


**HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES'
SIGN-IN SHEET FOR June 19, 2015**

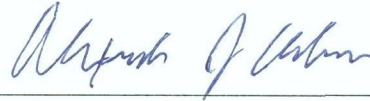
Dept. of Agriculture
Board of Agriculture

Tin Shing Chao
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Department of Labor and Industrial Relation



Gerald Kosaki
Hawaii Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Hawaii County Fire Department

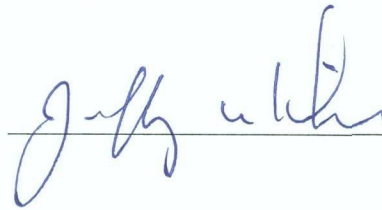
Alexander J. Adams
Honolulu Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Honolulu Fire Department





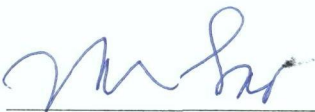
Albert Kauai
Kauai Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Kauai Fire Department

~~Scott Kekuewa~~ Jeff Kihune
Maui Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Maui Fire Department



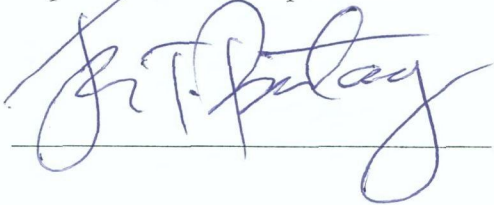
Keith Kawaoka
Deputy Director, Environmental Health
Department of Health

Jessica Wooley
Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control



HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES' SIGN-IN SHEET FOR June 19, 2015

Jade Butay
Deputy Director - Administration
Department of Transportation

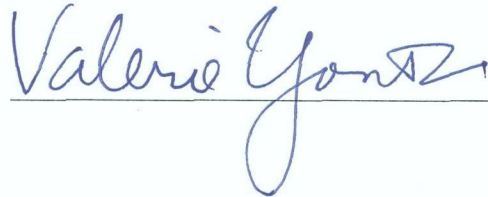


Doug Mayne
State Civil Defense
Department of Defense

Deputy Director
Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations

Deputy for Commission on Water
Resource Management
Department of Land and Natural Resources

for Kathryn Braun
Director
Office of Public Health Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa



Mark Want,
Energy Analyst
Department of Business Economic
Development & Tourism

HSERC MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET FOR JUNE 19, 2015

Name _____ Organization _____ Telephone # _____ Fax # _____ E-Mail _____

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Jeffrey M. Kihune Maui LEPC

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Cynthia Pang Navy 800 473-4689 cynthia-pang@navy.mil

JESSICA SABLAN CVC (DDC) 551-8057 JSABLAN1@HONOLULU.GOV

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HSERC MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET FOR JUNE 19, 2015

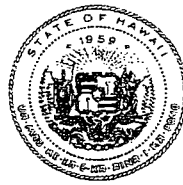
Name	Organization	Telephone #	Fax #	E-Mail
Eric Jensen	Tetra Tech, Inc.	441-4784		eric.jensen@tetratech.com

Fritz Miller	US Army DPW Environmental	656-3106		frederick.J.miller42.civ@mail.mil
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ROBERT HARTER	CITY + COUNTY OF HONOLULU / DEPT. OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LEPC BOARD	723-8958		RHARTER@HONOLULU.SOV
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Terry Corpus



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

In reply, please refer to:
File:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
OFFICE

MEETING #99

Friday, June 19, 2015 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health

919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Fifth Floor

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

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AGENDA

- 1) 9:00 Call to Order
Announcements, Remarks, Introduction
Approval of Minutes from Mtg #98
Harold Lao, HEER Office
For Deputy Director Keith Kawaoka
- 2) 9:20 LEPC Updates
Henry Silva, Hawaii LEPC Representative
Albert Kauai, Kauai LEPC Representative
Scott Kekuewa, Maui LEPC Representative
Alex Adams, Oahu LEPC Representative
- 3) 9:40 School Chemical Lab Clean Up
Up Date And Memorandum of
Agreement
Travis Hiramoto, Grace Simmons,
Solid-Hazardous Waste Branch
- 4) 10:00 Update of Protocol for Potential
Response to Unknowns
Liz Galvez, OSC, HEER Office
- 5) 10:10 Rodney Lockett
US Dept. of Homeland Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Div., Field Operations Branch
- 6) 10:40 NASTTPO Conference Update
LEPCs
- 7) 11:00 HMEP Grant
Harold Lao, HEER Office
- 8) 11:15 Other Business
HSERC, LEPC
- 9) 11:30 Schedule next HSERC Meeting
HSERC, LEPC

If you require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation due to a disability, please contact (808) 586-7542 or email at Sharon.leonida@doh.hawaii.gov by June 15, 2015.



