



PARatus

Region 8 Emergency Preparedness

Volume V No.3 Quarterly Newsletter 2015

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Lead in a Neighborhood Playground

EPA OSCs at work in Colorado

By John Goodrick, ER Support, Region 8 SEE

It is an idyllic pastoral scene: a young family in small town Colorado living in a rural, residential area that allows an agricultural mix of chickens, goats, dogs and even a pet pig that the kids have been known to ride bareback. The oldest child races a friend on bikes, skidding tires on the gravel driveway and playground area. Another rocks back and forth on a swing set, waiting for dinner. The youngest is “moving dirt” with his toy dump-truck in the soft soils of the sandbox.

When one of the youngest children was diagnosed with severe lead poisoning and hospitalized, the other children in the family and neighborhood were tested, all of whom had high blood-lead levels. The Delta County Public Health Department notified the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, who then contacted EPA Region 8 Emergency Response. On-scene Coordinators (OSCs) Joyel Dhieux and Duc Nguyen, called to respond, identified soft soils in several places in the yard as mine tailings, heavily contaminated with lead and arsenic. EPA found lead at more than 100 times safe levels.



Toy truck in the tailings-filled sandbox

There are no fences in this friendly neighborhood, and the soft soils created an inviting playground area for children in the entire neighborhood. These surface soils were created years earlier when a retired carpenter moved into the home and in his leisure years took up prospecting as a hobby. He would bring ore samples back to his detached garage and, after processing, discard the remnant rock in the backyard, filling in low spots, making a soft area beneath the swing set, lining the driveway, and filling the sand box with the finer, silt-like soils.

Over the years, the mining-remnant soils were tracked into the home and dust from the soils eventually collected on every flat surface in the home including the floors, window sills, counter tops, and even fan blades. OSC Nguyen measured lead in the kitchen at more than 16 times levels considered safe.

OSCs Dhieux and Nguyen quickly determined that an immediate removal was required to ensure safety of the affected families and the public. “The uniqueness of the situation was that these were not negligible, low-level indications of lead....we’re talking about a child hospitalized for treatment,” OSC Dhieux said. She added, “Not only the family that lived there, but the neighbor kids also had high blood levels.”



Lead and tailings filled top soil

A total of 454 tons of contaminated soils and tailing were removed from the yard. Workers spent two days cleaning the interior of the home, wiping down all surfaces and using a HEPA vac. A negative pressure machine was installed in the home to protect crews from dust inhalation. Water was sprayed during the yard excavation work to minimize dust generation. The soils were treated to decrease the soluble lead level for disposal at a local landfill.



Top soil removal

“Kudos to Delta County who discovered the cluster of kids with high lead exposures,” said OSC Dhieux, who coordinated Agency work with both the county and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

The mitigation was completed within seven weeks of initial notification by the county. “We wanted to get in there and minimize exposure as quickly as possible,” said OSC Nguyen.

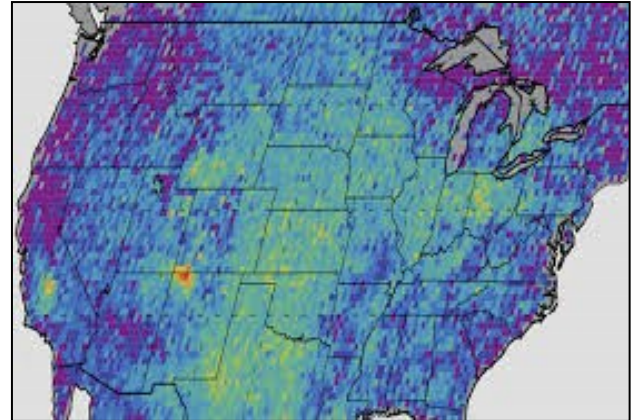
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Scientists Probe Methane Mystery Four Corners Region

A team of scientific investigators, aiming to uncover reasons for a mysterious methane hotspot, spent this spring in the Four Corners region, an area where Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah meet.

Last fall, a team of researchers reported that this southwest area had the largest U.S. methane signal as viewed from space. A European Space Agency satellite measuring greenhouse gases showed a persistent atmospheric hotspot in the area between 2003 and 2009, which was also detected in the summer of 2014.

