Sign-In Sheet for HSERC Members Or their Voting Representatives

May 26, 2000

Joseph Blackburn
Maui Representative/LEPC Chair
Maui Fire Department
Maui Representative

Sean M. O'Keefe

James Bobb
Coordinator, Logistics, Preparedness and Planning
American Red Cross
American Red Cross

Robert A. Boesch
Pesticides Program Manager
Pesticides Branch, Department of Agriculture
Board of Agriculture

Robert Boesch

John Bowen
Hawaii Representive/LEPC Chair
Consultant and Instructor in Hazardous Materials
Hawaii Representative

Myron Yoshioka

Russel Charlton
Manager
Occupational Health Branch
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Captain Carter Davis
Honolulu Representative/LEPC Chair
Honolulu Fire Department
Honolulu Representative

Gary Gill
Deputy Director, Environmental Health
Department of Health
Department of Health

Gary Gill

Clifford Ikeda
Kauai Representative/LEPC Chair
Kauai Civil Defense
Kauai Representative

Sign-In Sheet for HSERC Members Or their Voting Representatives

May 26, 2000

Prema Menon
Faculty
University of Hawaii, School of Public Health
School of Public Health, University of Hawaii

Jackie Miller
Environmental Coordinator
UH Environmental Center
University of Hawaii Environmental Center

Genevieve Salmonson
Director
Environmental Quality Control Office
Environmental Quality Control Office

Thomas J. Smyth
Business Services Division
Dept. of Business, Economic Dev. & Tourism
Business, Economic Development & Tourism

Chris Takeno
Hazardous Materials Officer
Department of Transportation
Department of Transportation

Ed Texeria
Vice Director
Civil Defense Division
Department of Defense

W. Mason Young
Staff
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Department of Land and Natural Resources

Sign-In Sheet for the May 26, 2000 HSERC Meeting

Name	Organization (If we don't already have this information.)	Phone	Fax	E-mail
Michael Ardito	US EPA	(415) 744-2328	(415) 744-1916	ardito.michael@epa.gov
LELAND NAKAI	OCD/HLER	5275397	5293439	lnakai@honolulu.hi.us
Tessa Badua-Larsen	FEMA R9	415-923-7185	415-923-7214	tessa.badua-larsen@FEMA.GOV
MIKE CRIPPS	HEER	586 4249	586-7537	mcripps@eha.state.hi.us
~~Sean~~ Curtis Mashn	HEER	486-4249		
JIM VINTON	TESORO HAWAII	547-3414		
Danny Ching	DOH-CAB	586-4200		
Kathy Wu	AG	[illegible]-3050		
~~ED TEIXEIRA~~ / Darrell Chung	SCD	733 4300		
Jennifer Lalmond				
CLEMENT JUNG	SCD	733-4300		ejung@scd.state.hi.us
COLIN WILSON	KFD (808)	241-6510	241-6508	

Date sent: **Sun, 21 May 2000 21:28:09 -1000**
From: **Gary L Gill <glgill@mail.health.state.hi.us>**
Send reply to: **glgill@mail.health.state.hi.us**
Organization: **Hawaii State Department of Health**
To: **Dennis Shimamoto - HEER <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>, Keith Kawaoka - HEER <kkawaoka@eha.health.state.hi.us>**
Subject: **Re: May 26th Meeting Agenda**

Dennis, Keith,
Wasn't Curtis going to do a rule thing based on the discussion at the last meeting?
Also, do we need more discussion on the above ground tank study or will that come during the legislative report.
Sorry if I haven't had much time to focus on the HSERC lately.
G.

Dennis Shimamoto - HEER wrote:

> ---
> The following section of this message contains a file attachment
> prepared for transmission using the Internet MIME message format.
> If you are using Pegasus Mail, or any another MIME-compliant system,
> you should be able to save it or view it from within your mailer.
> If you cannot, please ask your system administrator for assistance.
>
> ---- File information ----------
> File: 38agenda.doc
> Date: 17 May 2000, 8:19
> Size: 50176 bytes.
> Type: Unknown
>
> ---
> Name: 38agenda.doc
> 38agenda.doc Type: WINWORD File (application/msword)
> Encoding: BASE64

Date sent: **Fri, 17 Mar 2000 09:19:20 -1000**
From: **Ardito.Michael@epamail.epa.gov**
Subject: **May 2000 HSERC Meeting**
To: **cmartin@eha.health.state.hi.us, mgraf@eha.health.state.hi.us**

Following yesterday's Maui hazmat exercise planning meeting, we have several agenda items for the May 26 HSERC meeting. We should discuss roles and responsibilities for future hazmat exercises in Hawaii. We should give an update on the review of the Maui hazmat plan by OSC Terry Corpus. Please put Tessa Badua-Larsen of FEMA R9 on the agenda to provide an update on the CHER-CAP program. There may be an action item to have the HSERC formally request that Maui be the pilot CHER-CAP for the state of Hawaii. In addition to other EPA updates, I will provide an update on the Maui hazmat exercises in September and the hazmat exercise design course scheduled for July.

Let's chat before you finalize the agenda (in early May?). Mahalo!

Maui County Local Emergency Planning Committee
320 Ekoa Place
Wailuku, HI 96793
Joseph Blackburn, Chairperson
Ph. (808) 242-1478 Fax. (808) 242-4479
email: joeb@maui.net

May 3, 2000

Dear LEPC Member,

We are having a meeting on May 25, 2000 (Thursday) at 2:30 PM at the Civil Defense Conference Room.. The EPA will report on helping Maui County put on a full scale exercise to test our Hazmat plan in the year 2000. Our financial picture is in place for this meeting and purchases are in place for last year budget. I promise the meeting will not last past 4:00 pm and we will try and keep it under one hour.

Discussions will be held on our budget for 2000/2001, and also a planning grant we have applied for.

Sincerely Yours,

Joe Blackburn
LEPC Chairperson

LEPC AGENDA FOR MEETING AT THE MAUI COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE ROOM May 25, 2000 at 2:30PM

A. Call to Order:

B. Approval of Minutes: Minutes of Meeting 11/23/99

C. COMMUNICATIONS LEPC Funding: J. Blackburn
EPA/Exercise Update: M. Ardito

D. UNFINISHED BUSINESS:
1. Facility Profiles and Emergency Planning
2. Funding of LEPC
3. Full Scale Exercise
4. New Members

E. NEW BUSINESS:
1. Equipment Purchases and Hazmat Baselines, Fire Department
2. GIS Planning Grant Request
3. 2000-2001 Budget

Next Meeting

April 22, 2000

State of Hawaii
Department of Health/Heer Office
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801
Attn: Curtis Martin

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
2000 APR 26 A 10:02
HEER OFFICE

2000 APR 25 PM 1:36

Dear Curtis,

I would like to submit this letter as a request to access grant funds for planning in Maui County.

We are asking for the following:

Consequence Assessment Tool Set (CATS)	$650.00
ArcView Spatial Analyst Extension	$2,500.00
ArcView 3-D Analyst Extension	$2,500.00
Dell Precision Workstation 420	$7,670.00

The Workstation Includes a Pentium III- 866 Mhz, with one copy of Arc View 3.2 ($6,200.00), with a 21" Monitor ($620.00), Internal CD Read/Write drive ($200.00) and an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) ($650.00). The complete specifications are at http://www.esri.com/partners/harware/hw_promo.html.

Training Costs: $5,000.00 Cost for Instruction in using the advanced features of ArcView.
Two days of onsite training, plus travel and expenses.

Option #1: Aerial Photography of Kahului. $100.00 Per Square Mile, about 4 Miles X 4 Miles, cost of about $1600.00

Total Grant Request W/O Option One: = $18,320.00
Total Grant Request With Option One: = $19,920.00

Scope:

The Grant software and hardware will be used by a Bill Medeiros of the Maui Planning Department to input Hazardous Materials Facilities into the ArcView GIS Program. Aerial Photos along with National Geographic Data Maps will be used to estimate chemical Leak or spill impacts. Real time information would also be available through either Civil Defense, Fire or Police Department. Mr. Medeiros has already started using GIS for Public Safety and Emergency Services. Consequence Assessment will be a large part of the program. Mr. Medeiros will be the person responsible for input of all data and lead for the grant program. The soft match will be Mr. Medeiros and his pay as a County of Maui, Planner.

Please start the process that will allow this grant to be processed and approved.

Sincerely Yours,

Joseph G. Blackburn
320 Ekoa Place
Wailuku, HI. 96793
Ph. (808) 242-1478 Fax (808) 242-4479
Email: joeb@maui.net

HEER
attn: Marsha

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4121 • FAX: (808) 524-3439

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DEPT OF HEALTH
'00 APR 18 A8:18

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
2000 APR 20 P 2:11
HEER OFFICE

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

CHAIR
CARTER DAVIS

COORDINATOR
LELAND NAKAI

April 14, 2000

Mr. Gary Gill
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Hawaii State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Mr. Gill:

The Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) would like to submit a proposal to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) to help fund a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Training Course for emergency planners and responders.

The Honolulu LEPC and EPA Region IX have arranged for a GIS Training Course to be presented during July 25-27, 2000 in Honolulu. The course will be held at the Honolulu Municipal Building, and EPA will provide a GIS trainer. The purpose of the course will be to familiarize local emergency responders and planners with GIS and its applicability to hazardous materials incidents. We plan to invite representatives from neighbor island LEPCs and the State to participate in the course.

We are proposing that the HSERC assist the Honolulu LEPC by providing $2500 for course materials, certificates and shipping expenses. We believe that our emergency response community will gain great benefit with this joint Local/State/Federal training venture.

We will gladly discuss this proposal at the next meeting of the HSERC. Please contact me or Mr. Leland Nakai, LEPC Coordinator, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Carter Davis
Chair, Honolulu LEPC

cc: HEER Office

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4121 • FAX: (808) 524-3439

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

CHAIR
CARTER DAVIS

COORDINATOR
LELAND NAKAI

April 13, 2000

Mr. Gary Gill
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Hawaii State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Mr. Gill:

The following is the Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) budget report for the period January 1 – March 31, 2000.

Fund 380 – HEPCRA Funds

Balance – 1/1/00		$17,500.00
Expenditures		
Travel (EPA Region IX Conference)		1972.90
Office Supplies		615.33
Computer Supplies		353.01
	Total	2941.24
Balance – 3/31/00		14,558.76

Fund 390 – Federal Grant

Balance – 1/1/00	$ 7,000
Expenditures	0
Balance – 3/31/00	7,000

Please contact me or Mr. Leland Nakai if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Carter Davis
Chair, Honolulu LEPC

cc: HEER Office

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4121 • FAX: (808) 524-3439

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

CHAIR
CARTER DAVIS

COORDINATOR
LELAND NAKAI

April 14, 2000

Mr. Gary Gill
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Hawaii State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Mr. Gill:

The Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) would like to submit a proposal to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) to help fund a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Training Course for emergency planners and responders.

The Honolulu LEPC and EPA Region IX have arranged for a GIS Training Course to be presented during July 25-27, 2000 in Honolulu. The course will be held at the Honolulu Municipal Building, and EPA will provide a GIS trainer. The purpose of the course will be to familiarize local emergency responders and planners with GIS and its applicability to hazardous materials incidents. We plan to invite representatives from neighbor island LEPCs and the State to participate in the course.

We are proposing that the HSERC assist the Honolulu LEPC by providing $2500 for course materials, certificates and shipping expenses. We believe that our emergency response community will gain great benefit with this joint Local/State/Federal training venture.

We will gladly discuss this proposal at the next meeting of the HSERC. Please contact me or Mr. Leland Nakai, LEPC Coordinator, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Carter Davis
Chair, Honolulu LEPC

cc: HEER Office

HONO U LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING C(IITTEE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4121 • FAX: (808) 524-3439

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

CHAIR
CARTER DAVIS

COORDINATOR
LELAND NAKAI

April 13, 2000

Mr. Gary Gill
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Hawaii State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Mr. Gill:

The following is the Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) budget report for the period January 1 – March 31, 2000.

Fund 380 – HEPCRA Funds

Balance – 1/1/00		$17,500.00
Expenditures		
Travel (EPA Region IX Conference)		1972.90
Office Supplies		615.33
Computer Supplies		353.01
	Total	2941.24
Balance – 3/31/00		14,558.76

Fund 390 – Federal Grant

Balance – 1/1/00		$ 7,000
Expenditures		0
Balance – 3/31/00		7,000

Please contact me or Mr. Leland Nakai if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Carter Davis
Chair, Honolulu LEPC

cc: HEER Office

HONO LU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING C IITTEE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4121 • FAX: (808) 524-3439

GM

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

CHAIR
CARTER DAVIS

COORDINATOR
LELAND NAKAI

May 11, 2000

Mr. Gary Gill
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Hawaii State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912

Dear Mr. Gill:

The following is the Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) budget request for Fiscal Year 2001.

Computer Supplies/Accessories	$2000
Computer Software	3000
Office 2000	
Tomes Plus Renewal	
Educational Materials	5500
GIS Course	
Hazmat Videos	
Reference Material	
Travel	10000
Administration	3000
Total	23,500

Please contact me or Mr. Leland Nakai if you have any questions or require further clarification.