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

In reply, please refer to:
File:

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING # 98

Friday, March 20, 2015, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Attendees

Voting: Keith Kawaoka, Chairperson, Deputy Director for Environmental Health, Dept. of Health; Albert Kauai, Kauai County LEPC; Henry Silva, Hawaii County LEPC; Jade T. Butay, Dept. of Transportation; Alex Adams, Honolulu LEPC; Valerie Yontz, Public Health Studies, University of Hawaii; Mark Want, Dept. of Business Economic Development and Tourism; Doug Mayne, State Civil Defense, Dept. of Defense; Robert Shimada, Maui County LEPC

Non-Voting: Sharon Leonida, Harold Lao, Adam Teekell, Curtis Martin, Liz Galvez, Dept. of Health, HEER Office; Robert H. Harter, City and County of Honolulu, Dept. of Emergency Management; Cynthia Pang, U.S. Navy; Bill Marhoffer, US Coast Guard, District 14; Gerald Kosaki, Hawaii Fire Dept.; Eric Jensen, Tetra Tech; Dan Purcell, Public; Donn Zuroski, US EPA; Orasa Fernandes, Gilbert Chun, Dept. of Education; Travis Hiramoto, Solid Hazardous Waste, Dept. of Health

1. Keith Kawaoka, called the meeting to order at 9:05 am.
 - 1.1 Introduction of Attendees.
 - 1.2 Keith remarked that he will be in this position until the end of March, 2015.
 - 1.3 Approval of minutes for meeting #97, **no objections to minutes as presented, minutes adopted.**
2. LEPC Updates:
 - 2.1 Hawaii County: Henry Silva
 - 2.1.1 The LEPC meeting was held on March 7, 2015, next meeting will be June 3, 2015.
 - 2.1.2 School Lab issues were discussed.
 - 2.1.3 Fire Department and CST, Civil Support Team, held a joint Drill with BEI, Brewer Environmental, at KMR Military Camp.
 - 2.1.4 PGV discussed their drilling operations. New management will be taking over. No major incidents.

- 2.2 Kauai County: Albert Kaui
 - 2.2.1 The last LEPC meeting was February 5, 2015, next meeting is May 15, 2015.
 - 2.2.2 Discussed agenda items, gave an update on HSERC.
 - 2.2.3 LEPC will be working with Tetra Tech on their EOP.
 - 2.2.4 Training with CST will involve partnering with TREX Company. Their facility will be used for a scenario.
 - 2.2.5 LEPC sending five Fire personnel to Oahu for HazMat Technician Class starting Monday. No major incidents.

- 2.3 Maui County: Robert Shimada - Maui Fire Department
 - 2.3.1 Hosting HazMat Tech Class April 6 – 17, 2015. Part two is April 27 – May 8. Seats are available, other counties were invited. If anyone is interested, contact Maui Fire. No Major incidents.

- 2.4 Honolulu City & County: Alex Adams
 - 2.4.1 LEPC meeting was March 17, 2015, next meeting June 16, 2015.
 - 2.4.2 Speaker from Hawaii Gas spoke about Propane, LNG and the exchange program for the new composite cylinders.
 - 2.4.3 Fire Dept. visited several cold storage facilities for pre-planning and to get more information on the facilities.
 - 2.4.4 An Ammonia fire drill was done at Hawaii Logistics in February.
 - 2.4.5 Fire department had a speaker on Compressed Gas Safety. Eugene Nye has 40 years' experience in specialty gases.
 - 2.4.6 Federal Fire Dept. invited Honolulu Fire to attend HazCat training at their facility two weeks ago.
 - 2.4.7 Donn Zuroski gave a briefing on the Sand Island Spill.
 - 2.4.8 Chief Earl Ishikawa from Chevron gave a presentation on their response exercise that occurred December of 2014. He is retiring from Chevron.
 - 2.4.9 On December 31, 2014, a suspicious package arrived for President Obama. HazMat and the bomb squad work together. The "bag" the HEER office supplies to the fire department was used to open the package. Contents were documents for the president.
 - 2.4.10 Two incidents, gas was leaking from under asphalt, the whole street had to be dug up and pipes fixed. Another gas meter was hit and knocked off, it was replaced.

Curtis emphasized that protocol needs to be followed. Liz and Rebecca, from the State lab, have talked about having a workshop similar to the one held five to six years ago dealing with this. Donn Zuroski talked about the mail and procedures dealing with white powder. Keith wants this on the next agenda.

A small hot wash was done after the opening of the package.

- 3. School Chemical Lab Clean Up; Travis Hiramoto
 - 3.1 Orasa Fernandes from the Department of Education how the DOE has been partnering with DOH to identify and inventory hazardous waste products in the high schools. All high schools have been inventoried and the final pickup of the last high schools will be this coming Friday. The next step is to inventory the middle schools.

When going out to do safety inspections, they will also be looking for hazardous materials at the elementary, middle and high schools.

Schools were asked what chemicals were being used or have been used during the year. Anything not being used over a year, schools should dispose of. Orasa has asked vendors doing the disposal for the amounts of waste that have been collected. Data won't be available until April 1, 2015. DOE is keeping records of the manifest sent in and has sent copies to Travis at Solid Waste.

Orasa explained how the schools are scheduled for an inventory, Travis is notified. At the schools, the DOE meets with the school representative. An explanation of what DOE is looking for is given. Then, the inspection is conducted, teachers are also spoken to.

In service training is provided for principals, vice principals, teachers and other staff members. They explain the laws, and consequence of what happens if hazardous waste causes a problem. This could result in the Dept. of Health, EPA, OSHA, getting involved and a citation being issued. Discussion on vendors, ordering of chemicals, principals being responsible for the school. Orasa talked about the "Safety Walk

Through Program" for schools state wide. They would be looking at safety and chemical issues. If the chemical is not being used, it should be disposed of. It would be an ongoing program. There are sixty high school that do their own ordering. Keith suggested an MOA. Memorandum of Agreement. Grace will attempt to draft one.