According to the EPA, the Four Corners region is responsible for almost 10% of U.S. methane emissions from natural gas development. Oil and gas accounted for nearly 90% of reported emissions in the San Juan Basin for 2013.



Satellite imagery of methane hot spot



Mobile vans targeting specific areas

“If we can verify the methane emissions found by the satellite, and identify the various sources, then decision-makers will have critical information for any actions they are considering,” says Gabrielle Pétron, a scientist from the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences and one of the mission’s investigators.

“This is a grassroots effort which has brought in funding from multiple agencies to multiple investigators to better understand methane emissions from the Four Corners using an array of methods,” said Eric Kort, a University of Michigan investigator.

The research team includes scientists from CIRES, NOAA ESRL’s Global Monitoring Division, Chemical Sciences Division, Physical Sciences Division, NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research at the University of Colorado, Boulder, the University of Michigan, Bureau of Land Management, and the state of New Mexico.

The team is using airborne and ground-based instruments. The groups are coordinating their measurements, but each partner agency will deploy its own suite of instruments

With the combined resources, the investigators hope to quantify the region’s overall methane emissions and pinpoint contribution from different sources. They will track changes over the course of the effort and study how meteorology transports emissions through the region.



Airborne research

This article is written from a joint release of the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES) and the Institute for Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) at the University of Colorado Boulder (CU), NOAA, NASA, and the University of Michigan (U-M). CIRES is a partnership of NOAA and the University of Colorado Boulder. For more information, please contact Karin Vergoth, CIRES communications, karin.vergoth@colorado.edu, 303-497-5125. The CIRES release can be read [online](#).

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Warwick Chemical Company Pleads Guilty to Violating Clean Air Act *Failed to Develop and Implement Risk Management Plan*

PROVIDENCE, R.I. – Mann Distribution, LLC, of Warwick, also known as Mann Chemical, LLC, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to violating the Clean Air Act by failing to develop and implement a Risk Management Plan to minimize the chance of release of hydrofluoric acid from its Warwick facility and to protect workers, the community, and emergency and first responders in the event of a chemical release or fire.

U.S. District Court Judge Mary M. Lisi imposed a fine of \$200,000 and ordered the company to serve a term of three years probation for failing to adhere to EPA regulations requiring a Risk Management Plan be developed, including a “worst case” response plan. Mann Chemical is also required to issue a public apology.



"EPA's Risk Management Program has a clear purpose -- to prevent and prepare for releases of toxic and flammable substances that have the potential for catastrophic consequences. The sentence imposed by the court underscores the importance placed on protecting workers, emergency responders and communities," stated Tyler Amon, Special Agent in Charge of EPA's Criminal Program in Rhode Island.

EPA regulations require facilities storing more than 1,000 lbs. of hydrofluoric acid to develop and implement a Risk Management Plan (RMP). An EPA inspection in June 2009 determined that Mann Chemical failed to develop and implement an RMP plan while storing 92 drums of hydrofluoric acid in a concentration of 70%. The inventory indicated that each drum weighed 500 pounds, for a total of 46,000 pounds of hydrofluoric acid.

The matter was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division with the assistance of the REFP Unit of the Office of Environmental Stewardship with EPA's Region 1 office.

May 6, 2015 (401) 709-5357, U.S. Department of Justice Peter F. Neronha



U.S. Finalizes Settlement with Georgia-Based Millard Refrigerated Services *Airborne Release of Ammonia*

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) announced a final settlement with Millard Refrigerated Services resolving alleged violations of the Clean Air Act, Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for an airborne release of ammonia from Millard's Theodore, Alabama, facility in 2010. Millard will pay a \$3 million penalty for the violations that affected over 150 people.



On August 23, 2010, the Millard Refrigerated Service warehouse in Theodore released approximately 32,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia into the air after refrigeration equipment malfunctioned. The ammonia travelled directly over a site where more than 800 people were working. The Mobile, Alabama, Emergency Management Agency ordered an evacuation of the surrounding area and a one mile shelter in place situation following the ammonia release. One hundred fifty two people were treated for symptoms of ammonia exposure at hospitals, four of whom were admitted into intensive care units. One Millard employee sustained injuries after briefly losing consciousness from ammonia inhalation.

