



Missouri Department of Public Safety

SEMA State Emergency
Management Agency



Local Emergency Planning Committee 101

Paul Kirchhoff

Our Disaster Recovery Plan Goes Something Like This...



DILBERT™
By Scott Adams



Laws



➤ Federal

Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare) Chapter 116 –
(Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know)

➤ State

Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 292 (Health and Safety of
Employees)



Funding



Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grants (HMEP)

- Funded by U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- Program funded by fees collected from HAZMAT shippers and carriers
- Intended to support public sector planning & training to deal with hazardous material emergencies, particularly those involving transportation

Chemical Emergency Preparedness Funds (CEPF)

- Funded by collection of Tier II fees from facilities storing HAZMAT
- 65% of funding is returned to the county
- Intended to support the training of local first responders to HAZMAT incidents; provide planning & prevention assistance to LEPCs



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HMEP Courses Offered



Hazardous Materials Incident Response: Awareness

Hazardous Materials Incident Response: Operations

Hazmat IQ

Hazardous Materials Incident Response: Technician

Chemical Suicide for the Emergency Responder





HMEP Courses Offered

cont.



Handling LP Gas Emergencies

Pipeline Emergencies

Illicit Labs: Safe Response for Public Service Personnel

Railway Based Courses

Ignitable Liquids-
Ethanol Blended Fuels
Class B Foam

Air Monitoring for Fire Dept Ops.

Hazmat Basic Life Saver Provider

Hazmat Advanced Life Saver Provider



Target Audience



Hazmat Team Members



Firefighters



EMS Personnel



Law Enforcement



Revised MERC Course Minimum Class Size



Course	Minimum Class Size
Anhydrous Ammonia	5
Chemical Suicide	5
Handling Propane Gas Emergencies	15
Hazmat IQ	15
Hazardous Materials Awareness	10
Hazardous Materials Operations	10
Hazardous Materials Technician	15
Hazmat Tech Refresher	10
Hazmat Victim Decon	5
Ignitable Liquids & Ethanol	10
Ignitable Liquids & Class B Foams	10
MC 306	15
Pipeline Emergencies	5
Railroad Emergency Response & Hazardous Materials	10



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CEPF Spending Examples



➤ Training

- HAZMAT Awareness
- HAZMAT Operations
- ICS 300
- ICS 400
- Training HAZMAT equipment
- HAZMAT classroom improvements

➤ Planning

- Flow Study
- Contract CEPF application assistance
- Contract HAZMAT Response Plan writer
- Plan distribution
- Meeting advertisement
- Meeting meal