4. Red Hill Tank Update: Steve Chang, Solid Hazardous Waste

4.1 All parties, Dept. of Health, Navy, EPA, are trying to speed up efforts to get a reasonable agreement worked out. Everyone is interested in moving forward and getting all details done. There are still important issues that need to be resolved in the document. At the end of this project, we hope to have all the tanks the Navy needs at Red Hill to be up graded to the highest level of technology and can insure the greatest protection to our natural resources.

The Navy has constructed two additional monitoring well. These are west of Red Hill tanks, near Halawa stream. In October, sampling showed low levels of diesel. For the second round of tests, they have not been received. Steve explained why the Board of Water Supply is not involved with this issue. He gave an example about Schofield Barracks, where the Board of Water was involved.

There are other fuel constructed tanks that are being investigated.

Keith emphasized that this agreement will be in place after many of the people now involved are gone and others take their place. Everyone should be able to understand the agreement, there should be no confusion. Steve gave an example of the different ideas that the Navy is studying to determine the best substance to use for the tanks.

EPA has hired a third party consultant that has expertise in large tank construction. The Navy needs at least 15 operational tanks to carry out their mission.

5. ASIG Tank #2 Sand Island: Donn Zuroski EPA

5.1 This presentation included pictures taken during varies times of the site investigations. It showed the trenching, removal of product and what was set in place to keep the interceptor trench pumping out the mixture of water and fuel. He explained that construction was done for now. Included were drawings of an

underground wall that the company had installed to prevent any possible spill from leaving the tank area. It did not work.

The tank was drained and section that had been previously repaired was checked. Oil was found under the repaired section. This incident is still on going. Donn explained how fuel was transferred from the tanks, through an underwater pipeline to the airport. So far 26,000 gallons of fuel have been recovered. He is directing the spill cleanup, paid for by the company. This presentation will be made available. This has been an EPA/OSC joint effort since January 2015. He will be back, Weston Company, will continue to do the work. Terry Corpus will continue to oversee the project. The neighbor islands also have aging facilities. Good cooperation with all parties, EPA, Health Dept., Coast Guard.

6. Tug "Nalani" Sinking: Curtis Martin HEER

6.1 This sinking occurred in January 2015. Curtis used slides to show the tug and diesel sheen from over flights and SCAT teams checking the beaches.

The tug had been in operation for a long time. It had been sold to a Spanish company to tow part of the inter-island ferry facility to Chile. Marisco Shipyard had done some repairs to the tug. It was undergoing sea trials, the next day it was due to leave. Curtis described what work was done to the tug and how the water started to go into the back part of the tug. The pilot of the tug realized that the tug was sinking and decided to abandon the tug. Eleven people on board were rescued by the Coast Guard, and other vessels. This occurred late in the afternoon. The site of the sinking was two miles off of Barbers Point in 22,000 feet of water. There was debris and diesel that appeared. On Thursday afternoon the trajectory indicated it would move to shore and go towards Diamond Head. On Friday, ships and planes were used to locate the sheen. Absorbents were used to try and recover the fuel. Friday afternoon, a large sheen was spotted seven miles off Waikiki. Winds were blowing towards shore. The Unified Command was activated. No owner representative was present. The policy holder for the environmental pollution policy had a representative there. This fund is a million dollars, Coast Guard opened the fund. Fish and Wildlife moved several monk seals from White Plains Beach for safety.

SCAT teams checked beaches from Ko Olina to Koko Head for three days. Friday night the winds started to blow off shore, with the sun light, the sheen would evaporate within hours. There is no plan to recover the tug. Several surfers from Waikiki reported they had some type of oil on their bodies. No oil reached the beaches. There were no reports of other animals having problems with oil. Responsible party had a million dollar policy, state and city and county have been reimburse.

7. Third Annual Unknown Sample of The Month: Liz Galvez, Sonia Campbell

This is the fourth year of unknown samples. Once a month, an unknown sample is sent out to all three shifts of the HazMat teams in the state. This also includes the federal fire department. This started as a way to increase communication between the HEER Office, Sonia, UH chemist, and fire department. Last year, revisions were made to the flow charts. Some flammability tests were added. Slides were used to show examples of scenarios. Liz created a scenario and the fire units were asked how they would react to the situation. Time as also allotted for networking, question and answers, or just to talk story. This was to get better acquainted. They would usually only see these units

once a year for this training. Sonia explained that the flammability tests were part of a refresher training. She used different powder samples of metal component that burned with different colors. Liz explained the scenario on the slides and had the units explain what they would do. Two Hundred – twenty-eight samples were sent out last year. Only fifty percent of the units responded. A hundred-twenty-seven responses were received. It has started becoming very competitive. They explained how the point system worked. Some units have come up with new ways to test the examples. Liz and Sonia have passed on these new testing ideas to the other units. Units that submitted their samples every month were acknowledged. For the awards: 3rd place: Kaiakea-Kauai A shift, Capt Saiki, 2nd place: Honolulu HazMat 1, B shift, Capt Adams. 1st place: tie Honolulu HazMat 2, Shift B – Capt Soares, Shift C – Capt. Powell.