Sincerely,

Carter Davis
Chair, Honolulu LEPC

cc: HEER Office

From: **"Clifford Ikeda" <ikeda_san@hotmail.com>**
To: **dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us**
Subject: **Re: HSERC Meeting**
Date sent: **Fri, 12 May 2000 15:18:12 HST**

Dennis ... please change my email address to: cikeda@kcda.state.hi.us

Discontinue use of "cikeda@aloha.net" ... thanks

>From: "Dennis Shimamoto - HEER" <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>
>To: cikeda@aloha.net
>Subject: HSERC Meeting
>Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 10:34:04 -1000
>MIME-Version: 1.0
>Received: from [204.94.112.37] by hotmail.com (3.2) with ESMTP id
>MHotMailBAE5B5AF005CD820F3DACC5E7025F8350; Fri May 12 13:33:52 2000
>Received: from ehaunx0.health.state.hi.us ([166.122.148.130])by
>leka.aloha.net (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id KAA03532for <cikeda@aloha.net>;
>Fri, 12 May 2000 10:33:33 -1000 (HST)
>Received: from eha.health.state.hi.us (eha.health.state.hi.us
>[166.122.148.132])by ehaunx0.health.state.hi.us (8.9.3/8.6.9) with ESMTP id
>KAA29103 for <cikeda@aloha.net>; Fri, 12 May 2000 10:20:19 -1000
>Received: from EHANVL1/SpoolDir by eha.health.state.hi.us (Mercury 1.44);
> 12 May 00 10:34:25 GMT-10
>Received: from SpoolDir by EHANVL1 (Mercury 1.44); 12 May 00 10:34:14
>GMT-10
>From dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us Fri May 12 13:37:18 2000
>Message-Id: <200005122020.KAA29103@ehaunx0.health.state.hi.us>
>Organization: Environmental Health Administration
>Priority: normal
>X-mailer: Pegasus Mail for Win32 (v3.12b)
>
>Clifford, we are having an HSERC Meeing on Friday, May 26, 2000,
>9:00 a.m. at the Department of Health, 919 Ala Moana Boulevard,
>Room 215, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814. Airline tickets to follow.
>Denis Shimamoto
>HSERC Coordinator
>HEER Office 586-4694 fax586-7537

From: **"Clifford Ikeda" <ikeda_san@hotmail.com>**
To: **dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us**
Subject: **NEW email address**
Date sent: **Fri, 12 May 2000 04:53:28 HST**

My official email address is: cikeda@kcda.state.hi.us

==========

Clifford Ikeda, Chair
Kauai LEPC

From: **"Joseph Blackburn" <joeb@maui.net>**
To: **"Dennis Shimamoto - HEER" <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>**
Subject: **Re: Quarterly Expense Report**
Date sent: **Sat, 13 May 2000 10:16:00 -1000**

What time period are we talking about. July to Sept. 1999? Aloha, Joe Blackburn
----- Original Message -----
From: Dennis Shimamoto - HEER <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>
To: <cikeda@aloha.net>; <joeb@maui.net>; <jebowen@gte.net>
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2000 3:43 PM
Subject: Quarterly Expense Report

> Please prepare and submit a first quarter expense report as
> decribed in the Filing Fee MOA for the May 26th HSERC meeting.
> Denis Shimamoto
> HSERC Coordinator
> HEER Office 586-4694 fax586-7537
>

JOHN E. BOWEN
P. O. Box 1115
Hilo, Hawaii 96721-1115
Telephone: (808) 935-2785
FAX: (808) 935-7033
e-mail address: jebowen@gte.net

May 18, 2000

Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC)
919 Ala Moana Boulevard -- Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

HSERC Members:

Under authority of the Hawaii Revised Statues, Chapter 128E-2(c), I hereby designate as my representative from the Hawaii County LEPC for the May 26, 2000, HSERC meeting only:

Name: Myron Yoshioka
Title: Co-Vice Chair and Captain, Hazardous Materials
Organization: Hawaii County LEPC and Hawaii County Fire Department
Address: HCR 1 Box 5134
Keaau, Hawaii 96749
Phone: (808) 961-8675
E-Mail: myconsul@gte.net

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

John E. Bowen, Chair
Hawaii County LEPC

cc: Myron Yoshioka

The Health State
HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HAZARD EVALUATION
AND
EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICE

DATE: May 15, 2000 NO. OF PAGES: 2

TO: Dr. John Bowen

COMPANY:

TELEPHONE: (808) 935-2785 FAX: (808) 935-2785

FROM: Denis M. Shimamoto

TELEPHONE: (808) 586-4249 FAX: (808) 586-7537

COMMENTS:

Attached is a sample letter to designate Myron Yoshioka as your voting alternate. We need this letter prior to the May 26 2000 meeting.

From: **"John Bowen" <jebowen@gte.net>**
To: **"Dennis Shimamoto - HEER" <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>**
Subject: **Re: SERC Meeting**
Date sent: **Fri, 12 May 2000 17:43:48 -0700**

Dennis, I will not be able to attend this meeting due to a training committee for that same day here on the Big Island. However, Myron Yoshioka, our co-vice chairman, will likely be attending. Please send the airline coupons to me at

John Bowen
P. O. Box 1115
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Thank you.

FAX . 808 - 935 - 2785

From: **"John Bowen" <jebowen@gte.net>**
To: **"Dennis Shimamoto - HEER" <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>**
Subject: **Re: Quarterly Expense Report**
Date sent: **Thu, 11 May 2000 18:53:08 -0700**

Hawaii County LEPC has not yet received our funds.

John Bowen

5/17/00 per Stan: P.O. being processed.

From: **"John Bowen" <jebowen@gte.net>**
To: **"Dennis Shimamoto - HEER" <dshimamoto@eha.health.state.hi.us>**
Subject: **Re: LEPC Budgets for next year**
Date sent: **Fri, 12 May 2000 09:47:50 -0700**

Dennis, I heard recently, informally, that our LEPC budget requests for next year were due in the HEER office very soon. Can you please let me know about this?

Thank you.

John Bowen

no.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

'00 MAY 17 A10:37

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION MEETING #38

Friday, May 26, 2000 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 215
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

AGENDA

1) 9:00 Call to Order — Gary Gill, Deputy Director for Environmental Health
Opening Remarks and Discussion, Legislation
Approval of Minutes from Mtg #37

2) 9:15 LEPC Updates, Membership Changes and First Quarter Budget Reports — John Bowen, Hawaii LEPC Representative; Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative; Joe Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative; Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative

3) 9:45 Funding Requests

Honolulu GIS Training	$2500
Maui Instruction and Equipment for ArcView GIS Program	$18,320
Maui Aerial Photography of Kahului	$1600

4) 10:15 CHER-CAP Program — Tessa Badua-Larsen, FEMA Region 9

10:30 Break

5) 10:45 EPA Update — Mike Ardito, USEPA Region IX
September Maui HazMat Exercise
July Hazmat Exercise Design Course

6) 11:10 Biological Incident Response Plan — Keith Kawaoka, HEER Office
Campbell Study

7) 11:30 Stinger — Mike Cripps, HEER Office

8) 11:40 Review of Maui HazMat Plan — Terry Corpus, HEER Office

9) 11:50 Other Business

10) 11:55 Schedule next HSERC meeting

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION MEETING #38

Friday, May 26, 2000 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 215
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

AGENDA

1) 9:00 Call to Order — Gary Gill, Deputy Director for Environmental Health
Opening Remarks and Discussion, Legislation
Approval of Minutes from Mtg #37

2) 9:15 LEPC Updates, Membership Changes and First Quarter Budget Reports — John Bowen, Hawaii LEPC Representative; Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative; Joe Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative; Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative

3) 9:45 Funding Requests

Honolulu GIS Training	$2500
Maui Instruction and Equipment for ArcView GIS Program	$18,320
Maui Aerial Photography of Kahului	$1600

4) 10:15 CHER-CAP Program — Tessa Badua-Larsen, FEMA Region 9

10:30 Break

5) 10:45 EPA Update — Mike Ardito, USEPA Region IX
September Maui HazMat Exercise
July Hazmat Exercise Design Course

6) 11:10 Biological Incident Response Plan — Keith Kawaoka, HEER Office
Campbell Study

7) 11:30 Stinger — Mike Cripps, HEER Office

8) 11:40 Review of Maui HazMat Plan — Terry Corpus, HEER Office

9) 11:50 Other Business

10) 11:55 Schedule next HSERC meeting

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING #38

Friday, May 26, 2000 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 215
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

DRAFT AGENDA

1) 9:00	Call to Order Opening Remarks and Discussion, Legislation Approval of Minutes from Mtg #37	Gary Gill, Deputy Director for Environmental Health
2) 9:15	LEPC Updates, Membership Changes and First Quarter Budget Reports	John Bowen, Hawaii LEPC Representative Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative Joe Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative
3) 9:45	Funding Requests Honolulu GIS Training Maui Instruction and Equipment for ArcView GIS Program Maui Aerial Photography of Kahului	 $2500 $18,320 $1600
4) 10:15	CHER-CAP Program	Tessa Badua-Larsen, FEMA Region 9
10:30	Break	
5) 10:45	EPA Update September Maui HazMat Exercise July Hazmat Exercise Design Course	Mike Ardito, USEPA Region IX
6) 11:10	Biological Incident Response Plan Campbell Study	Keith Kawaoka, HEER Office
7) 11:30	Stinger	~~Curtis Martin~~ Mike Cruppo, HEER Office
8) 11:40	Review of Maui HazMat Plan	Terry Corpus, HEER Office
9) 11:50	Other Business	
10) 11:55	Schedule next HSERC meeting	

April 22, 2000

State of Hawaii
Department of Health/Heer Office
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801
Attn: Curtis Martin

Dear Curtis,

I would like to submit this letter as a request to access grant funds for planning in Maui County.

We are asking for the following:

Consequence Assessment Tool Set (CATS) $650.00
ArcView Spatial Analyst Extension $2,500.00
ArcView 3-D Analyst Extension $2,500.00
Dell Precision Workstation 420 $7,670.00
The Workstation Includes a Pentium III- 866 Mhz, with one copy of Arc View 3.2 ($6,200.00), with a 21" Monitor ($620.00), Internal CD Read/Write drive ($200.00) and an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) ($650.00). The complete specifications are at http://www.esri.com/partners/harware/hw_promo.html.

Training Costs: $5,000.00 Cost for Instruction in using the advanced features of ArcView.
Two days of onsite training, plus travel and expenses.

Option #1: Aerial Photography of Kahului. $100.00 Per Square Mile, about 4 Miles X 4 Miles, cost of about $1600.00

Total Grant Request W/O Option One: = $18,320.00
Total Grant Request With Option One: = $19,920.00

Scope:

The Grant software and hardware will be used by a Bill Medeiros of the Maui Planning Department to input Hazardous Materials Facilities into the ArcView GIS Program. Aerial Photos along with National Geographic Data Maps will be used to estimate chemical Leak or spill impacts. Real time information would also be available through either Civil Defense, Fire or Police Department. Mr. Medeiros has already started using GIS for Public Safety and Emergency Services. Consequence Assessment will be a large part of the program. Mr. Medeiros will be the person responsible for input of all data and lead for the grant program. The soft match will be Mr. Medeiros and his pay as a County of Maui, Planner.

Please start the process that will allow this grant to be processed and approved.

Sincerely Yours,

Joseph G. Blackburn
320 Ekoa Place
Wailuku, HI. 96793
Ph. (808) 242-1478 Fax (808) 242-4479
Email: joeb@maui.net

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Ke'ena O Ka Meia
COUNTY OF MAUI
Kalana O Maui

200 South High Street
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii USA
96793-2155
Telephone (808) 270-7855
Fax (808) 270-7870
e-mail: mayors.office@co.maui.hi.us

May 2, 2000

Mr. Joseph Blackburn, Chairperson
Maui County Local Emergency Planning Committee
320 Ekoa Place
Wailuku, HI 96793

Dear Mr. Blackburn:

In response to your request for approval of membership changes to the Maui County Local Emergency Planning Committee, I would advise that I have now reviewed your recommendations.

Please consider this letter as my approval to the following changes:

Department of Public Works and Waste Management: Theodore Long to replace Bob Jarsky.

American Medical Response: Jerry Wright to replace Lee Collins.

Civil Defense Agency: Kyle Watanabe to replace Sal Menor.

Maui Police Department: Richie Nakashima to replace Glenn Nakashima.

American Red Cross: Dee Brown to replace Kitty Pareo.

Maui County Council Member Charmaine Tavares to replace Councilmember Dennis Nakamura.

Maui Land and Pineapple: Mel Hipolito to replace Chris Morakis.

Should you require anything further, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor, County of Maui

bm
log#3119/F1896

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2000
HUMAN RESOURCES CONFERENCE ROOM

Meeting was called to order at 9:05 A.M. by chair Carter Davis.

I. INTRODUCTION/REMARKS/ADOPTION OF MINUTES

C. Davis welcomed everyone and gave introductory remarks. Each attendee (list attached) then introduced themselves. The minutes of the December 2, 1999 meeting were reviewed and approved, with J. Vinton making and R. Yamamoto seconding the motion to adopt the minutes.

II. OLD BUSINESS

LEPC BUDGET UPDATE

L. Nakai informed the committee that the LEPC account has been established with funds received from DOH. The LEPC received a $7K federal grant for HFD response equipment, $15K for LEPC activities, and $2.5K for EPA Region IX Conference attendance. Current budget items include administrative supplies for the Oahu Civil Defense Agency, equipment items, and conference attendance.

III. NEW BUSINESS

EPA REGION IX CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS CONFERENCE

L. Nakai briefed the group on the recent EPA Region IX Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Conference, held at EPA Region IX Headquarters in San Francisco, California. Highlights included a highly informative tour of their GIS lab, results of the region survey of LEPC/SERC/Tribal Agencies, EPCRA enforcement initiatives, a Chemical Safety Board presentation, and a FBI presentation on Counter-terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction. A CLEAN presentation by Dave Hoffman during the Successful Practices portion was another conference highlight. C. Davis discussed the recent FEMA decision to no longer designate funds specified for hazmat training in their annual grant package. This will mean that hazmat training will now have to compete with other state programs for these federal grant dollars.

Valuable insight was gained from conference attendees about their concerns and priorities. The challenges of chemical planning and preparedness in California was especially evident, given the complexities of the California system which includes 70 Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA), 36 participating agencies, 6 LEPC regions, with 3 regional forums and oversight by the California Office of Emergency Services.

As a result of the GIS demonstration at the conference, C. Davis asked that EPA conduct a GIS class on Oahu later this year to demonstrate how U.S. Geological Survey maps and other GIS applications can be utilized by desktop GIS users.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS CHLORINE SPILL EXERCISE & RMP

C. Takenaka gave a brief overview of the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Program with U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii at Schofield Barracks and introduced Karl Shimabuku who described their upcoming exercise. They will conduct a table top exercise involving chlorine at their wastewater treatment plant at Wheeler AAF on February 17, 2000. This will be the first in a series of exercises, and have invited local response agencies and the Department of Health to participate.

J. Kimoto discussed their Risk Management Plan. In the event of a release, the Federal Fire Department and military police will provide initial warning and notification to the army community, and will work with HFD and HPD to warn surrounding communities. J. Vinton suggested that the army consider using Emergency Alert Sentinel radios to warn the army community of emergencies. Public meetings on their plan were held on January 21 & 22, 2000.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING CLASSES

L. Nakai announced that 3 hazmat training classes have been scheduled based on the training needs assessments completed by departments last fall. An initial awareness class is scheduled on April 11th, and two awareness refresher classes on May 17 & 18, 2000. A memorandum outlining attendance quotas was sent to the affected departments.

W. Chung stressed the importance of the training needs assessments, as they in turn establish funding priorities for federal grant funding. He then reviewed training requirements for this FY, which include fire inspector training and hazmat technician level training besides the awareness training. J. Vinton stated that CLEAN may consider sponsoring additional CIP site specific training for the new Kapolei hazmat team. A discussion of a train-the-trainer program followed. W. Chung also mentioned participation in Continuing Challenge and the Maui Hazmat Exercise which takes place in September.

CLEAN UPDATE

D. Hoffman gave a brief background on CLEAN to new attendees, and discussed the results of a recent CLEAN Strategic Planning Session. The CIP Emergency Management Plan is currently being updated and will be re-titled as a CIP Resources Guide. Seminars for CIP Facility Emergency Coordinators focusing on hazmat training, incident command and unified command training, and media training will be conducted. CLEAN will also be participating in Makani Pahili 2000 by conducting a table top exercise for CIP businesses and local responders, and each member company will be hosting a tour for the public in the coming year. CLEAN will embark on a campaign to recruit more companies to join CLEAN, and plans to work more closely with HFD as the new Kapolei hazmat team is formed.

IV. OTHER BUSINESS/OPEN DISCUSSION

D. Fullenwider and E. Nishikawa discussed upcoming training conducted by their respective companies for HFD personnel. C. Davis mentioned a pesticide emergency course being presented by the Department of Agriculture and the University of California in April.

L Nakai discussed a few topics from the January 28, 2000 meeting of the HSERC. The DOH has proposed legislation to increase the tax on oil from 5 cents to 25 cents per barrel in order to fund all environmental programs. This increase in oil tax should result in a 1/2 cent increase per gallon of gas at the pump. There was also some discussion of potential legislation resulting from the sulfuric acid spill at Brewer Environmental Industries. However it was determined that any additional regulatory requirements could be addressed in the rules for HRS 128E which are currently being drafted, and that the provisions of HRS 128D could be utilized to inspect and cite facilities.

