

REGULATION 5.15 Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County Jefferson County, Kentucky

Relates to: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Pursuant to: KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

Necessity and Function: KRS 77.180 authorizes the Air Pollution Control Board to adopt and enforce all orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS Chapter 77. This regulation implements the provisions of 40 CFR Part 68 *Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions* as required by the Act §112 (r).

SECTION 1 Definitions

“This Part” means this regulation.

SECTION 2

This regulation shall read as follows:

Subpart A - General

68.1 Scope.

This Part sets forth the list of regulated substances and thresholds and the requirements for owners or operators of stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases. The list of substances, threshold quantities, and accident prevention requirements of Regulation 5.15 do not limit in any way the general duty provisions under the Act §112(r)(1).

68.2 Stayed Provisions.

- (a) [Reserved]
- (b) [Reserved]
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, the effectiveness of this Part is stayed from June 21, 1999, to December 21, 1999, with respect to regulated flammable hydrocarbon substances when the substance is intended for use as a fuel and does not exceed 67,000 pounds in a process that is not manufacturing the fuel, does not contain greater than a threshold quantity of another regulated substance, and is not collocated or interconnected to another covered process.

68.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this Part:

- (1) *Accidental release* means an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.
- (2) *Act* means the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq.).
- (3) [Reserved]
- (4) *Administrative controls* mean written procedural mechanisms used for hazard control.
- (5) *AIChE/CCPS* means the American Institute of Chemical Engineers/Center for Chemical Process Safety.
- (6) *Air permitting authority* means the District.

- (7) *Article* means a manufactured item, as defined under 29 CFR §1910.1200(b), that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, that has end use functions dependent in whole or in part upon the shape or design during end use, and that does not release or otherwise result in exposure to a regulated substance under normal conditions of processing and use.
- (8) *API* means the American Petroleum Institute.
- (9) *ASME* means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (10) *CAS* means the Chemical Abstracts Service.
- (11) *Catastrophic release* means a major uncontrolled emission, fire, or explosion involving one or more regulated substances that presents imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and the environment.
- (12) *Classified information* means "classified information" as defined in the Classified Information Procedures Act, 18 U.S.C. App. 3, section 1(a) as "any information or material that has been determined by the United States Government pursuant to an executive order, statute, or regulation, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure for reasons of national security."
- (13) *Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in temperature, pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.
- (14) *Covered process* means a process that has a regulated substance present in more than a threshold quantity as determined under §68.115.
- (15) *Crude oil* means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid.
- (16) [Reserved]
- (17) *DOT* means the United States Department of Transportation.
- (18) *Environmental receptor* means natural areas such as national or state parks, forests, or monuments; officially designated wildlife sanctuaries, preserves, refuges, or areas; and Federal wilderness areas that could be exposed at any time to toxic concentrations, radiant heat, or overpressure greater than or equal to the endpoints provided in §68.22(a), as a result of an accidental release and that can be identified on local U. S. Geological Survey maps.
- (19) *Field gas* means gas extracted from a production well before the gas enters a natural gas processing plant.
- (20) *Hot work* means work involving electric or gas welding, cutting, brazing, or similar flame- or spark-producing operations.
- (21) *Implementing agency* means the District.
- (22) *Injury* means any effect on a human that results either from direct exposure to toxic concentrations, radiant heat, or overpressures from accidental releases or from the direct consequences of a vapor cloud explosion (such as flying glass, debris, and other projectiles) from an accidental release and that requires medical treatment or hospitalization.
- (23) *LEPC* means the Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- (24) *Major change* means introduction of a new process, process equipment, or regulated substance; an alteration of process chemistry or an increase in the quantity of a regulated substance that results in any change to safe operating limits; or other alteration that introduces a new hazard or increases the quantity of a regulated

- substance by 15% or more.
- (25) *Mechanical integrity* means the process of ensuring that process equipment is fabricated from the proper materials of construction and is properly installed, maintained, and replaced to prevent failures and accidental releases.
 - (26) *Medical treatment* means treatment, other than first aid, administered by a physician or registered professional personnel under standing orders from a physician.
 - (27) *Mitigation or mitigation system* means specific activities, technologies, or equipment designed or deployed to capture or control substances upon loss of containment to minimize exposure of the public or the environment. Passive mitigation means equipment, devices, or technologies that function without human, mechanical, or other energy input. Active mitigation means equipment, devices, or technologies that need human, mechanical, or other energy input to function.
 - (28) *NAICS* means North American Industrial Classification System.
 - (29) *Natural gas processing plant (gas plant)* means any processing site engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids from field gas, fractionation of mixed natural gas liquids to natural gas products, or both, classified as NAICS code 211112.
 - (30) *NFPA* means the National Fire Protection Association.
 - (31) *Offsite* means areas beyond the property boundary of the stationary source, and areas within the property boundary to which the public has routine and unrestricted access during or outside business hours.
 - (32) *OSHA* means the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
 - (33) *Owner or operator* means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.
 - (34) *Petroleum refining process unit* means a process unit used in an establishment primarily engaged in petroleum refining as defined in NAICS code 32411 for petroleum refining and used for the following: producing transportation fuels (such as gasoline, diesel fuels, and jet fuels), heating fuels (such as kerosene, fuel gas distillate, and fuel oils), or lubricants; separating petroleum; or separating, cracking, reacting, or reforming intermediate petroleum streams. Examples of such units include, but are not limited to, petroleum based solvent units, alkylation units, catalytic hydrotreating, catalytic hydrorefining, catalytic hydrocracking, catalytic reforming, catalytic cracking, crude distillation, lube oil processing, hydrogen production, isomerization, polymerization, thermal processes, and blending, sweetening, and treating processes. Petroleum refining process units include sulfur plants.
 - (35) *Population* means the public.
 - (36) *Process* means any activity involving a regulated substance including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling, or on-site movement of such substances, or combination of these activities. For the purposes of this definition, any group of vessels that are interconnected, or separate vessels that are located such that a regulated substance could be involved in a potential release, shall be considered a single process.
 - (37) *Produced water* means water extracted from the earth from an oil or natural gas production well, or that is separated from oil or natural gas after extraction.
 - (38) *Public* means any person except employees or contractors at the stationary source.
 - (39) *Public receptor* means offsite residences, institutions (e.g., schools, hospitals), industrial, commercial, and office buildings, parks, or recreational areas inhabited or occupied by the public at any time without restriction by the stationary source where

members of the public could be exposed to toxic concentrations, radiant heat, or overpressure as a result of an accidental release.

- (40) *Regulated substance* is any substance listed pursuant to the Act §112(r)(3) in §68.130.
- (41) *Replacement in kind* means a replacement that satisfies the design specifications.
- (42) *Retail facility* means a stationary source at which more than one-half of the income is obtained from direct sales to end users or at which more than one-half of the fuel sold, by volume, is sold through a cylinder exchange program.
- (43) *RMP* means the risk management plan required under Subpart G of this Part.
- (44) *Stationary source* means any buildings, structures, equipment, installations, or substance emitting stationary activities which belong to the same industrial group, which are located on one or more contiguous properties, which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), and from which an accidental release may occur. The term stationary source does not apply to transportation, including storage incident to transportation, of any regulated substance or any other extremely hazardous substance under the provisions of this Part. A stationary source includes transportation containers used for storage not incident to transportation and transportation containers connected to equipment at a stationary source for loading or unloading. Transportation includes, but is not limited to, transportation subject to oversight or regulation under 49 CFR Parts 192, 193, or 195 (1997), or a state natural gas or hazardous liquid program for which the state has in effect a certification to DOT under 49 U.S.C. §60105. A stationary source does not include naturally occurring hydrocarbon reservoirs. Properties shall not be considered contiguous solely because of a railroad or pipeline right-of-way.
- (45) *Threshold quantity* means the quantity specified for regulated substances pursuant to the Act §112(r)(5) listed in §68.130 and determined to be present at a stationary source as specified in §68.115.
- (46) *Typical meteorological conditions* means the temperature, wind speed, cloud cover, and atmospheric stability class prevailing at the site based on data gathered at or near the site or from a local meteorological station.
- (47) *Vessel* means any reactor, tank, drum, barrel, cylinder, vat, kettle, boiler, pipe, hose, or other container.
- (48) *Worst-case release* means the release of the largest quantity of a regulated substance from a vessel or process line failure that results in the greatest distance to an endpoint defined in §68.22(a).

68.10 Applicability.

- (a) An owner or operator of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, as determined under §68.115, shall comply with the requirements of this Part no later than the latest of the following dates:
 - (1) June 21, 1999,
 - (2) Three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under §68.130, or
 - (3) The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.
- (b) *Program 1 eligibility requirements.* A covered process is eligible for Program 1 requirements as provided in §68.12(b) if it meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) For the five years prior to the submission of an RMP, the process has not had an accidental release of a regulated substance where exposure to the substance, its reaction products, overpressure generated by an explosion involving the substance, or radiant heat generated by a fire involving the substance led to any of the following offsite:
 - (i) Death,
 - (ii) Injury, or
 - (iii) Response or restoration activities for an exposure of an environmental receptor,
 - (2) The distance to a toxic or flammable endpoint for a worst-case release assessment conducted under Subpart B of this Part and §68.25 is less than the distance to any public receptor, as defined in §68.30, and
 - (3) Emergency response procedures have been coordinated between the stationary source and local emergency planning and response organizations.
- (c) *Program 2 eligibility requirements.* A covered process is subject to Program 2 requirements if it does not meet the eligibility requirements of either paragraph (b) or paragraph (d) of this section.
- (d) *Program 3 eligibility requirements.* A covered process is subject to Program 3 if the process does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section and if either of the following conditions is met:
- (1) The process is in NAICS code 32211, 32411, 32511, 325181, 325188, 325192, 325199, 325211, 325311, or 32532, or
 - (2) The process is subject to the OSHA process safety management standard, 29 CFR §1910.119 (1997).
- (e) If at any time a covered process no longer meets the eligibility criteria of its Program level, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of the new Program level that applies to the process and update the RMP as provided in §68.190.
- (f) The provisions of this Part shall not apply to an Outer Continental Shelf (“OCS”) source, as defined in 40 CFR §55.2 (1997).

