As used herein, the term chemical facility or facility shall also refer to the owner or operator of the chemical facility. For exceptions to facilities regulated because of coverage by other laws, see 6 C.F.R. § 27.110 (2006). Designation: DHS has discretion to designate facility as "high risk" at any time based on information available, or may request information through publication in the Federal Register or through direct contact with a facility. See 6 C.F.R. § 27.200 (2007). Note: Any facility that does not respond to information request may be presumed a high risk facility. "ACG" - Commercial Grade, "APA" - Placarded Amount, "STQ" - Screening Threshold Quantity
EPCRA	Definition: Facility means all buildings, equipment, structure, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). Facility shall include manmade structures in which chemicals are purposefully placed or removed through human means such that it functions as a containment structure for human use. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. 40 C.F.R. § 355.20 (2007). 
RMP	Definition: Stationary source means any buildings, structures, equipment, installations, or substance emitting stationary activities which belong to the same industrial group, which are located on one or more contiguous properties, which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), and from which an accidental release may occur. The term stationary source does not apply to transportation, including storage incident to transportation, of any regulated substance or any other extremely hazardous substance under the provisions of this part. A stationary source includes transportation containers used for storage not incident to transportation and transportation containers connected to equipment at a stationary source for loading or unloading. Transportation includes, but is not limited to, transportation subject to oversight or regulation under 49 CFR parts 192, 193, or 195, or a state natural gas or hazardous liquid program for which the state has in effect a certification to DOT under 49 U.S.C. section 60105. A stationary source does not include naturally occurring hydrocarbon reservoirs. Properties shall not be considered contiguous solely because of a railroad or pipeline right-of-way. See 40 C.F.R. §§ 68.3-10 (2007).

## Threshold Quantities

CFATS	Appendix A, 6 CFR Part 27 Thresholds range from:	Release—Toxic Release—Flammable Release—Explosive	500–20,000 lbs 10,000 lbs 5,000 lbs	Theft/Diversion—CW/CWP Theft/Diversion—WME Theft/Diversion—EXP/IEDP Sabotage/Contamination	CUM 100 grams–220 lbs 15–500 lbs 100–400 lbs A Placarded Amount
EPCRA	Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 355 :: Thresholds range from:			Planning Purposes: Spill Reporting Purposes:	100 - 10,000 lbs 1 - 5,000 lbs
RMP	Supart F, 40 CFR Part 68 :: Thresholds range from:			Planning Purposes:	1,000 - 20,000 lbs