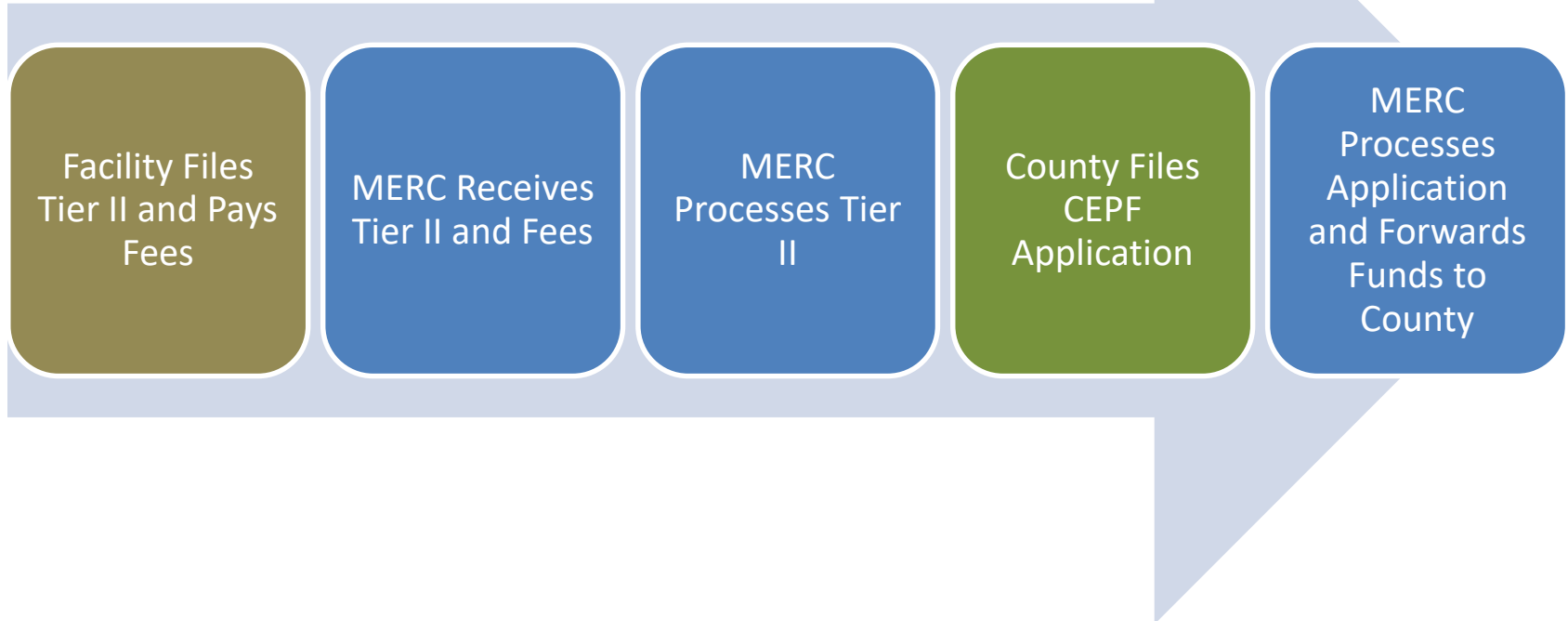
➤ Prevention

- Facility site visits
- Facility Tier II reviews, assistance and verification

* This is NOT a complete list of approved spending items. It is intended to provide examples. The MERC will work with counties to meet their individual requirements



Tier II Process



- MERC distributes Tier IIs to county when Facility selects Optional Distribution
- MERC retains copies of all Tier IIs
- Counties receive CEPF funds from Facility filers only from those within their county
- County MUST file a CEPF application annually in order to receive funding
- Counties are encouraged to file for previous missed years
- MERC can assist counties with CEPF application



Fast Facts

- Each year, more than 1,400 hazardous chemical emergencies are reported in Missouri
- 75% of chemical releases reported each year occur at fixed facilities
- On an average day, there are 180,000 shipments of hazardous chemicals in the US



Incidents



- Over 558,125 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate gas in the Bhopal disaster
- Over 8,000 were reported initially killed in Bhopal
- 14 people were killed and 160 injured in the West Texas fertilizer plant explosion
- Four men were killed in Missouri when a gasoline tanker ran off I-44, exploding after striking another vehicle
- One hundred gallons of hydrochloric acid ate through a pipe and spilled at an industrial site
- Sixteen employees at a Missouri industrial plant were treated for exposure to ammonia fumes



What is Reportable?



- If the characteristic of the substance pose hazards to people or the environment

- If there is a reportable quantity per the EPA's “List of Lists” (<https://www.epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists>)
 - ✓ Consolidated list of chemicals subject to reporting requirements of EPCRA and section 112f of the Clean Air Act
 - ✓ Listed alphabetically and by Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS)
 - ✓ Provides Threshold Planning Quantity
 - ✓ For Extremely Hazardous Substances, LEPC's **must** develop emergency response plans and facilities **must** notify LEPC and MERC of quantities on hand.
 - ✓ When Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) is met then facility must report via Tier II to MERC, LEPC and local fire department
 - ✓ Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (EHS RQ) that are released above reportable quantities require reporting to MERC, LEPC and National Response Center



What is Reportable?