68.12 General requirements.

- (a) *General requirements.* The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this Part shall submit a single RMP, as provided in §§68.150 to 68.185. The RMP shall include a registration that reflects all covered processes.
- (b) *Program 1 requirements.* In addition to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with a process eligible for Program 1, as provided in §68.10(b), shall:
 - (1) Analyze the worst-case release scenario for the process, as provided in §68.25; document that the nearest public receptor is beyond the distance to a toxic or flammable endpoint defined in §68.22(a); and submit in the RMP the worst-case release scenario as provided in §68.165,
 - (2) Complete the five-year accident history for the process as provided in §68.42 and submit it in the RMP as provided in §68.168,
 - (3) Ensure that response actions have been coordinated with local emergency planning and response agencies, and
 - (4) Certify in the RMP the following: "Based on the criteria in 40 CFR §68.10, the

distance to the specified endpoint for the worst-case accidental release scenario for the following process is less than the distance to the nearest public receptor: [list process]. Within the past five years, the process has had no accidental release that caused offsite impacts provided in the risk management program rule (40 CFR §68.10(b)(1)). No additional measures are necessary to prevent offsite impacts from accidental releases. In the event of fire, explosion, or a release of a regulated substance from the process, entry within the distance to the specified endpoints may pose a danger to public emergency responders. Therefore, public emergency responders should not enter this area except as arranged with the emergency contact indicated in the RMP. The undersigned certifies that, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, formed after reasonable inquiry, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. [Signature, title, date signed]."

- (c) *Program 2 requirements.* In addition to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with a process subject to Program 2, as provided in §68.10(c), shall:
 - (1) Develop and implement a management system as provided in §68.15,
 - (2) Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in §§68.20 through 68.42,
 - (3) Implement the Program 2 prevention steps provided in §§68.48 through 68.60 or implement the Program 3 prevention steps provided in §§68.65 through 68.87,
 - (4) Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in §§68.90 to 68.95, and
 - (5) Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 2 processes as provided in §68.170.
- (d) *Program 3 requirements.* In addition to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with a process subject to Program 3, as provided in §68.10(d) shall:
 - (1) Develop and implement a management system as provided in §68.15,
 - (2) Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in §§68.20 through 68.42,
 - (3) Implement the prevention requirements of §§68.65 through 68.87,
 - (4) Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in §§68.90 to 68.95, and
 - (5) Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 3 processes as provided in §68.175.

68.15 Management.

- (a) The owner or operator of a stationary source with processes subject to Program 2 or Program 3 shall develop a management system to oversee the implementation of the risk management program elements.
- (b) The owner or operator shall assign a qualified person or position that has the overall responsibility for the development, implementation, and integration of the risk management program elements.
- (c) When responsibility for implementing individual requirements of this Part is assigned to persons other than the person identified under paragraph (b) of this section, the names or positions of these people shall be documented and the lines of authority defined through an organization chart or similar document.

Subpart B - Hazard Assessment

68.20 Applicability.

The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this Part shall prepare a worst-case release scenario analysis as provided in §68.25 and complete the 5-year accident history as provided in §68.42. The owner or operator of a Program 2 or 3 process must comply with all sections in this subpart for these processes.

68.22 Offsite consequence analysis parameters.

- (a) *Endpoints.* For analyses of offsite consequences, the following endpoints shall be used:
 - (1) *Toxics.* The toxic endpoints provided in Appendix A of this Part.
 - (2) *Flammables.* The endpoints for flammables vary according to the scenarios studied:
 - (i) *Explosion.* An overpressure of 1 psi.
 - (ii) *Radiant heat/exposure time.* A radiant heat of 5 kw/m² for 40 seconds.
 - (iii) *Lower flammability limit.* A lower flammability limit as provided in NFPA documents or other generally recognized sources as approved by the District after consultation with the LEPC.
- (b) *Wind speed/atmospheric stability class.* For the worst-case release analysis, the owner or operator shall use a wind speed of 1.5 meters per second and F atmospheric stability class. For analysis of alternative scenarios, the owner or operator shall use a wind speed of 4.6 meters per second and D atmospheric stability class unless a different wind speed or atmospheric stability class is approved by the District after consultation with the LEPC.
- (c) *Ambient temperature/humidity.* For worst-case release analysis of a regulated toxic substance, the owner or operator shall use 98EF and 68% relative humidity unless the look-up tables contained in the RMP Offsite Consequence Analysis Guidance are used, in which case the look-up tables are based on 25EC (77EF) and 50% relative humidity. For analysis of alternative scenarios, the owner or operator shall use 57EF and 68% relative humidity unless different values are approved by the District after consultation with the LEPC.
- (d) *Height of release.* The worst-case release of a regulated toxic substance shall be analyzed assuming a ground level (0 feet) release. For an alternative scenario analysis of a regulated toxic substance, release height may be determined by the release scenario.
- (e) *Surface roughness.* The owner or operator shall use urban topography unless the use of rural topography is approved by the District. Urban means that there are many obstacles in the immediate area; obstacles include buildings or trees. Rural means there are no buildings in the immediate area and the terrain is generally flat and unobstructed.
- (f) *Dense or neutrally buoyant gases.* The owner or operator shall ensure that tables or models used for dispersion analysis of regulated toxic substances appropriately account for gas density.
- (g) *Temperature of released substance.* For worst-case release scenarios, liquids, other than gases liquefied by refrigeration only, shall be considered to be released at the

highest daily maximum temperature, based on data for the previous three years appropriate for the stationary source, or at process temperature, whichever is higher. For alternative scenarios, substances be considered to be released at a process temperature that is appropriate for the scenario.

68.25 Worst-case release scenario analysis.

- (a) The owner or operator shall analyze and report in the RMP:
 - (1) For Program 1 processes, one worst-case release scenario for each Program 1 process, and
 - (2) For Program 2 and 3 processes:
 - (i) One worst-case release scenario that is estimated to create the greatest distance in any direction to an endpoint provided in Appendix A of this Part resulting from an accidental release of regulated toxic substances from covered processes under worst-case conditions defined in §68.22,
 - (ii) One worst-case release scenario that is estimated to create the greatest distance in any direction to an endpoint defined in §68.22(a) resulting from an accidental release of regulated flammable substances from covered processes under worst-case conditions defined in §68.22, and
 - (iii) Additional worst-case release scenarios for a hazard class if a worst-case release from another covered process at the stationary source potentially affects public receptors different from those potentially affected by the worst-case release scenario developed under paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section.
- (b) *Determination of worst-case release quantity.* The worst-case release quantity shall be the greater of the following:
 - (1) For substances in a vessel, the greatest amount held in a single vessel, taking into account administrative controls that limit the maximum quantity or
 - (2) For substances in pipes, the greatest amount in a pipe, taking into account administrative controls that limit the maximum quantity.
- (c) *Worst-case release scenario - toxic gases.*
 - (1) For regulated toxic substances that are normally gases at ambient temperature and handled as a gas or as a liquid under pressure, the owner or operator shall assume that the quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is released as a gas over 10 minutes. The release rate shall be assumed to be the total quantity divided by 10 unless passive mitigation systems are in place.
 - (2) For gases handled as refrigerated liquids at ambient pressure:
 - (i) If the released substance is not contained by passive mitigation systems or if the contained pool would have a depth of 1 cm or less, the owner or operator shall assume that the substance is released as a gas in 10 minutes, or
 - (ii) If the released substance is contained by passive mitigation systems in a pool with a depth greater than 1 cm, the owner or operator shall assume that the quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is spilled instantaneously to form a liquid pool. The

volatilization rate (release rate) shall be calculated at the boiling point of the substance and at the conditions specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

- (d) *Worst-case release scenario - toxic liquids.*
 - (1) For regulated toxic substances that are normally liquids at ambient temperature, the owner or operator shall assume that the quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is spilled instantaneously to form a liquid pool.
 - (i) The surface area of the pool shall be determined by assuming that the liquid spreads to 1 centimeter deep unless passive mitigation systems are in place that serve to contain the spill and limit the surface area. Where passive mitigation is in place, the surface area of the contained liquid shall be used to calculate the volatilization rate.
 - (ii) If the release would occur onto a surface that is not paved or smooth, the owner or operator shall take into account the actual surface characteristics.
 - (2) The volatilization rate shall account for a daily maximum temperature of 98°F, the highest temperature of the substance in the vessel, and the highest concentration of the substance if the liquid spilled is a mixture or solution.
 - (3) The rate of release to air shall be determined from the volatilization rate of the liquid pool.
- (e) *Worst-case release scenario - flammable gases.* The owner or operator shall assume that the quantity of the substance, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section and the provisions below, vaporizes resulting in a vapor cloud explosion. A yield factor of 10% of the available energy released in the explosion shall be used to determine the distance to the explosion endpoint if the model used is based on TNT-equivalent methods.
 - (1) For regulated flammable substances that are normally gases at ambient temperature and handled as a gas or as a liquid under pressure, the owner or operator shall assume that the quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is released as a gas over 10 minutes. The total quantity shall be assumed to be involved in the vapor cloud explosion.
 - (2) For flammable gases handled as refrigerated liquids at ambient pressure:
 - (i) If the released substance is not contained by passive mitigation systems or if the contained pool would have a depth of 1 centimeter or less, the owner or operator shall assume that the total quantity of the substance is released as a gas in 10 minutes, and the total quantity will be involved in the vapor cloud explosion.
 - (ii) If the released substance is contained by passive mitigation systems in a pool with a depth greater than 1 centimeter, the owner or operator may assume that the quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is spilled instantaneously to form a liquid pool. The volatilization rate (release rate) shall be calculated at the boiling point of the substance and at the conditions specified in paragraph (d) of this section. The owner or operator shall assume that the quantity which becomes vapor in the first 10 minutes is involved in the vapor cloud explosion.

