

Region 6 LEPC Update

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In this issue we bring you LEPC Workshops for 2015, Baaken Crude Oil training, updates on CAMEO and MARPLOT, guidance from the Chemical Safety Board and FEMA/PHMSA, and advice on successful table tops from Fred Cowie.

Region 6 LEPC Workshops May – October 2015



◆ **E**PA will offer a series of one-day LEPC workshops throughout Region 6 between May and October 2015. This year, the States of Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) and EPA Region 6 are partnering to provide assistance and ideas to LEPCs and facilities on how to further implement the provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

This workshop series is a continuation of the LEPC workshops offered in summer 2014. We hope these workshops will be useful to LEPC officers and members, representatives of industry, emergency responders, emergency managers, and community leaders.



Agenda topics will include EPCRA/CERCLA reporting requirements, media relations, facility chemical security and health and safety programs, transportation of oil by rail, CAMEO, Tier II information, state issues, and more ideas on keeping LEPCs active.

- ◆ ***These workshops are free to attend.***
- ◆ ***Exact dates and locations are to be determined.***
- ◆ ***We will send out future email updates as workshop time and locations are determined.***

Want to receive updates on these LEPC workshops?

Email Steve Mason at mason.steve@epa.gov to be added to the email update list.

Tentative 2015 LEPC Workshop Locations

Want to assist with any aspect of these LEPC Workshops?

Want to know more about how your company can support your LEPC?

Contact Hilary Gafford at hilary.gafford@westonsolutions.com.

ARKANSAS Springdale / Rogers Area
Forrest City Area
Little Rock / Jacksonville Area
El Dorado Area

LOUISIANA Minden
Crowley
New Orleans
Gonzales

NEW MEXICO Farmington Area
Albuquerque Area
Clovis Area
Las Cruces Area

OKLAHOMA Woodward Area
Oklahoma City Area
Tulsa Area
McAlester Area
Ardmore Area
Lawton Area

TEXAS El Paso Area
Del Rio Area
Harlingen/McAllen/Brownsville Area
Corpus Christi Area
Austin / San Antonio Area
Lubbock Area
Midland / Odessa Area
San Angelo Area
Houston Area
Beaumont / Orange Area
Tyler Area
Waco Area
Dallas / Fort Worth Area
Texarkana Area

Baaken Crude Oil Training from NRT

Memo :

To: Federal, State, Local Planners and Responders

From: NRT Training Subcommittee

The National Response Team (NRT) Training Subcommittee is pleased to announce that the Webinar recording (MP4) and PowerPoint slides (PDF) for the Emerging Risks Responder Awareness Training: Bakken Crude Oil Training, as well as additional crude Oil reference materials, are available for download.

The video, slides, and reference materials are available from the NRT website (www.nrt.org) -> Training, Exercises and Lessons Learned -> Training and Educational Materials -> Emerging Risks Responder Awareness Training: Bakken Crude Oil (2015). The URL for the Emerging Risks Responder Awareness Training: Bakken Crude Oil (2015) webpage is: [http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/AllPagesByTitle/SP-EmergingRisksResponderAwarenessTrainingBakkenCrudeOil\(2015\)?Opendocument](http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/AllPagesByTitle/SP-EmergingRisksResponderAwarenessTrainingBakkenCrudeOil(2015)?Opendocument)

Depending on your connection speed, it may take up to a couple of minutes for the video file to download and begin playing. **Please share this announcement with other planners and responders.**