During its investigation, EPA discovered that Millard failed to adequately address a well-known risk for ammonia production systems called hydraulic shock, which can cause catastrophic equipment failures. These failures can lead to hazardous releases of anhydrous ammonia. The company's failure to address this risk, in addition to other deficiencies in its production and safety systems, amounted to 37 distinct violations of the Clean Air Act's Risk Management Program and General Duty Clause.

More on the settlement: <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/millard-refrigerated-services-llc-clean-air-act-caa-settlement>. 06/02/2015

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Chemical Safety Board Changes

Proposed Rule and New Management

The Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is taking steps to improve transparency and accountability after a turbulent year that included two contentious congressional hearings and the resignation of former Chairman Rafael Moure-Eraso. President Barack Obama nominated Vanessa Sutherland to replace Moure-Eraso. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee conducted a hearing with Sutherland on April 22 in advance of the full Senate's confirmation vote, which has yet to be scheduled. A CSB board member, Rick Engler, has been designated Interim Executive and Administrative Authority.

Sutherland vowed to improve the agency with the help of its board. She has served as chief counsel at the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation since 2011.



"I absolutely commit to being collaborative and understanding that what we do is as important as how we do it," Sutherland said. "Chairs do not have unilateral authority to make all decisions for the board. I will collaborate and be collegial in making decisions that are going to affect the future and the efficiency of the agency."

In addition to the personnel changes, on May 6, CSB issued a proposed rule in the Federal Register that would allow for more public dialogue. The agency is proposing to add at least four public meetings every year in the nation's capital. In addition, CSB would be required to consider notification votes at public meetings within 90 days. The comment period for this proposed ruling ended June 12, 2015.

CSB member Mark Griffon said the agency would provide advance notice for all topics discussed. The push for more openness in CSB governance follows the recent changes in leadership. New board members Richard J. Engler and Manuel H. Ehrlich Jr. were confirmed by the Senate in December, 2014, and President Obama in January nominated Kristen Kulinowski as a board member.

Committee ranking member Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) said Sutherland is qualified for the job. "You have a daunting challenge, but a tremendous opportunity," Boxer said at the hearing.

The CSB is an independent federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. The agency's board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.



The CSB conducts root cause investigations of chemical accidents at fixed industrial facilities. The agency does not issue fines or citations, but does make recommendations to plants, regulatory agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency, industry organizations, and labor groups.

Congress designed the CSB to be non-regulatory and independent of other agencies so that its investigations might, where appropriate, review the effectiveness of regulations and regulatory enforcement. [<http://www.csb.gov>]

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Proposal to Protect Bees From Acutely Toxic Pesticides

EPA is proposing restrictions to protect bees used for pollination services from harmful pesticide exposure. EPA believes that strong regulatory measures should be in place to protect these bees.

Proposed Restrictions

EPA is proposing to prohibit the application of pesticides that are highly toxic to bees when crops are in bloom and bees are under contract for pollination services. These restrictions would prohibit application of most insecticides and some herbicides.



Growers routinely contract with honey bee keepers to bring in bees to pollinate their crops that require insect pollination. Bees are typically present during the period the crops are in bloom and applications of pesticides can significantly affect the health of the bees.

EPA expects these restrictions to reduce the likelihood of high levels of pesticide exposure and mortality for bees providing pollination services. These restrictions will protect other pollinators as well.

The proposed restrictions would apply to all products that have:

- liquid or dust formulations as applied;
- foliar use (applying pesticides directly to crop leaves) directions for use on crops; and
- active ingredients that have been determined via testing to have high toxicity for bees (less than 11 micrograms per bee).



The proposed restrictions would not replace more restrictive, chemical-specific, bee-protective provisions that may already be on a product label. Additionally, the proposed label restrictions would not apply to applications made in support of a government-declared public health response, such as use for wide area mosquito control. There would be no other exceptions to these proposed restrictions.

At this time, EPA is not proposing changes to product labels for managed bees not being used for pollination services.



For more information, an EPA webinar is available concerning EPA's Proposal to Protect Bees from Acutely Toxic Pesticides — [click here for the Webinar](#).

Learn more about EPA's proposal to mitigate bee exposure to acutely toxic pesticides: [Proposed restrictions and State and tribal managed pollinator protection plans](#). Read EPA's Proposal to Mitigate Bee Exposure to Acutely Toxic Pesticides at www.regulations.gov in docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0818](#). EPA will accept public comments on the proposal until July 29th, 2015.