- (f) *Worst-case release scenario - flammable liquids.* The owner or operator shall assume that the quantity of the substance, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section and the provisions below, vaporizes resulting in a vapor cloud explosion. A yield factor of 10% of the available energy released in the explosion shall be used to determine the distance to the explosion endpoint if the model used is based on TNT-equivalent methods.
 - (1) For regulated flammable substances that are normally liquids at ambient temperature, the owner or operator shall assume that the entire quantity in the vessel or pipe, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, is spilled instantaneously to form a liquid pool. For liquids at temperatures below their atmospheric boiling point, the volatilization rate shall be calculated at the conditions specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
 - (2) The owner or operator shall assume that the quantity which becomes vapor in the first 10 minutes is involved in the vapor cloud explosion.
- (g) *Parameters to be applied.* The owner or operator shall use the parameters defined in §68.22 to determine distance to the endpoints.
- (h) *Consideration of passive mitigation.* Passive mitigation systems may be considered for the analysis of a worst-case scenario provided that the mitigation system is capable of withstanding the release event triggering the scenario and would still function as intended.
- (i) *Factors in selecting a worst-case scenario.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall select, as the worst case for flammable regulated substances or the worst case for regulated toxic substances, a scenario based on the following factors if such a scenario would result in a greater distance to an endpoint defined in §68.22(a) beyond the stationary source boundary than the scenario provided under paragraph (b) of this section:
 - (1) Smaller quantities handled at higher process temperature or pressure, and
 - (2) Proximity to the boundary of the stationary source.
- (j) *Modeling methodology.* The owner or operator shall use the methodology in the RMP Offsite Consequence Analysis Guidance. If the District, in consultation with the LEPC, determines that the RMP Offsite Consequence Analysis Guidance is not technically adequate for a specific regulated substance, then the owner or operator shall use an alternative modeling technique approved by the District after the District consults with the LEPC. Proprietary models that account for the modeling conditions shall not be approved unless the owner or operator allows the District access to the model and describes model features and differences from publicly available models to the District upon request.

68.28 Alternative release scenario analysis.

- (a) *The number of scenarios.* The owner or operator shall identify and analyze at least 1 alternative release scenario for each regulated toxic substance held in a covered process and at least 1 alternative release scenario to represent all flammable substances held in covered processes.
- (b) *Scenarios to consider.*
 - (1) For each scenario required under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall select a scenario:

- (i) That is more likely to occur than the worst-case release scenario under §68.25, and
- (ii) That will reach an endpoint offsite, unless no such scenario exists.
- (2) Release scenarios considered should include, but are not limited to, the following, where applicable:
 - (i) Transfer hose releases due to splits or sudden hose uncoupling,
 - (ii) Process piping releases from failures at flanges, joints, welds, valves and valve seals, and drains or bleeds,
 - (iii) Process vessel or pump releases due to cracks, seal failure, or drain, bleed, or plug failure,
 - (iv) Vessel overfilling and spill, or overpressurization and venting through relief valves or rupture disks, and
 - (v) Shipping container mishandling and breakage or puncturing leading to a spill.
- (c) *Parameters to be applied.* The owner or operator shall use the appropriate parameters defined in §68.22 to determine distance to the endpoints.
- (d) *Consideration of mitigation.* Active and passive mitigation systems may be considered provided they are capable of withstanding the event that triggered the release and would still be functional.
- (e) *Factors in selecting scenarios.* The owner or operator shall consider the following in selecting alternative release scenarios:
 - (1) The five-year accident history provided in §68.42, and
 - (2) Failure scenarios identified under §§68.50 or 68.67.
- (f) *Modeling methodology.* The owner or operator shall use either the methodology in the RMP Offsite Consequence Analysis Guidance or a methodology for air dispersion modeling approved by the District after consultation with the LEPC. Proprietary models that account for the modeling conditions shall not be approved unless the owner or operator allows the District access to the model and describes model features and differences from publicly available models to the District.

68.30 Defining offsite impacts - population.

- (a) The owner or operator shall estimate in the RMP the population within a circle with its center at the point of the release and a radius determined by the distance to the endpoint defined in §68.22(a).
- (b) *Population to be defined.* Population shall include residential population. The presence of institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons), parks and recreational areas, and major commercial, office, and industrial buildings shall be noted in the RMP.
- (c) *Data sources acceptable.* The owner or operator shall use the most recent Census data, or other credible updated information, to estimate the population potentially affected.
- (d) *Level of accuracy.* Population shall be estimated to a minimum of 2 significant digits.

68.33 Defining offsite impacts - environment.

- (a) The owner or operator shall list in the RMP environmental receptors within a circle with its center at the point of the release and a radius determined by the distance to the

endpoint defined in §68.22(a).

- (b) *Data sources acceptable.* The owner or operator shall, at a minimum, rely on information provided on local U.S. Geological Survey maps or on any data source containing U.S.G.S. data to identify environmental receptors.

68.36 Review and update.

- (a) The owner or operator shall review and update the offsite consequence analyses at least once every 5 years.
- (b) If changes in processes, quantities stored or handled, or any other aspect of the stationary source might reasonably be expected to increase or decrease the distance to the endpoint by a factor of 2 or more, the owner or operator shall complete a revised analysis within 6 months of the change and submit a revised risk management plan as provided in §68.190.

68.39 Documentation

The owner or operator shall maintain the following records on the offsite consequence analyses:

- (a) For worst-case scenarios, a description of the vessel or pipeline and substance selected as worst case, assumptions and parameters used, and the rationale for selection. Assumptions shall include use of any administrative controls and any passive mitigation that were assumed to limit the quantity that could be released. Documentation shall include the anticipated effect of the controls and mitigation on the release quantity and rate,
- (b) For alternative release scenarios, a description of the scenarios identified, assumptions and parameters used, and the rationale for the selection of specific scenarios. Assumptions shall include use of any administrative controls and any mitigation that were assumed to limit the quantity that could be released. Documentation shall include the effect of the controls and mitigation on the release quantity and rate,
- (c) Documentation of estimated quantity released, release rate, and duration of release,
- (d) Methodology used to determine distance to endpoints, and
- (e) Data used to estimate population and environmental receptors potentially affected.

68.42 Five-year accident history.

- (a) The owner or operator shall include in the 5-year accident history all accidental releases from covered processes that resulted in deaths, injuries, or significant property damage on site, or known offsite deaths, injuries, evacuations, sheltering in place, property damage, or environmental damage.
- (b) *Data required.* For each accidental release included, the owner or operator shall report the following information:
 - (1) Date, time, and approximate duration of the release,
 - (2) Chemicals released,
 - (3) Estimated quantity released in pounds and, for mixtures containing regulated toxic substances, percentage concentration by weight of the released regulated toxic substance in the liquid mixture,
 - (4) Five- or six-digit NAICS code that most closely corresponds to the process,
 - (5) The type of release event and its source,
 - (6) Weather conditions, if known,

- (7) On-site impacts,
 - (8) Known offsite impacts,
 - (9) Initiating event and contributing factors if known,
 - (10) Whether offsite responders were notified if known, and
 - (11) Operational or process changes that resulted from investigation of the release.
- (c) *Level of accuracy.* Numerical estimates shall be provided to a minimum of 2 significant digits.

Subpart C - Program 2 Prevention Program

68.48 Safety information.

- (a) The owner or operator shall compile and maintain the following up-to-date safety information related to the regulated substances, processes, and equipment:
 - (1) Material Safety Data Sheets that meet the requirements of 29 CFR §1910.1200(g) (1997),
 - (2) Maximum intended inventory of equipment in which the regulated substances are stored or processed,
 - (3) Safe upper and lower temperatures, pressures, flows, and compositions,
 - (4) Equipment specifications, and
 - (5) Codes and standards used to design, build, and operate the process.
- (b) The owner or operator shall ensure that the process is designed in compliance with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices. Compliance with Federal or state regulations that address industry-specific safe design or with industry-specific design codes and standards may be used to demonstrate compliance with this paragraph.
- (c) The owner or operator shall update the safety information if a major change occurs that makes the information inaccurate.

68.50 Hazard review.

- (a) The owner or operator shall conduct a review of the hazards associated with the regulated substances, process, and procedures. The review shall identify the following:
 - (1) The hazards associated with the process and regulated substances,
 - (2) Opportunities for equipment malfunctions or human errors that could cause an accidental release,
 - (3) The safeguards used or needed to control the hazards or prevent equipment malfunction or human error, and
 - (4) Any steps used or needed to detect or monitor releases.
- (b) The owner or operator may use checklists developed by persons or organizations knowledgeable about the process and equipment as a guide to conducting the review. For processes designed to meet industry standards or Federal or state design rules, the hazard review shall, by inspecting all equipment, determine whether the process is designed, fabricated, and operated in accordance with the applicable standards or rules.
- (c) The owner or operator shall document the results of the review and ensure that problems identified are resolved in a timely manner.

- (d) The review shall be updated at least once every 5 years. The owner or operator shall also conduct reviews whenever a major change in the process occurs; all issues identified in the review shall be resolved before startup of the changed process.

68.52 Operating procedures.

- (a) The owner or operator shall prepare written operating procedures that provide clear instructions or steps for safely conducting activities associated with each covered process consistent with the safety information for that process. Operating procedures or instructions provided by equipment manufacturers or developed by persons or organizations knowledgeable about the process and equipment may be used as a basis for a stationary source's operating procedures.
- (b) The procedures shall address the following:
 - (1) Initial startup,
 - (2) Normal operations,
 - (3) Temporary operations,
 - (4) Emergency shutdown and operations,
 - (5) Normal shutdown,
 - (6) Startup following a normal or emergency shutdown or a major change that requires a hazard review,
 - (7) Consequences of deviations and steps required to correct or avoid deviations, and
 - (8) Equipment inspections.
- (c) The owner or operator shall ensure that the operating procedures are updated whenever a major change occurs and prior to startup of the changed process.

68.54 Training.

- (a) The owner or operator shall ensure that each employee presently operating a process, and each employee newly assigned to a covered process, has been trained or passed a test to demonstrate competence in the operating procedures provided in §68.52 that pertain to the employee's duties. For an employee already operating a process on June 21, 1999, the owner or operator may certify in writing that the employee has the required knowledge, skills, and abilities to safely carry out the duties and responsibilities as provided in the operating procedures.
- (b) *Refresher training.* Refresher training shall be provided at least every 3 years, and more often if necessary, to each employee operating a process to ensure that the employee understands and adheres to the current operating procedures of the process. The owner or operator, in consultation with the employees operating the process, shall determine the appropriate frequency of refresher training.
- (c) The owner or operator may use training conducted under Federal or state regulations or under industry-specific standards or codes or training conducted by covered process equipment vendors to demonstrate compliance with this section to the extent that the training meets the requirements of this section.
- (d) The owner or operator shall ensure that operators are trained in any updated or new procedures prior to startup of a process after a major change.