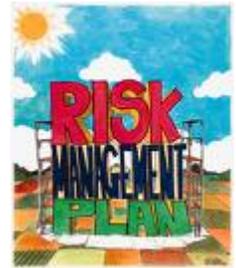
## Calculation of Thresholds

CFATS	<p>Two types of calculations will be made: (1) total onsite quantity and distance of concern; and (2) quantity in Area of Highest Quantity and distance of Concern. The screening threshold quantity (STQ) for each chemical is assigned by the security issue associated with the chemical. There are four main security issues: (1) release (including toxic, flammable, and explosive); theft and diversion (including chemical weapons and chemical weapon precursors, weapons of mass effect, and explosives and improvised explosive device precursors); (3) sabotage and contamination; and (4) critical to government mission and national economy. Section 27.105. Chemicals of interest are calculated according to their security issue category. See Section 27.203 and below.</p> <p>In calculating whether a facility possesses a chemical of interest meeting STQ for any security issue, the facility need not include any chemical: (1) used as structural component; (2) used as products for janitorial maintenance; (3) contained in food, drugs, cosmetics, or personal items used by employees; (4) in process water or non-contract cooling water; (5) in air either as compressed air or as part of combustion; (6) contained in articles, as defined in 40 CFR § 68.3; (7) in solid waste regulated under RCRA; (8) in naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures prior to entry of mixture into natural gas processing plant or petroleum refining process unit. Section 27.203(a).</p> <p>A facility must include chemicals with a release-chemical designation toward the STQ found in: (i) a vessel, underground storage facility, or magazine; (ii) transportation containers; (iii) process intermediates, by-products, incidental materials; (iv) natural gas or liquefied natural gas stored in peak shaving facilities; and (v) fuel stored in aboveground tank farms. Section 27.203(b)(1). A facility need not include release-chemicals that a facility manufactures processes or uses in a laboratory unless the use/process is pilot plant scale operations or activities conducted outside the laboratory. Section 27.203(b)(2). A facility also need not include propane in tanks of 10,000 pounds or less. Section 27.203(b)(3). A facility must only include chemicals with a theft/diversion chemical designation toward the STQ found in transportation packaging. Section 27.203(c). A facility meets the STQ for a chemical with a sabotage/contamination designation if the facility ships the chemical and is required to placard the shipment pursuant to subpart F of 49 CFR Part 172. Section 27.203(d).</p> 
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EPCRA	<p>Calculation of threshold planning quantities for solids and mixtures:</p> <p>(1) If a container or storage vessel holds a mixture or solution of an extremely hazardous substance, then the concentration of extremely hazardous substance, in weight percent (greater than 1%), shall be multiplied by the mass (in pounds) in the vessel to determine the actual quantity of extremely hazardous substance therein.</p> <p>(2)(i) Extremely hazardous substances that are solids are subject to either of two threshold planning quantities as shown on Appendices A and B (i.e., 500/611,000 pounds). The lower quantity applies only if the solid exists in powdered form and has a particle size less than 100 microns; or is handled in solution or in molten form; or meets the criteria for a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) rating of 2, 3 or 4 for reactivity. If the solid does not meet any of these criteria, it is subject to the upper (10,000 pound) threshold planning quantity as shown in Appendices A and B.</p> <p>(ii) The 100 micron level may be determined by multiplying the weight percent of solid with a particle size less than 100 microns in a particular container by the quantity of solid in the container.</p> <p>(iii) The amount of solid in solution may be determined by multiplying the weight percent of solid in the solution in a particular container by the quantity of solution in the container.</p> <p>(iv) The amount of solid in molten must be multiplied by 0.3 to determine whether the lower threshold planning quantity is met. See 40 C.F.R. § 355.40 (2007).</p>	
RMP	<p>A threshold quantity of a regulated substance listed in § 68.130 is present at a stationary source if the total quantity of the regulated substance contained <i>in a process</i> exceeds the threshold. 40 C.F.R. § 68.115 (2007) (noting exceptions).</p>	
<p><b>Treatment of Mixtures</b></p>		
CFATS	<p>See § 27.204 in the DHS Appendix A Final Rule. A facility must count the amount of release-toxic chemicals of interest toward the STQ if the chemical is present at a concentration equal to or greater than 1% by weight of the mixture unless the facility can demonstrate that the partial pressure of the regulated substance is less than 10 mm Hg. A facility must count the entire amount of a mixture containing a release-flammable chemical of interest at a concentration equal to or greater than 1% by weight of a mixture having a NFPA flammability hazard rating of 4.</p> <p>A facility must count total quantity of all commercial grades of release-explosive chemicals of interest toward the STQ unless a specific minimum concentration is assigned, in which case the facility must count the total quantity of all commercial grades of the chemical at the specified minimum concentration. A facility must count toward the STQ the entire amount of a mixture containing a non-CUM 100g theft/diversion-CWC/CWP chemical of interest present in a mixture at or above the minimum concentration amount listed. A facility must count toward the STQ the entire amount of a mixture containing a theft/diversion-WME chemical of interest present at or above the minimum amount listed.</p> <p>A facility must count total quantity of all commercial grades of a theft/diversion-EXP/IEDP chemical of interest toward STQ unless specific minimum concentration is assigned, then facility must count the total quantity of all commercial grades of the chemical at the specified minimum concentration. A facility must count toward the STQ the total quantity of all commercial grades of a sabotage/contamination chemical of interest.</p>	
EPCRA	<p>Mixture is defined as a heterogeneous association of substances where the various individual substances retain their identities and can usually be separated by mechanical means. Includes solutions or compounds but does not include alloys or amalgams. 40 C.F.R. 355.20 2007). An owner or operator may meet the requirements of EPCRA § 311 or EPCRA § 312 with respect to a hazardous chemical which is a mixture by doing one of the following:</p> <p>(A) Submitting a material safety data sheet for, or identifying on a list, each element or compound in the mixture which is a hazardous chemical. If more than one mixture has the same element or compound, only one material safety data sheet, or one listing, of the element or compound is necessary.</p> <p>(B) Submitting a material safety data sheet for, or identifying on a list, the mixture itself.</p>	
RMP	<p>Mixtures are regulated by CAA based on guidelines for two categories of hazardous materials:</p> <p>(1) Toxic Substances and (2) Flammable Substances.</p> <p>For these categories, the following exemptions/calculations apply:</p> <p>Toxic Substances</p> <p>To determine whether a mixture that is in a process meets the threshold quantity, the EPA divides toxic substances into two categories. First, the Act, as well as guidance on the Act, lists certain chemicals in solutions or mixtures for which a specific cut-off is stated. Quantities of Hazardous Substances below that amount need not be used in the threshold quantity calculation. Second, any other regulated toxic substances that are part of solutions or mixtures must meet the one-percent de-minimis requirement unless the facility can show that the partial pressure of the substance in the solution or mixture is less than 10 mm Hg. In that case, the substance should not be included in the threshold calculation.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <div> <p>See List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Requirements for Petitions Under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, 25 available at <a href="http://daq.state.nc.us/112r/files/40cfr68(9&amp;68)_01141994.pdf">http://daq.state.nc.us/112r/files/40cfr68(9&amp;68)_01141994.pdf</a>.</p> <p>Flammable Substances</p> <p>Mixture should only be considered as meeting threshold if it meets criteria for NFPA flammability rating of 4; boiling point and flash point shall be defined and determined in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA. See 49 C.F.R. 68.115(b)(2).</p> </div> </div>	