L. Nakai informed members of a recent meeting of the Navy Partnership for Emergency Planning and Preparedness (PEPP) Committee. Designed much like the LEPC, the PEPP Committee met to discuss lessons learned from their oil spill exercise, GIS mapping initiatives for the Pearl Harbor complex, and update the Navy community on the Oil & Fuel Distribution System. L. Nakai mentioned that the Navy Oil & Fuel Distribution System presentation will be a future LEPC agenda item, and commended C. Pang on her chemical planning and preparedness efforts for Navy activities.

F. Prekel announced the Hawaii Maritime Industry Day, which will take place on March 15, 2000 at the Hilton Hawaiian Village.

C. Davis outlined the following LEPC goals for this year:

- review/update of LEPC plan;
- increased public awareness of LEPC activities via the print media, presentations to industry, and LEPC web site;
- work with the HSERC to adopt a uniform methods of electronic HEPCRA reporting.

The next LEPC meeting will be held in May/June.

The meeting adjourned at 10:55 A.M.

Respectfully Submitted,

Leland A. Nakai
LEPC Coordinator

Attachment

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
FEBRUARY 8, 2000
HUMAN RESOURCES CONFERENCE ROOM

ATTENDANCE LIST

VOTING MEMBERS:

Carter Davis	HFD
Leland Nakai	OCDA
Randall Lee	Environmental Services
Roy Yamamoto	Healthcare Ass'n of Hawaii
Mark Morita	Corporation Counsel
Lope Salvatierra	Enterprise Services
Jim Vinton	Tesoro Hawaii
Tom Vendetta	Human Resources
Clarence Tam	Department of Agriculture
Earl Nishikawa	Chevron
Mel Seo	Department of Education
Chris Takeno	Department of Transportation
Alvin Morimoto	Transportation Services
John Eveland	Parks
Jim Bobb	American Red Cross

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Warren Chung	State Civil Defense
Ed Teixeira	State Civil Defense
Clement Jung	State Civil Defense
Bill Perry	Department of Health
Harlan Hashimoto	GTE Hawaiian Tel
Dave Hoffman	Tesoro
Paul Dixon	Dixon Risk Services
Helen Mary Wessel	CIP Compliance Coordinator
Michele Chang	MCBH
Cynthia Pang	COMNAVREG HI
Alan Sugihara	COMNAVREG HI
David Fanning	DDPH
Dan Fullenwider	Gas Company
Frank Prekel	MSO
Clifton Takenaka	USAG-HI/DPW
Karl Shimabuku	USAG-HI/DPW
Francine Frisch	USAG-HI/DPW
James Kimoto	USAG-HI/DPW
David Sullivan	15 CES/CEV
Samuel Smith	HTS, Inc.
Richard McMillan	ISC-Honolulu

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

EPA UPDATE for HAWAI'I STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION Meeting on Friday, May 26, 2000 in Honolulu

Pacific Southwest Region (Region 9)
EPA is increasingly referring to the geographical area covered by the regional office in San Francisco as the Pacific Southwest Region which is more descriptive to the average citizen than "Region 9."

Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness (CEPP) Conferences
The Pacific Southwest Region of EPA hosted its first-ever CEPP conference at our office in San Francisco on Jan. 19-21. The next regional CEPP conference is scheduled for Tuesday, December 12, 2000 at the Orleans Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada as part of the week-long events at the Millennium (M2K) Hazmat Explo 2000. Advance notice postcards are being distributed.

CEPP One-Stop Reference CD
Developed for last month's Hazmat Spills Conference 2000 in St. Louis, the new CEPP Office Library on compact disk contains all of the CEPP publications issued through January 2000. It is expected to be more widely distributed in the near future.

Chemicals in Your Community
One of the first EPA publications about the CEPP program was "Chemicals in Your Community" published in September 1988 - for new SERC and LEPC members. Now, the revised booklet (issued in December 1999) is written for members of the general public.

LEPC Handbook (April 2000)
Available electronically or in paper from EPA, this new LEPC Handbook was developed by EPA Region 6. It is worthwhile background information - particularly for new members.

Proposed Rule - Comments Due June 8, 2000
There is a new proposed rule from EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice regarding the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act: Public Distribution of Off-Site Consequence Analysis Information. A fact sheet about the proposed rule is available. Comments must be received by June 8, 2000.

EPA CEPPO Alert - Chemical Accident Prevention: Site Security
This February 2000 fact sheet is now available.

EPA CEPPO Alert - Anhydrous Ammonia Theft
This March 2000 fact sheet is also available.

EPA's Risk Management Program (RMP) Priorities
Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Section 112(r) covered facilities were required to submit Risk Management Plans to EPA by June 21, 1999. The Pacific Southwest Region's program priorities for this year are as follows:

1. Delegation of RMP Program to State or Local Agencies
2. Implementation of RMP Program by States or Local Agencies
3. Compliance with RMP
   A. Major focus to audit or inspect possible non-filers and facilities with incomplete plans.
   B. Potential non-filers may be subject to review of the Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) reports, review of transportation-related releases, and comparisons with current EPCRA Tier II submissions.
   C. Incomplete applications - facilities will be reviewed if incomplete risk management plans were submitted.

Future EPCRA and RMP Program Enforcement and Compliance
Input is currently being sought to help decide the setting of priorities for EPA's EPCRA and RMP enforcement and compliance programs in 2002 and 2003.

Hazmat 2000 Spills Prevention Conference
"Gateway to the Future: Working Together" was the theme of this year's Hazmat 2000 Spills Prevention Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri on April 4-6. There were numerous excellent sessions such as "LEPCs in the 21st Century," "Electronic Planning and Response," "Movin' On: A Panel Discussion on Electronic Reporting," and "Cooperation: A Model for Building Public Confidence."

Maui 2000 Hazmat Exercises and Design Class
EPA is providing assistance to Maui for developing a table-top and a full-field hazmat exercise. The hazmat response field exercise is scheduled for Wednesday, September 20. A tabletop hazmat exercise for the Maui Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be conducted on Friday, September 22. In preparation for those exercises, a hazmat exercise design course will be delivered at the federal building in Honolulu on July 18-19.

CEPP Program Contact:
In the Pacific Southwest Region, for more information about the EPA Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness (CEPP) program, you may contact Mike Ardito by telephone at (415) 744-2328 or by email at ardito.michael@epa.gov .

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5104) | EPA-F-00-005 March 2000 www.epa.gov/ceppo/

EPA

CEPP

CHEMICAL SAFETY ALERT

Anhydrous Ammonia Theft

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing this Alert as part of its ongoing effort to protect human health and the environment by preventing chemical accidents. EPA is striving to learn the causes and contributing factors associated with chemical accidents and to prevent their recurrence. Major chemical accidents cannot be prevented solely through regulatory requirements. Rather, understanding the fundamental root causes, widely disseminating the lessons learned, and integrating these lessons learned into safe operations are also required. EPA publishes Alerts to increase awareness of possible hazards. It is important that facilities, SERCs, LEPCs, emergency responders, and others review this information and take appropriate steps to minimize risk. This document does not substitute for EPA's regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. It cannot and does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, or the regulated community, and the measures it describes may not apply to a particular situation based upon circumstances. This guidance does not represent final agency action and may change in the future, as appropriate.

Who should read this Alert? This Alert discusses the potential hazards of anhydrous ammonia releases caused by theft, steps facilities can take to prevent theft and how to minimize health and safety risks associated with accidental releases. This Alert should be read by individuals who operate and maintain agricultural retail operations, facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems and farmers who apply anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer. Furthermore, this Alert should be reviewed by law enforcement personnel, emergency responders and members of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).

PROBLEM

Anhydrous ammonia is used as an agricultural fertilizer and industrial refrigerant. The substance is stored and used at agricultural retailers and facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems. Anhydrous ammonia also is a key ingredient in the illegal production of methamphetamines. Illegal drug makers often steal anhydrous ammonia from areas where it is stored and used. Anhydrous ammonia is stored as a liquid under pressure, however, it becomes a toxic gas when released to the environment. Anhydrous ammonia can be harmful to individuals who come into contact with it or inhale airborne concentrations of the gas. When stolen, the toxic gas can be unintentionally released, causing injuries to emergency responders, law enforcement personnel, the public, and the criminals themselves.

ACCIDENTS

A number of anhydrous ammonia thefts have resulted in accidental chemical releases from agricultural retailers and facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems. The accidents have occurred when valves were left open as anhydrous ammonia was siphoned off; locks were sawed or broken; anhydrous ammonia was transferred inappropriately into makeshift containers such as propane tanks used on barbeque grills; plugs were removed from anhydrous ammonia lines at refrigeration facilities; or the wrong hoses and/or fittings were attached to storage containers, causing leaks and spills that would otherwise not have occurred.

The following section describes several recent examples in more detail.

- ✓ April 1997 - More than 2,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia were released from a refrigerated warehouse. A

fence was cut to gain entry into the facility and the anhydrous ammonia was removed through a valve on an oil separator. The valve was left open. Fortunately, the release was mitigated by a rain storm that knocked down the anhydrous ammonia vapor as it was being released to the outside air. The warehouse owner replaced the fence, installed a valve lock on the oil separator valve, and requested enhanced police surveillance following the incident.

✓ April 1998 - An individual attempted to steal anhydrous ammonia from a nurse tank at a retail agricultural dealer in Iowa. The liquid withdrawal valve was left open on the nurse tank and caused an ammonia release that quickly vaporized to the air. One passerby was overcome by the anhydrous ammonia fumes and collapsed. Another nearby resident was overcome by ammonia fumes after leaving her home. Both individuals were hospitalized. Several other area residents were evacuated as a precaution. The agricultural dealer installed security lights following the incident.

✓ April 1999 - A hose on a 30,000-gallon bulk storage tank of anhydrous ammonia was cut intentionally by thieves which resulted in an accidental release at an Illinois fertilizer dealer. One police officer was hospitalized and a highway was shut down for a half hour.

✓ May 1999 - One person was killed when a makeshift container of anhydrous ammonia he was holding exploded. The death occurred when two individuals were driving on an interstate highway in Missouri. The driver was severely injured. The ammonia was to be used for meth-amphetamine production. Since the cause of the smoke emanating from the car was not immediately known, one fire-fighter, one emergency medical technician, and one member of the general public, all of whom stopped to help and drag the passenger and driver from the car, were also injured as a result of the ammonia release.

✓ February 2000 - Approximately 1000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia were released when someone intentionally opened a valve in the middle of the night at a fertilizer dealer in Missouri. The ammonia release caused 300 residents to be evacuated from their homes and two persons reported respiratory irritation problems. Ammonia theft has been almost a weekly occurrence at this facility. A local law enforcement investigation is currently underway.

HAZARD AWARENESS

Anhydrous ammonia is used widely and in large quantities for a variety of purposes. More than 80% of the ammonia produced in the United States is used for agricultural purposes; less than 2% is used for refrigeration. Ammonia is generally safe provided handling, operating, and maintenance procedures are followed. Anhydrous ammonia is toxic, however, and can be a health hazard. Effects of inhalation of anhydrous ammonia range from lung irritation to severe respiratory injuries, with possible fatality at higher concentrations. Anhydrous ammonia also is corrosive and can burn the skin and eyes. Liquefied anhydrous ammonia is stored as a liquid and has a boiling point of minus 28 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature it can cause freezing burns.

When stored for agricultural purposes and for use in refrigeration systems, anhydrous ammonia is liquefied under pressure. Liquid anhydrous ammonia expands 850 times when released to ambient air and can form large vapor clouds. Also, liquid anhydrous ammonia, if accidentally released, may aerosolize (i.e., small liquid droplets may be released along with ammonia gas) and behave as a dense gas, even though it is

normally lighter than air. Anhydrous ammonia may also cause water vapor to condense in the air forming a visible white cloud. Therefore, when anhydrous ammonia is released to the air, it may travel along the ground in a cloud instead of immediately rising into the air and dispersing. This dense gas behavior may increase the potential for exposure of workers and the public.

Anhydrous ammonia containers have particular specifications as required by the Department of Transportation (DOT). Storage tank specifications for anhydrous ammonia ensure that it is stored properly as a pressurized liquid and a corrosive chemical. For example, some storage containers for anhydrous ammonia must have rated pressure relief devices to reduce the likelihood of over pressurization of the container. Because anhydrous ammonia is corrosive, specific valves and hoses that do not readily corrode have to be used.

Pure anhydrous ammonia vapors can become an explosion hazard when in a confined space at concentrations between 16 and 25 % by volume. Mixtures involving anhydrous ammonia contaminated with lubricating oil (e.g. in a refrigeration system), however, may lower the explosive range.

Anhydrous ammonia can be recognized by its pungent odor. Odor threshold varies with the individual but ammonia can usually be detected at concentrations above 5 ppm. Concentrations above 100 ppm are uncomfortable to most people; concentrations in the range of 300 to 500 ppm will cause people to leave the area and are immediately dangerous to life and health.

CLANDESTINE USE

Anhydrous ammonia can be as inexpensive as $200 a ton for agricultural purposes, but can sell for as much as $300 per gallon on the black market when obtained illegally. Very small amounts of anhydrous ammonia are needed to make a batch of methamphetamine. In fact, enough "residual" ammonia is left in a typical transfer hose for a criminal to use for methamphetamine production.

Anhydrous ammonia theft appears to occur in waves with thieves stealing the chemical multiple times at one location. Criminals prefer to use anhydrous ammonia to manufacture methamphetamine because many of the other ingredients needed to make the drug are available commercially. Additionally, the fact that anhydrous ammonia speeds up the manufacturing process to just a few hours makes it attractive to drug makers.

Attempted thefts have occurred at such unlikely places as refrigeration systems holding ammonia, underground pipelines carrying ammonia, and rail cars transporting anhydrous ammonia. Often thefts are aborted when thieves are injured or overcome by the toxic gas. During these aborted attempts, "tools" are often left behind, such as duct tape, inner tubes, buckets, coolers, and/or propane barbeque bottles. Several states have passed legislation making it a felony to tamper with or steal anhydrous ammonia, or hold the substance in a non-approved container.

Special note to first responders:
Anhydrous ammonia can be found in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook under Number 125. The UN Number for anhydrous ammonia is 1005 and is placarded Class 2.2, Nonflammable gas.

Anhydrous ammonia corrodes brass valving turning the brass to a blue/green color. When inside inappropriate pressure cylinders (e.g. propane cylinders), anhydrous ammonia attacks brass valving from the inside out. In this situation, it is difficult to assess the integrity of valving from outside physical appearances. Extreme caution should be used when handling inappropriate containers storing anhydrous ammonia. Brass valving that appeared to be

physically intact from outside appearance has been known to break off in the hands of responders creating an uncontrolled release from the container. Also, these containers should not be transported in the trunks of cars or other vehicles where the container and the occupant are in the same compartment.

Furthermore, responders should take care in selecting the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) level. Due to anhydrous ammonia's low boiling point, affinity for water, and inhalation hazard, responders can be injured if not wearing proper PPE. Structural fire fighter protective clothing may not provide adequate protection during an anhydrous ammonia release. The use of self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus is appropriate during a response to an anhydrous ammonia release. In addition to other appropriate PPE, in some cases it may be necessary to wear cryogenic gloves with a moisture barrier to protect against freezing and/or chemical burns.