68.56 Maintenance.

- (a) The owner or operator shall prepare and implement procedures to maintain the on-going mechanical integrity of the process equipment. The owner or operator may use procedures or instructions provided by covered process equipment vendors or procedures in Federal or state regulations or industry codes as the basis for stationary source maintenance procedures.
- (b) The owner or operator shall train or cause to be trained each employee involved in maintaining the on-going mechanical integrity of the process. To ensure that the employee can perform the job tasks in a safe manner, each such employee shall be trained in the hazards of the process, in how to avoid or correct unsafe conditions, and in the procedures applicable to the employee's job tasks.
- (c) Any maintenance contractor shall ensure that each contract maintenance employee is trained to perform the maintenance procedures developed under paragraph (a) of this section.
- (d) The owner or operator shall perform or cause to be performed inspections and tests on process equipment. Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices. The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations, industry standards or codes, good engineering practices, and prior operating experience.

68.58 Compliance audits.

- (a) The owner or operator shall certify that the owner or operator has evaluated compliance with the provisions of this subpart at least every 3 years to verify that the procedures and practices developed under the rule are adequate and are being followed.
- (b) The compliance audit shall be conducted by at least one person knowledgeable in the process.
- (c) The owner or operator shall develop a report of the audit findings.
- (d) The owner or operator shall promptly determine and document an appropriate response to each of the findings of the compliance audit and document that deficiencies have been corrected.
- (e) The owner or operator shall retain the 2 most recent compliance audit reports. This requirement does not apply to any compliance audit report that is more than 5 years old.

68.60 Incident investigation.

- (a) The owner or operator shall investigate each incident which resulted in, or could reasonably have resulted in, a catastrophic release of a regulated substance.
- (b) An incident investigation shall be initiated as promptly as possible, but not later than 48 hours following the incident.
- (c) Unless a longer period is approved by the District for just cause, the incident investigation shall be concluded within 20 working days.
- (d) An incident investigation team shall be established and consist of at least 1 person knowledgeable in the process involved, including a contract employee if the incident involved work of the contractor, and other persons with appropriate knowledge and experience to thoroughly investigate and analyze the incident.

- (e) Unless a longer period is approved by the District for just cause, an incident investigation report shall be prepared within 10 working days of the conclusion of the investigation which includes at a minimum:
 - (1) Date of incident,
 - (2) Date investigation began,
 - (3) A description of the incident,
 - (4) The factors that contributed to the incident, and
 - (5) Any recommendations resulting from the investigation.
- (f) If an incident meets the requirements to be included in the 5-year accident history pursuant to §68.42 (a), then the incident investigation report shall be submitted to the District within 3 working days of its completion.
- (g) The owner or operator shall promptly address and resolve the investigation findings and recommendations. If it will take longer than 60 calendar days from the completion of the incident investigation report to complete the action items resulting from the investigation findings and recommendations, then the owner or operator shall submit a plan and schedule by the 60th day to the District for those action items. Resolutions and corrective actions shall be documented.
- (h) The incident investigation findings and recommendations shall be reviewed with all affected personnel, including contract employees, whose job tasks are affected by the incident investigation findings and recommendations.
- (i) The incident investigation reports shall be retained by the owner or operator for 5 years.

Subpart D - Program 3 Prevention Program

68.65 Process safety information.

- (a) In accordance with the schedule set forth in §68.67, the owner or operator shall complete a compilation of written process safety information before conducting any process hazard analysis required by the rule. The compilation of written process safety information is to enable the owner or operator and the employees involved in operating the process to identify and understand the hazards posed by those processes involving regulated substances. This process safety information shall include information pertaining to the hazards of the regulated substances used or produced by the process, information pertaining to the technology of the process, and information pertaining to the equipment in the process.
- (b) *Information pertaining to the hazards of the regulated substances in the process.* This information shall consist of at least the following:
 - (1) Toxicity information,
 - (2) Permissible exposure limits,
 - (3) Physical data,
 - (4) Reactivity data,
 - (5) Corrosivity data,
 - (6) Thermal and chemical stability data, and
 - (7) Hazardous effects of inadvertent mixing of different materials that could foreseeably occur.

Note to paragraph (b): Material Safety Data Sheets meeting the requirements of 29

CFR §1910.1200(g) (1997) may be used to comply with this requirement to the extent they contain the information required by this subparagraph.

- (c) *Information pertaining to the technology of the process.*
 - (1) Information concerning the technology of the process shall include at least the following:
 - (i) A block flow diagram or simplified process flow diagram,
 - (ii) Process chemistry,
 - (iii) Maximum intended inventory,
 - (iv) Safe upper and lower limits for such items as temperatures, pressures, flows or compositions, and
 - (v) An evaluation of the consequences of deviations.
 - (2) Where the original technical information no longer exists, such information may be developed in conjunction with the process hazard analysis in sufficient detail to support the analysis.
- (d) *Information pertaining to the equipment in the process.*
 - (1) Information pertaining to the equipment in the process shall include:
 - (i) Materials of construction,
 - (ii) Piping and instrument diagrams (P&ID's),
 - (iii) Electrical classification,
 - (iv) Relief system design and design basis,
 - (v) Ventilation system design,
 - (vi) Design codes and standards employed,
 - (vii) Material and energy balances for processes built after June 21, 1999, and
 - (viii) Safety systems (e.g., interlocks, detection or suppression systems).
 - (2) The owner or operator shall document that equipment complies with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
 - (3) For existing equipment designed and constructed in accordance with codes, standards, or practices that are no longer in general use, the owner or operator shall determine and document that the equipment is designed, maintained, inspected, tested, and operating in a safe manner.

68.67 Process hazard analysis.

- (a) The owner or operator shall perform an initial process hazard analysis (hazard evaluation) on processes covered by this Part. The process hazard analysis shall be appropriate to the complexity of the process and shall identify, evaluate, and control the hazards involved in the process. The owner or operator shall determine and document the priority order for conducting process hazard analyses based on a rationale which includes such considerations as extent of the process hazards, number of potentially affected employees, age of the process, and operating history of the process. The process hazard analysis shall be conducted as soon as possible, but not later than June 21, 1999. Process hazards analyses completed to comply with 29 CFR §1910.119(e) (1997) are acceptable as initial process hazards analyses. These process hazard analyses shall be updated and revalidated, based on their completion date.
- (b) The owner or operator shall use 1 or more of the following methodologies that are appropriate to determine and evaluate the hazards of the process being analyzed:
 - (1) What-If,

- (2) Checklist,
 - (3) What-If/Checklist,
 - (4) Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP),
 - (5) Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA),
 - (6) Fault Tree Analysis, or
 - (7) An appropriate equivalent methodology.
- (c) The process hazard analysis shall address:
- (1) The hazards of the process,
 - (2) The identification of any previous incident which had a likely potential for catastrophic consequences,
 - (3) Engineering and administrative controls applicable to the hazards and their interrelationships such as appropriate application of detection methodologies to provide early warning of releases. (Acceptable detection methods might include process monitoring and control instrumentation with alarms, and detection hardware such as hydrocarbon sensors.),
 - (4) Consequences of failure of engineering and administrative controls,
 - (5) Stationary source siting,
 - (6) Human factors, and
 - (7) A qualitative evaluation of a range of the possible safety and health effects of failure of controls.
- (d) The process hazard analysis shall be performed by a team with expertise in engineering and process operations. The team shall include at least 1 employee who has experience and knowledge specific to the process being evaluated. Also, 1 member of the team must be knowledgeable in the specific process hazard analysis methodology being used.
- (e) The owner or operator shall establish a system to promptly address the team's findings and recommendations; assure that the recommendations are resolved in a timely manner and that the resolution is documented; document what actions are to be taken; complete actions as soon as possible; develop a written schedule of when these actions are to be completed; and communicate the actions to operating, maintenance, and other employees whose work assignments are in the process and who may be affected by the recommendations or actions.
- (f) At least every 5 years after the completion of the initial process hazard analysis, the process hazard analysis shall be updated and revalidated by a team meeting the requirements in paragraph (d) of this section to assure that the process hazard analysis is consistent with the current process. Updated and revalidated process hazard analyses completed to comply with 29 CFR §1910.119(e) (1997) are acceptable to meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- (g) The owner or operator shall retain process hazards analyses and updates or revalidations for each process covered by this section, as well as the documented resolution of recommendations described in paragraph (e) of this section for the life of the process.

68.69 Operating procedures.

- (a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement written operating procedures that provide clear instructions for safely conducting activities involved in each covered

process consistent with the process safety information and shall address at least the following elements.

- (1) Steps for each operating phase:
 - (i) Initial startup,
 - (ii) Normal operations,
 - (iii) Temporary operations,
 - (iv) Emergency shutdown including the conditions under which emergency shutdown is required, and the assignment of shutdown responsibility to qualified operators to ensure that emergency shutdown is executed in a safe and timely manner,
 - (v) Emergency operations,
 - (vi) Normal shutdown, and
 - (vii) Startup following a turnaround, or after an emergency shutdown.
 - (2) Operating limits:
 - (i) Consequences of deviation, and
 - (ii) Steps required to correct or avoid deviation.
 - (3) Safety and health considerations:
 - (i) Properties of, and hazards presented by, the chemicals used in the process,
 - (ii) Precautions necessary to prevent exposure, including engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment,
 - (iii) Control measures to be taken if physical contact or airborne exposure occurs,
 - (iv) Quality control for raw materials and control of hazardous chemical inventory levels, and
 - (v) Any special or unique hazards.
 - (4) Safety systems and their functions.
- (b) Operating procedures shall be readily accessible to employees who work in or maintain a process.
 - (c) The operating procedures shall be reviewed as often as necessary to assure that they reflect current operating practice, including changes that result from changes in process chemicals, technology, and equipment and changes to stationary sources. The owner or operator shall certify annually that these operating procedures are current and accurate.
 - (d) The owner or operator shall develop and implement safe work practices to provide for the control of hazards during operations such as lockout/tagout; confined space entry; opening process equipment or piping; and control over entrance into a stationary source by maintenance, contractor, laboratory, or other support personnel. These safe work practices shall apply to employees and contractor employees.