Clean Water Rule Protects Streams and Wetlands

*No new agricultural permitting requirements,
maintains all previous exemptions and exclusions*

Release Date: 05/27/2015

Washington – In a historic step for the protection of clean water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army finalized the Clean Water Rule to clearly protect the streams and wetlands that form the foundation of the nation’s water resources.

The rule ensures that waters protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA) are more precisely defined and predictably determined, making permitting less costly, easier, and faster for businesses and industry. The rule is grounded in law and the latest science, and is shaped by public input. The rule does not create any new permitting requirements for agriculture and maintains all previous exemptions and exclusions.

The CWA established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and for regulating quality standards for surface waters. The basis of the CWA was enacted in 1948 and was called the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, but the Act was significantly reorganized and expanded in 1972. "Clean Water Act" became the Act's common name with amendments in 1972. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained.



According to EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy, “For the water in the rivers and lakes in our communities that flow to our drinking water to be clean, the streams and wetlands that feed them need to be clean too. Protecting our water sources is a critical component of adapting to climate change impacts like drought, sea level rise, stronger storms, and warmer temperatures.”

Protection for many of the nation’s streams and wetlands has been confusing, complex, and time-consuming as the result of Supreme Court decisions in 2001 and 2006. After receiving requests for over a decade from members of Congress, state and local officials, industry, agriculture, environmental groups,


scientists, and the public for a rulemaking, EPA took this action to provide clarity.

In developing the rule, the agencies held more than 400 meetings with stakeholders across the country, reviewed over one million public comments, and listened carefully to perspectives from all sides. EPA and the Army also utilized the latest science, including a report summarizing more than 1,200 peer-reviewed, published scientific studies which showed that small streams and wetlands play an integral role in the health of larger downstream water bodies.

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Clean Water Rule Protects Streams and Wetlands—Continued

Specifically, the Clean Water Rule:

- **Clearly defines and protects tributaries that impact the health of downstream waters.** The Clean Water Act protects navigable waterways and their tributaries. The rule says that a tributary must show physical features of flowing water – a bed, bank, and ordinary high water mark – to warrant protection. The rule provides protection for headwaters that have these features and science shows can have a significant connection to downstream waters.
- 
- **Provides certainty in how far safeguards extend to nearby waters.** The rule protects waters that are next to rivers and lakes and their tributaries. Science shows that they impact downstream waters. For the first time, the rule sets boundaries on nearby waters that are physical and measurable.
 - **Protects the nation’s regional water treasures.** Science shows that specific water features can function like a system and impact the health of downstream waters. The rule protects prairie potholes, Carolina and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools in California, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands when they impact downstream waters.
 - **Focuses on streams, not ditches.** The rule limits protection to ditches that are constructed out of streams or function like streams and can carry pollution downstream. Ditches that are not constructed in streams, and that flow only when it rains, are not covered.
 - **Maintains the status of waters within Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.** The rule does not change how those waters are treated and encourages the use of green infrastructure.
 - **Reduces the use of case-specific analysis of waters.** Previously, almost any water could be put through a lengthy case-specific analysis, even if it would not be subject to the Clean Water Act. The rule significantly limits the use of case-specific analysis by creating clarity and certainty on protected waters and limiting the number of similarly situated water features.

A Clean Water Act permit is only needed if a water is going to be polluted or destroyed. The Clean Water Rule only protects the types of waters that have historically been covered under the Clean Water Act. It does not regulate most ditches and does not regulate groundwater, shallow subsurface flows, or tile drains. It does not make changes to current policies on irrigation or water transfers or apply to erosion in a field. The Clean Water Rule addresses the pollution and destruction of waterways – not land use or private property rights.

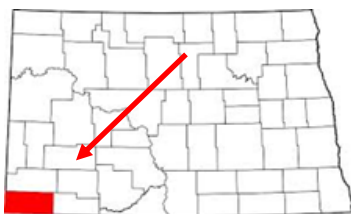
The rule does not create any new permitting requirements for America’s farmers. Activities like planting, harvesting, and moving livestock have long been exempt from Clean Water Act regulation, and the Clean Water Rule preserves those exemptions.

The Clean Water Rule will be effective 60 days after publication in the Federal Register.