NAME	CAS/313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Methane, trichloro-	67-66-3	10,000	10	10	X	U044	20,000
4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57-74-9	1,000	1	1	X	U036	
Methanol	67-56-1			5,000	313	U154	
Methapyrilene	91-80-5			5,000		U155	
Methazole	20354-26-1				313		
Methidathion	950-37-8	500/10,000	500				
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	500/10,000	10	10	313	P199	
Methomyl	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100		P066	
Methoxone	94-74-6				313		
Methoxone sodium salt	3653-48-3				313		
Methoxychlor	72-43-5			1	313	U247	
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4				313		
Methoxyethylmercuric acetate	151-38-2	500/10,000	500		313c		
2-(4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-methylamino)carbonyl(amino)sulfonyl) benzoic acid, methyl ester	101200-48-0				X		
Methyl acrylate	96-33-3				313		
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	X	U029	
2-Methyl-1-butene	563-46-2						10,000
3-Methyl-1-butene	563-45-1						10,000
Methyl chloride	74-87-3			100	X	U045	10,000
Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	80-63-7	500	500				
Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	313	U156	5,000
Methyl chloroform	71-55-6			1,000	X	U226	
Methyl chloroformate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	X	U156	5,000
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5			10	313+	U157	
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3				313+		
4-Methyldiphenylmethane-3,4-diisocyanate	75790-84-0				313#		
6-Methyl-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxalin-2-one	2439-01-2				X		
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4			10	313	U158	
2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenol)	97-23-4				X		
4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	101-61-1				313		
1,1'-Methylene bis(4-isocyanatocyclohexane)	5124-30-1				313#		
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	101-68-8			5,000	313#		
Methylene bromide	74-95-3			1,000	313	U068	
Methylene chloride	75-09-2			1,000	X	U080	
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9			10	313		
Methyl ether	115-10-6						10,000
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3			5,000		U159	
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4			10		U160	
Methyleugenol	93-15-2				313		
Methyl formate	107-31-3						10,000
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	500	10	10	313	P068	15,000
Methyl iodide	74-88-4			100	313	U138	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1			5,000	313	U161	
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	500	10	10	313	P064	10,000



Chemical Classification



- **Flammable** – May ignite easily at low temperatures
- **Reactive** – May combine with other chemicals or substances to produce toxic gases or explosive reactions
- **Toxic** – May harm or cause death to living organisms; harm may occur immediately or years after exposure.



Examples



- Gas stations if more than 1600 gallons of gasoline or 1,350 gallons of diesel fuel are present
- Swimming pools if more than 100 lbs. of Chlorine is present
- Drinking water or sewage treatment plants if more than 100 lbs. of Chlorine are present
- Propane and LPG suppliers if more than 10,000 lbs. are present
- Businesses with more than 500 lbs. of Ammonia on hand
- Businesses with more than 10,000 lbs. of solvents on hand