68.71 Training.

- (a) *Initial training.*
 - (1) Each employee presently involved in operating a process, and each employee before being involved in operating a newly assigned process, shall be trained in an overview of the process and in the operating procedures as specified in §68.69. The training shall include emphasis on the specific safety and health hazards, emergency operations including shutdown, and safe work practices

- applicable to the employee's job tasks.
- (2) In lieu of initial training for an employee already involved in operating a process on June 21, 1999 an owner or operator may certify in writing that the employee has the required knowledge, skills, and abilities to safely carry out the duties and responsibilities as specified in the operating procedures.
- (b) *Refresher training.* Refresher training shall be provided at least every 3 years, and more often if necessary, to each employee involved in operating a process to assure that the employee understands and adheres to the current operating procedures of the process. The owner or operator, in consultation with the employees involved in operating the process, shall determine the appropriate frequency of refresher training.
 - (c) *Training documentation.* The owner or operator shall ascertain that each employee involved in operating a process has received and understood the training required by this paragraph. The owner or operator shall prepare a record which contains the identity of the employee, the date of training, and the means used to verify that the employee understood the training.

68.73 Mechanical integrity.

- (a) *Application.* Paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section apply to the following process equipment:
 - (1) Pressure vessels and storage tanks,
 - (2) Piping systems (including piping components such as valves),
 - (3) Relief and vent systems and devices,
 - (4) Emergency shutdown systems,
 - (5) Controls (including monitoring devices and sensors, alarms, and interlocks), and
 - (6) Pumps.
- (b) *Written procedures.* The owner or operator shall establish and implement written procedures to maintain the on-going integrity of process equipment.
- (c) *Training for process maintenance activities.* The owner or operator shall train each employee involved in maintaining the on-going integrity of process equipment in an overview of that process and its hazards and in the procedures applicable to the employee's job tasks to assure that the employee can perform the job tasks in a safe manner.
- (d) *Inspection and testing.*
 - (1) Inspections and tests shall be performed on process equipment.
 - (2) Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
 - (3) The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations and good engineering practices and more frequently if determined to be necessary by prior operating experience.
 - (4) The owner or operator shall document each inspection and test that has been performed on process equipment. The documentation shall identify the date of the inspection or test, the name of the person who performed the inspection or test, the serial number or other identifier of the equipment on which the inspection or test was performed, a description of the inspection or test performed, and the results of the inspection or test.
- (e) *Equipment deficiencies.* The owner or operator shall correct deficiencies in

equipment that are outside acceptable limits (defined by the process safety information in §68.65) before further use or in a safe and timely manner when necessary means are taken to assure safe operation.

- (f) *Quality assurance.*
 - (1) In the construction of new plants and equipment, the owner or operator shall assure that equipment as it is fabricated is suitable for the process application for which it will be used.
 - (2) Appropriate checks and inspections shall be performed to assure that equipment is installed properly and consistent with design specifications and the manufacturer's instructions.
 - (3) The owner or operator shall assure that maintenance materials, spare parts, and equipment are suitable for the process application for which they will be used.

68.75 Management of change.

- (a) The owner or operator shall establish and implement written procedures to manage changes (except for replacements in kind) to process chemicals, technology, equipment, and procedures and changes to stationary sources that affect a covered process.
- (b) The procedures shall assure that the following considerations are addressed prior to any change:
 - (1) The technical basis for the proposed change,
 - (2) Impact of change on safety and health,
 - (3) Modifications to operating procedures,
 - (4) Necessary time period for the change, and
 - (5) Authorization requirements for the proposed change.
- (c) Employees involved in operating a process and maintenance and contract employees whose job tasks will be affected by a change in the process shall be informed of, and trained in, the change prior to start-up of the process or affected part of the process.
- (d) If a change covered by this section results in a change in the process safety information required by §68.65 of this Part, such information shall be updated accordingly.
- (e) If a change covered by this section results in a change in the operating procedures or practices required by §68.69, such procedures or practices shall be updated accordingly.

68.77 Pre-startup review.

- (a) The owner or operator shall perform a pre-startup safety review for new stationary sources and for modified stationary sources when the modification is significant enough to require a change in the process safety information.
- (b) The pre-startup safety review shall confirm that prior to the introduction of regulated substances to a process:
 - (1) Construction and equipment is in accordance with design specifications,
 - (2) Safety, operating, maintenance, and emergency procedures are in place and are adequate,
 - (3) For new stationary sources, a process hazard analysis has been performed and recommendations have been resolved or implemented before startup. Modified stationary sources meet the requirements contained in §68.75, and

- (4) Training of each employee involved in operating a process has been completed.

68.79 Compliance audits.

- (a) The owner or operator shall certify that the owner or operator has evaluated compliance with the provisions of this subpart at least every 3 years to verify that the procedures and practices developed under this subpart are adequate and are being followed.
- (b) The compliance audit shall be conducted by at least 1 person knowledgeable in the process.
- (c) A report of the findings of the audit shall be developed.
- (d) The owner or operator shall promptly determine and document an appropriate response to each of the findings of the compliance audit and document that deficiencies have been corrected.
- (e) The owner or operator shall retain the 2 most recent compliance audit reports.

68.81 Incident investigation.

- (a) The owner or operator shall investigate each incident which resulted in, or could reasonably have resulted in, a catastrophic release of a regulated substance.
- (b) An incident investigation shall be initiated as promptly as possible, but not later than 48 hours following the incident.
- (c) Unless a longer period is approved by the District for just cause, the incident investigation shall be concluded within 20 working days.
- (d) An incident investigation team shall be established and consist of at least 1 person knowledgeable in the process involved, including a contract employee if the incident involved work of the contractor, and other persons with appropriate knowledge and experience to thoroughly investigate and analyze the incident.
- (e) Unless a longer period is approved by the District for just cause, an incident investigation report shall be prepared within 10 working days of the conclusion of the investigation which includes at a minimum:
 - (1) Date of incident,
 - (2) Date investigation began,
 - (3) A description of the incident,
 - (4) The factors that contributed to the incident, and
 - (5) Any recommendations resulting from the investigation.
- (f) If an incident meets the requirements to be included in the 5-year accident history pursuant to §68.42(a), then the incident investigation report shall be submitted to the District within 3 working days of its completion.
- (g) The owner or operator shall promptly address and resolve the investigation findings and recommendations. If it will take longer than 60 calendar days from the completion of the incident investigation report to complete the action items resulting from the investigation findings and recommendations, then the owner or operator shall submit a plan and schedule by the 60th day to the District for those action items. Resolutions and corrective actions shall be documented.
- (h) The incident investigation findings and recommendations shall be reviewed with all affected personnel, including contract employees, whose job tasks are affected by the incident investigation findings and recommendations.

- (i) The incident investigation report shall be retained by the owner or operator for 5 years.

68.83 Employee participation.

- (a) The owner or operator shall develop a written plan of action regarding the implementation of the employee participation required by this section.
- (b) The owner or operator shall consult with employees and their representatives on the conduct and development of process hazards analyses and on the development of the other elements of process safety management in this rule.
- (c) The owner or operator shall provide to employees and their representatives access to process hazard analyses and to all other information required to be developed under this Part.

68.85 Hot work permit.

- (a) The owner or operator shall issue a hot work permit for hot work operations conducted on or near a covered process.
- (b) The permit shall document that the fire prevention and protection requirements in 29 CFR §1910.252(a) (1997) have been implemented prior to beginning the hot work operations, indicate the date authorized for hot work, and identify the object on which hot work is to be performed. The permit shall be kept on file until completion of the hot work operations.

68.87 Contractors.

- (a) *Application.* This section applies to contractors performing maintenance or repair, turnaround, major renovation, or specialty work on or adjacent to a covered process. It does not apply to contractors providing incidental services which do not influence process safety, such as janitorial work, food and drink services, laundry, delivery, or other supply services.
- (b) *Owner or operator responsibilities.*
 - (1) The owner or operator, when selecting a contractor, shall obtain and evaluate information regarding the contract owner or operator's safety performance and programs.
 - (2) The owner or operator shall inform the contract owner or operator of the known potential fire, explosion, or toxic release hazards related to the contractor's work and the process.
 - (3) The owner or operator shall explain to the contract owner or operator the applicable provisions of Subpart E of this Part.
 - (4) The owner or operator shall develop and implement safe work practices consistent with §68.69(d) to control the entrance, presence, and exit of the contract owner or operator and contract employees in covered process areas.
 - (5) The owner or operator shall periodically evaluate the performance of the contract owner or operator in fulfilling the contract owner's or operator's obligations as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (c) *Contract owner or operator responsibilities.*
 - (1) The contract owner or operator shall assure that each contract employee is trained in the work practices necessary to safely perform the employee's job.

- (2) The contract owner or operator shall assure that each contract employee is instructed in the known potential fire, explosion, or toxic release hazards related to the employee's job and the process and the applicable provisions of the emergency action plan.
- (3) The contract owner or operator shall document that each contract employee has received and understood the training required by this section. The contract owner or operator shall prepare a record which contains the identity of the contract employee, the date of training, and the means used to verify that the employee understood the training.
- (4) The contract owner or operator shall assure that each contract employee follows the safety rules of the stationary source including the safe work practices required by §68.69(d).
- (5) The contract owner or operator shall advise the owner or operator of any unique hazards presented by the contract owner's or operator's work or of any hazards found by the contract owner's or operator's work.

Subpart E - Emergency Response

68.90 Applicability.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with a Program 2 or Program 3 process shall comply with the requirements of §68.95.
- (b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with §68.95 provided that they meet the following:
 - (1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. §11003,
 - (2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department, and
 - (3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.

68.95 Emergency response program.

- (a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:
 - (1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:
 - (i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases,
 - (ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures, and
 - (iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance,

- (2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance,
 - (3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures, and
 - (4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.
- (b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan") and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.
 - (c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. §11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

Subpart F - Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention

68.100 Purpose.

This subpart designates substances to be listed under the Act §112(r)(3), (4), and (5) and identifies their threshold quantities.