More information: www.epa.gov/cleanwaterrule and http://www.army.mil/article/149278/Clean_water_rule_documents/

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A Conversation with Dean Pearson of the Bowman County LEPC



Bowman County is located in southwest North Dakota, bordering South Dakota and Montana. It is a rural county with a population of about 3,500. Highway 85 runs through the county and is a major traffic corridor carrying supplies and personnel to and from the Bakken oilfields in northwestern North Dakota. The Burlington Northern Railroad bisects the county from east to west. Both routes carry hazardous materials through the county.

Dean Pearson is the Bowman County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) secretary as well as the County Emergency Manager. Pearson has been an LEPC member since its inception in October 1987. Because Bowman County is a small, rural county, many of its employees hold more than one position. Dean is also the Bowman County Tax Director.



The Bowman County LEPC is comprised of six individuals representing both private sector and government entities, many with multiple job titles. Meeting quarterly, the current LEPC is very active in county planning and training.

Safety of the residents and people traveling through the county is of foremost importance to the LEPC, along with the ability to know what is in, or traveling through, the communities. This has been compounded with the Bakken oil activities nearby. Another challenge faced by the LEPC is the distance from any urban area that has specialized response equipment and teams. Local resources and training are limited.

The Bowman County LEPC has been successful in part because they meet on a regular basis and members understand the importance of the committee. Making the LEPC an integral part of the county planning process has enabled the membership to see how emergencies are handled.

The LEPC focuses on exercises and training, determined by what is most needed in the community. Bowman County strives to hold one or two exercises each year for responders or a 'mutual aid' exercise with neighboring counties. They'd like more training on transported hazardous materials, especially from the railroad. They'd also like to hold more joint training sessions with private companies, and would like to continue to conduct mutual aid exercises to better understand what resources are available from their neighbors.

The Bowman County LEPC is a founding sponsor of the Farm Safety Camp program, teaching farm and everyday safety lessons to youth. The LEPC has also purchased weather radios for all child-care facilities in the county as well as numerous community supporting organizations.



Farm Safety Camp

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Farms and the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA)

Effects on SPCC Rules and Farms

EPA anticipates revising the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule consistent with the WRRDA amendments through a future rulemaking.

How does WRRDA affect SPCC for farms?

Section 1049 of the Act changes certain applicability provisions of the SPCC rule for farms, and modifies the criteria under which a farmer may self-certify an SPCC Plan.

Under WRRDA, a farm is not required to have an SPCC Plan if it has:

- an aggregate aboveground storage capacity less than 2500 gallons – **or** -
- an aggregate aboveground storage capacity greater than 2,500 gallons and less than 6,000 gallons
and
- no reportable discharge history.

A farmer can self-certify the SPCC Plan if the farm has:

- an aggregate aboveground storage capacity greater than 6000 gallons and less than 20,000 gallons
and
- no individual tank with a capacity greater than 10,000 gallons
and
- no reportable discharge history.

A farmer must have a licensed Professional Engineer (PE) certify the SPCC Plan if the farm has:

- an individual tank with an aboveground storage capacity greater than 10,000 gallons **or**
- an aggregate aboveground storage capacity greater than or equal to 20,000 gallons **or**
- a reportable discharge history.



Will these thresholds change in the future?

WRRDA directs EPA to work with USDA to conduct a study to determine the appropriate applicability threshold for farms, based on a significant risk of discharge to water. The threshold quantity must be not more than 6,000 gallons and not less than 2,500 gallons. The study is scheduled to be completed by June 2015. EPA will then promulgate a rule amending the SPCC requirements to adjust the applicability thresholds.

For more information, read the [SPCC and WRRDA Fact Sheet](#) or visit the EPA website for [Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness](#).