HAZARD REDUCTION AND PREVENTION

Here are some tips to deter anhydrous ammonia theft:

- ✓ Educate your employees about the theft problem.
- ✓ Store tanks in well-lit areas.
- ✓ Know your inventory to quickly identify missing chemicals.
- ✓ Visually inspect tanks each morning, especially following weekends or other periods where the facility is not occupied.
- ✓ Consider auditing your facility and setting up a valve protection plan for critical valves that could cause significant releases if left open.
- ✓ Consider installing valve locks or fencing, especially for unattended tanks.*
- ✓ Report thefts, signs of tampering, leaks, or any unusual activity to local law enforcement officials.
- ✓ Consider installing other theft deterrent measures such as motion detector lights, motion detector alarms, security patrols, and/or video surveillance.

** The ANSI Standard K61.1 states under section 6.7 "Protection of Container and Appurtenances" that "main container shut-off valves shall be kept closed and locked when the installation is unattended." Furthermore, it states that "if the facility is protected against tampering by fencing, or other suitable means, valve locks are not required." Many states have adopted the ANSI Standard K61.1 as law; please check your state regulations or contact your state agricultural department or fire marshal for details. Also, OSHA's requirement for storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia under §1910.111(c)(6) state that "valves, regulating, gaging, and other appurtenances shall be protected against tampering and physical damage."*

In addition to the general tips above, agricultural dealers or retailers should consider removing hoses during the off-season and storing them separately from tanks. Also, farmers may consider removing nurse tanks from fields when they are no longer needed and returning used tanks, applicators, or toolbars promptly to the dealer after use. Finally, refrigeration facilities may want to evaluate the benefits of installing lockable, quarter-turn, spring-loaded, ball valves in series with a manual valve in critical areas such as at the system fill point or oil discharge pot.

Special note on purchases:
Agricultural retail establishments should be aware that they may be approached by individuals wanting to purchase ammonia for use in the illegal production of methamphetamine. The following list was developed by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to help you identify individuals who may be seeking to purchase anhydrous ammonia for illegal

purposes:

- Customer cannot answer or is evasive about agricultural use questions.
- Customer insists on taking possession rather than having it delivered.
- Customer insists on using cash, money order or cashiers check.
- Customer is a stranger and unfamiliar to area or your business.
- Customer provides suspicious business or credit information.
- Customer is vague or resists providing personal information
- Customer intends to fill their own inappropriate tank (e.g. a 20-pound propane cylinder). Note: It is unlawful in some states to sell anhydrous ammonia unless it is in an approved product container.

If a customer fits any of these criteria, wait until the person has left your business, write down an accurate description of the person(s), vehicle, license number and contact the DEA or local law enforcement authorities immediately.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

EPA has prepared a general advisory on ammonia and a safety alert on the "Hazards of Ammonia Releases at Ammonia Refrigeration Facilities." Both are available at: www.epa.gov/ceppo

The Agricultural Retailers Association (ARA) and The Fertilizer Institute (TFI) have a brochure "Deter Theft of Anhydrous Ammonia." www.tfi.org or (202) 675-8250; www.ara1.org or (202) 457-0825

The Agribusiness Association of Iowa has prepared a fact sheet "Anhydrous Ammonia Theft, What You Need To Know," available at: www.exnet.iastate.edu/publications/pg99015.pdf

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program has a publication available "Guidelines for Public Sector Hazardous Materials Training" – See Section 2, Special Topics - Illicit Use of Hazardous Materials: First Responder Training Issues. www.fema.gov/emi/hmep

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

The following is a list of federal statutes and regulations related to process safety, accident prevention, emergency planning, and release reporting.

EPA

Clean Air Act (CAA)

- General Duty Clause [Section 112(r)(1) of the Act] - Facilities handling extremely hazardous chemicals (including anhydrous ammonia) have a general duty to assess hazards, design and maintain a safe facility, and minimize the consequences of accidental releases.
- Risk Management Program (RMP) Rule [40 CFR 68] - Facilities that have anhydrous ammonia in quantities greater than 10,000 pounds are required to develop a hazard assessment, a prevention program, an emergency response program, and submit a risk management plan to EPA.

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

- Emergency Planning [40 CFR Part 355] - Facilities that have 500 pounds or more of ammonia must report to their LEPC and SERC and comply with certain requirements for emergency planning.
- Emergency Release Notification [40 CFR Part 355] - Facilities that release 100 pounds or more of ammonia (other than the normal application of a fertilizer) must immediately report the release to the LEPC and to the SERC.

- Hazardous Chemical Reporting [40 CFR Part 370] - Facilities that have ammonia at or above 500 pounds must submit an MSDS to their LEPC, SERC, and local fire department and comply with the Tier I/Tier II inventory reporting requirements.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- Hazardous Substance Release Reporting [40 CFR 302] - Facilities that release 100 pounds or more of ammonia (other than the normal application of a fertilizer) must immediately report the release to the National Response Center (NRC), (800) 424-8802.

DOT

- The Department of Transportation (DOT) [49 CFR 100-180] - Research and Special Projects Administration has requirements covering the transportation of anhydrous ammonia containers.

OSHA

- Process Safety Management (PSM) Standard [29 CFR 1910.119] Anhydrous ammonia is listed as a highly hazardous substance. Facilities that have ammonia in quantities at or above the threshold quantity of 10,000 pounds are subject to a number of requirements for management of hazards, including performing a process hazards analysis and maintaining mechanical integrity of equipment. The PSM requirements do not apply to retail facilities per 1910.119(a)(2).
- Hazard Communication [29 CFR 1920.120] - Requires that the potential hazards of toxic and hazardous chemicals be evaluated and that employers transmit this information to their employees.
- Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia [29 CFR 1910.111] - Requires standards for design, construction, location, installation, and operation of anhydrous ammonia systems.

CODES AND STANDARDS

There are a number of state codes and industry standards that apply to safe handling, use, and storage of anhydrous ammonia. A few examples are given below.

American National Standards Institutes (ANSI) K61.1, 1999 - Standards for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
Available from ANSI
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036
(212) 642-4900
Web site: www.ansi.org

ANSI/IIAR 2-1992 - Equipment, Design, and Installation of Ammonia Mechanical Refrigeration Systems
Available from International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR)
1200 19th Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 22036-2422
(202) 857-1110
Web site: www.iiar.org

For More Information:
Contact the EPCRA Hotline at:
(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
TDD (800) 553-7672
Monday -Friday, 9 AM to 6 PM, EST

For information on OSHA standards contact OSHA Public Information at (202) 219- 8151 or visit the web site: www.osha.gov

Visit the CEPPO Home Page at:
www.epa.gov/ceppo/

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5104)
EPA-K-550-F00-002
February 2000
www.epa.gov/ceppo/

EPA

CEPPO

Chemical Accident Prevention: Site Security

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing this *Alert* as part of its ongoing effort to protect human health and the environment by preventing chemical accidents. EPA is striving to learn the causes and contributing factors associated with chemical accidents and to prevent their recurrence. Major chemical accidents cannot be prevented solely through regulatory requirements. Rather, understanding the fundamental root causes, widely disseminating the lessons learned, and integrating these lessons learned into safe operations are also required. EPA publishes *Alerts* to increase awareness of possible hazards. It is important that facilities, SERCs, LEPCs, emergency responders, and others review this information and take appropriate steps to minimize risk. This document does not substitute for EPA's regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. It cannot and does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, or the regulated community, and the measures it describes may not apply to a particular situation based upon circumstances. This guidance does not represent final agency action and may change in the future, as appropriate.

CHEMICAL SAFETY ALERT

PROBLEM

Facilities that handle chemicals are actively engaged in managing risks to ensure the safety of their workers and the community. Most of their efforts focus on ensuring that the facility is designed and operated safely on a day-to-day basis, using well-designed equipment, preventive maintenance, up-to-date operating procedures, and well-trained staff. Because of today's increased concern about terrorism and sabotage, companies are also paying increased attention to the physical security of facility sites, chemical storage areas, and chemical processes. All companies, big and small, should have some measure of site security in place to minimize crime and to protect company assets. This is especially true for facilities that handle extremely hazardous substances.

Under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA developed Risk Management Program (RMP) regulations that require facilities to examine their chemical accident risk and develop a plan to address it. The increased concern for the physical security of facilities that handle extremely hazardous substances is also reflected in recent government actions. Highlighting site security, the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act contains a major provision that requires the Department of Justice to prepare reports to be submitted to Congress describing the effectiveness of RMP regulations in reducing the risk of criminally caused releases, the vulnerability of facilities to criminal and terrorist activity, and the security of transportation of listed toxic and flammable substances.

This *Alert* is intended as a public service. It highlights security areas that companies may want to review to ensure that appropriate measures are being implemented. More importantly, it provides sources of information and help to assist facilities that routinely handle chemical substances in their efforts to have secure and accident-free operations.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the range of damage that can occur at facilities handling hazardous substances because of criminal activity:

- A manufacturer uses flammable naphthalene to produce mothballs. Received in molten form, the naphthalene solidifies when cooled and looks similar to candle wax. Trespassing teenagers found the vats of naphthalene that were left outside to cool. They ignited the naphthalene and started an uncontrollable fire. Approximately 40 acres of industrial property burned, at an estimated cost of $100 million.

- Every few weeks, EPA receives reports that thieves, looking for ammonia to use to make illegal drugs, have broken into fertilizer dealers, refrigerated warehouses, or ice manufacturing facilities, frequently leaving valves open. In some cases, the thieves have been overcome by the ammonia and needed to be rescued; in other cases, the community has been evacuated, and there have been injuries to the general public and to law enforcement personnel from exposures to the released ammonia.

- There are cases where vandals have attempted unsuccessfully to break into chlorine tank cars. Fortunately, the design of the chlorine tank car includes a heavy steel dome and additional lock out devices that discourage even well-equipped vandals.

These examples illustrate the need to examine security measures at a facility, especially those handling highly hazardous substances, to guard against criminal acts, including vandalism.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Threats may come in different forms and from different sources. Threats from outside the facility could affect people and the facility itself, and may involve trespassing, unauthorized entry, theft, burglary, vandalism, bomb threats, or terrorism.

Threats from inside the facility may arise from inadequate designs, management systems, staffing or training, or other internal problems. These may include theft, substance abuse, sabotage, disgruntled employee or contractor actions, and workplace violence, among others.

Threats are not restricted to people and property, but could also involve sensitive facility information. Both facility outsiders and employees or contractors could pose threats to data storage and data transmission of, for example, confidential information, privacy data, and contract information. They could also pose a threat to computer-controlled equipment. These threats may include breaches in data access and storage, uncontrolled dissemination of information, destruction of information or threats to automated information systems.

COMMON SECURITY MEASURES

Most security measures are intended to prevent intruders from gaining access to the site or to limit damage. The following sections present a number of design and procedural approaches that facilities have successfully implemented. The appropriateness of any one of these depends on site-specific conditions that you would need to consider in assessing any security needs for your facility.

PREVENTING INTRUSION

Most facilities have some measures that are intended to prevent intruders from entering the grounds or buildings. These measures may include fences, walls, locked doors, or alarm systems. The location of the facilities and the

types of structures will determine how much and what type of protection a facility needs.

In addition to basic measures, some facilities also provide physical protection of site utilities at the fence perimeter. Security lighting (good lighting around buildings, storage tanks, and storage areas) can also make it very difficult for someone to enter the facility undetected.

Some facilities augment these measures with intrusion detection systems — video surveillance, security guards at fixed posts, rounds/mobile patrols, alarm stations, and detectors for explosives and metal. If you have guards, it may be useful to consider their training in detection and response and the availability to them of equipment for appropriate protective force.

To protect against unauthorized people coming in through normal entrances, security clearances, badges, procedures for daily activities and abnormal conditions, as well as vehicular and pedestrian traffic control, can provide efficient access for employees while ensuring that any visitors are checked and cleared before entering.

Most facilities have procedures to recover keys from employees who leave and to immediately remove the employee's security codes from systems. At times it may be wise to consider additional measures, such as changing locks, when a disgruntled employee leaves.

LIMITING DAMAGE

In addition to protecting a facility from intruders, it is important to limit the damage that an intruder (whether physically at the site or "hacking" into the company's computers) or an employee could do. Most of the steps to limit damage are probably things you already do as part of good process safety management, because they also limit the loss of chemicals if management systems or equipment fails or an operator makes a mistake. These steps can be related to either the design of the facility and its processes or to procedures implemented.

Facility Design

A well-designed facility, by its layout, limits the possibility that equipment will be damaged and, by its process design, limits the quantity of chemical that could be released. Facility and process design (including chemicals used) determine the need for safety equipment, site security, buffer zones, and mitigation planning. Eliminating or attenuating to the extent practicable any hazardous characteristic during facility or process design is generally preferable to simply adding on safety equipment or security measures.

The option of locating processes with hazardous chemicals in the center of a facility can thwart intruders and vandals who remain outside the facility fenceline. Transportation vehicles, which are usually placarded to identify the contents, may be particularly vulnerable to attack if left near the fenceline or unprotected. However, for some facilities and processes, the option of locating the entire process at the center of the site may not be feasible. You may need to consider external versus internal threats, such as the threat to workers if an accidental release occurs, or the access to the process in case of an emergency response.

Where feasible, providing layers of security will protect equipment from damage. These layers could include, for example, blast resistant buildings or structures. Enclosing critical valves and pumps (behind fences or in buildings) can make it less likely that an intruder will be able to reach them, a vehicle will be able to collide with them, or that releases are compounded because of damage to neighboring equipment.

Chlorine tanker valves are an example of equipment design with several layers of security: (1) a heavy steel dome with lid; (2) a heavy cable sealing system that requires cable cutters to remove; (3) a heavy duty valve that can withstand abuse without leaking; and (4) a seal plug in each valve. As many as three different tools would be needed to breach the container's integrity.

If equipment is located where cars, trucks, forklifts, or construction equipment could collide with it or drop something on it, the equipment should be constructed from materials that could stand some abuse. In general, you should give consideration to collision protection to any equipment containing hazardous chemicals with, for example, collision barriers.

The idea of layers of security may also be applied to communications/computer security. Some companies have developed alternate capabilities and systems to protect receipt and transmission of confidential information. Backup power systems and/or conditioning systems can be important, particularly if processes are computer controlled. Access to computer systems used to control processes may need to be controlled so that unauthorized users cannot break in; appropriate computer authentication and authorization mechanisms on all computer systems and remote access may prove useful; entrance into control rooms may need to be monitored and limited to authorized personnel. For emergency communications, some companies use radios and cell phones as a backup to the regular phone system.

Well-designed equipment will usually limit the loss of materials if part of a process fails. Excess flow check valves, for example, will stop flow from an opened valve if the design flow rate is exceeded. These valves are commonly installed on chlorine tankcars and some anhydrous ammonia trailers, as well as on many chemical processes. Like excess flow valves, fail-safe systems can ensure that if a release occurs, the valves in the system will close, shutting off the flow. Breakaway couplings, for example, shut off flow in transfer systems, such as loading hoses, to limit the amount released to the quantity in the hose.

If you store hazardous liquids, you may want to consider containment systems (e.g., buildings, dikes, and trenches) that can slow the rate at which the chemical evaporates and provide time to respond. Double-walled vessels can also protect against attempts to rupture a tank.

The installation of chemical monitors that automatically notify personnel of off-hour releases could be important if your facility is not staffed during certain periods (e.g., overnight). Such monitors, however, are not available for all chemicals. The appropriateness of monitors, and any other equipment design solutions, will depend on site-specific conditions.