68.115 Threshold determination.

- (a) A threshold quantity of a regulated substance listed in §68.130 is present at a stationary source if the total quantity of the regulated substance contained in a process exceeds the threshold.
- (b) For the purposes of determining whether more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance is present at the stationary source, the following exemptions apply:
 - (1) *Concentrations of a regulated toxic substance in a mixture.* If a regulated substance is present in a mixture and the concentration of the substance is below 1 % by weight of the mixture, the amount of the substance in the mixture need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at the stationary source. Except for oleum, toluene 2,4-diisocyanate, toluene 2,6-diisocyanate, and toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer), if the concentration of the regulated substance in the mixture is 1% or greater by weight, but the owner or operator can demonstrate that the partial pressure of the regulated substance in the mixture (solution) under handling or storage conditions in any portion of the process is less than 10 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg), the amount of the substance in the mixture in that portion of the process need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at the stationary source. The owner or operator shall document this partial pressure measurement or estimate.
 - (2) *Concentrations of a regulated flammable substance in a mixture.*
 - (i) *General provision.* If a regulated substance is present in a mixture and the

concentration of the substance is below 1% by weight of the mixture, the mixture need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity of the regulated substance is present at the stationary source. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section, if the concentration of the substance is 1% or greater by weight of the mixture, then, for purposes of determining whether a threshold quantity is present at the stationary source, the entire weight of the mixture shall be treated as the regulated substance unless the owner or operator can demonstrate that the mixture itself does not have a National Fire Protection Association flammability hazard rating of 4. The demonstration shall be in accordance with the definition of flammability hazard rating 4 in the NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1996. Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. §552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51 (1997). Copies may be inspected at the Environmental Protection Agency Air Docket (6102), Attn: Docket No. A-96-O8, Waterside Mall, 401 M. St. SW., Washington D.C.; or at the Office of Federal Register at 800 North Capitol St., NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. Boiling point and flash point shall be defined and determined in accordance with NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1996. Available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. §552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51 (1997). Copies may be inspected at the Environmental Protection Agency Air Docket (6102), Attn: Docket No. A-96-O8, Waterside Mall, 401 M. St. SW., Washington D.C.; or at the Office of Federal Register at 800 North Capitol St., NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. The owner or operator shall document the National Fire Protection Association flammability hazard rating.

- (ii) *Gasoline*. Regulated substances in gasoline, when in distribution or related storage for use as fuel for internal combustion engines, need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at a stationary source.
 - (iii) *Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures*. Prior to entry into a natural gas processing plant or a petroleum refining process unit, regulated substances in naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at a stationary source. Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures include any combination of the following: condensate, crude oil, field gas, and produced water, each as defined in §68.3.
- (3) *Articles*. Regulated substances contained in articles need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at the stationary source.

- (4) *Uses.* Regulated substances, when in use for the following purposes, need not be included in determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at the stationary source:
 - (i) Use as a structural component of the stationary source,
 - (ii) Use of products for routine janitorial maintenance,
 - (iii) Use by employees of foods, drugs, cosmetics, or other personal items containing the regulated substance, and
 - (iv) Use of regulated substances present in process water or non-contact cooling water as drawn from the environment or municipal sources or use of regulated substances present in air used either as compressed air or as part of combustion.
- (5) *Activities in Laboratories.* If a regulated substance is manufactured, processed, or used in a laboratory at a stationary source under the supervision of a technically qualified individual as defined in 40 CFR §720.3(ee), the quantity of the substance need not be considered in determining whether a threshold quantity is present. This exemption does not apply to:
 - (i) Specialty chemical production,
 - (ii) Manufacture, processing, or use of substances in pilot plant scale operations, and
 - (iii) Activities conducted outside the laboratory.

68.120 Petition Process. [Reserved]

68.125 Exemptions.

Agricultural nutrients. Ammonia used as an agricultural nutrient, when held by farmers, is exempt from all provisions of this Part.

68.126 Exclusion.

Flammable Substances Used as Fuel or Held for Sale as Fuel at Retail Facilities. A flammable substance listed in Tables 3 and 4 of §68.130 is nevertheless excluded from all provisions of this regulation when the substance is used as a fuel or held for sale as a fuel at a retail facility.

68.130 List of substances.

- (a) Regulated toxic and flammable substances under the Act §112(r) are the substances listed in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4. Threshold quantities for listed toxic and flammable substances are specified in the tables.
- (b) The basis for placing toxic and flammable substances on the list of regulated substances are explained in the notes to the list.

Table 1 to §68.130
List of Regulated Toxic Substances and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
[Alphabetical Order - 77 Substances]

Table 1 Chemical Name	CAS No.	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Acrolein [2-Propenal]	107-02-8	5,000	b
Acrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile]	107-13-1	20,000	b
Acrylyl chloride [2-Propenoyl chloride]	814-68-6	5,000	b
Allyl alcohol [2-Propen-1-ol]	107-18-6	15,000	b
Allylamine [2-Propen-1-amine]	107-11-9	10,000	b
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	10,000	a,b
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)	7664-41-7	20,000	a,b
Arsenous trichloride	7784-34-1	15,000	b
Arsine	7784-42-1	1,000	b
Boron trichloride [Borane, trichloro-]	10294-34-5	5,000	b
Boron trifluoride [Borane, trifluoro-]	7637-07-2	5,000	b
Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1) [Boron, trifluoro [oxybis [methane]]], T-4	353-42-4	15,000	b
Bromine	7726-95-6	10,000	a,b
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	20,000	b
Chlorine	7782-50-5	2,500	a,b
Chlorine dioxide [Chlorine oxide (ClO ₂)]	10049-04-4	1,000	c
Chloroform [Methane, trichloro-]	67-66-3	20,000	b
Chloromethyl ether [Methane, oxybis[chloro-]]	542-88-1	1,000	b
Chloromethyl methyl ether [Methane, chloromethoxy-]	107-30-2	5,000	b
Crotonaldehyde [2-Butenal]	4170-30-3	20,000	b
Crotonaldehyde, (E)- [2-Butenal, (E)-]	123-73-9	20,000	b
Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4	10,000	c

Table 1		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Chemical Name	CAS No.		
Cyclohexylamine [Cyclohexanamine]	108-91-8	15,000	b
Diborane	19287-45-7	2,500	b
Dimethyldichlorosilane [Silane, dichlorodimethyl-]	75-78-5	5,000	b
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine [Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-]	57-14-7	15,000	b
Epichlorohydrin [Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-]	106-89-8	20,000	b
Ethylenediamine [1,2-Ethanediamine]	107-15-3	20,000	b
Ethyleneimine [Aziridine]	151-56-4	10,000	b
Ethylene oxide [Oxirane]	75-21-8	10,000	a,b
Fluorine	7782-41-4	1,000	b
Formaldehyde (solution)	50-00-0	15,000	b
Furan	110-00-9	5,000	b
Hydrazine	302-01-2	15,000	b
Hydrochloric acid (conc. 37% or greater)	7647-01-0	15,000	d
Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	2,500	a,b
Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous) [Hydrochloric acid]	7647-01-0	5,000	a
Hydrogen fluoride/Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)	7664-39-3	1,000	a,b
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	500	b
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	10,000	a,b
Iron, pentacarbonyl- [Iron carbonyl (Fe(CO) ₅), (TB-5-11)-]	13463-40-6	2,500	b
Isobutyronitrile [Propanenitrile, 2-methyl-]	78-82-0	20,000	b
Isopropyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, 1-methylethyl ester]	108-23-6	15,000	b
Methacrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-]	126-98-7	10,000	b
Methyl chloride [Methane, chloro-]	74-87-3	10,000	a

Table 1		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Chemical Name	CAS No.		
Methyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, methylester]	79-22-1	5,000	b
Methyl hydrazine [Hydrazine, methyl-]	60-34-4	15,000	b
Methyl isocyanate [Methane, isocyanato-]	624-83-9	10,000	a,b
Methyl mercaptan [Methanethiol]	74-93-1	10,000	b
Methyl thiocyanate [Thiocyanic acid, methyl ester]	556-64-9	20,000	b
Methyltrichlorosilane [Silane, trichloromethyl -]	75-79-6	5,000	b
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	1,000	b
Nitric acid (conc. 80% or greater)	7697-37-2	15,000	b
Nitric oxide [Nitrogen oxide (NO)]	10102-43-9	10,000	b
Oleum (Fuming Sulfuric acid) [Sulfuric acid, mixture with sulfur trioxide] ¹	8014-95-7	10,000	e
Peracetic acid [Ethaneperoxoic acid]	79-21-0	10,000	b
Perchloromethylmercaptan [Methanesulfenyl chloride, trichloro-]	594-42-3	10,000	b
Phosgene [Carbonic dichloride]	75-44-5	500	a,b
Phosphine	7803-51-2	5,000	b
Phosphorus oxychloride [Phosphorylchloride]	10025-87-3	5,000	b
Phosphorus trichloride [Phosphorous trichloride]	7719-12-2	15,000	b
Piperidine	110-89-4	15,000	b
Propionitrile [Propanenitrile]	107-12-0	10,000	b
Propyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, propylester]	109-61-5	15,000	b
Propyleneimine [Aziridine, 2-methyl-]	75-55-8	10,000	b
Propylene oxide [Oxirane, methyl-]	75-56-9	10,000	b
Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	7446-09-5	5,000	a,b
Sulfur tetrafluoride [Sulfur fluoride (SF ₄), (T-4)-]	7783-60-0	2,500	b

Table 1 Chemical Name	CAS No.	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Sulfur trioxide	7446-11-9	10,000	a,b
Tetramethyllead [Plumbane, tetramethyl-]	75-74-1	10,000	b
Tetranitromethane [Methane, tetranitro-]	509-14-8	10,000	b
Titanium tetrachloride [Titanium chloride (TiCl ₄) (T-4)-]	7550-45-0	2,500	b
Toluene 2,4-diisocyanate [Benzene, 2,4- diisocyanato-1-methyl-] ¹	584-84-9	10,000	a
Toluene 2,6-diisocyanate [Benzene, 1,3- diisocyanato-2-methyl-] ¹	91-08-7	10,000	a
Toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer) [Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-] ¹	26471-62-5	10,000	a
Trimethylchlorosilane [Silane, chlorotrimethyl-]	75-77-4	10,000	b
Vinyl acetate monomer [Acetic acid ethenyl ester]	108-05-4	15,000	b

¹ The mixture exemption in §68.115(b)(1) does not apply to the substance.

