



Presentation Outline

- Common Threats
- Phases of Emergency Management
- Planning & Preparedness
- Response
- Training & Resources

Common Threats and Hazards

Natural

- Fire
- Earthquake
- Flood

Industry/Other

- Oil Spill
- Train Derailment
- Mercury Release
- Industrial/Tire Fire
- Abandoned Chemicals

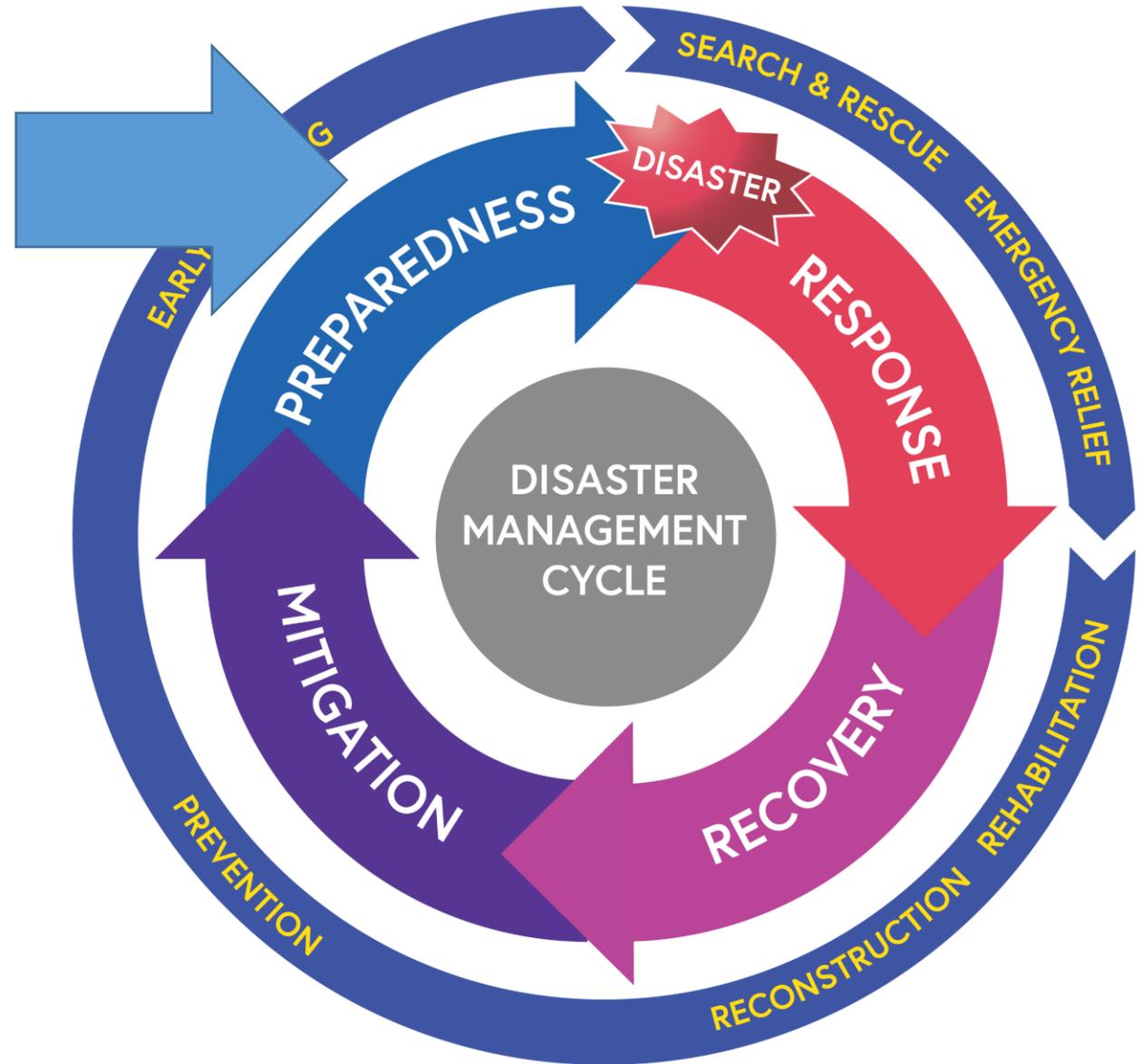


INCIDENTS COME IN MANY DIFFERENT SIZES SHAPES AND FORMS

- Some incidents are a type 5 that can be resolved locally within a few hours with onsite resources.
- A type 4 Incident is a minor incident that can usually be resolved within a day with onsite resources and support from other facility personnel.
- A type 3 Incident needs exceeded onsite capabilities and additional resources from the local area may be brought in to support the response. The response will last longer than one or two operational periods.
- A type 2 Incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. Often requires the activation of response resources from outside the local area.
- A type 1 Incident is the most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operation. Type 1 response may continue for many weeks or months.



PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT





Emergency Management

USEPA Background



USEPA's EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROGRAM HAS EVOLVED OVER SEVERAL DECADES

CAMEO Chemicals

Home
Help
Search Chemicals
New Search
Modify Search
Search Results
MyChemicals
chemicals: 2
View MyChemicals
Predict Reactivity

Chemical Datasheet [Add to MyChemicals](#) [Print Friendly Page](#)

CHLORINE



Chemical Identifiers

CAS Number: 7782-50-5
UN/NA Number: 1017
DOT Hazard Label: Poison Gas, Oxidizer, Corrosive
CHRIS Code: CLX

NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
0	Health	4	Can be lethal.
4	Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire.

EPCRA Sections 301, 302, and 303: Planning for Chemical Emergencies - Google Chrome
https://epawebconferencing.acms.com/18e0fvgq76x/default/sco01_04/index.html#

EPCRA Sections 301, 302, and 303: Planning for Chemical Emergencies

Lesson 4: EPCRA Section 302 – Substances and Facilities Covered, and Emergency Planning Notification

EPCRA Section 302(a) – Substances Covered and Threshold Planning Quantities
Section 302(a) requires the Administrator of EPA to publish a list of EHSs and establish a TPO for each substance on the list. The EPA Administrator is authorized under Section 302(a)(4) to revise this list when necessary. The list may be revised based on the toxicity, reactivity, volatility, dispersability, combustibility, or flammability of a substance.

On April 22, 1987, EPA published a final rule (52 FR 13378) with the list of EHSs and their TPOs, as well as regulations to implement EPCRA Section 302. The list of EHSs has been revised a few times since April 1987. Currently, there are 355 EHSs, as codified in [Appendices A](#) and [B](#) of 40 CFR Part 355.

Select **Next** to continue.



The list is based on concerns regarding specific hazardous substance characteristics.

Help Resources Previous Page 3 of 26 Next



SOME EXAMPLES OF KEY USEPA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMATIC ELEMENTS

Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - 1986

EPA's Accidental Release Information Program - 1987

SERCs Appoint Members of Local Emergency Planning Committees - 1987

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) - 1988

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 – Risk Management Program - 1990

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting Begins - 1988

Title III Consolidated List of Lists - 1991

Risk Management Plan Rule - 1996

Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security - 2013

America's Water Infrastructure Act - 2018



WHAT IS EPCRA?

Prepares & Protects Communities From Chemical Accidents

By:

Creating an emergency planning infrastructure at the state, tribal and local levels

How? It requires:

Comprehensive emergency response plan for each community

Facility and community participation in the emergency planning process

Collection of hazardous chemical information from facilities in the community

Collective planning involving facilities, key stakeholders and community members



EPCRA SETS UP STRUCTURES DESIGNED TO FOSTER COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION IN PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RISK COMMUNICATION



Four Major Provisions in EPCRA

- Emergency Planning & Local Emergency Response Plan
- Emergency Release Notification
- Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting
- Toxic Chemical Release Reporting



Key Provisions of EPCRA

- **Emergency Response Planning**
 - Sec. 301 Formation of TERCs/SERCs &TEPCs/LEPCs
 - Sec. 302 Substances & facilities covered & notification
 - Sec. 303 Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
- **Emergency Release Reporting**
 - Sec. 304 / CERCLA 103 Emergency Release Notification
- **Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting**
 - Sec. 311 (M)SDS
 - Sec. 312 Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reports
- **Toxics Release Inventory**
 - Sec. 313 Form R



Section 301

Establishment of State Commissions, Planning Districts & Local Committees

SERC - State
Emergency Response
Commissions

TERC - Tribal
Emergency Response
Commissions

LEPC - Local
Emergency Planning
Committees



TEPCs and LEPCs include representatives from local government, law enforcement, civil defense, fire fighting, first aid, health, media, community groups, facilities and more

Emergency Planning Notification & Local Emergency Response Plans (EPCRA Sections 302 & 303)

- Notify Tribal Emergency Planning Committee (TEPC) and Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) if there is any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) at or above its threshold planning quantity (TPQ).
- Provide a name of a representative – Facility Emergency Coordinator
- Participate in the local emergency planning with TEPC in your community.
 - ❖ List of EHSs and their TPQs are codified at 40 CFR part 355, Appendix A and B.
 - **OR**
 - List of Lists at EPA website:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-03/documents/list_of_lists.pdf





LIST OF LISTS

Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right- To-Know Act (EPCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act

- EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CERCLA Hazardous Substances
- EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- CAA 112(r) Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention

NAME	CAS/313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Lead sulfate	7446-14-2			10	313c		
Thallium(I) sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Thalious sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7			10	313c	U145	
Cupric chloride	7447-39-4			10	313c		
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	500/10,000	500		313c		
Selenium sulfide	7488-56-4			10	313c	U205	
6-Nitrochrysene	7496-02-8				313+		
Titanium chloride (TiCl ₄) (T-4)	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	X		2,500
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	313		2,500
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	7558-79-4			5,000			
Lithium hydride	7580-67-8	100	100				
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7601-54-9			5000			
Sodium arsenate	7631-89-2	1,000/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium bisulfite	7631-90-5			5,000			
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0			100	313		
Borane, trifluoro-	7637-07-2	500	500		X		5,000
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	500	500		313		5,000
Lead arsenate	7645-25-2			1	313c		
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7			1,000	313c		
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0			5,000			
Hydrochloric acid (conc 37% or greater)	7647-01-0			5,000			15,000
Hydrochloric acid (aerosol forms only)	7647-01-0			5,000	313		
Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000
Hydrogen chloride (gas only)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000
Antimony pentachloride	7647-18-9			1,000			
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2			5,000			
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	
Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	100	100	100	313	U134	
Hydrogen fluoride (anhydrous)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Ammonia	7664-41-7	500	100	100			
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	500	100	100	X		10,000
Ammonia (conc 20% or greater)	7664-41-7			See ammonium hydroxide	X		20,000
Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing)	7664-41-7				313		
Sulfuric acid (aerosol forms only)	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Sodium fluoride	7681-49-4			1,000			
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9			100			
2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-indol-2-yl)methyl ester	7696-12-0				X		

Common EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

EHS Name

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)

Ammonia

500 pounds

Chlorine

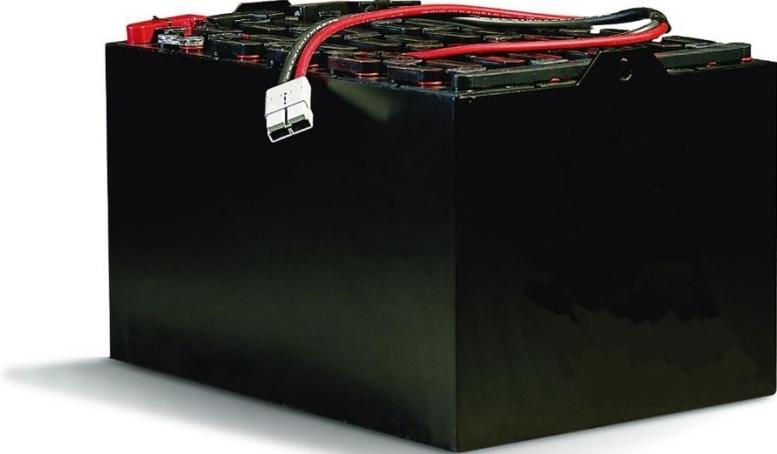
100 pounds

Sulfuric Acid

1,000 pounds

Sulfur Dioxide

500 pounds



For EPCRA, “have present at any one time an EHS in quantity equal to or greater than TPQ or 500 pounds, whichever is less.”

Section 302 / 303

Facility Planning / Emergency Response Plans



- Facility Planning - Establish and identify a list of substances and gather information on facilities of most concern for emergency planning and response
- Section 303 - Emergency Response Plans must:
 - Identify facilities and transportation routes of extremely hazardous substances
 - Describe emergency response procedures, on and off site
 - Designate a community coordinator and facility coordinator(s) to implement the plan
 - Outline emergency notification procedures
 - Describe how to determine the probable affected area and population by releases
 - Describe local emergency equipment and facilities and the persons responsible for them
 - Outline evacuation plans
 - Provide a training program for emergency responders (including schedules)
 - Provide methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans

Emergency Release Notification (EPCRA Section 304)

Applicable if both conditions are met:

- Any hazardous chemical is produced, used or stored;
and
- There is a release of any extremely hazardous substance (EHS) or CERCLA hazardous substance at or above its reportable quantity (RQ)



EPCRA 304 / CERCLA 103

Emergency Release Notifications



- What Chemicals need to be reported
 - EPCRA 304: Release of an EHS in quantity equal to or greater than reportable quantity (RQ) & follow-up report
 - CERCLA 103: Release of a CERCLA hazardous substance in quantity equal to or greater than reportable quantity (RQ)
- Who is responsible for the Release Notification
 - Either the owner or operator of a facility gives notice after a release.
 - Under EPCRA Section 304 both the owner and operator are responsible if no notification is provided.
- Exemptions
 - Releases which remain within facility boundaries (EPCRA Only)
 - Continuous releases
 - Federally permitted releases

EPCRA 304 / CERCLA 103

Emergency Release Notifications

Call Your Local Responders First

- Don't wait until you know you've exceeded a threshold to call
- Information helps responders
 - Know how to respond if they get calls from the public
 - Start preparing for deployment if an incident where to escalate



Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting

Sections 311 & 312 (Tier 2 Reports)

- Section 311:
 - Submit MSDS/SDS or a list of hazardous chemicals within 90 days a hazardous chemical become present on site at or above its reporting threshold

- Section 312:
 - Submit hazardous chemical inventory form (also known as “Tier II form”) annually by March 1.

