



U.S. EPA

REGION VIII PREPAREDNESS

PARatus

Volume II No. 3 Quarterly Newsletter 2012

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian Country and Clarification of Additional Opportunities Available to Tribal Governments Under the TRI Program Summary



EPA is announcing new opportunities for tribal participation and engagement in the TRI Program.

Under the final rule, TRI reporting facilities located in Indian country are required to report to the appropriate tribal government of their relevant area instead of the State. This rule also improves and clarifies certain opportunities allowing tribal governments to participate more fully in the TRI Program. Further, because tribal governmental structures may vary, EPA is updating its terminology to refer to the principal elected official of the Tribe as the "Tribal Chairperson or equivalent elected official."

Contents:
Amendments to Tier I and Tier II Reporting: Pg 2
CAMEO For Non-Hazmat?: Pg 3
New CAMEO, ALOHA Versions: Pg 4
Diesel Fuel in Fracking: Pg 5
Oil & Gas Workshop Pg 6
Region 8 Training & Exercises Pg 7
Mercury Spills Pg 9

EPA is also amending its definition of "State" for purposes of [40 CFR part 372](#) to no longer include Indian country, so as to avoid any confusing overlap in terminology for facilities located in Indian country. With regard to the procedures for EPA to modify the list of covered chemicals and TRI reporting facilities, today's rule clarifies the opportunities available to tribal governments. In particular, EPA is including within the relevant provision an opportunity for the Tribal Chairperson or equivalent elected official to request that EPA apply the TRI reporting requirements to a specific facility located within the Tribe's land. Secondly, EPA is clarifying in this rule that the Tribal Chairperson or equivalent elected official may petition EPA to add or delete a particular chemical to or from the list of chemicals covered by TRI.

In finalizing the actions described, EPA is helping to increase awareness of toxic releases within tribal communities, thereby increasing the understanding of potential human health and ecological impacts from these hazardous chemicals.

- Partner Corner**
- More localized info? Check out these sites.
 - [Montana](#)
 - [Wyoming](#)
 - [North Dakota](#)
 - [South Dakota](#)
 - [Utah](#)
 - [Colorado](#)
 - [Denver](#)

New! *Amendments To The Emergency And Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms - (Tier I and Tier II)*

A Previously reported proposal to revise the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms (Tier I and Tier II) under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add new data elements and revise some existing data elements has been signed. The areas affected by these changes are listed below:

Facility Identification

Name of the Facility's Parent Company and Owner or Operator of the Facility

Facility Emergency Coordinator

Tier I and Tier II Information Contacts

Subject to Emergency Planning Under Section 302 of EPCRA

Range Codes and Ranges for Reporting Maximum Amount and Average Daily Amount

Chemical Information

Storage Types and Conditions

Please go to <http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/epcra/index.htm#prop> for further details.

To view the Federal Register notice go to <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-07-13/pdf/2012-16951.pdf>



CAMEO & MARPLOT Use For Non-HAZMAT



Many of you are familiar with the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) Suite. The CAMEO programs (CAMEOfm, ALOHA, MARPLOT, and CAMEO Chemicals) were created by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and EPA staff in 1986, and remain a popular tool for emergency planners and responders worldwide.

But did you know that the CAMEOfm and MARPLOT applications are routinely employed for non-Hazmat related uses? While two of the CAMEO Suite programs (ALOHA and CAMEO Chemicals) are useful only for HazMat; MARPLOT is simply a computer mapping application that links to a relational database, CAMEOfm. CAMEOfm and MARPLOT are regularly operated as a Geographic Information System (GIS). One of the attractive properties of MARPLOT-CAMEOfm is that both programs operate independent of any Internet or server connection.

This can be critically important for responders in emergency events, as Internet, Cell Phone, and Cloud service may simply not be available.

On March 2, 2012, a category EF3 tornado struck the town of West Liberty, Kentucky. One of the first outside assets arriving on-scene was the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team from Lexington, Kentucky. Upon arrival on-scene, the USAR team discovered that area Internet and cell phone service had been disabled by the severe weather event. During the initial operational period, Battalion Chief Gregg Bayer (Lexington USAR team commander and Incident Operations Section Chief) obtained a laptop computer from the local emergency manager which had MARPLOT installed with local map data and aerial photos. They were quickly able to track their resources and segmented areas cleared, establish map grids, and plot suspect areas for void search. MARPLOT was instrumental in establishing situational awareness, documenting suspected paths of destruction, and obtaining 2010 US Census estimates for affected population and housing units, all without Internet, Cell Phone, or server access. The MARPLOT population predictions were remarkably accurate which aided in development of the Incident Action Plan.