Basis for Listing:

- a Mandated for listing by Congress.
- b On EHS list, vapor pressure 10 mmHg or greater.
- c Toxic gas.
- d Toxicity of hydrogen chloride, potential to release hydrogen chloride, and history of accidents.
- e Toxicity of sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid, potential to release sulfur trioxide, and history of accidents.

Table 2 to §68.130
List of Regulated Toxic Substances and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
[CAS Number Order - 77 Substances]

CAS No.	Table 2 Chemical Name	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
50-00-0	Formaldehyde (solution)	15,000	b
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine [Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-]	15,000	b
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine [Hydrazine, methyl-]	15,000	b
67-66-3	Chloroform [Methane, trichloro-]	20,000	b
74-87-3	Methyl chloride [Methane, chloro-]	10,000	a
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	2,500	a,b
74-93-1	Methyl mercaptan [Methanethiol]	10,000	b
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	20,000	b
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide [Oxirane]	10,000	a,b
75-44-5	Phosgene [Carbonic dichloride]	500	a,b
75-55-8	Propyleneimine [Aziridine, 2-methyl-]	10,000	b
75-56-9	Propylene oxide (Oxirane, methyl-)	10,000	b
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead [Plumbane, tetramethyl-]	10,000	b
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane [Silane, chlorotrimethyl-]	10,000	b
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane [Silane, dichlorodimethyl-]	5,000	b
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane [Silane, trichloromethyl -]	5,000	b
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile [Propanenitrile, 2-methyl-]	20,000	b
79-21-0	Peracetic acid [Ethaneperoxoic acid]	10,000	b
79-22-1	Methyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, methylester]	5,000	b
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-diisocyanate [Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-2-methyl-] ¹	10,000	a
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin [Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-]	20,000	b
107-02-8	Acrolein [2-Propenal]	5,000	b

CAS No.	Table 2		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
	Chemical Name			
107-11-9	Allylamine [2-Propen-1-amine]		10,000	b
107-12-0	Propionitrile [Propanenitrile]		10,000	b
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile]		20,000	b
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine [1,2-Ethanediamine]		20,000	b
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol [2-Propen-1-ol]		15,000	b
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether [Methane, chloromethoxy-]		5,000	b
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate monomer [Acetic acid ethenyl ester]		15,000	b
108-23-6	Isopropyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, 1-methylethyl ester]		15,000	b
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine [Cyclohexanamine]		15,000	b
109-61-5	Propyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, propylester]		15,000	b
110-00-9	Furan		5,000	b
110-89-4	Piperidine		15,000	b
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)- [2-Butenal, (E)-]		20,000	b
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-]		10,000	b
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine [Aziridine]		10,000	b
302-01-2	Hydrazine		15,000	b
353-42-4	Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1) [Boron, trifluoro [oxybis [metane]], T-4]		15,000	b
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride		10,000	c
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane [Methane, tetranitro-]		10,000	b
542-88-1	Chloromethyl ether [Methane, oxybis[chloro-]		1,000	b
556-64-9	Methyl thiocyanate [Thiocyanic acid, methyl ester]		20,000	b
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-diisocyanate [Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-] ¹		10,000	a

CAS No.	Table 2		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
	Chemical Name			
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan [Methanesulfenyl chloride, trichloro-]		10,000	b
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate [Methane, isocyanato-]		10,000	a,b
814-68-6	Acrylyl chloride [2-Propenoyl chloride]		5,000	b
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde [2-Butenal]		20,000	b
7446-09-5	Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)		5,000	a,b
7446-11-9	Sulfur trioxide		10,000	a,b
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride [Titanium chloride (TiCl ₄) (T-4)-]		2,500	b
7637-07-2	Boron trifluoride [Borane, trifluoro-]		5,000	b
7647-01-0	Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous) [Hydrochloric acid]		5,000	a
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid (conc. 37% or greater)		15,000	d
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride/Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)		1,000	a,b
7664-41-7	Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)		20,000	a,b
7664-41-7	Ammonia (anhydrous)		10,000	a,b
7697-37-2	Nitric acid (conc. 80% or greater)		15,000	b
7719-12-2	Phosphorus trichloride [Phosphorous trichloride]		15,000	b
7726-95-6	Bromine		10,000	a,b
7782-41-4	Fluorine		1,000	b
7782-50-5	Chlorine		2,500	a,b
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide		10,000	a,b
7783-07-5	Hydrogen selenide		500	b
7783-60-0	Sulfur tetrafluoride [Sulfur fluoride (SF ₄), (T-4)-]		2,500	b
7784-34-1	Arsenous trichloride		15,000	b
7784-42-1	Arsine		1,000	b
7803-51-2	Phosphine		5,000	b

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
8014-95-7	Oleum (Fuming Sulfuric acid) [Sulfuric acid, mixture with sulfur trioxide] ¹	10,000	e
10025-87-3	Phosphorus oxychloride [Phosphorylchloride]	5,000	b
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide [Chlorine oxide (ClO ₂)]	1,000	c
10102-43-9	Nitric oxide [Nitrogen oxide (NO)]	10,000	b
10294-34-5	Boron trichloride [Borane, trichloro-]	5,000	b
13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	1,000	b
13463-40-6	Iron, pentacarbonyl- [Iron carbonyl (Fe(CO) ₅), (TB-5-11)-]	2,500	b
19287-45-7	Diborane	2,500	b
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer) [Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-] ¹	10,000	a

¹ The mixture exemption in §68.115(b)(1) does not apply to the substance.

Basis for Listing:

- a Mandated for listing by Congress.
- b On EHS list, vapor pressure 10 mmHg or greater.
- c Toxic gas.
- d Toxicity of hydrogen chloride, potential to release hydrogen chloride, and history of accidents.
- e Toxicity of sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid, potential to release sulfur trioxide, and history of accidents.

Table 3 to §68.130
List of Regulated Flammable Substances¹ and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
[Alphabetical Order - 63 Substances]

Table 3		Threshold	
Chemical Name	CAS No.	Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	10,000	g
Acetylene [Ethyne]	74-86-2	10,000	f
Bromotrifluorethylene [Ethene, bromotrifluoro-]	598-73-2	10,000	f
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	10,000	f
Butane	106-97-8	10,000	f
1-Butene	106-98-9	10,000	f
2-Butene	107-01-7	10,000	f
Butene	25167-67-3	10,000	f
2-Butene-cis	590-18-1	10,000	f
2-Butene-trans [2-Butene, (E)]	624-64-6	10,000	f
Carbon oxysulfide [Carbon oxide sulfide (COS)]	463-58-1	10,000	f
Chlorine monoxide [Chlorine oxide]	7791-21-1	10,000	f
2-Chloropropylene [1-Propene, 2-chloro-]	557-98-2	10,000	g
1-Chloropropylene [1-Propene, 1-chloro-]	590-21-6	10,000	g
Cyanogen [Ethanedinitrile]	460-19-5	10,000	f
Cyclopropane	75-19-4	10,000	f
Dichlorosilane [Silane, dichloro-]	4109-96-0	10,000	f
Difluoroethane [Ethane, 1,1-difluoro-]	75-37-6	10,000	f
Dimethylamine [Methanamine, N-methyl-]	124-40-3	10,000	f
2,2-Dimethylpropane [Propane, 2,2-dimethyl-]	463-82-1	10,000	f
Ethane	74-84-0	10,000	f
Ethyl acetylene [1-Butyne]	107-00-6	10,000	f
Ethylamine [Ethanamine]	75-04-7	10,000	f

Table 3		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Chemical Name	CAS No.		
Ethyl chloride [Ethane, chloro-]	75-00-3	10,000	f
Ethylene [Ethene]	74-85-1	10,000	f
Ethyl ether [Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-]	60-29-7	10,000	g
Ethyl mercaptan [Ethanethiol]	75-08-1	10,000	g
Ethyl nitrite [Nitrous acid, ethyl ester]	109-95-5	10,000	f
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	10,000	f
Isobutane [Propane, 2-methyl]	75-28-5	10,000	f
Isopentane [Butane, 2-methyl -]	78-78-4	10,000	g
Isoprene [1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-]	78-79-5	10,000	g
Isopropylamine [2-Propanamine]	75-31-0	10,000	g
Isopropyl chloride [Propane, 2-chloro-]	75-29-6	10,000	g
Methane	74-82-8	10,000	f
Methylamine [Methanamine]	74-89-5	10,000	f
3-Methyl-1-butene	563-45-1	10,000	f
2-Methyl-1-butene	563-46-2	10,000	g
Methyl ether [Methane, oxybis-]	115-10-6	10,000	f
Methyl formate [Formic acid, methyl ester]	107-31-3	10,000	g
2-Methylpropene [1-Propene, 2-methyl]	115-11-7	10,000	f
1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9	10,000	f
Pentane	109-66-0	10,000	g
1-Pentene	109-67-1	10,000	g
2-Pentene, (E) -	646-04-8	10,000	g
2-Pentene, (Z)-	627-20-3	10,000	g
Propadiene [1,2-Propadiene]	463-49-0	10,000	f
Propane	74-98-6	10,000	f
Propylene [1-Propene]	115-07-1	10,000	f

Table 3		Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
Chemical Name	CAS No.		
Propyne [1-Propyne]	74-99-7	10,000	f
Silane	7803-62-5	10,000	f
Tetrafluoroethylene [Ethene, tetrafluoro-]	116-14-3	10,000	f
Tetramethylsilane [Silane, tetramethyl-]	75-76-3	10,000	g
Trichlorosilane [Silane, trichloro-]	10025-78-2	10,000	g
Trifluorochloroethylene [Ethene, chlorotrifluoro-]	79-38-9	10,000	f
Trimethylamine [Methanamine, N,N-dimethyl-]	75-50-3	10,000	f
Vinyl acetylene [1-Buten-3-yne]	689-97-4	10,000	f
Vinyl chloride [Ethene, chloro-]	75-01-4	10,000	a,f
Vinyl ethyl ether [Ethene, ethoxy-]	109-92-2	10,000	g
Vinyl fluoride [Ethene, fluoro-]	75-02-5	10,000	f
Vinylidene chloride [Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-]	75-35-4	10,000	g
Vinylidene fluoride [Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-]	75-38-7	10,000	f
Vinyl methyl ether [Ethene, methoxy-]	107-25-5	10,000	f

¹ A flammable substance when used as a fuel or held for sale as a fuel at a retail facility is excluded from all provisions of this regulation (see §68.126).