Procedures and Policies

Your facility's policies and procedures can also limit the damage caused by a release. As with design issues, the procedural steps you routinely take to operate safely also help protect your facility from attacks. Maintaining good labor relations may protect your facility from actions by either employees or contractors. Open negotiations, workplace policies emphasizing that violence and substance abuse are not tolerated, and adequate training and resources to support these policies are important considerations. The goal is to develop a workforce and management capacity to identify and solve problems by working together. Following are several examples of specific areas where procedures and policies can prevent or limit the damage of a release.

As a matter of good practice, as well as site security, you may consider disconnecting storage tanks and delivery vehicles from connecting piping, transfer hoses, or distribution systems when not in use. Leaving the tanks linked to the process or pipeline increases the chance of a release because the hoses or pipes are often more vulnerable than the tanks.

In addition to accurately monitoring your inventory, another practice you may want to adopt is limiting the inventory of hazardous materials to the minimum you need for your process. This policy limits the quantity of a hazardous material that could be released. You could also consider actions such as substituting less hazardous substances when possible to make processes inherently safer.

Your written procedures are also an important tool in protecting your facility. As part of your regular operating procedures, you probably have emergency shutdown procedures. These procedures, and workers trained in their use, can limit the quantity released. The procedures are particularly important if you have processes that operate under extreme conditions (high or low pressures, temperature) where rapid shutdown can create further hazards if done improperly.

As you review your contingency plan, consider, if necessary, revisions to address vandalism, bomb threats, burglary - including evaluating the desirability of your facility as a target - working with local law enforcement, and providing extra security drills and audits. Many companies find that working with local law enforcement is an effective means of evaluating security risks.

As a matter of good practice, for both process and response equipment, it is important to have a program that ensures that all equipment is subject to inspection and to corrective and preventive maintenance. In this way, you can be sure that the safety systems you install will operate as designed.

SITE-SPECIFIC DECISIONS

The steps you take to operate safely will often serve to address security concerns as well. Considering inherent safety in the design and operation of any facility will have the benefit of helping to prevent and/or minimize the consequences of any release. Before taking steps to improve site security, you may want to evaluate your current system and determine whether it is adequate. Factors you might consider include:

- The chemicals stored at your site; some chemicals may be particularly attractive targets because of the potential for greater consequences if released.
- The location of the site; sites in densely populated areas may need more security than those at a distance from populations.
- The accessibility of the site; are the existing security systems (e.g., fences, security lighting, security patrols) adequate to limit access to the site?
- The age and type of buildings; older buildings may be more vulnerable because they have more windows; some newer building are designed for easy access.
- Hours of operation; a facility that operates 24-hours day may need less security than a facility that is unoccupied at night.

Decisions about improving site security should be made after evaluating how vulnerable your site is to threats and what additional measures, if any, are appropriate to reduce your vulnerability.

Each facility should make its own decision based on its circumstances.

IT IS YOUR DUTY

If you produce, process, handle, or store extremely hazardous substances you have, under the Clean Air section 112(r)(1), a general duty "to identify hazards which may result from such releases, using appropriate hazard assessment techniques, to design and maintain a safe facility taking such steps as are necessary to prevent releases, and to minimize the consequences of accidental releases which do occur."

INFORMATION SOURCES

Several organizations (e.g., ASTM, ANSI) have standards for site security or include site security issues in their codes. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has a standard NFPA- 601, *Standard for Site Security Services for Fire Loss Prevention.* The American Petroleum Institute addresses security issues in RP 554, *Process Instrumentation and Control.* Likewise, the Chemical Manufacturers Association addresses this issue through the *Responsible Care Employee Health and Safety Code Site Security Management Practice.* Protocols developed under the Responsible Distribution Process[SM] cover security concerns. You can contact the following websites for additional security information:

www.energysecuritycouncil.org
The Energy Security Council is a national industry association to assist law enforcement agencies and energy companies in combating all types of criminal activity.

www.nfpa.org
The National Fire Protection Association provides standards, research, training, and education to reduce the burden of fire and other hazards.

www.nsc.org
The National Safety Council provides general safety information on chemical and environmental issues.

www.asisonline.org
www.securitymanagement.com
The American Society for Industrial Security develops educational programs and materials that address security concerns. Its Security Management Magazine site provides an online version of its magazine.

www.siaonline.org
The Security Industry Association provides general security information.

www.atsdr.cdc.gov
The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry site provides a 10-step procedure to analyze, mitigate, and prevent public health hazards resulting from terrorism involving industrial chemicals.

www.aiche.org/ccps
The Center for Chemical Process Safety (CCPS) is an industry-driven, non-profit professional organization affiliated with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE). It is committed to developing engineering and management practices to prevent or mitigate the consequences of catastrophic events involving the release of chemicals that could harm employees, neighbors and the environment.

www.cdc.gov/niosh
The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health provides multiple resources on workplace violence prevention.

The Complete Manual of Corporate and Industrial Security, by Russell L. Bintliff (Prentice Hall, 1992) provides detailed discussions of the advantages and disadvantages

of various security systems as well as checklists for security inspections.

The *Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention*, 3rd Edition, L.J. Fennelly, Ed., (Butterworth-Heinemann, 1996) includes information on conducting security surveys as well as chapters on a broad range of security subjects.

Guidelines for Investigating Chemical Process Incidents. (AIChE/CCPS). These Guidelines establish a basis for successful investigation of process incidents to determine causes and implement changes, which can prevent recurrence. Primary focus is on incidents with catastrophic potential but the concepts should also be used for investigating environmental incidents, minor injuries, less significant property damage events, or near misses.

Process Plants: A Handbook for Inherently Safer Design, by Trevor Kletz. (Taylor & Francis 1998) illustrates the principles of inherent safety and demonstrates the advantages of considering safety approaches in the design stages of a process.

Inherently Safer Chemical Processes: A Life Cycle Approach. (AIChE/CCPS) This book presents the principles and strategies for applying inherently safer thinking from the start of the life cycle to the very end.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

The following are a list of some federal statutes and regulations related to process safety management and accident prevention:

EPA

Clean Air Act (CAA)

- General Duty Clause [Section 112(r)(1) of the Act] - Facilities have a general duty to prevent and mitigate accidental releases of extremely hazardous substances.

- Risk Management Program (RMP) Rule [40 CFR part 68] - Facilities that have a listed toxic or flammable substance above a certain threshold are required to develop a hazard assessment, a prevention program, and an emergency response program.

Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act

- A major provision requires the Department of Justice to submit reports to Congress describing the effectiveness of the RMP regulations in reducing the risk of criminally caused releases, the vulnerability of facilities to criminal and terrorist activity, and the security of transportation of substances listed under CAA Section 112(r).

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

- Emergency Planning [40 CFR part 355] - Facilities that have listed chemicals above a certain threshold must report to their Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and comply with certain requirements for emergency planning.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- Under the authority of CERCLA, EPA's Chemical Safety Audit program examines site security as part of a standard audit protocol.

Clean Water Act (CWA) as Amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)

- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) [40 CFR part 112] - Facilities storing oil above a certain threshold must

prepare and implement an SPCC plan. These plans need to address security elements such as locks, guards, access, lighting, and vandalism.

OSHA

- General Duty Clause [OSH Act section 654] - Employers are required to provide a safe workplace free of recognized hazards.

- Process Safety Management (PSM) Standard [29 CFR 1910.119] - Facilities that have a highly hazardous substance above a certain threshold are required to implement a number of actions to manage hazards including performing a process hazards analysis and maintaining mechanical integrity of equipment. External threats must be considered when conducting a process hazard analysis.

- Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200] - Facilities handling hazardous chemicals must maintain information on the hazards and train employees in how to handle the chemicals safely and protect themselves if exposed.

Other OSHA regulations address some security issues for specific types of hazardous materials (e.g., flammables).

Department of Transportation

The US Department of Transportation has a number of regulations that address security at transportation terminals. These regulations can be found in Titles 14, 33, and 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For More Information:
Contact the EPCRA Hotline at:
(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
TDD (800)553-7672
Monday -Friday, 9 AM to 6 PM, EST

For information on OSHA standards contact OSHA Public Information at (202) 219- 8151 or visit the website: www.osha.gov

Visit the CEPPO Home Page at:
WWW.EPA.GOV/CEPPO/

United States
Environmental Protection Agency

Chemical Emergency Preparedness
and Prevention Office

EPA 550-F00-007

United States Department of Justice

April 2000

Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act: Public Distribution of Off-Site Consequence Analysis Information

Proposed Rule

The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice have proposed regulations governing public access to information concerning the potential off-site consequences of accidental chemical releases from industrial facilities. The proposed rule (65 FR 24834, April 27, 2000) is available electronically at http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/lr-regs.htm. Off-Site Consequence Analysis (OCA) information is collected under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act as part of the Risk Management Program. The 1999 Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act required the government to assess both the chemical risk reduction benefits of allowing public access to OCA information and the increased risk of terrorist and other criminal activity from posting the information on the Internet. Based on these assessments, conducted by EPA and DOJ respectively, the proposed rule would allow public access to the OCA portions of Risk Management Plans (RMPs) in ways that minimize the likelihood of chemical accidents as well as the increased risk of terrorist and criminal activity associated with Internet posting. Comments on the proposed rule must be received by June 8, 2000.

Overview

While the Internet provides a tremendous benefit by offering people easy access to a wealth of information, it also provides an anonymous means for criminals and terrorists to obtain useful information for carrying out traditional criminal activities.

The proposed rule attempts to address both of these concerns. All of the OCA information would be available to the public in some fashion under the proposal, and some OCA information would be available through several means. However, the proposed rule would prohibit the Internet posting of those pieces of OCA information ("data elements") that the risk assessment determined could significantly increase the risk of terrorist or criminal activity. Likewise, the proposed rule would minimize the risk associated with providing these sensitive OCA data elements to the public by making them available only in reading rooms.

The proposed rule contains several provisions that are intended to permit public dialogue about important risk issues in local communities and enhance awareness of the safety and environmental performance of chemical facilities.

Internet Access

The proposed rule would make less-sensitive OCA data elements available to the public on the Internet. RMP*Info, an electronic public access database on EPA's website, would include the full text of RMPs **except for** the OCA data elements that the risk assessment found could significantly assist someone in targeting a chemical facility and causing a large release. For example, OCA data elements such as the name of chemical involved in a release, the quantity of chemical released, release duration, distance to endpoint, residential population, and other sensitive elements would not be posted on the Internet.

Risk Indicator

Information that is already interpreted, easily understood or put into context is far more likely to be used by the public to take action that leads to risk reduction. To give the public a way to understand some aspects of the risk expressed by OCA information without disclosing the actual

OCA information itself, the proposal would allow the public to query a "risk indicator system" that would be available on the Internet and by other means. Individuals would enter an address, and the risk indicator would tell them whether that address may be in the vulnerable zone of any facilities. However, the indicator would not provide the identity or location of any facility.

Public Reading Rooms

The proposed rule would require the government to establish at least 50 reading rooms where any member of the public would have read-only access to OCA information for as many as ten facilities per month. Members of the public could view the OCA information for facilities located anywhere in the United States. Reading room locations would include the ten EPA regional offices and other federal facilities.

The proposed rule would also authorize and encourage State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and local fire departments to set up public reading rooms. These local reading rooms would provide read-only access to OCA information for all facilities in the LEPC's jurisdiction and for any facility with a vulnerable zone that extends into the LEPC's jurisdiction. Individuals would be permitted to examine any or all of the OCA information for these local facilities.

Answers To Your Questions

Where can I find copies of the assessments that were completed by EPA and DOJ?

Copies of the assessments are available on the Internet at www.epa.gov/ceppo and www.usdoj.gov.

How would federal reading room employees determine whether a member of the public has viewed OCA information for no more than 10 facilities within a calendar month?

Federal reading rooms would keep daily sign-in sheets that would record the names of everyone who requests OCA information, how many facilities' OCA information they received, and which facilities those were. Whenever someone requests access to OCA information, reading room personnel would review the sign-in sheets for that day and the previous days during the month to determine whether the individual may review the requested OCA information.

Would I have to show identification at all reading rooms?

No. You would be asked to show identification only at Federal reading rooms. Reading rooms operated by SERCs, LEPCs and fire departments would not be required to request identification. Identification issued by a federal, state or local agency, such as a passport or driver's license, would be acceptable.

I don't have Internet access. How would I find out if my home may be in a vulnerable zone?

Members of the public who do not have access to the Internet would be able to determine whether their home may be in a vulnerable zone by calling the EPA hotline or by mailing a request to EPA (see box on last page).

How would I identify which facilities have a vulnerable zone that may reach my address?

Any federal reading room and many local reading rooms would be sources for this information. Federal, state, and local "covered persons" would be able to help you easily identify the names of the facilities whose vulnerable zones may extend to a specific address.

As an LEPC member, if I share OCA information with the public won't I be breaking the law?

The Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act currently allows federal, state and local officials to share any and all OCA data elements with the public as long as they do not distribute or allow mechanical

replication of the OCA sections of RMPs or provide access to EPA's OCA database.

The proposed rule would allow state and local officials that operate reading rooms to share with the public the OCA sections of RMPs for facilities within their jurisdictions and for any facility with a vulnerable zone that extends into the LEPC's jurisdiction.

How can I let you know my views on this proposed rule?

EPA and DOJ are interested in hearing your comments on all aspects of the proposed rule, including the overall approach to achieving the goals of the statute, the alternatives that are being considered for public access, and any other suggestions you may have. For example, we would be interested in hearing your views on:

(1) What types of federal outlets would be appropriate as reading rooms?

(2) Where should reading rooms be located, and how should they be dispersed geographically?

(3) How should reading rooms be operated to best minimize the risk associated with dissemination of OCA information?

(4) Is the limit of 10 facilities per person per month appropriate?

(5) As an alternative to reading rooms, should paper copies of OCA information be released to the public upon request, with a limit placed on the number of facilities for which any individual could receive OCA information in a given period? What would be the security concerns associated with this approach, and what steps could be taken to address those concerns?

(6) Is the risk indicator useful? Should it identify facilities by name? Are there any risk concerns with the indicator?

(7) Should EPA expand its telephone hotline service to provide facility identification information? What security or other concerns would be associated with the hotline service?

(8) Should LEPCs or local fire departments be authorized to distribute paper copies of OCA information, or would doing so raise unacceptable terrorism-related security concerns?

(9) Should patrons of LEPC reading rooms be required to present identification before they are permitted to examine local OCA information?

How can I comment on the proposed rule?

A public hearing to discuss the proposal will be held on May 9, 2000, at 9:00 a.m. at the EPA Auditorium at Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460. Comments also can be mailed to EPA, Office of Air & Radiation, Docket and Information Center, Ariel Rios Building, M6102, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, Attn: Docket No. A-2000-20. Comments must be received by June 8, 2000. EPA and DOJ will consider your comments as they develop the final rule.

For More Information on the Risk Management Program ...
CAA Section 112(r) Hotline
Monday - Friday, 9 am - 6 pm, EST
(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810

CEPPO's homepage at www.epa.gov/ceppo

ACTIONS REQUIRED OF RECIPIENTS OF HMEP PLANNING GRANTS

The Federal Hazardous Material Transportation Law specifies that the Secretary of Transportation cannot allow the award of planning grants unless the State or Territory receiving such grant has certified that it will commit to maintaining or increasing the non-Federal expenditures for such activities, agrees to make available grant funds to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and certifies compliance with Sections 301 and 303 of the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). To clarify and expedite the assurances, the following has been presented for applicants' consideration. For an applicant to be deemed an "eligible applicant," the following assurance(s) must be signed by the duly authorized representative of the applicant's governing body.