On April 15, 2012 a kayaker was reported missing off of the coast of Scarborough, Maine. At the time of the report, it was believed that the kayaker may have drifted as far as 2 miles off shore. While mobilizing a Unified Command posture with the US Coast Guard (USCG), the Logistics section reported that they were unable to establish any satellite or internet reception. However, Scarborough Fire Chief B. Michael Thurlow was able to activate his MARPLOT software and within minutes, his responders and the US Coast Guard were able to establish an organized search pattern using National Grid, aerial photos, and user-plotted Lat/Long coordinates to locate the victim. The responders and the USCG all commented on how effectively the tactical portion of this event had went; the entire incident took no more than 3 hours.

New CAMEO & ALOHA Versions

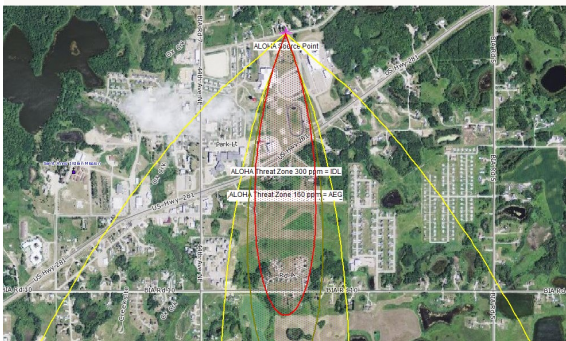
New versions of ALOHA and CAMEO Chemicals are now available

- Download ALOHA 5.4.3 at <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/cameo/aloha.htm>
- Visit the CAMEO Chemicals website version at: <http://CAMEOchemicals.noaa.gov>
- Download the CAMEO Chemicals 2.2 desktop version at: <http://www.response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/chemical-spills/response-tools/cameo-chemicals.html>

Note: If you are using the desktop version of CAMEO Chemicals 2.1, you can use the automatic update feature to get the latest version. The next time you start CAMEO Chemicals 2.1, it will notice that there is a new version available and give you a chance to auto update. If you say yes, the program will download and install the new version for you automatically. (If you have trouble with the automatic update feature, uninstall CAMEO Chemicals 2.1 and then manually download and use CAMEO Chemicals 2.2 installer from the link provided above.)

What's Changed in ALOHA 5.4.3?

- Updated chemical library with new Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGLs) and Protective Action Criteria (PAC). (The PACs dataset is a hierarchy based system of the three common public exposure guideline systems: AEGLs, Emergency Response Planning Guidelines (ERPGs), and Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs.) The latest PACs dataset is a major update: it includes the latest AEGLs, and a significant update to the TEELs based on recommendations from an outside review committee. The TEEL developers have significantly modified the methodology for developing TEELs, which has resulted in one or more TEEL values changing for approximately 80% of the chemicals in the PACs dataset.)



Note: This is a simulated chemical plume

What's changed in CAMEO Chemicals 2.2?

- Updated data to include new AEGLs, PACs, Hazmat Table (49 CFR 172.101) values, and Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Labels
- Revised advanced search so that all text fields allow “contains” searches. When your search criteria includes multiple words (in this case, “words” are any words or phrases separated by spaces), the search looks for matches that contain the words in any order. (If you want to find a multi-word phrase that matches your search criteria exactly—including spaces and a punctuation—run a “contains exact phrase “ advanced search.)
- Modified chemical datasheet fields to include a special note when the field has information from the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG). The note identifies the specific ERG Guide that the recommendations came from—and it provides a link to a PDF of that guide.
- Revised the order of some identifiers on the chemical datasheets; Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers are now first, followed by the UN/NA numbers and then DOT Hazard

EPA Releases Draft Permitting Guidance For Using Diesel Fuel In Oil And Gas Hydraulic Fracturing

Labels.

Guidance will clarify means of compliance with 2005 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released a draft underground injection control (UIC) program permitting guidance for class II wells that use diesel fuels during hydraulic fracturing activities. EPA developed the draft guidance to clarify how companies can comply with a law passed by Congress in 2005, which exempted hydraulic fracturing operations from the requirement to obtain a UIC permit, except in cases where diesel fuel is used as a fracturing fluid.

The draft guidance outlines for EPA permit writers, where EPA is the permitting authority, requirements for diesel fuels used for hydraulic fracturing wells, technical recommendations for permitting those wells, and a description of diesel fuels for EPA underground injection control permitting. The draft guidance describes diesel fuels for these purposes by reference to six chemical abstract services registry (CAS) numbers. The agency is requesting input on this description.

While this guidance undergoes public notice and comment, decisions about permitting hydraulic fracturing operations that use diesel fuels will be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the facts and circumstances of the specific injection activity and applicable statutes, regulations and case law, and will not cite this draft guidance as a basis for decision.

EPA continues to work with states, industry and other stakeholders to help ensure that natural gas is developed safely and responsibly.