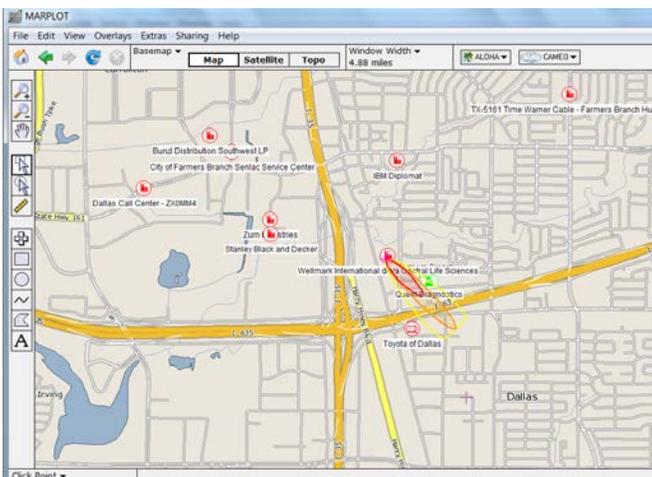


CAMEO Update: MARPLOT Version 5.0.1 Released

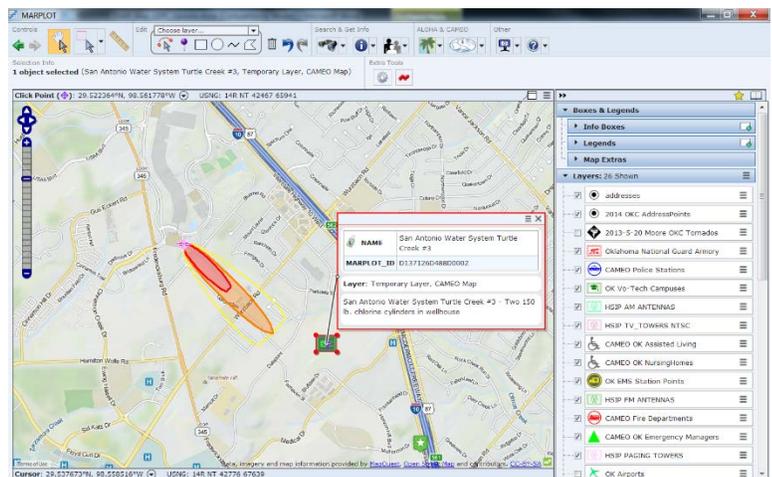
MARPLOT 5.0.1 has been released, and is available for download at <http://www2.epa.gov/cameo>

Features of the New MARPLOT 5.0.1

- Updated modern interface
- Expanded basemap options with global coverage
- New auto-plot feature: MARPLOT map objects auto-link to CAMEO records using lat/lon values (no more manually linking map objects to CAMEOfm records!)
- Re-established support for the MAC operating system
- Custom symbols capability
- New MARPLOT works with existing versions of CAMEOfm and ALOHA



MARPLOT 4.2.5



MARPLOT 5.0.1

Users currently operating on MARPLOT 4.2.5 may install version 5.0.1, and operate the two programs simultaneously. This is a great option for easing into the new version MARPLOT. Users currently operating MARPLOT 4.2.5 or earlier can visit the EPA CAMEO website for [instructions on upgrading your version to 5.0](#). NOAA will continue to support MARPLOT version 4.2.5 for at least 6 months while users transition to the new version 5.0 version.

CAMEO Update: MARPLOT 5.0.1 (cont.)



Helpful MARPLOT 5.0 Tips: *Courtesy of Tom Bergman, ODEQ*

- ◆ NOAA will continue to support MARPLOT 4.2.5 for at least the next 6 months while users are transitioning to version 5.0.1.

- ◆ Installing MARPLOT 5.0.1 creates a new folder named "MARPLOT Data" in the Public Documents folder so you won't be deleting any data that you currently have in the MARPLOTMaps folder.

- ◆ After installing 5.0.1, you can operate both 4.2.5 and 5.0.1 simultaneously, as long as you launch 4.2.5 first.

- ◆ Transferring your data from 4.2.5 Overlay Manager to 5.0.1 is pretty simple; select all your Overlay Manager objects, export to .mie file, import the .mie to 5.0.1, and your CAMEOfm links are preserved. Layer Groups are not preserved..you will need to assign Layers to new Groups after import to 5.0.1.

- ◆ Version 4.2.5 Basemap Layers are not transferrable to 5.0.1. You will need to copy & paste the various .sid, .tif, .shp, .txt files from your existing MARPLOTMaps folder into the new MARPLOT Data folder, and then use the 5.0.1 Display Manager operations to link or import those into the new version. Transferring Basemap files is a bit tedious, but not difficult.

Trouble running MARPLOT 4.2.5 and 5.0.1 simultaneously or transferring data?

Email hilary.gafford@westonsolutions.com

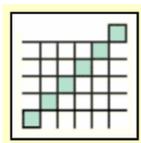


CAMEO USERS - CALL FOR INPUT!



ALOHA

- *Do you have suggestions on how NOAA and EPA can improve your CAMEO experience?*
- *How can the software be updated to better meet your response and planning needs?*



MARPLOT

Please email mason.steve@epa.gov or hilary.gafford@westonsolutions.com with your suggestions.