## Emergency Planning / Reporting

CFATS		<p>Each facility must create “site security plan” that addresses any identified risk factors present. 6 C.F.R. § 27.225. The plan should meet each of the risk based performance standards identified in 6 C.F.R. 27.230 (2007).</p> <p>Additionally, each facility must engage in, and submit records of: training; drills/exercises; incidents and breaches of security; maintenance, calibration and testing of security equipment; security threats; audits; and letters of authorization and approval. Additionally, any Top- Screens, Security Vulnerability assessments, Security Plans, and correspondence with the Department for the last six years must be recorded. 6 C.F.R. 27.255 (2007).</p>
EPCRA	<p>Reporting:</p> <p>EPCRA has several different reporting mechanisms within its provisions:</p> <p>(1) Pursuant to § 302, facilities with a regulated chemical in excess of the threshold quantity, a one-time notification to the SERC that the facility is subject to EPCRA. Thereafter, Generally, any facility that has any of the EHS listed chemicals at or above its threshold planning quantity must notify the SERC and LEPC within 60 days after they first receive a shipment or produce the substance on site. EPCRA § 302 (2)(c).</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to § 304, a notification each time a release occurs. Releases requiring notification under § 304(b) include substances regulated under CERCLA; substances not regulated by CERCLA if is not a federally permitted release as defined in section 101(10) of CERCLA, if the release is in an amount in excess of quantity which EPA has determined requires notice, and occurs in a manner which would require notification under section 103(a) of CERCLA; and for some substances that are not regulated by EPCRA § 301, but are regulated by CERCLA § 102-3.</p> <p>Notification should include the following information: The chemical name; an indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous; an estimate of the quantity released into the environment; the time and duration of the release; whether the release occurred into air, water, and/or land; any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where necessary advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals; proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in-place; and, name and telephone number of contact person. See EPCRA § 304. A written follow-up notice should be sent as soon as possible. EPCRA § 304 (c).</p> <p>311-12 deal with facilities regulated by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. OSHA requires that employers keep MSDSs for approximately 500,000 chemicals. Generally, the minimum threshold levels for reporting hazardous chemical this section is 10,000 pounds, with a lower threshold for extremely hazardous chemicals. Gasoline and diesel fuel are exempt. 311 requires that employers who have MSDS chemicals above certain levels at their facilities submit either copies of their MSDS, or a list of their MSDSs to SERC, LEPC, and the local fire department. A list of MSDS chemicals must include: immediate/delayed health hazards, fire hazards, sudden release of pressure hazards, and/or reactive hazards. Facilities covered by § 312 must also submit an annual emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the SERC, LEPC, and fire department. This report is given as either a Tier I or Tier II report, depending on which is required by state law.</p> <p>Generally, a Tier I report contains: An estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amount of chemicals present for each category at the facility at any time during the preceding calendar year; an estimate (in ranges) of the average daily amount of chemicals in each category; and the general location of the hazardous chemicals in each category. A Tier II Report contains the same information, but also requires the chemical/common name as required on the MSDS. Although a facility may not otherwise qualify for Tier I/Tier II reporting, an LEPC may request Tier II information regardless of the amount of MSDS chemical present. § 312(e)(3)(c).</p>	
RMP	<p>If a facility uses chemicals in a process, and the amount of chemicals used is equal to or higher than the threshold level, a Risk Management Plan (“RMP”) should be prepared.</p> <p>RMP: The owner or operator of a stationary source with processes subject to Program 2 or Program 3 shall develop a management system to oversee the implementation of the RMP elements. 40 C.F.R. § 68.15 (2007).</p> <p>Elements: The RMP shall contain executive summary which includes: accidental release prevention and response policies at stationary source; the stationary source and regulated substances handled; the general accidental release prevention program and chemical-specific prevention steps; the five-year accident history; the emergency response program; and planned changes to improve safety. See 40 C.F.R. § 68.155 (2007). RMP shall contain a registration document, prepared according to 40 C.F.R. § 68.160 (2007).</p> <p>RMP shall contain an Offsite Consequence Analysis (“OCA”) (also referred to as RMP Comp) for each Program 1 process, and for Program 2 and 3 processes, one OCA to represent all regulated flammable substances held above the threshold quantities. In addition, the RMP should include one alternative release scenario for each toxic substance regulated by Program 2 and 3, and one alternative release scenario for each regulated flammable substance in Program 2 and 3 processes. Each OCA has two parts: the worst case scenario, and an alternative scenario.</p> <p>Following data shall be included in OCA: chemical name; percentage weight of chemical in liquid mixture (toxics only); physical state; basis of results; scenario; quantity released in pounds; release rate; release duration; wind speed and atmospheric stability class; topography; distance to endpoint; public and environmental receptors; passive mitigation considered; and active mitigation considered. See 40 C.F.R. § 68.165 (2007).</p> <p>For Program 2 processes, the RMP must also contain a prevention plan pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.170 (2007). For Program 3 processes, the RMP must also contain a prevention plan pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.175 (2007). The RMP shall contain a 5 year history of accidents covered in 40 C.F.R. § 68.42(a)-(b) (2007). The RMP shall contain information about emergency response programs pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.180 (2007). The RMP shall contain a certification of accuracy pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.185 (2007).</p>	