1. I certify that the aggregate expenditure of funds of the State or Territory, exclusive of Federal funds, for developing, improving, and implementing emergency plans under EPCRA will be maintained at a level that does not fall below the average level of such expenditures for the 2 fiscal years preceding the grant project.

2. I certify that the State or Territory is complying with Sections 301 and 303 of EPCRA.

3. I agree that the State or Territory will make available not less than 75 percent of the funds granted to the State or Territory to LEPCs established pursuant to Section 301(C) of EPCRA by the State Emergency Response Commission.

Typed Name of Authorized Representative	Title	Telephone #
Gary Gill	Chairman, Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission	
Signature of Authorized Representative	Date	

Focus on the Frontline

11-15 DECEMBER

M2K HazMat Explo 2000

The Orleans Hotel & Casino
Las Vegas, Nevada

Get the latest information on M2K HazMat Explo at
www.hazmatexplo.org

SAVE THE DATE
11-15 DECEMBER

M2K HazMat Explo 2000

Listen to the best speakers in the field of HazMat. See the latest equipment and network with other HazMat professionals.

Who Will Be Attending...

EMT • Law Enforcement • Doctors • Nurses
Clinicians • Fire Fighters • Planners
Emergency Response • Transportation
Industry Professionals • Environmental Officers

Six Tracks...One Focus

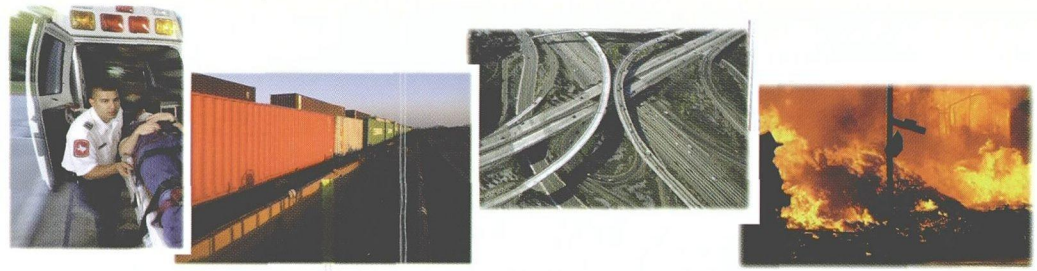
First Responder • Radiological
Industry • Environmental • Medical
Local Emergency Planning Committee

M2K HAZMAT explo
December 11 - 15, 2000 • Las Vegas, Nevada

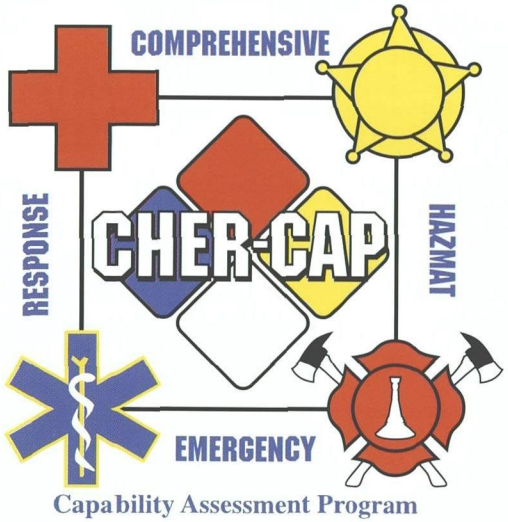
Attn: Girard Page
Clark County
Local Emergency Planning Committee
PO Box 551713
Las Vegas, NV 89155-1713

Get the latest information on M2K HazMat Explo at
www.hazmatexplo.org

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



The Federal Emergency Management Agency is offering the *Comprehensive HAZMAT Emergency Response – Capability Assessment Program (CHER-CAP)* to assist local communities in improving their HAZMAT emergency response capabilities. CHER-CAP also will enhance the work FEMA has begun in *Project Impact* by providing a technological hazards component toward building disaster-resistant communities throughout the Nation.



CHER-CAP uses the skills and resources of local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments, and industry to identify and address local jurisdictions' HAZMAT preparedness needs. It also enhances the community's ability to operate within the National Response System, as described in the National Contingency Plan. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation are key Federal partners in CHER-CAP.

CHER-CAP's purpose is to:

- Identify opportunities for plan revisions
- Identify communication needs
- Identify resource needs
- Improve coordination
- Identify and accomplish required training
- Clarify roles and responsibilities
- Improve individual performance
- Serve as a Train-the-Trainer initiative for additional jurisdictions
- Test plans and systems in a comprehensive exercise
- Motivate public and private officials to support emergency programs
- Increase general awareness of proficiency and needs
- Improve Federal-State-Tribal Government-local-industry emergency management relationships

How CHER-CAP Works

ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED in FEMA Region VI, CHER-CAP involves the commitment of people from responder agencies at the local, State, Tribal, and Federal Government levels and from industry. CHER-CAP is conducted in phases spanning a total of four to six months. Communities interested in undertaking CHER-CAP notify their State emergency management agency. The State then selects jurisdictions for participation.

LEPC and Industry Involvement

AFTER SELECTION of a CHER-CAP community by the State, an initial meeting is held between FEMA and the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) to discuss the scope of CHER-CAP and the time that will be needed to conduct the program. Following a commitment by the community, information gathering begins — including emergency response plans, any existing mutual aid agreements, agency specific SOPs, existing data on hazardous substances in the community, documentation regarding training previously undertaken, and training needs. Most CHER-CAP initiatives eventually include fire, police, emergency medical services, public works, health and environmental agencies, public officials, and hospitals in addition to industry.

After a review of the plan and SOPs, communities implement any necessary modifications. Local, State, and Tribal Government officials, industry, and the FEMA coordinator identify available training programs based on identified needs. A tabletop exercise also may be conducted prior to the full-scale exercise.

The Exercise

The final phase of CHER-CAP is a full-scale HAZMAT field exercise with "live" props, such as a tanker truck, rail car, or fixed facility, with simulated smoke, leaking liquid, and casualties. The exercise typically involves 100 to 300 participants and lasts approximately 4 hours. Peer evaluators from nearby jurisdictions observe the exercise and record their observations. A final report is prepared and submitted to the participants following the exercise.

FEMA offers CHER-CAP as a voluntary program to prepare for HAZMAT accidents or intentional incidents.

For more information regarding CHER-CAP, contact your FEMA Regional Office or State emergency management agency; and visit the FEMA website:
www.fema.gov/pte/carep.htm

Federal Emergency Management Agency
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

www.fema.gov/pte/carep.htm

CHER-CAP

Comprehensive HAZMAT Emergency Response

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Federal Emergency Management Agency

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
[redacted]
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

00-005-mg

January 14, 2000

To: Facility Operators

From: Gary Gill
Deputy Director for Environmental Health
Chair, Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission

Subject: Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
Filing for the 1999 Reporting Year

The 1993 Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (HEPCRA) requires an annual submission of chemical inventories by covered facilities which must include: the Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form (HCIF) (in place of the Federal Tier II form); facility maps indicating chemical storage locations; and a $100 filing fee per facility.

Attached is: 1) a preprinted HCIF;
2) a blank HCIF;
3) blue historical inventory report; and
4) updated contacts and instructions for filing the HCIF.

The deadline for filing is March 1, 2000, for inventories compiled during the 1999 calendar year. Please submit completed forms as follows.

Agency	Form and Updated Map	Check
HSERC	Form with Original Signature and map	Check for total Filing Fee payable to the State of Hawaii ($100/facility)
Your County LEPC	Form with Original Signature and map	No Check
Your County Fire Dept.	Form with Original Signature and map	No Check

If you have questions regarding HEPCRA, please contact Ms. Marsha Graf with the Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office at (808)586-4249. Or call toll free:

Molokai and Lanai 1(800)468-4644 ext 64249
Big Island 1(800)974-4000
Maui 1(800)274-3141
Kauai 1(800)984-2400

Attachments

NOTES

Preprinted HCIFs

Please use the preprinted HCIF, if possible. Fill in any blanks and make small changes directly on the form. Initial all updates and changes. Then make three copies, and sign and date each form. Send the signed copies to the three appropriate agencies. Only include an updated map for each agency if there are changes.

Use the blank form for major corrections.

Historical Inventory Report

An historical accounting of the HEPCRA records that the HEER Office has on file for your facility is also included with this package. Keep these for your records. The history is printed on blue paper.

At the top right are boxes indicating if we received a payment from the facility for each year since we have been collecting fees. Payment received is indicated by the presence of a "100" in the box for the appropriate year. Each year chemicals were reported, a fee is also required, beginning in 1993.

If a chemical has ever been reported, it will be listed with boxes indicating each year that it appeared on your Tier II forms.

Please assist us in reconciling your histories. Submit corrections and supporting documentation if you find our tabulation does not agree with your records.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Handling

As a reminder, while the State asked facilities not to submit MSDSs with their forms due to space constraints, the facility is required to maintain current MSDSs for its hazardous substances and to have them available upon request.

Retail Gasoline Stations

For Retail Gasoline Stations that are in full compliance with Underground Storage Tank requirements, the threshold planning quantities (TPQ) are increased to 75,000 gallons for gasoline and 100,000 gallons for diesel. This is due to the 1999 changes in Federal EPCRA Section 311-312. For those Retail Gasoline Stations that have violations documented during a compliance inspection, the TPQ reverts to 10,000 pounds. Call the EPA Hotline at 1(800)424-9346 or the HEER Office or check http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/ for information.

Filing Fees

As a result of Act 260/97, the filing fees are deposited to an account within the Environmental Response Revolving Fund for further disbursement to the Local Emergency Planning Committee accounts.

VOLUNTARY FACILITY PROFILE SURVEY

I would like to invite covered facilities to participate in a voluntary web based survey to electronically gather information for emergency planning purposes.

Please visit **http://www.state.hi.us/health/eh/heer/profiles.html** and complete our survey page.

We hope to accomplish four things in this trial project.

1. We will collect site information required to generate a profile for each facility. The intent is to incorporate this supplemental information into the chemical Emergency Operating Plans developed by the Local Emergency Planning Committees. We are requesting more detail regarding potential releases involving chemicals listed on the HCIFs. The additional information will help generate a more complete picture of:
   - a plausible release scenario;
   - facility specific response needs; and
   - the response resources a facility could bring to an emergency at their facility or a neighboring facility.

2. Reponses to this survey will help us judge if electronic data submission is useful at this time.

3. We are taking an informal poll to determine which facilities maintain electronic maps of their properties and which types of CAD or GIS formats are in use.

4. An electronic mailing list will be compiled to increase communication with covered facilities. Please include your e-mail address. It is important for maintaining a point of contact regarding this survey.

Hawaii State Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER)
Hazardous Substance Release Notification and Inventory Guideline

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 §302, §304, §311, §312 and §313
Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act §128E-6, §128E-7, §128E-9
The State Contingency Plan, Title 11 Chapter 451 Hawaii Administrative Rules §11-451-7
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act §103

The Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC), the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), local Fire Department and the National Response Center (NRC) must receive the appropriate notification upon a covered chemical release and/or for routine inventories at the addresses and phone numbers listed in the table below.

County	HSERC	LEPC	Fire Department	NRC
Hawaii	Hawaii State Department of Health 919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 206 Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912 Attn: EPCRA Data Manager Phone (808) 586-4249 After Hours (808)247-2191 Fax (808) 586-7537	Jay Sasan Industrial Safety Office 25 Aupuni St. Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Phone 961-8215 After Hours 935-3311 Fax 961-8248	Nelson Tsuji, Chief Hawaii County Fire Dept. 777 Kilauea Ave. Mall Lane, Room 6 Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Phone 961-8297 After Hours 961-8336	1(800)424-8802
C & C of Honolulu	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Leland Nakai Oahu Civil Defense 650 South King St. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Phone 523-4121 After Hours 911 Fax 524-3439	Attilio Leonardi, Chief Honolulu Fire Dept. 3375 Koapaka St., Ste H425 Honolulu, Hawaii 96819 Phone 831-7771 After Hours 911 Fax 831-7777	Same number nationwide.
Kauai	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Clifford Ikeda Kauai Civil Defense 4396 Rice St., Room 107 Lihue, Hawaii 96766 Phone 241-6336 After Hours 241-6711 Fax 241-6335	David Sproat, Chief Kauai Fire Department 4444 Rice St., Suite 295 Lihue, Hawaii 96766 Phone 241-6500 After Hours 241-6711	Same number nationwide.
Maui	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Joseph Blackburn, Captain Maui Fire Dept. 200 Dairy Rd. Kahului, Hawaii 96732 Phone 243-7561 After Hours 911 Fax 242-4479	Ronald Davis, Chief Maui Fire Dept. 200 Dairy Rd. Kahului, Hawaii 96732 Phone 243-7561 After Hours 243-7911	Same number nationwide.

HEER Hazardous Substance Release Notification and Inventory Guideline - Summary Implementation Table

Statute or Regulation Section Number	List of Lists(7/1/93) Column Heading	Who must Provide Information	Information to Provide	To Whom Information Goes	When to Submit Information
§302 §128E-6	Sec. 302 (EHS) TPQ	All who store in excess of the TPQ.	Letter stating that you are regulated.	HSERC, LEPC	Information due within 60 days of receipt of Extremely Hazardous Substance at a facility.
§304 §128E-7 §11-451-7 §103	EHS RQ CERCLA RQ and 10 pound RQ for TCP and Oil under the listed circumstances.*	Those who release above the RQ in a 24 hour period.	Release Notification and Written Follow-up.	HSERC, LEPC	Release Notification due immediately. Written follow-up due as soon as possible within 30 days.
§103	CERCLA RQ	Those who release above the RQ.	Release Notification	NRC	Immediately.
§311 §128E-6(2)(A)	Sec. 302 (EHS) TPQ and 10,000 pound TPQ for OSHA Hazardous Chemicals.	Those who store above the TPQ.	List of MSDS Chemicals and Hazard Categories for Each.	HSERC, LEPC, Fire Department	Due annually by March 1 for preceding calendar year inventory.
§312 §128E-6(2)(B)&(C)	Sec. 302 (EHS) TPQ and 10,000 pound TPQ for OSHA Hazardous Chemicals.	Those who store above the TPQ.	Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form (Tier II) and Site Map.	HSERC, LEPC, Fire Department	Due annually by March 1 for preceding calendar year inventory.
§128E-9		Those who submit an HCIF.	Filing Fee - $100 per facility.	HSERC	Due annually with HCIF.
§313	Sec 313	Manufacturing facilities in specified SIC Codes, with more than 10 employees, that manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds or otherwise use more than 10,000 pounds of the listed chemicals.	TRI Form R		Due annually by July 1 for preceding calendar year inventory.

*(A) Any amount of oil which when released into the environment causes a sheen to appear on surface water, or any navigable water of the State;
(B) Any free product that appears on ground water;
(C) Any amount of oil released to the environment greater than 25 gallons; and
(D) Any amount of oil released to the environment which is less than 25 gallons, but which is not contained and remediated within 72 hours.