EPA will take public comment on the draft guidance for 60 days upon publication in the Federal Register to allow for stakeholder input before it is finalized.

More information: <http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/class2/hydraulicfracturing/hydraulic-fracturing.cfm>

Workshops

Oil & Gas

The EPA Region 8 Preparedness Unit just held a Oil and Gas Preparedness and Response Workshop. The purpose of workshop was to help tribal communities understand potential issues and resources available to address environmental accidents, spills and releases due to oil and gas drilling and production processes. The objectives of the workshop were to provide a forum for an open dialogue to:



- Better understand the O&G environmental issues tribes have or foresee having
- Help tribes better plan and prepare for potential environmental issues associated with O&G
- Provide an understanding of resources/assistance available to help address O&G activities

Last year, the EPA Preparedness Program began one-on-one meetings with the Region 8 tribal governments to create a foundation and to understand the priorities, risks and vulnerabilities of the Region 8 tribes. The purpose was to conduct an assessment of tribal emergency planning and preparedness capabilities. During these meetings, EPA discussed resources available to Tribes for emergency preparedness and response activities, including related training and grant writing assistance, possible joint exercises, and EPA emergency response capabilities and activities. The Tribes discussed their level of preparedness, planning partners, response capacity, community, and resource capabilities. As a result of several of these meetings, it was apparent that one of the priorities for Tribes is with oil and gas production.

Thus, EPA provided this one-day workshop to assist tribes with preparing and responding to oil and gas drilling and production processes. Although there are other issues relating to oil and gas production (e.g., leasing, air, roads, housing, etc.), this work shop was designed to center around preparing and responding to environmental accidents, spills and releases. The agenda included an overview of the production process itself, a summary of the various EPA laws and regulations that cover oil and gas production, and information from other guest speakers including private industry, the Department of



Workshops

Oil & Gas (cont.)

Transportation, the Bureau of Land Management, etc.

Why is this important? In South Dakota, Eastern Montana, and North Dakota alone, the area is currently producing approximately 500,000 barrels of oil per day. In just one year, officials are predicting close to 600,000 barrels of oil per day being produced. Are they having spills? Yes. In North Dakota, there are approximately three spills/month reported to the ND Department of Mineral Resources. These spills range from 5-25 barrels of crude oil due to overflow issues, broken pipes, etc. Although there are spills/accidents occurring, this workshop was about how to work together with industry to have the least amount of impact, including the environment. Oil usage is not going away. The world uses a oil tanker every 30 minutes (750,000 gallons). The United States alone uses 20 million barrels/day (the largest oil consumer).

The workshop helped provide information to our tribal partners on how to better manage and prepare for oil and gas activities. It was a great networking opportunity to talk to other tribal representatives, industry, and government representatives. We hope to offer more assistance in the future and want to thank those that attended and participated as speakers.

Training & Exercises

40hr HAZWOPER Training to be offered in Pueblo, CO.
For information see:

<http://www.trainex.org/offeringslist.cfm?courseid=23>

Region 8 Training and Exercises

Region 8 creates a Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) annually discussing our latest priorities and methodologies in addressing those regional training and exercise (T&E) priorities. A schedule listing our regional trainings and exercises is developed for each year showing the type of T&E, location, time, sponsor, participants and regional priorities being addressed (see attached T&E Schedule). We are always looking to assist and participate in exercises with regard to our responsibilities - chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) events as well as other hazardous materials incidents.

Please contact Luke Chavez (chavez.luke@epa.gov, 320-312-6512) - Exercise Coordinator if you have any questions regarding EPA Region 8 T&E or have an exercise that we may assist you in. [2012 Planning and Exercise Schedule](#)

Training & Exercises (Cont.)

Anhydrous Ammonia North Dakota Training Tour

By Kathleen Spilman, Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc.

AS PART OF ITS NATIONWIDE TRAINING TOUR to educate safety officials or how to respond to anhydrous ammonia release incidents, TRANSCAER® Anhydrous Ammonia Training tour events have been scheduled in North Dakota in 2012.

This training is FREE. Among those who will receive training are firefighters, who will be taught how to open transport trailers for ammonia, and the necessary precautions to take when faced with an emergency situation.

BNSF Railway Hazardous Materials Team members are instrumental in assisting with events scheduled in North Dakota. Local ammonia suppliers and over-the-road transporters are also expected to attend.

TRANSCAER's website (www.transcaer.com) is available as a "one-stop shop" for the most comprehensive online training program on Anhydrous Ammonia. Materials available include Anhydrous Ammonia Tour training videos, handbooks, PowerPoint presentations and instructor and student guides.

The "Emergency Response" section of the online training module reviews: Real-life plume modeling used to calculate air pollution concentrations; weather impacts on ammonia releases; how to determine and protect downwind threats; other environmental impacts; and controls; and containment options for anhydrous ammonia releases. ■

Register online at www.TRANSCAER.com/events.