- Recipients of Information:
 - TERC/SERC
 - TEPC/LEPC
 - Local Fire Department



Hazardous Chemical Reporting (Sections 311 & 312)

Reporting Thresholds:

- EHSs - 500 lbs or TPQ whichever is less
- Gasoline - 75,000 gallons (retail / USTs)
- Gasohol (90% gasoline & 10% ethanol) - 75,000 gallons (retail / USTs)
- Diesel - 100,000 gallons (retail / USTs)
- All other hazardous chemicals, including alternative fuels - 10,000 lbs

Tier II Form & Instructions, Tier2 Submit, Reporting Requirements

- Tier II Form & Instructions:
 - <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier-ii-forms-and-instructions>
- Tier2 Submit – Electronic Reporting Software:
 - <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/tier2-submit-software>



How Do We Use Tier II Info?

- Information for first responders
- Local and Area Planning and Preparedness
- Provides Situational Awareness for Responses



EPA Tribal Fact Sheet: CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION ON TRIBAL LANDS

- https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-04/documents/tribal_fact_sheet_06-16-16_logo.pdf

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION ON TRIBAL LANDS

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Clean Air Act (CAA) chemical accident prevention provisions in section 112(r) require facilities to provide information on the presence of hazardous chemicals in communities. These laws have built better relationships among government at all levels, business and community leaders, environmental and other public-interest organizations, and individual citizens. The purpose of this factsheet is to familiarize Tribal leaders with EPCRA and CAA section 112(r) Risk Management Program requirements. The information available under these laws can promote an integrated approach to chemical safety on tribal lands.

HOW DO EPCRA AND CAA APPLY TO TRIBAL LANDS?

EPCRA and CAA section 112(r) Chemical Accident Prevention Program require facilities to report on hazardous chemicals they store or handle. These two laws provide an array of complementary information on:

- chemicals in the community;
- chemicals present at each location;
- potential hazards these chemicals pose;
- chemical releases that have occurred in the area; and
- steps industry is taking to prevent accidents.

Both laws give the public access to these reports. The information can be used to enhance the community emergency response plan and protect local communities from chemical hazards. Because of the importance of making this information available to all communities, EPA recognized tribal governments as the appropriate implementing authority of EPCRA in Indian Country. Through regulation, federally recognized tribes have the same role as states in the development of chemical emergency preparedness programs under EPCRA. In addition, the CAA provides that eligible federal recognized tribes may implement provisions of the CAA in the same manner as states within reservations and non-reservation areas under their jurisdiction.

WHAT ARE TRIBAL ROLES UNDER EPCRA?

Under sections 301-303 of EPCRA, the Governor of each State appoints a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Likewise, the Chief Executive Officer of the Tribe must appoint a Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) for each Tribe to accomplish the following:

1. Designate local emergency planning districts in each Tribe;
2. Appoint a Tribal Emergency Planning Committee (TEPC) to serve each district;
3. Coordinate and supervise TEPC activities;
4. Coordinate proposals for and distribution of Federal TERCs and/or TEPCs grant funds;
5. Review TEPC plans, recommending any needed changes; and
6. Establish procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under EPCRA.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1990 AMENDMENTS ADDED ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS



- ✓ **General Duty Clause / Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions**
- ✓ **Submittal of Risk Management Plan including an offsite consequence analysis**