Read All Instructions Before Competing

Remit $100.00 Filing Fee per Facility

STATE OF HAWAII
CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM (TIER II)

Page ____ of ____

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

Name:

Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

Island: (circle one) Hawaii Kauai Maui Lanai Molokai Oahu

SIC Code: Dun and Bradstreet #:

FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Name/Position Phone: ( )

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

OWNER/OPERATOR

Name: Phone ( )

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

EMERGENCY CONTACT

Name: Title:

Phone: 24 hour phone: ( )

Name: Title:

Phone: 24 hour phone: ( )

REPORTING PERIOD: January 1, through December 31, 19

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION / PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS (Check all that apply) / INVENTORY (See Instructions for Storage Codes) / STORAGE CODES AND LOCATIONS (Non-Confidential) (See Instructions for Storage Codes)

Chemical Name:
CAS Number:
Contains EHS? Yes ☐ No ☐
EHS Name:
MEDIA: Pure ☐ Mix ☐
Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐

☐ Fire
☐ Sudden Release of Pressure
☐ Reactivity
☐ Immediate (acute)
☐ Delayed (chronic)

☐☐ Maximum Daily Amount
☐☐ Average Daily Amount
☐☐☐ Number of Days On-Site

1 2 3 Storage Locations
Container Type
Pressure
Temperature
1
2
3

Chemical Name:
CAS Number:
Contains EHS? Yes ☐ No ☐
EHS Name:
MEDIA: Pure ☐ Mix ☐
Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐

☐ Fire
☐ Sudden Release of Pressure
☐ Reactivity
☐ Immediate (acute)
☐ Delayed (chronic)

☐☐ Maximum Daily Amount
☐☐ Average Daily Amount
☐☐☐ Number of Days On-Site

1 2 3 Storage Locations
Container Type
Pressure
Temperature
1
2
3

Chemical Name:
CAS Number:
Contains EHS? Yes ☐ No ☐
EHS Name:
MEDIA: Pure ☐ Mix ☐
Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐

☐ Fire
☐ Sudden Release of Pressure
☐ Reactivity
☐ Immediate (acute)
☐ Delayed (chronic)

☐☐ Maximum Daily Amount
☐☐ Average Daily Amount
☐☐☐ Number of Days On-Site

1 2 3 Storage Locations
Container Type
Pressure
Temperature
1
2
3

CERTIFICATION: READ AND SIGN AFTER COMPLETING ALL SECTIONS

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in pages one through ____, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Print name and official title of owner/operator's authorized representative | Signature | Date

OTHER ATTACHED INFORMATION:

I have attached a site plan. ☐
I have attached a location area map. ☐
I have attached a description of dikes & other safeguard measures. ☐

FOR DOH/HEER USE ONLY

Date Payment Received
Check No.
Date HCIF Received
Facility ID#
Reviewed by
Date
Document #

COMMENTS:

D:TIER2--draft 12/28/93

Hawaii State Department of Health
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER)
Hazardous Substance Inventory Guideline

WHO MUST SUBMIT AN INVENTORY FORM

You need to report hazardous substances that were present at your facility at any time during the previous calendar year at levels that equal or exceed reporting thresholds established for Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form/Tier II (HCIF) reporting under the Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (HEPCRA). These thresholds are as follows:

For Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) designated under section 302 of The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the reporting threshold is 500 pounds (or 227 kg) or the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) whichever is lower.

For all other hazardous chemicals for which facilities are required to have or prepare a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), the reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds or (4,540 kg).

WHAT CHEMICALS ARE EXCLUDED

1) Any food additive, color additive, drug or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration:
2) Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use:
3) Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public:
4) Any substance to the extent it is used in research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual:
5) Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

In 1999, Federal EPCRA Section 311-312 threshold planning quantities increased to 75,000 gallons for gasoline and 100,000 gallons for diesel for Retail Gasoline Stations that are in full compliance with underground storage tank regulations for the year.

WHEN TO SUBMIT THE HCIF

The HCIF must be submitted by March 1 for the previous reporting year. HCIFs for the reporting year January 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999 must be submitted by March 1, 2000.

WHERE TO SUBMIT THE HCIF

Send completed Hawaii Chemical Inventory/Tier II Forms to each of the following organizations:

1) The Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC)/HEER Office (586-4249)
2) Your Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
3) The fire department with jurisdiction over your facility

FILING FEE

Under Hawaii Revised Statutes Section 128D-2, a $100.00 filing fee must be submitted for each facility covered under HEPCRA. Please make checks or money orders payable to the State of Hawaii. **No Purchase Orders will be accepted.** Enclose payment with the HCIF(s) that you mail to the HSERC/HEER.

PENALTIES

Any owner or operator who violates any HCIF reporting requirements shall be liable to the State of Hawaii for a civil penalty of up to 25,000 for each such violation. Each day of a violation constitutes a separate violation.

Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (HEPCRA)
Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form/Tier II (HCIF) - INSTRUCTIONS

FACILITY INFORMATION

Enter the full name of your facility.

Enter the full street address or state road. If a street address is not available, enter other appropriate identifiers that describe the physical location of your facility. Include city, state, zip code and island.

Enter the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and the Dun and Bradstreet number for your facility. The financial officer of your facility should be able to provide the Dun & Bradstreet number. If your firm does not have this information, call 1-800-395-0792 to obtain your facility number or have one assigned.

FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Under Section 303 a facility representative shall be reported to the HSERC. Enter the facility representative's full name, mailing address and phone number.

OWNER/OPERATOR

Enter the owner or operator's full name, mailing address and phone number.

EMERGENCY CONTACT

Enter the name, title and work phone number of at least one local person or office who can act as a referral if emergency personnel need assistance in responding to a chemical accident at a facility

Provide an emergency phone number where emergency information will be available 24 hours a day, every day. This requirement is mandatory. The facility must make some arrangement to ensure that a 24-hour contact is available.

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

The main section of the Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form requires specific information on amounts and locations of hazardous chemicals, as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION

Enter the chemical name or common name of each hazardous chemical

Enter the Chemical Abstract Service registry number (CAS). For mixtures, enter the CAS number of the mixture as a whole it has been assigned a number distinct from its constituents. For a mixture that has no CAS number, leave this item blank or report the CAS number of as many constituent chemicals as possible.

Check whether the chemical is or contains an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS). If the chemical is a mixture containing an EHS, enter the chemical name of each EHS in the mixture.

Check box for all applicable descriptors: pure or mixture and solid, liquid or gas.

PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS

For each chemical you have listed, check all the physical and health hazard boxes that apply. These hazard categories are defined in 40 CFR 370.2. The two health hazard categories and three physical categories are a consolidation of the 23 hazard categories defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.120.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS

For each hazardous chemical, estimate the greatest amount in pounds present at your facility on any single day during the reporting period.

Find the appropriate range value code under Reporting Ranges.

Enter this range value code as the maximum amount.

AVERAGE DAILY AMOUNT

For each hazardous chemical, estimate the average weight in pounds that was present at your facility during the year.

To do this, total all daily weights and divide by the number of days the chemical was present on the site.

Find the appropriate range value under Reporting Ranges.

Enter this range value as the Average Daily Amount.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON-SITE

Enter the number of days that the hazardous chemical was found on-site.

STORAGE CODES AND LOCATIONS

List all non-confidential chemical locations in this column along with storage types/conditions associated with each location. You may list several locations for a particular chemical. Each column of boxes indicates a type of storage container (for example: an underground storage tank at ambient pressure and temperature (B14) or a compressed gas cylinder at ambient temperature (L24)) and the corresponding line represents a location for that container.

STORAGE CODES

Indicate the code for the container types and the pressure and temperature conditions for that storage container.

STORAGE LOCATIONS

Provide a brief description of the precise location of the chemical so that emergency responders can locate the area easily. These descriptions must correspond to the site plan that you provide.

CERTIFICATION

The owner, operator or the officially designated representative of the owner or operator must certify that all information included in the HCIF submission is true, accurate and complete. On the first page of the report enter your full name and official title. Sign your name and enter the current date. Also, enter the total number of pages included in the Confidential and Non-confidential information sheets as well as all attachments. An original signature is required on at least the first page of the submission. Submissions to the HSERC, LEPC and Fire department must each contain an original signature on at least the first page. Subsequent pages must contain either an original signature, a photocopy of the original signature or a signature stamp. Each page must contain the date on which the original signature was affixed to the first page of the submission and the total number of pages in the submission.

Reporting Ranges

Range Value	From (Pounds)	To (Pounds)
01	0	99
02	100	999
03	1,000	9,999
04	10,000	99,999
05	100,000	999,999
06	1,000,000	9,999,999
07	10,000,000	49,999,999
08	50,000,000	99,999,999
09	100,000,000	499,999,999
10	500,000,000	999,999,999
11	1 billion	Greater than 1 billion

Storage Codes for Container Type

A	Above ground tank
B	Below ground tank
C	Tank Inside building
D	Steel drum
E	Plastic or non-metallic drum
F	Can
G	Carboy
H	Silo
I	Fiber drum
J	Bag
K	Box
L	Cylinder
M	Glass bottles or jugs
N	Plastic bottles or jugs
O	Tote bin
P	Tank Wagon
Q	Rail car
R	Other

Storage Codes for Pressure and Temperature Conditions

1	Ambient Pressure
2	Greater than ambient pressure
3	Less than ambient pressure
4	Ambient temperature
5	Greater than ambient temperature
6	Less than ambient temperature but not cryogenic
7	Cryogenic conditions

Hawaii State Department of Health
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER)
Hazardous Substance Release Notification Guideline

Overview of Requirements

In Hawaii, owners and operators of facilities or vessels reporting covered releases of hazardous substances are subject to state notification requirements under the Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (HEPCRA) and Title 11, Chapter 451, Hawaii Administrative Rules, the State Contingency Plan (SCP).

Pursuant to the requirements of the State Contingency Plan, the owner or operator of a facility or vessel must immediately notify the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC)/HEER (586-4249 or 247-2191 after work hours) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) of the appropriate jurisdiction after the release of:

1) a listed hazardous substance designated under section 11-451-5(b), in quantities equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity criteria in section 11-451-6(b) in any 24-hour period;

2) or an unlisted hazardous substance designated under section 11-451-5(c), in quantities equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity criteria in section 11-451-6(c) in any 24-hour period.

Note: HSERC/HEER are listed together because the Hawaii State Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office is the administrative contact for the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission.

An exception from immediate notification is provided for releases of oil of less than 25 gallons in any 24-hour period which is not contained and remedied within 72-hours. Such releases must be reported in written form only within 30 days of the discovery of the release.

In the case of a release that occurs "with respect to transportation of a substance", dialing 911 or contacting the operator and reporting such a release will satisfy the initial emergency notification requirements. The owner or operator of the facility or vessel must also provide a written follow-up notice. If a release of a hazardous substance poses an imminent or immediate threat to public health or the environment, dial 911 to request fire, police, or emergency medical service personnel response.

Immediate Notification Contents

Immediate verbal notification to the department and LEPC shall consist of providing the following information to the extent known at the time of the notice so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results. (Do not delay due to incomplete notification information related to the release.)

(1) The name (trade and chemical) and chemical abstract service registry number, if available, of the hazardous substance which has been released;
(2) The approximate quantity of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant which has been released;
(3) The reportable quantity or other notification threshold that is the basis for notification;
(4) The location of the release;
(5) A brief description of the release including the medium or media into which the release occurred or is likely to occur, and the cause of the release;
(6) The date, time, and duration of the release, and the date and time that the person in charge of the facility or vessel

where the release occurred, obtained knowledge of the release;

(7) The source of the release;
(8) The name, address and telephone number of the caller;
(9) The name, address and telephone number of the owner and operator of the facility or vessel where the release has occurred;
(10) The name and telephone number of a contact person at the facility or vessel where the release has occurred;
(11) Measures taken or proposed to be taken in response to the release as of the time of the notification, and any appropriate information relating to the ability of the owner or operator of the facility or vessel where the release has occurred to pay for or perform any proposed or required response actions;
(12) The names of other federal, state, or local government agencies that have been notified of the release;
(13) Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release and where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals; and
(14) Any other information which is relevant to assessing the hazard posed by the release, including but without limitation potential impacts to public health or welfare, or the environment.

Written Follow-Up Notification Contents

Notice, including all information provided in the verbal notification described above and any other pertinent information not previously provided, shall also be made in writing to the department. This written notice shall be post-marked no later than thirty (30) days after initial discovery of a release, and sent by certified mail or another means which provides proof of delivery.

Federal Requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Releases of Reportable Quantities (RQ) of CERCLA hazardous substances must also be reported to the National Response Center at 1(800)424-8802.

This guideline is general in nature and is provided to assist in complying with HEPCRA and the SCP in Hawaii and does not have the force and effect of law. To ensure full compliance under the law, persons affected should review the appropriate Federal and State statutes and regulations. Failure to report a covered release under these laws and regulations may prompt EPA or State enforcement action including penalties not to exceed fines of $25,000 per day per violation or imprisonment. Copies of the laws and regulations may be obtained by contacting the HSERC/HEER at 586-4249 or the EPCRA Hotline at 1(800)535-0202.

Hawaii Hazardous Substance Written Follow-Up Notification Guideline

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

Chemical Information

(1) Name (trade and chemical) of the hazardous substance which has been released:

_____

(2) Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number:_____

(3) Approximate quantity of the hazardous substance released:_____

The reportable quantity or other notification threshold that is the basis for notification:

Regulated Substance	RQ
EHS	
CERCLA	
Title 11, Chapter 451	

Incident Information

(4) Location of the release:_____

_____

(5) A brief description of the release:_____

_____

Media into which the release occurred or is likely to occur:

Air Soil Ground Water Concrete Asphalt Stream Ocean Other

Cause of the release:_____

_____

(6) Date of the release:_____

Time of the release:_____

Duration of the release:_____

Date:_____

Time:_____
that the person in charge of the facility or vessel where the release occurred, obtained knowledge of the release.

(7) Source of the release:_____

_____

Contact Information

(8) Caller's

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Telephone number:_____

(9) Owner's

Name:_____

Title:_____

Company: _____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Telephone number:_____

Operator's

Name:_____

Title:_____

Company:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Telephone number:_____

(10) Name of a contact person at the facility or vessel where the release has occurred:_____

_____

Telephone number:_____

Response Information

(11) Response measures taken thus far:_____

_____

Any appropriate information relating to the ability of the owner or operator of the facility or vessel where the release has occurred to pay for or perform any proposed or required response actions:_____

_____

(12) The names of other federal, state, or local government agencies that have been notified of the release:

_____

Health Information

(13) Known or anticipated acute health risks:_____

Known or anticipated chronic health risks:_____

Advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals:_____

_____

(14) Potential impacts to public health or welfare:_____

_____

Potential impacts to the environment:_____

_____

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION MEETING #36

Friday, October 1, 1999 from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Fifth Floor Conference Room
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

FINAL MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees
Voting

Gary Gill, Chair, Department of Health, Environmental Health
Joseph Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative
Bob Boesch, Board of Agriculture
Russell Charlton, Department of Labor and Industry
W. Mason Young, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Capt. Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative
Dr. John Harrison, University of Hawaii Environmental Center
Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative
James Bobb, Emergency Services American Red Cross
Thomas Smyth, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
Chris Takeno, Department of Transportation

Non Voting
Leland Nakai, Oahu Civil Defense
Jim Vinton, BHP Hawaii
Curtis Martin, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Sharon Leonida, Dept. of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Keith Kawaoka, Dept. of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Marsha Graf, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Helen Mary Wessel, CIP Compliance Coordinator
Aaron Meadows-Hills, USCG MSO Honolulu, Planning Department
Warren Chung, State Civil Defense
Terry Seelig, Honolulu Fire Department, Training Division

1. The meeting was called to ord(10:00.

The minutes from meeting Number 35 were adopted with no changes.