What is an LEPC



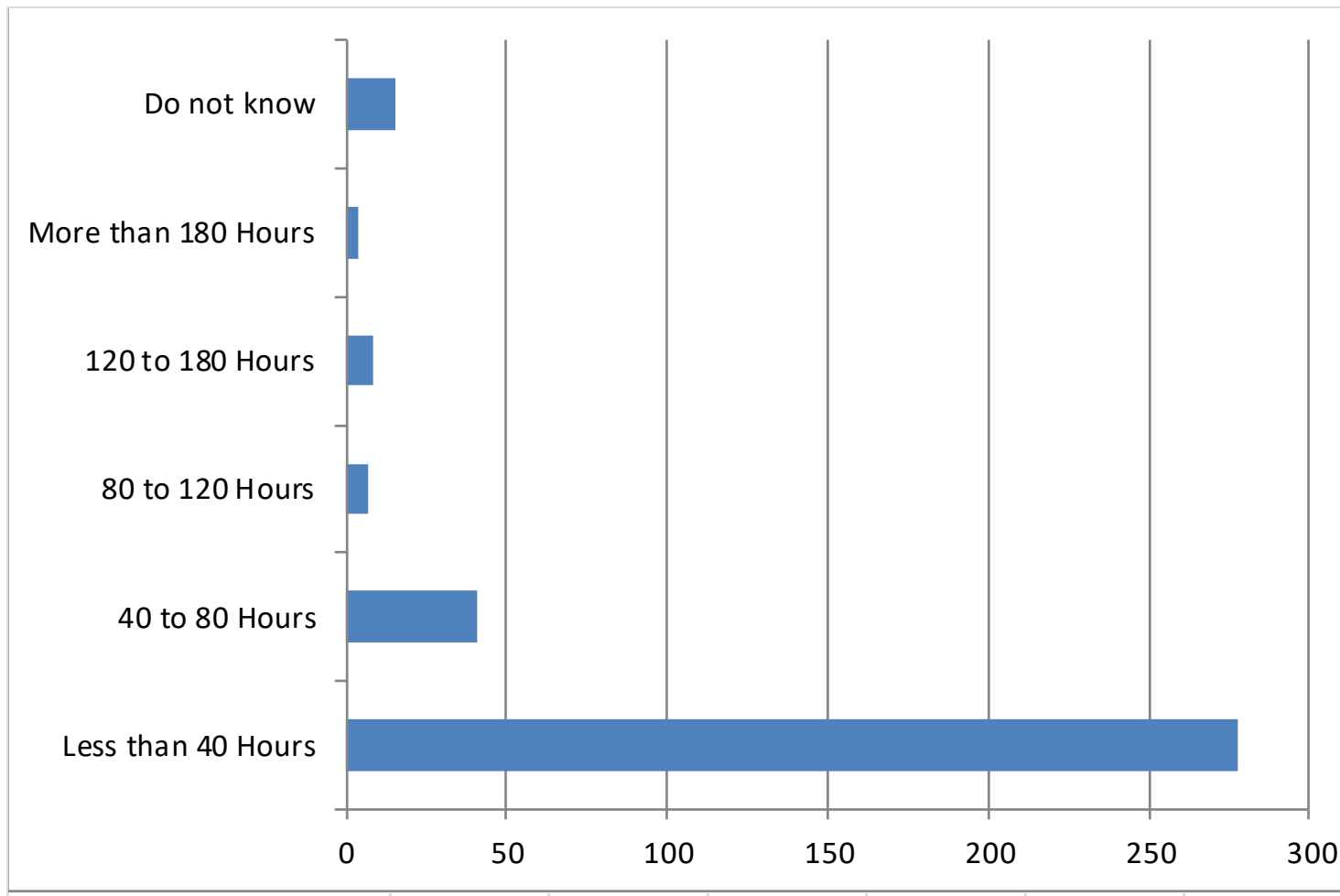
- Under EPCRA each state is required to maintain a State Emergency Response Commission which in turn established Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Develop and maintain an Emergency Response Plan for chemical emergencies
- Receive emergency release and chemical inventory information submitted by local facilities
- Establish and publicize procedures for the public to receive chemical hazard information
- Serve as focal point in the community for information and discussions about hazardous chemical planning, health and environmental risks
- Educate the public concerning chemical risks
- Work with facilities to minimize chemical risks to the community



2016 LEPC Survey



Average amount of time per month spent on working LEPC projects, activities and requirements