8. Other Business:

Update on the Environmental Response Fund in the Legislature. The five cents a barrel tax on oil paid for forty – one authorized position. Thirty-one are currently filled in various offices. They are HEER, Solid Waste, Safe Drinking Water, and Environmental Management Division. In past years revenue has gone down. From two million dollars, last year it was 1.2 -1.1 million. In the 2008 – 2009 Legislature the tax was raised from five cents to one dollar and five cents. Sixty cents went into the general fund, twenty cents each went to DBED and Dept. of Agriculture. The ERRF fund was unable to make the payroll to pay employees. Positions were frozen, money was used from different sources. Emergency appropriations were requested, eight hundred thousand dollars was allowed. We received a Treasury Loan from the state of nine hundred thousand. It should last through the fiscal year. For fiscal year 2016, we have asked for a ten cents per barrel increase. This may not last past 2016. Some positions may be moved to the general fund. Alternative fuels may be taxed similar to the barrel tax. Reallocating the funds from the \$1.05 barrel tax is another idea. Bob Harter thanked the people who gave suggestions on how to write an ad for Tier II reporting.

The Oceanic Region Response Team has not set the date for the next two meetings. Possible spring meeting will be in American Samoa, first two weeks in May. Early August will be for the annual summer meeting. It will be in Honolulu, first or second week. Curtis will be notified. It will be held at the Federal Building, Coast Guard Executive Conference Room.

9. Schedule next HSERC Meeting: HSERC
June 19. Adjourned at 11:25.

Respectively Submitted,


Sharon L. Leonida
Environmental Health Specialist III

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII




VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

Keith E. Kawaoka, D.Env.
Deputy Director for Environmental Health Administration
1250 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

June 9, 2015

TO: Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
FROM: Keith E. Kawaoka, D.Env. 
Deputy Director of Environmental Health
SUBJECT: HSERC Meeting June 19, 2015

I am unable to attend the HSERC meeting due to a conflicting schedule.

I hereby appoint Harold Lao from the department's Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office to represent me at the above meeting with all the rights as a voting member.

SEPTEMBER

2015

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

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Labor Day

8

9

10



Patriot Day

12

13

Yom Hashanah begins at sundown

14

15

16

Independence Day (M)

17



19

20

21

22

Yom Kippur begins at sundown

23

Autumn begins
(Eid) al Adha begins at sundown

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

DECEMBER

2015

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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12

Hanukkah begins at sundown

Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day

Virgin of Guadalupe (M)

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24

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26

Winter begins

Christmas

Boxing Day (C)
Kwanzaa begins

27

28

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31

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!

Hurricane Preparedness

Since 1959 three hurricanes have made landfall in Hawai'i causing severe damage in the billions of dollars. Of these, Hurricane Iniki was the strongest with winds up to 145 mph, gusts up to 175 mph and storm surge in the 15'-18' range. **The threat is real. History has proven this.**

Hurricanes combine the triple threat of violent winds, torrential rains and storm surge. Each of these by itself could pose a serious threat to life and property. Taken together they are capable of causing widespread destruction.

Be aware of the issuance of a Hurricane WATCH and Hurricane WARNING:

HURRICANE WATCH - Issued when the threat of hurricane conditions of high wind and storm surge are expected within **48 hours**. **Preliminary precautions should be taken.**

HURRICANE WARNING – Issued when the threat of hurricane conditions of high wind and storm surge are expected within **36 hours**. **Actions for protection of life and property should be rushed to completion. Evacuations are generally ordered during a HURRICANE WARNING.**

Evacuation Zones – Hurricane storm surge can be deadly along our shorelines. Most hurricane related deaths occur when residents do not evacuate coastal areas. Review evacuation maps in the Disaster Preparedness section of your telephone book or visit the department web site at www.oahuDEM.org.

Shelter-in-place - If you live in a newly constructed home outside of the coastal evacuation and flood zones, consider sheltering in place. Pre-identify a "Safe Room" such as an interior bathroom, large walk-in closet, or enclosed hallway to take refuge in. Remember, all of your emergency supplies should be brought into the safe room. Safe rooms can be an excellent option to a public evacuation shelter.



DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
City and County of Honolulu
Kirk Caldwell, Mayor
650 South King Street ♦ Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 723-8960 ♦ Fax (808) 524-3439
www.oahuDEM.org
dem@honolulu.gov



Plan and Prepare Now for the Next Disaster

Learn – Educate yourself on disasters that can affect you and your Family.

Plan – Create and exercise a Family Disaster Plan. Locate a secondary meeting place and designate an off island contact.

Individual, Family and Business Disaster Planning – Disaster planning is everyone's business. Carefully review this information and take the time today to discuss preparedness planning with family, friends and co-workers.

Develop a 7-Day Disaster Supplies Kit

Your disaster supplies kit should contain enough of the following items to last for 7-days:

- **Water** - One gallon of water per person per day for seven days for drinking and sanitation
- **Food** - Non-perishable food that does not require cooking. Popular local foods such as spam, corned beef and vienna sausages
- **Eating Utensils** – Plates, mess kits, forks and chop sticks. Don't forget a non-electric can opener for canned foods
- **Radio** - Battery-powered or hand crank radio with NOAA Weather alert
- **Light** - Flashlight and or a portable fluorescent light
- **Spare batteries** - Check annually
- **First Aid** – Get a good kit and consider enrolling in a certified first aid course
- **Whistle** – Important for signaling for help. A whistle carries much farther than the human voice and uses less energy than yelling
- **Dust Mask** – Helps to filter contaminated air
- **Sanitation** - Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- **Tools** - Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities, duct tape
- **Maps** - Local area maps
- **Prescription** – Special medications and glasses
- **Baby** - Infant Formula and diapers
- **Pets** - Pet food and extra water for your pet