2. LEPC Updates and Membership Changes

2.1 Hawaii John Bowen was not in attendance.

See handout-Report to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission on the Tabletop Hazardous Materials Exercise conducted by the Hawaii LEPC 22 June 1999.

2.2 Kauai Clifford DOD has lots of money

2.3 Maui Joe Blackburn

The Maui LEPC will meet once fees are distributed to determine a budget.

2.4 Oahu Carter Davis

A Honolulu LEPC meeting was held on September 12, 1999.

2.4.1 Budget issues were discussed.

2.4.2 An equipment list is in progress.

2.4.3 New Business

RMP update. There have been changes to the flammable fuels thresholds. This mainly exempts propane from RMP requirements.

CAMEO software sponsorship has changed from the National Safety Council to the EPA. Now the program is free. Help is available on the EPA Web Site.

2.4.4 A common platform for providing information is needed.

2.4.5 Propane safety training is available through the Gas Company.

2.4.6 EPA Region IX EPCRA/RMP/SPCC training and inspections were held. Schofield and other facilities received EPCRA inspections.

2.4.7 Clean Update

2.4.7.1 The Public Warning and Education Committee has purchased 495 emergency alert system (EAS) radios. Of these, 353 have been distributed.

2.4.7.2 The committee is looking for a sponsor for the Wally Wise Guy project.

2.4.8 Procedures for activating the EAS are being developed.

2.4.9 DOT has proposed a bill to amend HRS 286-8, restricting hazmat in Wilson Tunnel. They also intend to align the definition of hazmat with the Federal definition.

2.4.10 Members attended the Continuing Challenge.

2.4.11 State EOP review was discussed.

2.4.12 The EPA will present an environmental crimes course for one week in late October at a Navy facility.

3. Adoption of Documents

3.1 Memorandum of Agreement for the Distribution of Filing Fees

See draft MOA.

Question: 128E states that if the LEPC receives a gift, it will be deposited to the state...

The MOA was accepted by a unanimous vote.

3.2 Bylaws

Bylaws must be incorporated into rulemaking.

3.3 Emergency Operating Plan Rewrite

A grant for $10,000 has been awarded to rewrite the Hawaii EOP in accordance with EPA's One Plan Guidance. Volunteers were accepted to form a subcommittee to write a scope of work to hire a contractor. Members of the committee will be Joe Blackburn, Jim Vinton, Leland Nakai. Curtis Martin will convene a meeting in early November.

4. Explosives Safety discussion deferred.

5. EPA Contract Assistar and the CEPPO Conference

The first annual CEPPO conference will held in January 2000.
The EPA asks that extra filing fees be committed for travel and attendance at the January CEPP conference since contractor money will be available to fund the next exercise on Maui.
Joe Blackburn made a motion that two from each LEPC be funded from filing fees.
The motion was seconded by Clifford Ikeda.
Carter Davis made a friendly amendment to the motion that two individuals would also be chosen by the HSERC chair from members or staff for total of 10.
The cost will be approximately $1000 per head.
There was unanimous approval of the proposal to fund attendance at the CEPP conference.

6. Other Business

6.1 Chris Takeno from DOT

See handout.

6.1.1 The Hazmat redefinition may be found in 286 Part 12.

6.1.2 DOT is also looking at notification requirements.

6.1.3 Road use is discussed in another bill. It gives the director authority to establish routing restrictions in 286-8. This is specifically to allow traffic restrictions within the Wilson Tunnel.

6.2 Curtis Martin notes that there is a backlog of waste oil for reclamation. The Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch warns that this backlog increases the likelihood of pollution.

6.3 Sea Grant made a review of oil preparedness. A suggested agenda item for the next meaning is to hear a report on the Sea Grant.

6.4 The next Honolulu LEPC meeting will be December 2, 1999

6.5 The next Hawaii LEPC is scheduled for October 5th.

7. A motion was made to schedule the next HSERC meeting the last Friday in January on the 28th.
The meeting was adjourned at 11:26 until January 28, 2000.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marsha Graf

Marsha Graf, HSERC Coordinator

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION MEETING #37

Friday, January 28, 2000 from 9:15 a.m. to 11:45 p.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 215
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Draft Meeting Summary

Attendees

Voting

Joseph Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative
James Bobb, Emergency Services American Red Cross
Bob Boesch, Board of Agriculture
Dr. John Bowen, Hawaii LEPC Representative
Russell Charlton, Department of Labor and Industry
Capt. Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative
Gary Gill, Department of Health
Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative
Jackie Miller, University of Hawaii Environmental Center
Thomas Smyth, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
Chris Takeno, Department of Transportation
W. Mason Young, Department of Land and Natural Resources

Non Voting

Myron Yoshioka, Hawaii Fire Department
Keith Kawaoka, HEER Office
Mike Ardito, USEPA Region IX
Clement Jung, State Civil Defense
Dave Hoffman, Tesoro
Leland Nakai, Oahu Civil Defense
Jim Vinton, BHP Hawaii
Senior Chief Petty Officer Frank Prekel, USCG MSO Honolulu, Planning Department
Warren Chung, State Civil Defense
Marsha Graf, HEER Office
Curtis Martin, HEER Office
William Perry, HEER Office

1) The meeting was convened at ; by Gary Gill.
Minutes from the previous meeting were adopted with one change. 2.4.9 should read, "to amend HRS 286-8."

2) LEPC Updates

Maui

2.1 The last Maui LEPC meeting followed the last HSERC meeting. It was held on April 17th. They are currently looking for active members that will provide a quorum at meetings.
Two tasks before the committee are:
to revise the EOP; and
to adopt bylaws.
The question was raised about whether the bylaws for the LEPC should be adopted by rulemaking for 128E. Joe Blackburn would like to see the bylaws standardized for all four counties. Carter Davis offered the use of the Honolulu bylaws for all.

Kauai

2.2 The Kauai LEPC has had difficulties getting a quorum at meetings.
ICS class was held and an EOC class is coming up in April for 50 people.
There was a small pesticide spill - see later report.

Hawaii

2.3 A revised membership list for the Hawaii LEPC has gone to the Mayor.
The resolution regarding the filing fee memorandum of understanding has gone to counsel.
A full-scale exercise is planned for September 20th. It will have a limited scope. Then a more than complete situation will be carried out in a tabletop exercise on September 22nd.

Honolulu

2.4 The last Oahu LEPC meeting was held on December 2nd. See meeting minutes.
2.4.1 A check was deposited to the LEPC from the DOH.
2.4.2 At the next meeting, they will prioritize budget items in writing and will consider publishing information.
2.4.3 The LEPC web page shall be re-activated to increase industry's awareness of 128D and 128 E. Many industries had questions at a recent safety systems sales meeting. It took several days for the notification regarding the large chemical spill in November to reach the LEPC.
2.4.5 ArcInfo training may become available from the EPA.
2.4.6 A second hazmat team will be established on October 1st. Fire is working with Warren Chung of State Civil Defense to arrange training for new members. Jim Vinton indicated that CLEAN might be able to provide some training as well on materials found specifically at Campbell Industrial Park.
2.4.7 CLEAN presented an update.
2.4.8 The Coast Guard Marine Safety Office gave Y2K preparedness information.
2.4.9 There was a discussion of the Brewer Sulfuric Acid Spill response. The system worked well. The mutual aid agreements in to place were activated.
The response was criticized for having to call in help but the system is designed to use mutual aid. There is a need to educate the community regarding our true state of readiness. Communication between responders, industry and the community can be improved.
2.4.10 There was good turnout for the meeting. RMP has helped create more awareness. RMP facilities are calling the fire department for inspections.
GG - Can the HSERC help with public education?
JB - Maui has approached the hotel association. They indicated they would like the LEPC to address their group.
GG & PR - The LEPCs need packages of material to give out.
CD - Materials about the LEPCs could be made into an insert to weekly publications. Information could run for 60 to 90 days as a simple typeset notice in the public notices section of the newspaper and trade associations.
FP - HOST (Hawaii Operational Safety Team) The team meets in each county. They will make announcements about upcoming meetings.
GG - Can larger businesses pass the word on to smaller companies that they do business with about HEPCRA regulations?
The HEER office will provide their information package to the LEPCs. The final will be available for the next meeting.

The package should include DOT ulations from Chris Takeno.
2.4.11 MASTFO conducted inspections. The team walked the docks and opened containers. HFD participated.

3) Legislation
3.1.1 Gary Gill reviewed the package of legislation from DOH.
3.1.2 There is discussion on the potential legislative response to the Brewer Sulfuric Acid spill. See handout.
The Environmental Health Services Division has the bill in on prescription drugs and poisons that would govern the sale of prophylactics in vending machines and regulate oxygen as a prescription.
3.1.3 Oil
This bill would recognize the existing practice of...
3.1.4 There is a bill to increase the solid waste tipping fee from 35 cents to 60 cents. This would not include construction waste.
3.1.5 The Safe Drinking Water branch has some technical amendments regarding treatment vs. dispersing. Fees would be as high as $25,000 a day for infractions.
3.1.62 A bill on special wastes including oil, batteries and tires would include a dollar per tire fee on imported tires.
AES no longer burns tires. They are stacking up. Unitek does still recycle tires.
This is an administrative bill.
3.1.7 There is proposal to increase the five cents per barrel oil tax to 25 cents a barrel.
Budget and Finance took half of the 6 million for the general fund.
This increase results in a 0.5 cents per gallon increase at the pump.
The bill also expands the use of the Environmental Response Revolving Fund.
It also takes all environmental programs off the general fund and will allow a match from the Environmental Response Revolving Fund instead of general funds. This is because even fully funded positions sometimes still don't have the funding to fill them.
3.1.8 Climate change special fund
Establishes a fee on discharges of global warming chemicals from covered sources.
It is not a total increase the shift in allocation.
3.1.9 A bill has been introduced which proposes fluoridation of drinking water.
3.1.10 This bill would remove the existing authority for the Department of Health to issue a fine for being filthy and a public stream.
3.1.11 Ammunition
This bill requires people to show a gun permit when buying ammunition and requires re-registration of firearms.
3.1.12 Mandates the solar water heater or heat pump by 2003 (in new construction?).
3.1.13 Intends to delegate regulation of cesspool and septic tanks to the county as part the building permit process a.m. to transfer state resources to the county's. This is a streamlining initiative.
3.1.14 to this bill will prohibit defeating affair
MY - Environmental fines generally go into the environmental response revolving fund.

3.2 Chris Takeno announced that the Department of Transportation introduced two bills. HB 2614/ SB 2955 will allow the director transportation authorization to restrict road use. In particular this would be used to ban HazMat from the Wilson Tunnel. HP 2615 and SB 2956 amend the definition of HazMat to agree with the federal and bring notification requirements in line Federal.

Bob Boesch announced that the Department of Agriculture has an administrative bill which will deregulate safer pesticides to be in line with the EPA. This bill also increases the cap on the pesticide use revolving fund.

3.3 Brewer's Sulfuric Acid Spill (see narrative)
3.1.1 Gary Gill made a presentation to the Senate committee.
3.2.2 The DOH is not recommending a new program since starting a new program would require 10 people and 2 million dollars.
3.2.3 The Department instead intends to use HEPCRA regulations to collect additional information on inspection, containment and engineering of aboveground storage tanks. Then under 128D, if there's an imminent and

substantial threat, they can order i ovements.
CM - 14 other states require some degree of regulation on aboveground storage tanks.
In five states, the fire marshal has the program.
Some states only require registration.
Florida requires registration and imposes a fee on tanks over 110 gallons. In Florida that amounts to about 8 million tanks which they then inspect.
CD - Perhaps the HSERC can address Hawaii State Fire Council.
Mechanisms exist in Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code which already includes all these prevention requirements.
Hawaii is the only state without a fire marshal's office.
A Hawaii state model code could be recommended by the Legislature.
The unique thing about the fire code is that it puts requirements of demonstrating that the tanks are safe onto the facility. The facility needs a certification from a licensed Professional Engineer before they can have their permit. At that point a permit fee could be collected.
RC - what would the funding needs be for this? And what about a timetable?
Volunteers were requested for a subcommittee to look at rulemaking. Instead it was proposed that the existing Fire Department inspection capabilities be used.
The Western fire chiefs update the fire code every two years.
Chief Leonardi is currently chair of the Hawaii State Fire Council.
The presentation for the Senate committee could be used at the next meeting of the fire council to describe the situation about underground storage tanks.
Builds on the uniform building code.
This issue will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.
WP - The Chemical Safety Audit program uses professionals from EPA.
MA - The CSA program has been rolled into the risk management program.
CM - RMP doesn't cover all chemicals in bulk storage.
The HSERC will pursue aboveground tanks with the fire council.

4) Updates from the EPA
(See handouts)
4.1 After the propane relief changes, 29 facilities submitted RMPs in Hawaii. The five at Campbell Industrial Park held a public meeting before the Feb. 1st deadline.
4.2 The CEPP conference was held.
4.2.1 The Project Bolder demo was made.
4.2.2 There were presentations from many organizations including Dave Hoffman of CLEAN and the U.S. Chemical safety Board.
4.2.3 There was an information fair with a GIS lab open for visits.
4.2.4 In the future, the CEPP conference may be combined with Nevada's Millennium 2000 conference. The next Millennium 2000 conference will be held on Dec. 11 in Las Vegas at the Orleans Hotel ($48/night).
4.3 CHER-CAP under FEMA.
4.4 LEPC surveys are being compiled.
4.4 The CEPPO survey that was made of the HSERC and LEPCs was presented at the CEPP conference.
4.5 The Hazmat 2000 spills prevention conference is upcoming.
WP - A fuels management program has been developed for industry regarding the lifecycle of fuel from crude through distribution.
Don, a Federal On Scene coordinator could put on a two-day seminar if there is interest.
CD - Thanks to Mike Ardito for creating an impetus for attendance at the CEPP conference.
Suggestions from the conference:
Look to into a model state electronic reporting system.
The GIS lab is great. We should adopt the technology. Perhaps we can bring an EPA trainer mediate the Navy computer lab. Mike Ardito suggests that be done before Dec. 1 when the contractor funds disappear.
WC - Use the PDC for the training to avoid redundancy.

5) Funding Issues
Kauai and Honolulu have their funding. Twenty some thousand dollars are still to be allocated.
The LEPCs should submit proposals.

6) Other
6.1 Bob Boesch described a school evacuation incident. (See handout of the preliminary report dated December 14th 1999).
It appears that odors came from ground and aerial application of PROWL, which is new to Hawaii. Agriculture has requested that companies use a product without the aromatic naphtha.
Only a cautionary label is required.
The department may try to do the enforcement action of about $3,000.

6.2 Senior Chief Petty Officer Frank Preckel announced that the Maritime Industry Day is up coming. (See pamphlet)
Requested a presentation of HEPCRA regulations from the HSERC at the conference.

6.3 Keith Kawaoka indicated that the Department of Health would be required to develop a biological instant response plan which will identify five agents and what our response capabilities are. The draft is to be submitted by February to the DHSS.
A presentation of the plan will be made at the next HSERC meeting.

6.4 Curtis Martin announced the rotation of the state On Scene Coordinator's primary county responsibility. The new assignments are:

Kauai	Liz Galvez
Oahu	Bill Perry
Maui	Terry Corpus
Big Island	Mike Cripps.

6.5 Paul Dixon was awarded a contract to rewrite the state EOP. Electronic formats will be made available.

7) Schedule next HSERC meeting
It was suggested that it be held in May on the last Friday, the 26th.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45.