CSB: A Resource for Lessons Learned

The Chemical Safety Board is an independent federal agency which investigates industrial chemical accidents, and shares valuable Lessons Learned through a variety of media, including videos, final reports, and pictures.

Videos available offer a range of chemical release scenarios including:

- ◆ academic chemistry labs
- ◆ food production facilities
- ◆ refineries
- ◆ chemical manufacturing facilities
- ◆ hot work
- ◆ tank dismantling actions

Videos are available through the [CSB Video Room](#) website or [YouTube](#)

Recent from CSB

The CSB recently released a safety bulletin featuring an anhydrous ammonia incident near Mobile Alabama



"Key Lessons for Preventing Hydraulic Shock in Industrial Refrigeration Systems" contains lessons derived from an investigation into a 2010 anhydrous ammonia release.

Key Lessons include technical aspects of equipment design, enhancing systems of control, and response recommendations.

Read the bulletin: http://www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/final_CSB_CaseStudy_Millard_0114_0543PM.pdf

Watch the Video: <http://www.csb.gov/videos/>

For more information: <http://www.csb.gov/csb-releases-safety-bulletin-on-anhydrous-ammonia-incident-near-mobile-alabama-safety-bulletin-notes-five-key-lessons-to-prevent-hydraulic-shock/>



HAZARD MITIGATION GUIDANCE From FEMA/PHMSA



Land Use Planning and Development Near Pipelines

"Hazard Mitigation Planning: Practices for Land Use Planning and Development near Pipelines" outlines best practices for communities to reduce risks from pipeline incidents, including those caused by natural hazards.

This guidance document aims to provide emergency managers, planners, and others involved with developing hazard mitigation plans with the knowledge and understanding of:



- How pipelines operate
- Common products that may be transported through transmission pipelines
- Potential impacts (risks) of pipeline incidents, and
- Mitigation strategies they can implement to reduce these risks.

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- There are no new requirements set forth in the guidance, but it provides suggestions for sector-specific considerations in mitigation plans.
 - Read the overview: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/101688>
 - Read the guidance: http://phmsa.dot.gov/pv_obj_cache/pv_obj_id_76C0D2A5AAE71F4BAE87D1CE9607F0FA7F033E00/filename/PIPA_Hazard_Mitigation_Primer_Final_508v4.pdf
 - PHMSA provides a Technical Assistance Grants (**TAG**) program that can assist local communities with implementing the guidance.
 - For more information on developing hazard mitigation plans: <http://www.fema.gov/multi-hazard-mitigation-planning>
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TABLETOP EXERCISES: DON'T MAKE THEM EXERCISES IN FUTILITY

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Before you jump into an exercise based on chemicals, I would like to discuss a few things. Sure, chemicals are important and understanding the data on the chemical/s, the ambient temperature, container type, amount of product, type of leak, leak rate and other such things are critical to good incident management. But one of the most important things to consider when doing a tabletop exercise on a given chemical is the exact physical location of the incident. Take, for instance, you want to do a hydrocarbon incident, and you choose gasoline. Surely all the things mentioned above, and more, are top priority data items, for without them you definitely will be deficient in the data you need to safely, efficiently, and effectively get the work done. However, I would just like to mention a few items about site and incident location that I have found to be either ignored during tabletop exercises, or given insufficient emphasis by the exercise facilitator, causing some of what I call the “worst practice” scenarios.

“We are a nation of laws, not opinions” is how I often start tabletop exercise discussions, for regardless of what responders think or what their individual opinions are, in the end we are a nation of laws and things end out in court, especially and certainly when people are injured or die at incidents, or where unnecessary damage is done by responders because of poor response decisions and techniques. So, what I want to emphasize here are just a few ideas about site specifics and suggest that one consider these types of ideas at each and every chemical incident. [They are not in any prioritized order, all are equally important.]



FEDERAL REGS AND TRANSPORTATION VERSUS FIXED SITE:

Industries and businesses have certain legal responsibilities and rights. Federal regulations are usually very clear about who needs to do what and industry and transportation safety officers often know the regs regarding their sites and containers better than responders do, for responders are good at hazmat and not so good at federal regs. Who-does-what or who-can-do-what may vary dramatically from a right-of-way highway transportation incident to an industrial site “inside-the-fence” incident. Even the idea of who “owns” abandoned hazmat and who is responsible for approved disposal needs to be considered. The effect of OSHA, SARA Title III, RCRA, or other federal rules and regs often complicate things and, as for a real estate agent, it’s often all about location, location, location. I often think about a railroad right-of-way incident as a fixed-site incident, while a highway incident is a transportation incident, because of the effect of rules regulations.