Information Sharing



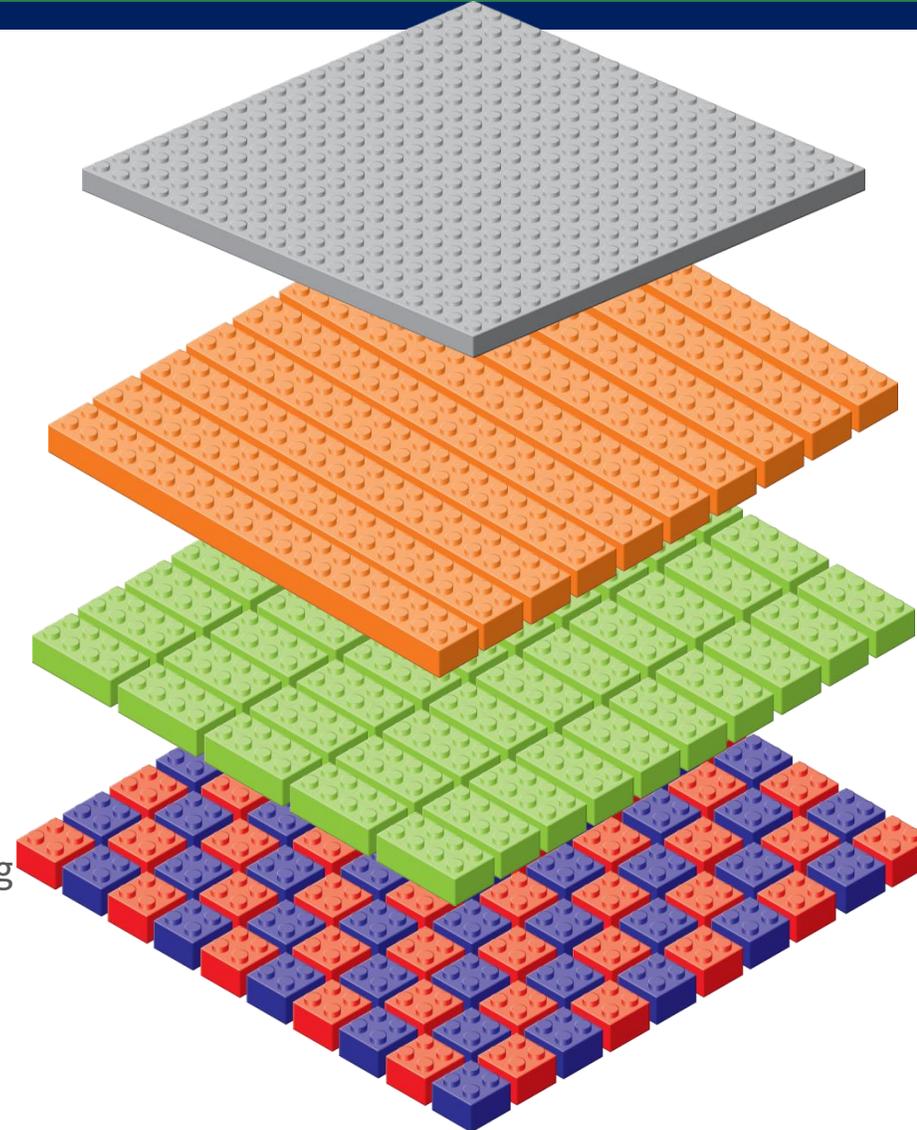
Shared Responsibility



NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS) IS FOCUSED ON OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND LED BY USEPA & US COAST GUARD

NRS Plans

- National Contingency Plan
- Regional Contingency Plans
- Area Contingency Plans
- Tribal & Local Emergency Planning Committee Plans
- Industry Plans



Planning Groups

- National Response Team
- Regional Response Teams
- Area Committees
- Tribal & State Emergency Response Commissions
- Tribal & Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Industry



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HOW DOES USEPA FIT
INTO BROADER
FEDERAL
STRUCTURE



NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK



- Single, comprehensive approach to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies.
- Led by FEMA

National Response Framework

*Fourth Edition
October 28, 2019*



AGENCIES PROVIDE A NETWORK OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs) UNDER THE NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

ESF 1: Transportation

ESF 2: Communications

ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering

ESF 4: Firefighting

ESF 5: Emergency Management

ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing &
Human Services

ESF 7: Resource Support

ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9: Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials (USEPA)

ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF 12: Energy

ESF 13: Public Safety & Security

ESF 14: Long-term Community Recovery &
Mitigation

ESF 15: External Communications



LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



ALL INCIDENTS START AND END LOCALLY

- No “one size fits all”
- Key is to have a plan & be prepared
- There are plenty of examples & support
- Many entities have moved to an all hazards “one plan approach”



Preparing for Emergencies



Emergency Operations Plan

- Plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards
- Describes how people and property will be protected
- Details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions
- Identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available
- Outlines how all actions will be coordinated.



COLLABORATE WITH PEERS FOR IDEAS AND GUIDANCE



FEMA HAS A WEALTH OF RESOURCES



Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101

Version 2.0

November 2010



FEMA

<https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/developing-maintaining-emergency-operations-plans.pdf>



TRIBAL MITIGATION Planning Handbook

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/fema-tribal-planning-handbook_05-2019.pdf