Department of Emergency Management
City and County of Honolulu

Kirk Caldwell, Mayor

650 South King Street ♦ Honolulu, HI 96813 (808) 723-8960

♦ Fax (808) 524-3439

www.oahuDEM.org email : dem@honolulu.gov



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pacific Southwest Region Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security May 2015 UPDATE

RESOURCES

EPA R9 Superfund Contacts

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Daniel Meer
Assistant Director
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Web links:

EPA Region 9:
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/disaster/emergency-disaster.html>

Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP &
Oil Information Center:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter/>

**EPA Region 9 24 hr hotline:
800-300-2193**

**National Response Center:
800-424-8802**

Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security

U.S. EPA, OSHA and DHS have formed the Region 9 E.O. 13650 Working Group (R9WG) to support and supplement efforts by state regulators, state, local, and tribal emergency responders, chemical facility owners and operators, and local and tribal communities, to work together to improve chemical facility safety and security. The R9WG has the responsibility of developing and implementing Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) per the Presidential Executive Order 13650 – Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security. The goal is to have SOGs in place by the end of 2015 covering issues such as data exchange/database integration and inspection coordination/case referral. For more information contact Bill Jones, jones.bill@epa.gov or <https://www.osha.gov/chemicalexecutiveorder/index.html>

Accidental Release Prevention Requirements Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act – Proposed Revisions

EPA is currently evaluating information and data received from a Request for Information on specific regulatory elements and process safety management approaches, the public and environmental health and safety risks they address, and the costs and burdens they may entail. The current schedule is to publish a proposed rule for comment by the end of the year. <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OEM-2014-0328-0001>

Revisions to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Subpart J Product Schedule Listing Requirements

EPA is proposing to amend requirements under Subpart J of the NCP to incorporate scientific advances and lessons learned from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. The proposed changes would ensure that agents listed on the product schedule have met efficacy and toxicity requirements. The proposed changes would also ensure that product manufacturers provide important use and safety information. The public comment period closed on April 22. More information including fact sheet and FAQ is available here: <http://www2.epa.gov/emergency-response/revisions-national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan#resources>

Preparedness Initiatives in Crude Oil by Rail Transport: Federal Resources to Support Crude by Rail Preparedness Initiatives

The document identifies Federal resources available to help the whole community prepare for crude by rail transportation incidents. <http://www.heitkamp.senate.gov/public/cache/files/043e9239-6b16-45bd-927d-cbd007e2f1ab/fedprepinitiativesforcrudeoilpacket-for-states-508c-04172015-2-.pdf>

EPCRA/CERCLA/CAA §112(r) Consolidated List of Lists 3/15 Update

<http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-march-2015-version>

This update provides information related to Executive Order 13650 – Improving Chemical Safety and Security. The articles contained herein are provided for general purposes only. EPA does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions or results of any actions based upon this information. Please consult the applicable regulations when determining compliance. Mention of trade names, products, or services does not convey, and should not be interpreted as conveying official EPA approval, endorsement, or recommendation. The information should be used as a reference tool, not as a definitive source of compliance information. Compliance regulations are published in 40 CFR Part 68 for CAA Section 112(r) Risk Management Program and 40 CFR Part 355/370 for EPCRA.

Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC Program): Farms and the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) This fact sheet explains impacts of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, as signed by the President on June 10, 2014, on the SPCC rule and farms. In addition, EPA anticipates revising the SPCC rule consistent with the WRRDA amendments through a future rulemaking. http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/oil/spcc/spcc_wrrda.pdf

Hazardous Materials: Information Requirements Related to the Transportation of Trains Carrying Flammable Liquids

FRA and PHMSA issued a notice to remind railroads operating a "high hazard flammable train" (HHFT)--defined as a train comprised of 20 or more loaded tank cars of a Class 3 flammable liquid in a continuous block, or a train with 35 or more loaded tank cars of a Class 3 flammable liquid across the entire train--as well as the offerors of Class 3 flammable liquids transported on such trains, that certain information may be required by PHMSA and/or FRA during the course of an investigation immediately following an accident. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-04-23/html/2015-09437.htm> <http://www.fra.dot.gov/eLib/details/L16335>

EPA Enforcement Alert: Anhydrous Ammonia at Refrigeration Facilities

Evidence gathered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) indicates that some refrigeration facilities may be failing to properly manage hazardous chemicals, including anhydrous ammonia, as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r).

<http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/201502/documents/112reinforcementalert.pdf>

CSB Releases New Safety Video Entitled Shock to the System Offering Key Lessons for Preventing Hydraulic Shock in Ammonia Refrigeration Systems

The US Chemical Safety Board (CSB) released its latest safety video detailing key lessons from the release of 32,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia that occurred at Millard Refrigerated Services Inc. on August 23, 2010. The accident resulted in over 150 exposures to offsite workers, thirty of which were hospitalized – four in an intensive care unit. The newly released seven-minute safety video, entitled "Shock to the System," includes a detailed 3D animation of the events that led up to the resulting ammonia release. The video is based on the CSB's recent safety bulletin entitled "Key Lessons for Preventing Hydraulic Shock in Industrial Refrigeration Systems." <https://youtu.be/icf-5uoZbc>

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE) Online Academy

AIChE Academy brings a full array of education and training resources to chemical engineers and the companies they work for. You'll find courses, webinars, conference presentations and more from AIChE, CCPS, SBE, IFS, and ISWS. You can search by topic, availability of CEUs and PDHs, delivery method, skill level—even location. Start learning today. <http://www.aiche.org/academy/sponsored-webinars>

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pacific Southwest Region Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security June 2015 Update

RESOURCES

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Web links:

EPA Region 9:

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/disaster/emergency-disaster.html>

Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP &
Oil Information Center:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter/>

EPA Region 9 24 hr hotline:

800-300-2193

National Response Center:

Please send news and events to jones.bill@epa.gov by July 10 for inclusion in the July update.

Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security

In light of the 1-year anniversary of E.O. 13650 Working Group Report for the President, a number of online training and factsheet resources are being made available including:

- Fact sheet highlighting accomplishments to date.
- Online EPCRA training modules (target release date: June 30)
- *How to Better Prepare Your Community for a Chemical Emergency*
- *Chemical Safety Alert: Safer Technology and Alternatives;*
- *Chemical Advisory: Safe Storage, Handling and Management of Ammonium Nitrate.*

To access these documents and for more information:

<http://www2.epa.gov/rmp/executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-security>

Executive Order 13650 Implementation Update Webinar, June 19, 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm EDT To register please email your contact information (first name, last name, company, title) to eo.chemical@hq.dhs.gov

Region 9 E.O. 13650 Working Group (R9WG)

U.S. EPA, OSHA and DHS have formed the Region 9 E.O. 13650 Working Group (R9WG) to support and supplement efforts by state regulators, state, local, and tribal emergency responders, chemical facility owners and operators, and local and tribal communities, to work together to improve chemical facility safety and security. The R9WG is reviewing a **draft Charter and SOGs (Administration, Inspection, Data Exchange, Training) are out for comment**. If you are interested in reviewing and commenting on the Charter and SOGs; want to request a presentation at a SERC or LEPC meeting and/or for more information, contact Bill Jones, jones.bill@epa.gov, 619-235-4776.

R9 Regional Response Team (RRT) Qtly Mtg, July 14-16, Sacramento

Topics will include: Emerging Risks Responder Awareness for Bakken Crude Oil; (Oil) Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC), Facility Response Plans (FRP) under 40 CFR 112; Government Initiated Unannounced Exercises (GIUEs; Aera Energy's Spill Response Plans; the recent Refugio Oil Spill; E.O. 13650; and recent efforts to develop a new CA SERC Charter and LEPC handbook. For additional information/logistics: www.rrt9.org.

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Updates to CAMEO Software Suite

EPA and NOAA have enhanced and upgraded the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) suite of applications. A new version of the CAMEO mapping program MARPLOT has been completely redesigned. For more information and a free download: <http://www2.epa.gov/cameo>.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 400

Spurred by the deadly ammonium nitrate explosion in Texas, the 2016 edition of NFPA 400 addresses a range of ammonium safety issues. Among the changes are requirements that would limit Ammonium Nitrate's explosive potential by preventing it from becoming molten and confined, contaminated with combustible materials, or exposed to fire conditions. The changes to the document affect both new construction and existing facilities, and seek to balance concerns over the potential for ammonium nitrate explosions with the recognition that ammonium nitrate is a stable material if stored and handled properly.

<http://www.nfpa.org/newsandpublications/nfpa-journal/2015/may-june-2015/features/nfpa-400>

Public Meetings: Refinery Safety Forums in Carson/Wilmington, Torrance, Bakersfield, and Richmond

The California Interagency Refinery Task Force will host a series of Refinery Safety Forums regarding recent efforts to better protect communities and the environment in and around oil refineries. Presenters will explain proposed amendments to California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) regulations to improve safety and prevention of incidents at refineries; and share results of the Refinery Air Monitoring Project Inventory Report that lists what air monitoring equipment is available to detect emissions from refineries.

- Carson/Wilmington – June 29
- Torrance – June 30
- Bakersfield – July 1
- Richmond – July 29

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Calendar/Documents/2015/JuneJulyRef.pdf>

Free CalOES HazMat Classes

- HazCat Refresher classes (4). The classes are 8 hours each: 8/18-19; 8/25-26
- CAMEO/ALOHA CLASS. Duration is 8 hours, 9/1
- Hazmat Incident Commander class. Duration is 16 hours. 7/30-31

For more information, contact: Vance Bennett, CalOES/CSTI Training Delivery Section, 805-549-3010

Upcoming Conferences:

- Continuing Challenge HazMat Workshop: Sacramento, 9/8-11 <http://www.hazmat.org/>
- FireShowsWest (there is a Hazardous Materials track): Reno, Oct 5-8, <http://www.fireshowswest.com/>

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Is Your Plant Prepared for a Hurricane?

Facts & Figures

- The 2005 hurricane season caused more than \$21 billion in estimated total damage.
- That damage included \$5 billion in commercial losses.
- NOAA predicts another active North Atlantic hurricane season for 2006.

Benefits of Planning and Preparing

- Manufacturers in hurricane-prone areas can benefit (and help save lives) by planning and preparing now.
- Planning helps operators understand when and how to shut down operations and start them up again.
- Being prepared can minimize downtime, facilitate restarts, reduce property losses, and minimize damage to assets and records.