## CAMEO CORNER

### CAMEO Search:

What chemical is an amber liquid and has a reactive hazard of explosive?

### ALOHA Exercise:

At 5:17 pm (peak rush hour) on January 4, 2008, a truck carrying 5000 gallons of liquid Morpholine ruptured during a vehicular accident on I-75 near the Bethany exit in the city of Allen, Texas. The tank containing the chemical is 12 feet in length and the chemical is escaping through a 12 by 8 inch hole, which is 14 inches up on the side of the tank.

The truck driver evacuated from the truck with the manifest that indicates that the tank is 85% full. The puddle that is forming from the leak is not burning. The buildings in the path of the cloud are double storied with sheltered surroundings.

The wind is out of the South at 13 mph with a cloudy sky. The temperature is 57 degrees Fahrenheit with 67% humidity and no inversion.



What is the downwind distance of the TEEL-1 footprint for the toxic threat zone?

### ANSWERS:

- Bromopicrin
- 81 yards

## Emergency Numbers for Spill Reporting in Region 6

Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management	800-322-4012
Louisiana State Police	877-925-6595
New Mexico State Police	505-827-9126
Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality	800-522-0206
Texas Environmental Hotline	800-832-8224
*****	
National Response Center	800-424-8802
EPA Region 6	877-372-7745
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300

EPA Region 6  
1445 Ross Ave.  
Dallas, TX 75202

Phone: (214) 665-2276  
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We're on the Web!  
See us at:

[www.epa.gov/region6/lepc](http://www.epa.gov/region6/lepc)

## Most Popular New Year's Resolutions

1. Spend More Time with Family & Friends
2. Fit in Fitness
3. Tame the Bulge
4. Quit Smoking
5. Enjoy Life More
6. Quit Drinking
7. Get Out of Debt
8. Learn Something New
9. Help Others
10. Get Organized

But remember, the Only Really Good Resolution:

The one you make on no particular day.