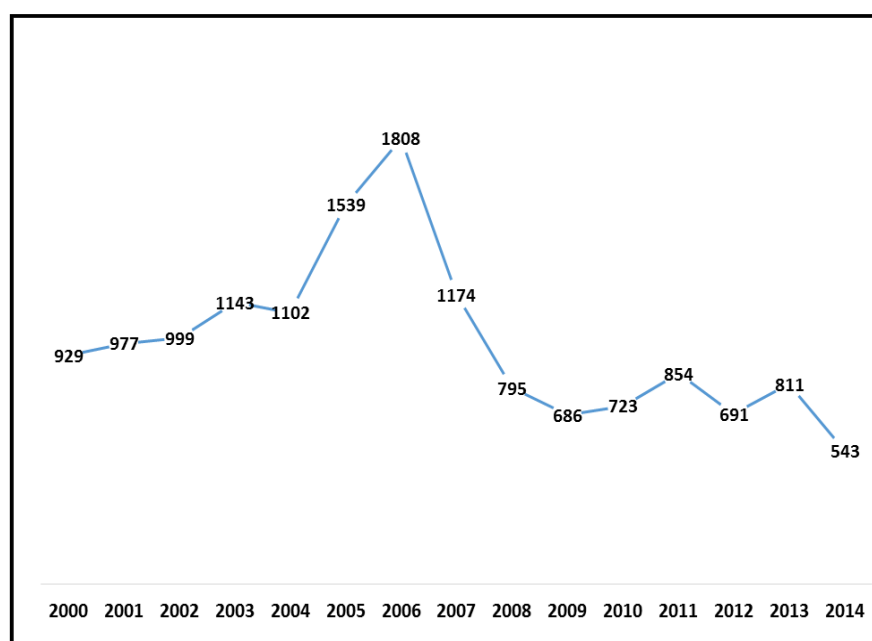
Or call the Superfund TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center at (800) 424-9346.

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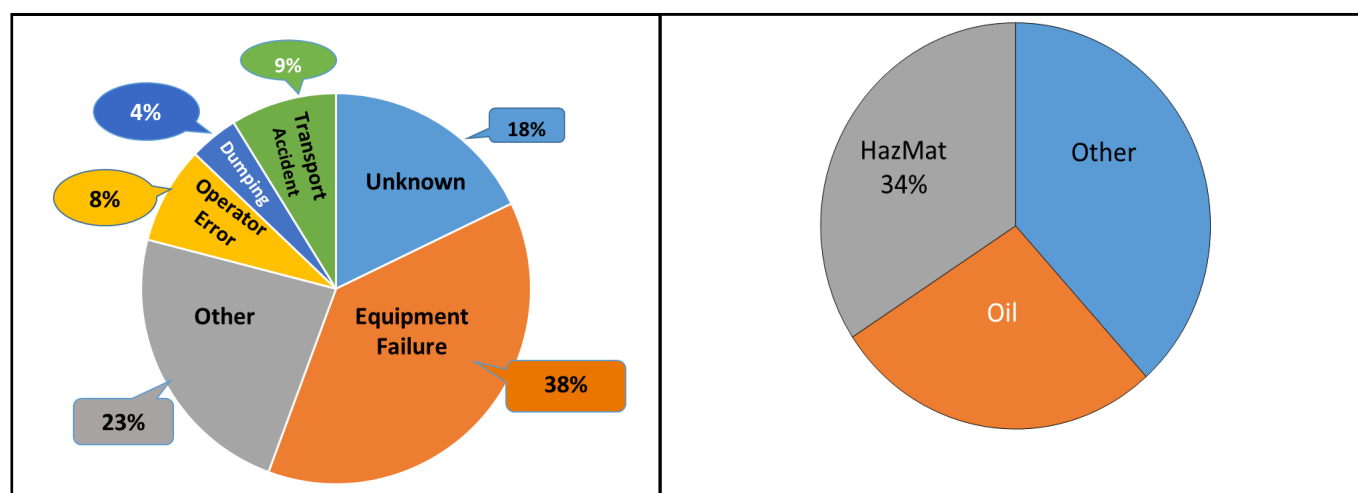
EPA Accidental Release Information

The National Response Center (NRC) is the sole national point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological and etiological discharges into the environment. In addition to gathering and distributing spill data and serving as the communications and operations center for the National Response Team (NRT), the NRC makes notifications regarding incidents meeting established trigger criteria. Region 8 has recently gathered the information from reportable spills within the region dating from 2000-2014 into a graphical report. Below are a few graphics from the consolidated data for the region. The total number of incidents reported during the 15 year time frame is 14, 765.

The full report is available [here](#).