Preparing for Emergencies



TABLETOP EXERCISES PRACTICE FOR EMERGENCIES AND IMPROVE EOPs



**Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC)
and Scottsdale Tabletop
After Action Report/Improvement Plan**

October 3, 2011





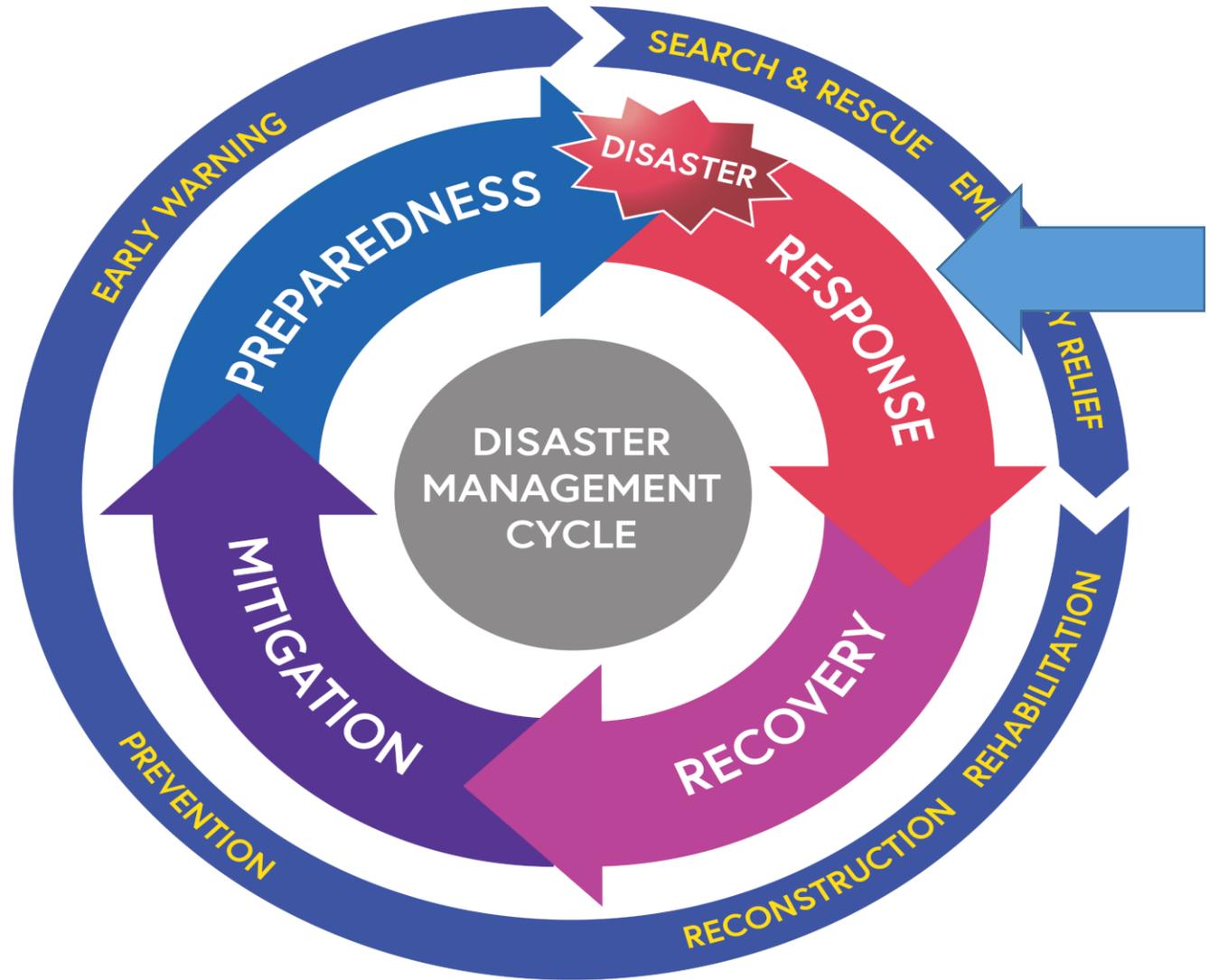
Emergencies Happen...

Emergency preparedness efforts have been put to the test in real-life emergencies and have reinforced the importance of readiness.





EMERGENCY RESPONSE



EPA Emergency Response Program



- Responds to spills of hazardous substances and oil
- Responds to natural disasters under FEMA direction
- Cleans up contaminated sites in short-term removal actions