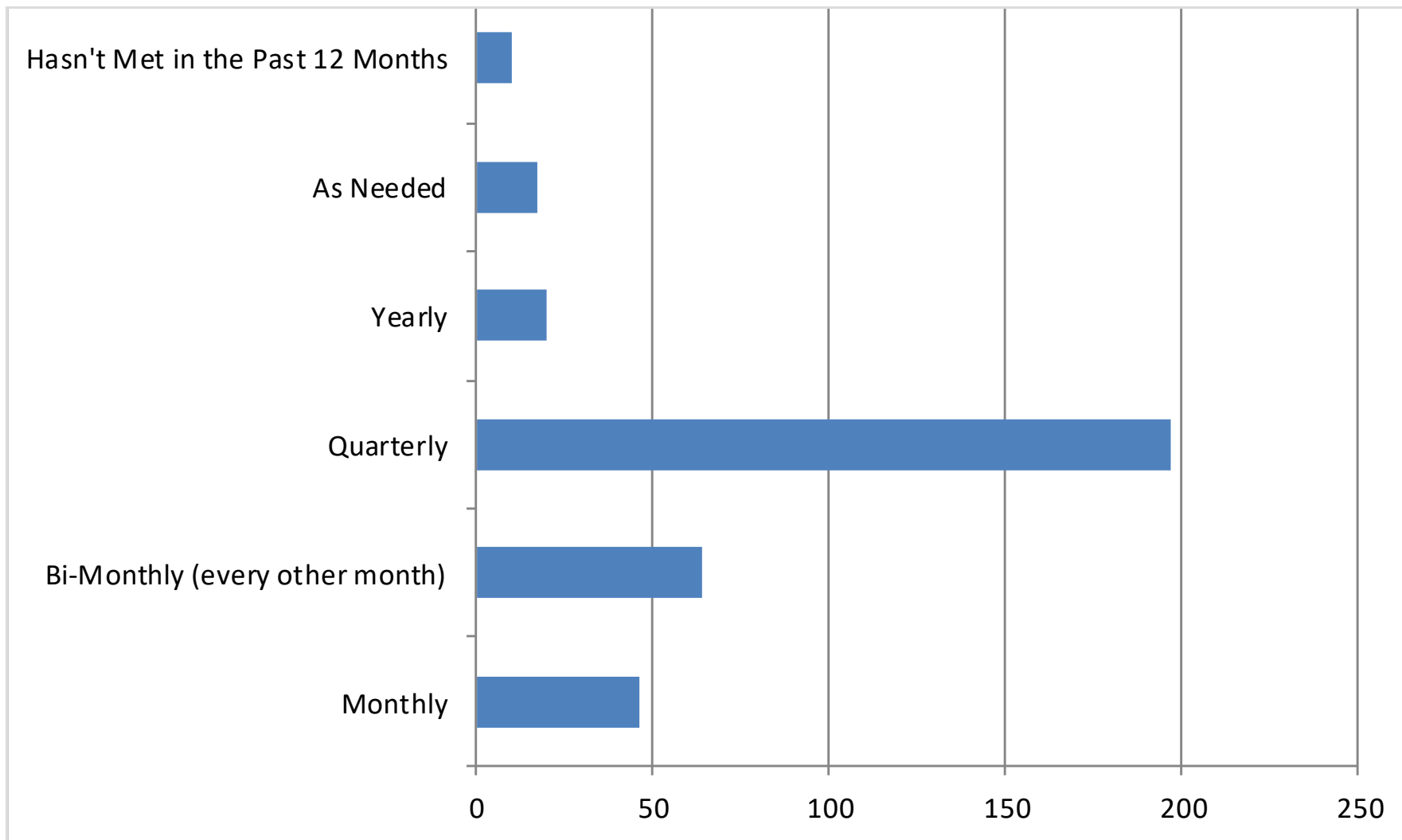
Answered: 353



2016 LEPC Survey



How Often does your LEPC meet?



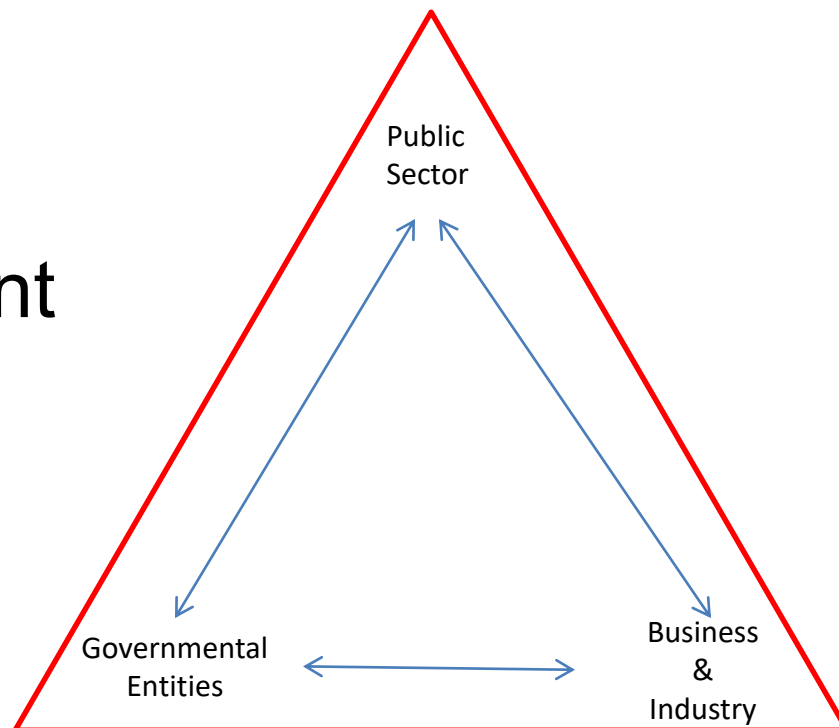
Answered: 354



Who makes up an LEPC



- Elected local officials
- Law enforcement
- Emergency management
- Fire department
- Citizens
- Facility representatives
- Media
- Emergency medical services
- Health Department and hospitals