Resources

For more information about preparing for hurricanes, visit the DOE Industrial Technologies Program Web site, www.eere.energy.gov/industry/hurricaneready, and the Department of Homeland Security's Ready.gov Web site, www.ready.gov/business.

As they roared through the Gulf Coast in 2005, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita didn't spare industrial plants. The damage they caused helped to boost natural gas and petroleum prices and caused widespread shortages of materials and products. Many facilities in the region sustained severe flood damage, and it was extremely difficult for some plants to obtain the energy and raw materials they needed to restart operations in the aftermath of the storms.

With winds that can top 150 miles per hour, severe hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to industrial plants in coastal areas and even hundreds of miles inland. The U.S. Department of Energy's Industrial Technologies Program (ITP) works closely with many industry partners to improve U.S. industrial energy efficiency and environmental performance, and ITP supports national, regional, and local efforts to help plants prepare for these devastating storms.



In 2005, Hurricane Katrina caused extensive damage to many industrial sites in the Gulf.

Planning and Preparing

Manufacturing facilities that plan and prepare for high winds, flooding, loss of power and raw materials, disruptions in infrastructure, and other challenges posed by hurricanes find that they can often minimize damage to their assets. And they can also save lives.

Although each storm is different, it is important to know your plant's vulnerabilities and how to reduce them. First, assess your plant's current situation, including your insurance coverage. Then, start formulating plans for preparing your facility; obtaining emergency backup power, supplies, and replacement parts; coordinating evacuations; and shutting down and restarting operations. Take advantage of all federal, state, and local resources that can help you plan and prepare.

A guide produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to help protect plants, industries, and businesses outlines several steps you can take in planning, preparing, and implementing your plant's response to a hurricane. Please see the table on page 2 for a summary of these steps.



Steps to Take to Prepare for Hurricanes

1. Establish a planning team

- Choose a leader and staff based on their skills and capabilities.
- Assign specific tasks to either individuals or teams.

2. Analyze capabilities and hazards

- Assess current preparations, potential risks, impacts of power failures and structural damage, and ways to mitigate damage.
- To prepare for flooding, contact your local floodplain manager or other official to learn your risk; use flood-resistant building materials; erect physical barriers; anchor tanks and other structures.
- To prepare for high winds, reinforce roof and siding panels; cover windows and doors; anchor tanks; remove loose objects from your site.
- Have emergency backup power—e.g., a generator, battery storage, or combined heat and power (CHP) system; obtain utility contact information for power outages.

3. Develop your plan

- Plan for before, during, and after an emergency; establish protocols for employees' safety and site readiness.
- Prioritize a list of site preparations; update emergency power and supply options.
- Establish emergency communication systems and backups.
- Establish staff responsibilities and procedures for shutdown, recovery, and restart.
- Develop an evacuation plan, including support for employees.
- Establish procedures to shut down utility and process operations safely.
- Find ways to protect business records, materials, inventory.
- Update your list of contacts for before, during, and after the emergency.

4. Implement your plan

- Track the storm's path and intensity through the National Hurricane Center.
- Stay in touch with your state's emergency operations center.
- Stay in touch with corporate headquarters, other plants, employees, customers, and suppliers.
- Carry out procedures for site preparation, emergency backup, shutdown, and evacuation.

Learning from Others

Industrial plants learned some key lessons in 2005 while coping with the effects of the hurricanes. Here are some of them:

- Establish several ways to maintain critical communications with managers, suppliers, and customers both during and after the emergency; consider creating a mobile emergency operations center.
- Prepare for flooding, usually the most serious obstacle to restarting operations.
- Prepare to quickly shut down key utility supplies like air, oxygen, nitrogen, steam, natural gas, and other raw material feeds.
- Establish plant evacuation routes, know the evacuation routes for your city or region, and communicate them to employees.
- Maintain internal contact lists so you can locate employees quickly.
- Maintain current contact information for emergency response groups.
- Investigate how to provide temporary housing, basic amenities, and medical services to employees, if necessary.

Know where you can obtain help, and request assistance from utilities, state emergency management groups, and relief organizations, as needed. If you produce materials critical to restoration, let local emergency operations centers know how you can help. Start planning today!

The U.S. Department of Energy's Industrial Technologies Program works with U.S. industry to improve industrial energy efficiency and environmental performance. The program invests in high-risk, high-value R&D to reduce industrial energy use while stimulating productivity and growth.

A Strong Energy Portfolio for a Strong America

Energy efficiency and clean, renewable energy will mean a stronger economy, a cleaner environment, and greater energy independence for America. Working with a wide array of state, community, industry, and university partners, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy invests in a diverse portfolio of energy technologies.

For More Information, Contact:

EERE Information Center
1-877-EERE-INF (1-877-337-3463)
www.eere.energy.gov

DOE Industrial Technologies Program
www.eere.energy.gov/industry
www.eere.energy.gov/industry/hurricaneready

American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

National Hurricane Center
www.nhc.noaa.gov

Ready.gov
www.ready.gov/business

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
www.oe.energy.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
www.dhs.gov

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Washington, DC 20585-0121

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Workplace Solutions

Experts from safety equipment manufacturers and service providers answer “from the field” questions

FOCUS ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Modifying hazcom/ GHS pictograms

QUESTION: Can I modify or handwrite GHS pictograms?

Responding is Heather Marena, Brady client services' engagement manager, Brady Corp., Milwaukee.