For more information about the training in North Dakota contact, Kathleen Spilman, Keitu Engineers & Consultants, Inc. at (701) 667-1800 or kspilman@keitu.com.

MARK IT!

A listing of cities where the tour is taking place is available at: <http://transcaer.com/events.aspx>.

The scheduled locations in North Dakota for 2012 include:

- ✗ Dickinson - July 7th
- ✗ Bismarck/Mandan - July 10th
- ✗ Jamestown - July 13th
- ✗ Fargo - July 16th
- ✗ Grand Forks - July 20th
- ✗ Devils Lake - July 23rd
- ✗ Minot - July 30th, 31st
- ✗ Williston - August 4th



On The Job

Mercury Spills in Durango, CO

Rapid Response to 3 Mercury Spills in Durango



Start contractor John West in level CPPE is shown disposing of mercury contaminated carpet into a lined roll-off dumpster. Region 8 OSCs were recently involved with three different mercury spill incidents in a four month time span in Durango, CO.

When a mercury spill call came in to the Emergency Response (ER) phones at 10:30 a.m. on Valentine's Day 2012, OSC David Romero was dispatched immediately, arriving on scene with crew by 3:30 p.m., traveling some 350 miles distance in five hours to a remote town in southwest Colorado.

Durango Fire & Rescue Authority, described ER's quick response as "phenomenal." The Authority had no mercury monitoring equipment when called to respond and minimum clean-up capability. Once on scene, Romero developed

a plan to deal with the immediate problem, provided technical information to secure the building, was able to release portions of the multi-business building through continuous monitoring, and then arranged with an environmental contractor to begin mitigation. Three days later, Durango was able to turn the building back over to its occupants.

A second mercury spill occurred March 24 at Durango's Bayfield Middle School. This time, OSC Joyce Ackerman handled the response but, with recent experience under their belts, Durango Fire & Safety performed most of the clean-up themselves - utilizing EPA only for monitoring and technical advice. This time, the Authority Division Chief wrote, "The process worked out perfectly minimizing the time the school was closed and utilizing your personnel and equipment to ensure it was safe to allow re-occupancy of the building."

By the time the third spill occurred on May 5, Durango Fire & Rescue had plenty of mercury clean-up material on-hand and were able to perform the clean-up on their own. For this event, OSC Curtis Kimbel arrived with mercury monitoring equipment and was able to verify that local clean-up efforts were successful.

Mark Quick, Durango Fire & Safety Division Chief, praised the Denver ER group calling them an invaluable asset and added that EPA's OSCs had, "proved themselves once again as innovative problem-solvers who take seriously their mission to protect people, property and the environment."

If you witness, or have a spill, you can call the EPA Region8 on duty On-Scene Coordinator at 303-293-1788 or the NRC at 1-800-424-8802



Preparedness Unit Mission Statement:

We will increase EPA Region 8 preparedness through:

- Planning, Training, Exercising, and developing outreach relations with federal agencies, states, tribes, local organizations and the regulated community.
- Assisting in the development of EPA Region 8 preparedness planning and response capabilities through the RSC, IMT, RRT, OPA, RMP, etc.
- Working with facilities to reduce accidents and spills through education, inspections and enforcement. **To view our programs, or contact a member of our team:**

[\(Click here for Org Chart\)](#)

Acronym List

IMT	Incident Management Team
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSC	Response Support Corps
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures



1 (800) 424-8802



**National
Response
Center**

www.nrc.uscg.mil

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (RMP)

BRADLEY MILLER—COORDINATOR 303-312-6483 / MILLER.BRADLEY@EPA.GOV



Need More info on the Risk Management Program (RMP)?

RMP Reporting Center

The Reporting Center can answer questions about software or installation problems. The RMP Reporting Center is available from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, for questions on the Risk Management Plan program: (703) 227-7650 (phone) RMPRC@epacdx.net (e-mail)

Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Office (CEPPO)

<http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/index.htm>

Compliance and Enforcement: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/index.html>

Compliance Assistance: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html>

Call our hotline, the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323 Mon-Thurs 10:00 am to 3:00 pm ET (except Federal Holidays) or see

www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter/index.htm.

You can also call or write to:
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street (8EPR-ER)
Denver, CO 80202-1129
800-227-8917
CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, and WY

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

This newsletter provides information on the EPA Risk Management Program, EPCRA, SPCC/FRP (Facility Response Plan) and other issues relating to Accidental Release Prevention Requirements. The information should be used as a reference tool, not as a definitive source of compliance information. Compliance regulations are published in 40 CFR Part 68 for CAA section 112(r) Risk Management Program, 40 CFR Part 355/370 for EPCRA, and 40 CFR Part 112.2 for SPCC/FRP.