LEPC Process



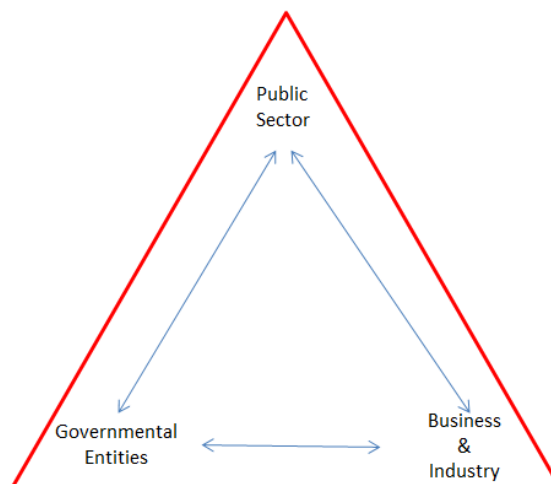
- Establish committee membership
- Appoint a chairperson
- Establish rules for committee operation
- Election of officers
- Establish subcommittees if required



LEPC Partnership



The LEPC is the regulated community, regulators, first responders, health care providers, government agencies and the general public working toward a common goal of hazardous chemical planning and safe response.





LEPC Meeting Suggestions



- “Work” your emergency response plan
- Tour facilities in your community
- Conduct a tabletop exercise of your plan
- Invite guest speakers
- Create a yearly training plan
- Discuss CEPF and HMEP grant documents
- Feed them



Planning



- “By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail” *Benjamin Franklin*



- “A good plan today is better than a perfect plan tomorrow” *George S. Patton*



- “I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable” *Dwight D. Eisenhower*





Planning by...



- **Identifying** chemical risks that can be reduced or eliminated
- *Improving public safety by lessening the chance that a chemical release will further deteriorate*
- *Reduce damage to the environment and save lives through faster more effective responses*



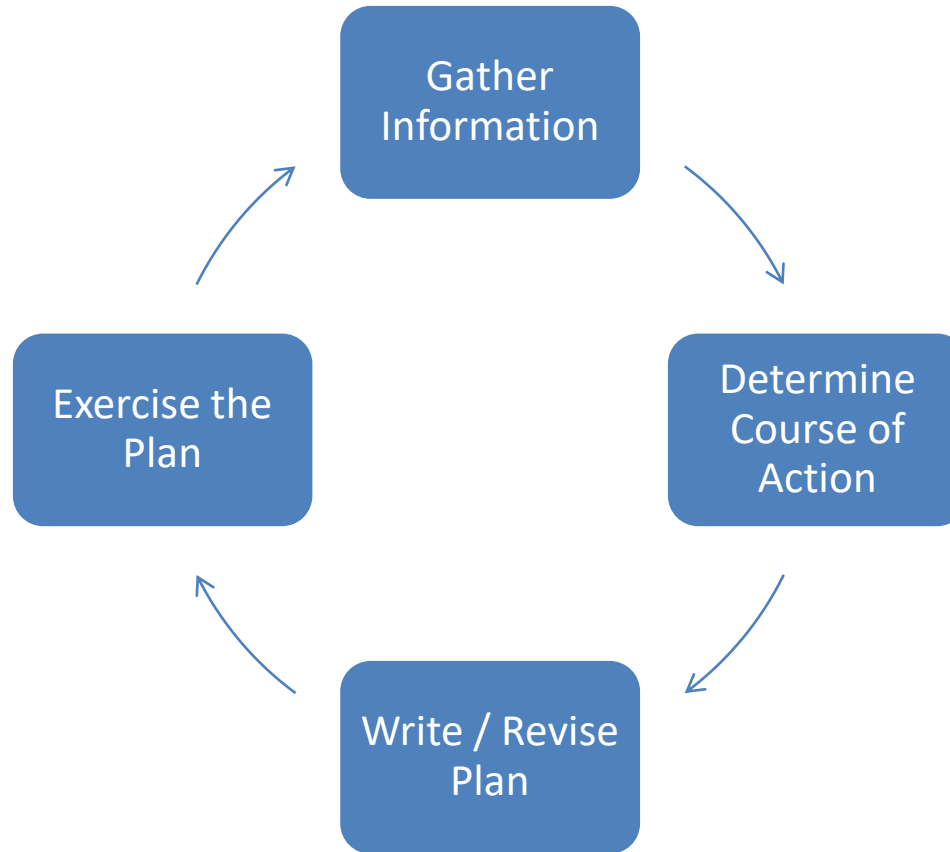
How Does Local Emergency Planning Work?