ANSWER: On primary containers, pictograms should be consistent with the pictograms that OSHA has provided, utilizing matching symbols and color schemes. However, OSHA is more flexible with secondary container labels or workplace labels. For these labels, design and format can be modified as long as proper training is followed and the pictograms are included in the written hazard communication program.

For workplace labeling specifically, OSHA has not changed the general requirements. That means employers have the option to create their own workplace labels. They can choose to create labels in the following ways:

- Use all of the required information that is on the label provided by the chemical manufacturer.
- Use a combination of the product identifier, words, pictures and symbols to provide specific information regarding the hazards of the chemicals.

When it comes to the designs, OSHA states: “If the employer chooses to use the pictograms that appear in Appendix C on the workplace (or in-plant) labels, these pictograms may have a black border, rather than a red border.”

Additionally, if the label is pre-printed with diamonds, the diamond may be colored in; however, the red cannot be visible. An “X” or other symbol through the diamond is not permitted.



Best practice is to provide pictograms and label formats that are consistent with the primary containers the product is shipped in. This reduces training time and costs, and provides a standardized approach to labeling, thus reducing potential injury and risk.

New protective clothing regulations

QUESTION: What are the implications of the new OSHA 29 CFR 1910.269 regulation?

Responding is Keith Baker, product trainer and analyst in the marketing department of MCR Safety, Collierville, TN.

ANSWER: Kaboom! Then all fell silent. John Doe was called on by his employer to investigate reported electrical problems in the back of the company’s warehouse. John removed the cover of an electrical panel that contained a faulty circuit breaker, but a 7-inch metal tool fell into the energized electrical panel, causing a short circuit. The arc flash that occurred not only knocked John to the floor unconscious, but ignited his untreated cotton shirt and jeans, leaving him with third-degree burns on his face, arms, chest and legs. John Doe survived this incident but would require multiple skin grafts and surgeries over the coming months and years. If only he had received the correct training and had been wearing proper flame-resistant clothing.

According to the Workplace Safety Awareness Council, an arc flash is a phenomenon in which a flashover of electric current leaves its intended path and travels through the air from one conductor to another, or to ground. The results are often violent and, when a worker is in close proximity to the arc flash, serious injury or even death may occur. Causes can range from an overabundance of dust, falling tools or faulty installations.

Education is key to prevention. The more education that employers and employees have about this phenomenon and the proper way of protecting themselves from it, the more lives that will be saved. One of the most well-known methods of keeping electrical workers safe is adherence to 29 CFR 1910.269. Commonly called OSHA 1910.269, this federal regulation outlines and defines safety practices for those working in electric power generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. Previously written in 1972, this “40-something”-year-old regulation had become outdated and inconsistent

Photo: Brady Corp.

Workplace Solutions

Experts from safety equipment manufacturers and service providers answer "from the field" questions

Spill containment/ absorbents

QUESTION: Does the color of an absorbent tell you anything about what it will safely absorb?

Responding is Karen D. Hamel, EHS specialist and technical writer, New Pig Corp., Tipton, PA.

ANSWER: Absorbents come in every color of the rainbow, and the color of an absorbent is often an indicator of what it will safely absorb. Even though no universal color standards apply to all brands of absorbents, there are similarities across brands.

For this discussion, the focus is on common absorbent products – not specialty items such as neutralizers. Absorbents are typically designed for one of the following three categories of liquids: oil and petroleum products, corrosive chemicals, and non-corrosive chemicals.

Absorbents for oil and petroleum products

Because oil and petroleum spills often happen outdoors, these absorbents are designed to repel and float on water while selectively absorbing the oil or petroleum product. Absorbents for oil products are most often white or brown. White absorbents allow the responder to see how much oil has been absorbed so they know when the product has reached full saturation and needs to be replaced. In a large-spill scenario, they also are a good visual indicator to anyone in the area that something is being done to correct a bad situation.

Brown absorbents also are designed to absorb oils and repel water. Most commonly, they are used for long-term deployment in areas such as retention ponds where the facility owner wants to have an absorbent product pre-deployed in case of a spill, without drawing unnecessary attention to the area.

Absorbents for corrosive chemicals

Using the wrong absorbent with corrosive liquids can cause unwanted heat reactions and other safety hazards. When

working with corrosives, it is important to choose absorbent materials that will not react, such as polypropylene or earthen materials. Absorbents that contain cellulose will react with corrosive liquids.

Because extra caution is needed when corrosive liquids spill, absorbent manufacturers typically use bright colors such as pink, yellow and green to help draw attention to the fact that something has spilled and cleanup is underway.

Absorbents for non-corrosive chemicals

Absorbents used for everyday leaks and spills of products such as oil, coolants and solvents are commonly gray or blue. These colors are chosen because they blend into most



industrial and manufacturing settings. This allows them to "quietly" do their job of absorbing leaks, drips and overspray all day without drawing attention.

Because chemical resistance is not a concern, cellulose and other lower-cost materials are often used to make absorbents for non-corrosive spills. Because these materials are less expensive than polypropylene, using these absorbents helps facilities to better manage costs while still providing a highly effective leak and spill control solution.

Training employees to choose the appropriate absorbent for the job helps to control costs because expensive absorbents that are needed for a spill of corrosives are less likely to be wasted cleaning up a water spill near the ice machine. It also helps ensure the safety and efficiency of anyone responding to a spill.

Photo: New Pig Corp.