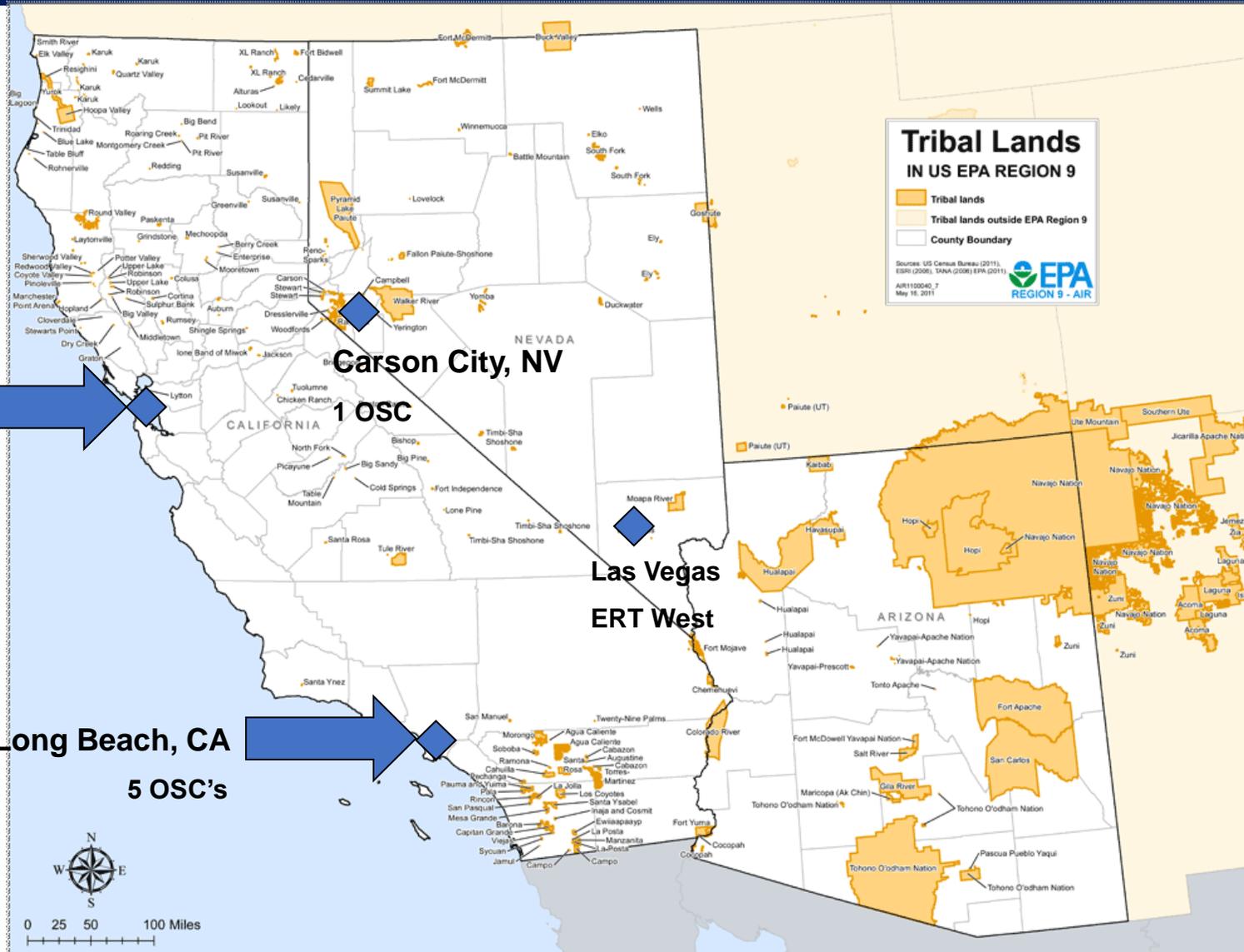


EPA Emergency Response Program Support to Tribal Nations

- Provide technical assistance to support tribal response efforts
- Provide notification about emergencies to tribes where tribal nations may have interest
- Support tribal nations/tribal cultural monitors with integrating into unified command structures
- Lead emergency response or removal actions in Indian Country when tribes request this support



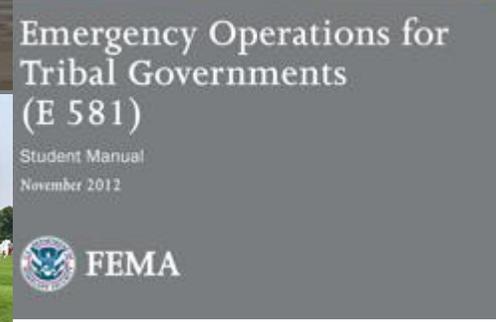
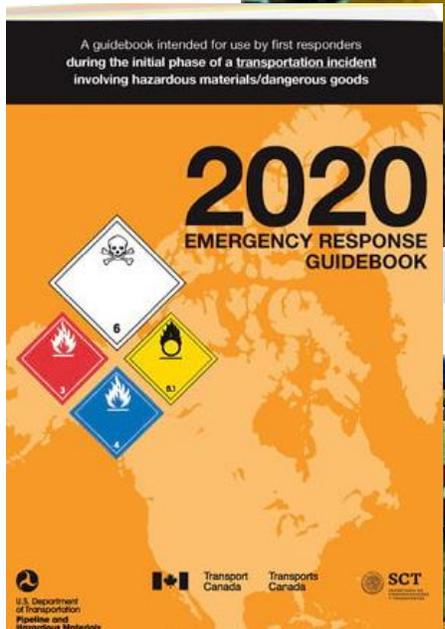
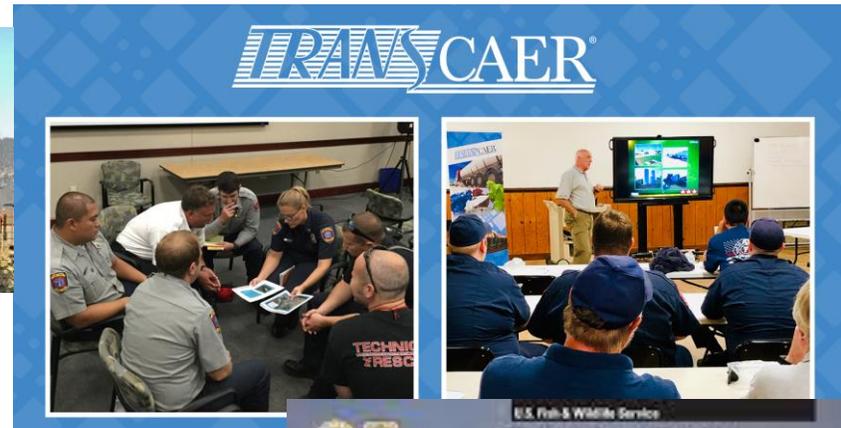
US EPA Region IX Emergency Response Offices



Also responsible for:
Hawaii
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Pacific Island Governments
American Samoa



MANY OTHER TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FROM A WIDE RANGE OF SOURCES



Resources

What's available and where do I find it?