- Local officials need to know the type and locations where chemicals are stored in their community
- EPCRA requires facilities with reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals to report the identity and quantity on hand to the local fire department and LEPC
- LEPCs conduct the planning process. They are NOT the first responders in their LEPC capacity



HAZMAT Planning (A Way)



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MERC Key Dates

- **January 2nd** – Tier II Season Opens
- **March 1st** – Tier II Season Ends

- **March 15th** – CEPF Applications Mailed
- **May 15th** – CEPF Applications Due

- **September 1st** – Flow Study Applications Available
- **October 31st** – Flow Study Applications Due

- **September 1st** – HMEP Course Applications Mailed
- **November 1st** – HMEP Course Applications Due



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Questions

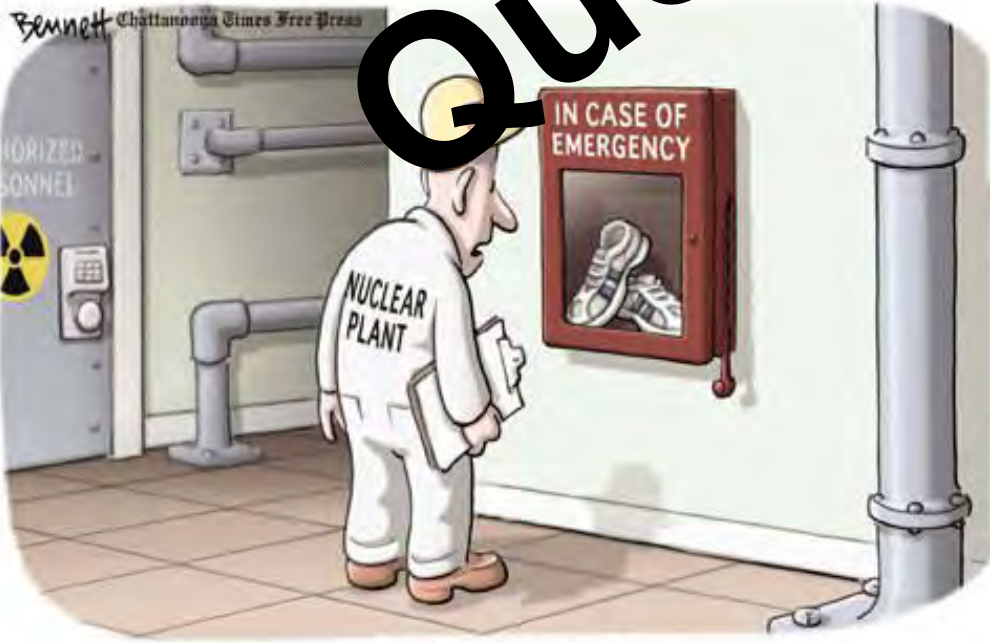


 **James Grove**
@James_Grove

Brenda and Bob we're discussing what to do with this unknown white powder. "Probably not stand in it" thought the correctly dressed firefighter on the left. Always use the right PPE, if your unsure call a Hazmats Advisor [@WestMidsFire](#) [@WMFS_DIM](#) with our colleagues from [@WMASHART](#)

7:04 AM - Sep 21, 2018

7 



'Running shoes?'