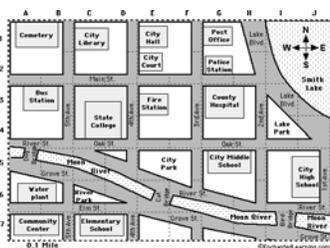


THE NEED TO VISIT THE SITE TO BE USED IN A TABLETOP

When facilitating a real tabletop exercise (as opposed to training responders about a tabletop exercise), do three things:



- 1) I have the responders at the first exercise-design meeting, draw—from memory—what they think of as an accurate localized street, building, etc. map of the incident site. Because, that’s the data they will use if something isn’t done about it. I have them sign and date those maps and I collect them.
- 2) I hold the second exercise-design meeting at the site of the proposed incident site. We will take photos. I send people some given distance (say 100 feet, varies given site and release info) in all directions from “ground zero” and have them report back to the reconvened group, in clockwise order from 12-o’clock, what was important about where they were. That is, they tell the group what they were standing on (soil, gravel, asphalt, concrete, etc.), what was at risk (buildings, people, environment), and what needed to be considered by the incident managers.
- 3) At the third exercise-design meeting, I hand out real site maps and their old from-memory signed site maps, and while we are designing a decent response for the incident, they learn how deficient their memory and their knowledge were.



THE NEED FOR RESPONDERS TO LEARN WHAT A SITE-SPECIFIC TABLETOP EXERCISE DESIGN EFFORT IS:

The designing of a site-specific exercise is, in fact, the development of a site-specific EAP, Emergency Action Plan. It spells out the relationship between the responders and the industry, the staging area, who has what equipment, the interface between command systems, etc. It’s not just a waste of their precious time.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TABLETOP TRAINING AND TABLE TOP EXERCISES:

There is a very big difference, for at a conference or training meeting, you do not have the needed representatives for the key response organizations and the industry (whether transportation or fixed-site). You do not have site-specific information. At a conference or training meeting you are doing generalized teaching. At a real tabletop exercise, you are doing response training.



FINALLY, RESPONDERS NEED TO KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU CHANGE THINGS AROUND A BIT:

I find it very informative and even fun to have a post-exercise meeting of the same response team, and then do at least two things:



- 1) I make them rethink things, when I change the site of the incident, but not anything about the chemical data. Without explaining what I've done, I might move the incident just enough to change the law enforcement or EMS or fire jurisdiction. Or I might change it to a different road, thereby changing who owns the right-of-way and thus who is responsible for cleanup. Or I might change who ends out being the industry or fixed-site transportation entity.
- 2) Then, using the original specific-site data from the original exercise, I have them rerun the response scenario with a similar but different chemical, say diesel instead of gasoline, or propane. Or I make it another standard common chemical hazard, such as chlorine or sulfuric acid. Nothing exotic, nothing out of the ordinary, just something demanding, perhaps, a totally different set of tactics, equipment, responders, and supplies.

At the conference in Montour Falls, New York, at the NY State Fire Sciences Academy, we will talk about these things, as well as who (what level of responder from what agencies, businesses, organizations, etc.) should participate and what should be the sequence and timing of various types of exercises. Oh, yeah, we'll talk about chemicals too!



Region 6 State EPCRA / LEPC Coordinators and SERC contacts

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Oklahoma	Tom Bergman Bonnie McKelvey	405-702-1013 405-521-2481	tom.bergman@deq.ok.gov bonnie.mckelvey@oem.ok.gov
Texas	Bernardine Zimmerman Gabriela Stermolle	800-452-2791 512-424-5989	Bernardine.zimmerman@dshs.state.tx.us gabriela.stermolle@dps.texas.gov

Emergency Response Numbers

Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management	800-322-4012
Louisiana State Police	877-925-6595
New Mexico State Police	505-827-9126
Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality	800-522-0206
Texas Environmental Hotline	800-832-8224
National Response Center	800-424-8802
EPA Region 6	866-372-7745
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300



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