- EPA has compiled and grouped resources according to general goals and are hosting it on a webpage for your access at:
- <https://response.epa.gov/tribalworkshop>

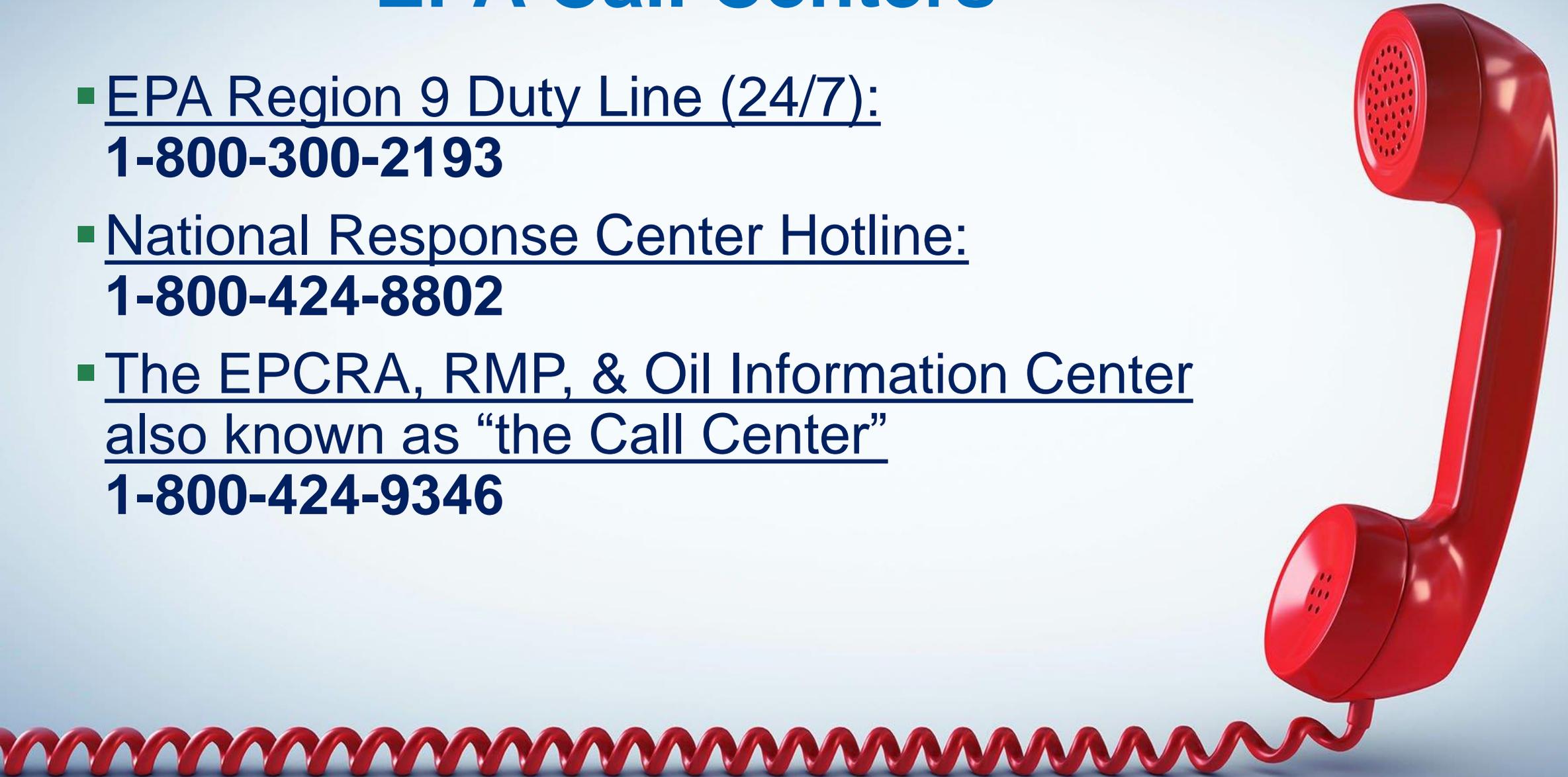
The screenshot displays the EPA On-Scene Coordinator website. The header includes the EPA logo, navigation tabs for Environmental Topics, Laws & Regulations, and About EPA, and a search bar. The main content area is titled "R9 Tribal Emergency Preparedness & Response Workshop - May 20". Below the title is a "Links" section with a table of resources. The table has columns for "Link" and "Category".

Link	Category
https://crihb.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/CJSToolkit_Final.pdf	Emergency Planning
Toolkit: Cross-Jurisdictional Sharing Between Tribes and Counties for Emergency Management	
https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/land-tribe-docs/guidanceforpreparingtribalrpsfinal.pdf	Writing ER Plan
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 - Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans	
http://www.ntemc.org/	Tribal Organizations
National Tribal Emergency Management Council	
https://www.itema.org/	Tribal Organizations
ITEMA Tribal Emergency Management Association - ITEMA promotes a collaborative, multi-disciplinary approach to coordinate and	



EPA Call Centers

- EPA Region 9 Duty Line (24/7):
1-800-300-2193
- National Response Center Hotline:
1-800-424-8802
- The EPCRA, RMP, & Oil Information Center
also known as “the Call Center”
1-800-424-9346



Questions?