Total Incidents Reported EPA Region 8



Causes of Incidents

By Types of Incidents

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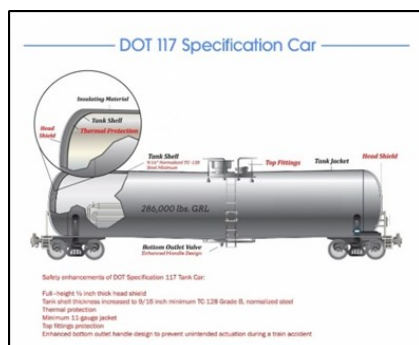
Enhanced Tank Car Standards and Operational Controls for High-Hazard Flammable Trains

In May, the Department of Transportation announced a final rule for the safe transportation of flammable liquids by rail. The rule focuses on safety improvements that are designed to prevent accidents, mitigate consequences in the event of an accident, and support emergency response. The scope of the ruling, unless stated otherwise, refers to “a continuous block of 20 or more tank cars loaded with a flammable liquid or 35 or more tank cars loaded with a flammable liquid dispersed through a train.” The ruling is as follows:



Enhanced Braking

Requires HHFTs to have in place a functioning two-way end-of-train (EOT) device or a distributive power (DP) braking system. Requires any high-hazard flammable unit train (HHFUT) —a train comprised of 70 or more loaded tank cars containing Class 3 flammable liquids traveling at greater than 30 mph— transporting at least one packing group I flammable liquid be operated with an electronically controlled pneumatic (ECP) braking system by January 1, 2021. Requires all other HHFUTs be operated with an ECP braking system by May 1, 2023.



Enhanced Standards for New and Existing Tank Cars Used in HHFTs

- New tank cars constructed after October 1, 2015 are required to meet enhanced DOT Specification 117 design or performance criteria for use in an HHFT.
- Existing tank cars must be retrofitted in accordance with the DOT-prescribed retrofit design or performance standard for use in an HHFT.
- Retrofits must be completed based on a prescriptive retrofit schedule. The retrofit timeline focuses on two risk factors, the packing group and differing types of DOT-111 and CPC-1232 -tank car.
- A retrofit reporting requirement is triggered if consignees owning or

leasing tank cars covered under this rulemaking do not meet the initial retrofit milestone.

Reduced Operating Speeds

Restricts all HHFTs to 50-mph in all areas. Requires HHFTs that contain any tank cars not meeting the enhanced tank car standards required by this rule operate at a 40-mph speed restriction in high-threat urban areas defined the Transportation Security Administration’s regulations at 49 CFR 1580.3.

More Accurate Classification of Unrefined Petroleum-Based Products

Document sampling and testing programs for all unrefined petroleum-based products, such as crude oil. Certify that programs are in place, document the testing and sampling program outcomes, and make information available to DOT personnel upon request.

Rail Routing - Risk Assessment

Railroads operating HHFTs would be required to perform a routing analysis that considers, at a minimum, 27 safety and security factors and select a route based on its findings. These planning requirements are prescribed in 49 CFR § 172.820.

Rail Routing – Information Access

Ensures that railroads notify State and/or regional fusion centers, and that State, local and tribal officials who contact a railroad to discuss routing decisions are provided appropriate contact information for the railroad in order to request information related to the routing of hazardous materials through their jurisdictions.

Read more at: http://www.dot.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/final-rule-flammable-liquids-by-rail_0.pdf.

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Region 8 Preparedness Unit Mission Statement

We will increase EPA Region 8 preparedness through:

- Planning, training, 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, and RMP.
- Working with facilities to reduce accidents and spills through education, inspections, and enforcement.

Region 8 SERC Contact Information

Colorado

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Montana

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South Dakota

Mr. Bob McGrath, SERC Chair
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Email: Trish.Kindt@state.sd.us

Utah

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Email: nbtaylor@utah.gov

Mr. Patrick Reid
Email: preid@utah.gov
Phone: 801-538-3016

Wyoming

Mr. Don Huber, SERC Chair
Phone: 307-777-4900
Kim Lee: kim.lee@wyo.gov

RMP Hotline: 303 312 6345

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 or RMPRC@epacdx.net.

Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Office (CEPPO) <http://www.epa.gov/oem>

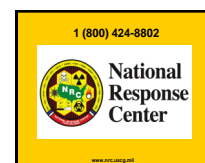
Compliance and Enforcement: <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement>

Recently Updated — [Lists of Lists](#)

The Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 (TDD 800-553-7672) Mon-Thurs 10:00 am to 3:00 pm ET or link to our [Infocenter](#).

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

U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street (8EPR-ER)
Denver, CO 80202-1129
800-227-8917



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.

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