Note: Basis for listing:

- a Mandated for listing by Congress.
- f Flammable gas.
- g Volatile flammable liquid.

Table 4 to §68.130
List of Regulated Flammable Substances¹ and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
[CAS Number Order - 63 Substances]

CAS No.	Table 4 Chemical Name	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
60-29-7	Ethyl ether [Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-]	10,000	g
74-82-8	Methane	10,000	f
74-84-0	Ethane	10,000	f
74-85-1	Ethylene [Ethene]	10,000	f
74-86-2	Acetylene [Ethyne]	10,000	f
74-89-5	Methylamine [Methanamine]	10,000	f
74-98-6	Propane	10,000	f
74-99-7	Propyne [1-Propyne]	10,000	f
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride [Ethane, chloro-]	10,000	f
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride [Ethene, chloro-]	10,000	a,f
75-02-5	Vinyl fluoride [Ethene, fluoro-]	10,000	f
75-04-7	Ethylamine [Ethanamine]	10,000	f
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	10,000	g
75-08-1	Ethyl mercaptan [Ethanethiol]	10,000	g
75-19-4	Cyclopropane	10,000	f
75-28-5	Isobutane [Propane, 2-methyl]	10,000	f
75-29-6	Isopropyl chloride [Propane, 2-chloro-]	10,000	g
75-31-0	Isopropylamine [2-Propanamine]	10,000	g
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride [Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-]	10,000	g
75-37-6	Difluoroethane [Ethane, 1,1-difluoro-]	10,000	f
75-38-7	Vinylidene fluoride [Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-]	10,000	f
75-50-3	Trimethylamine [Methanamine, N,N-dimethyl-]	10,000	f
75-76-3	Tetramethylsilane [Silane, tetramethyl-]	10,000	g

CAS No.	Table 4 Chemical Name	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
78-78-4	Isopentane [Butane, 2-methyl -]	10,000	g
78-79-5	Isoprene [1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-]	10,000	g
79-38-9	Trifluorochloroethylene [Ethene, chlorotrifluoro-]	10,000	f
106-97-8	Butane	10,000	f
106-98-9	1-Butene	10,000	f
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	10,000	f
107-00-6	Ethyl acetylene [1-Butyne]	10,000	f
107-01-7	2-Butene	10,000	f
107-25-5	Vinyl methyl ether [Ethene, methoxy-]	10,000	f
107-31-3	Methyl formate [Formic acid, methyl ester]	10,000	g
109-66-0	Pentane	10,000	g
109-67-1	1-Pentene	10,000	g
109-92-2	Vinyl ethyl ether [Ethene, ethoxy-]	10,000	g
109-95-5	Ethyl nitrite [Nitrous acid, ethyl ester]	10,000	f
115-07-1	Propylene [1-Propene]	10,000	f
115-10-6	Methyl ether [Methane, oxybis-]	10,000	f
115-11-7	2-Methylpropene [1-Propene, 2-methyl]	10,000	f
116-14-3	Tetrafluoroethylene [Ethene, tetrafluoro-]	10,000	f
124-40-3	Dimethylamine [Methanamine, N-methyl-]	10,000	f
460-19-5	Cyanogen [Ethanedinitrile]	10,000	f
463-49-0	Propadiene [1,2-Propadiene]	10,000	f
463-58-1	Carbon oxysulfide [Carbon oxide sulfide (COS)]	10,000	f
463-82-1	2,2-Dimethylpropane [Propane, 2,2-dimethyl-]	10,000	f
504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene	10,000	f
557-98-2	2-Chloropropylene [1-Propene, 2-chloro-]	10,000	g
563-45-1	3-Methyl-1-butene	10,000	f

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Threshold Quantity (Lbs)	Basis for Listing
563-46-2	2-Methyl-1-butene	10,000	g
590-18-1	2-Butene-cis	10,000	f
590-21-6	1-Chloropropylene [1-Propene, 1-chloro-]	10,000	g
598-73-2	Bromotrifluorethylene [Ethene, bromotrifluoro-]	10,000	f
624-64-6	2-Butene-trans [2-Butene, (E)]	10,000	f
627-20-3	2-Pentene, (Z)-	10,000	g
646-04-8	2-Pentene, (E) -	10,000	g
689-97-4	Vinyl acetylene [1-Buten-3-yne]	10,000	f
1333-74-0	Hydrogen	10,000	f
4109-96-0	Dichlorosilane [Silane, dichloro-]	10,000	f
7791-21-1	Chlorine monoxide [Chlorine oxide]	10,000	f
7803-62-5	Silane	10,000	f
10025-78-2	Trichlorosilane [Silane, trichloro-]	10,000	g
25167-67-3	Butene	10,000	f

¹ A flammable substance when used as a fuel or held for sale as a fuel at a retail facility is excluded from all provisions of this regulation (see §68.126).

Note: Basis for listing:

- a Mandated for listing by Congress.
- f Flammable gas.
- g Volatile flammable liquid.

Subpart G - Risk Management Plan

68.150 Submission.

- (a) The owner or operator shall submit a single RMP that includes the information required by §§68.155 through 68.185 for all covered processes. The RMP shall be submitted to the District and EPA in a method and format as specified by the District and EPA, respectively, prior to June 21, 1999.
- (b) The owner or operator shall submit the first RMP no later than the latest of the following dates:
 - (1) June 21, 1999,

- (2) Three years after the date on which a regulated substance is first listed under §68.130, or
- (3) The date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a process.
- (c) Subsequent submissions of RMPs shall be in accordance with §68.190.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of §§68.155 to 68.190, the RMP shall exclude classified information. Subject to appropriate procedures to protect such information from public disclosure, classified data or information excluded from the RMP shall be made available in a classified annex to the RMP for review by Federal, State, District, and other local representatives who have received the appropriate security clearances.
- (e) Procedures for asserting that information submitted in the RMP is entitled to protection as confidential business information are set forth in §§68.151 and 68.152.

68.151 Assertion of claims of confidential business information.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an owner or operator of a stationary source required to report or otherwise provide information under this Part may make a claim of confidential business information for any such information that meets the criteria set forth in 40 CFR 2.301.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of 40 CFR Part 2, an owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this Part may not claim as confidential business information the following information:
 - (1) Registration data required by §§68.160(b)(1) through (b)(6), (b)(8), and (b)(10) through (b)(13) and NAICS code and Program level of the process set forth in §68.160(b)(7),
 - (2) Offsite consequence analysis data required by §§68.165(b)(4), (b)(9), (b)(10), (b)(11), and (b)(12),
 - (3) Accident history data required by §68.168,
 - (4) Prevention program data required by §§68.170(b), (d), (e)(1), and (f) through (k),
 - (5) Prevention program data required by §§68.175(b), (d), (e)(1), and (f) through (p), and
 - (6) Emergency response program data required by §68.180.
- (c) Notwithstanding the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 2, an owner or operator asserting a claim of confidential business information (CBI) with respect to information contained in its RMP, shall submit to the District and EPA, at the time the owner or operator submits the RMP, the following:
 - (1) The information claimed confidential, provided in a format to be specified by the District and EPA,
 - (2) A sanitized (redacted) copy of the RMP, with the notation “CBI” substituted for the information claimed confidential, except that a generic category or class name shall be substituted for any chemical name or identity claimed confidential, and
 - (3) The document or documents substantiating each claim of confidential business information, as described in §68.152.

68.152 Substantiating claims of confidential business information.

- (a) An owner or operator claiming that information is confidential business information must substantiate that claim by providing documentation that demonstrates that the claim meets the substantive criteria set forth in 40 CFR 2.301.
- (b) Information that is submitted as part of the substantiation may be claimed confidential by marking it as confidential business information. Information not so marked will be treated as public and may be disclosed without notice to the submitter. If information that is submitted as part of the substantiation is claimed confidential, the owner or operator must provide a sanitized and unsanitized version of the substantiation.
- (c) The owner, operator, or senior official with management responsibility of the stationary source shall sign a certification that the signer has personally examined the information submitted and that based on inquiry of the persons who compiled the information, the information is true, accurate, and complete, and that those portions of the substantiation claimed as confidential business information would, if disclosed, reveal trade secrets or other confidential business information.

68.155 Executive summary.

The owner or operator shall provide in the RMP an executive summary that includes a brief description of the following elements:

- (a) The accidental release prevention and emergency response policies at the stationary source,
- (b) The stationary source and regulated substances handled,
- (c) The worst-case release scenario and the alternative release scenario, including administrative controls and mitigation measures to limit the distances, for each reported scenario;
- (d) The general accidental release prevention program and chemical-specific prevention steps,
- (e) The 5-year accident history,
- (f) The emergency response program, and
- (g) Planned changes to improve safety.

68.160 Registration.

- (a) The owner or operator shall complete a single registration form and include it in the RMP. The form shall cover all regulated substances handled in covered processes.
- (b) The registration shall include the following data:
 - (1) Stationary source name, street, city, county, state, zip code, latitude and longitude, method for obtaining latitude and longitude, and description of location that latitude and longitude represent,
 - (2) The stationary source Dun and Bradstreet number,
 - (3) Name and Dun and Bradstreet number of the corporate parent company,
 - (4) The name, telephone number, and mailing address of the owner or operator,
 - (5) The name and title of the person or position with overall responsibility for RMP elements and implementation,
 - (6) The name, title, telephone number, and 24-hour telephone number of the emergency contact,

- (7) For each covered process, the name and CAS number of each regulated substance held above the threshold quantity in the process, the maximum quantity of each regulated substance or mixture in the process (in pounds) to two significant digits, the five- or six-digit NAICS code that most closely corresponds to the process, and the Program level of the process,
- (8) The stationary source's District ID number ,
- (9) The number of full-time employees at the stationary source,
- (10) Whether the stationary source is subject to 29 CFR §1910.119 (1997),
- (11) Whether the stationary source is subject to 40 CFR Part 355,
- (12) Whether the stationary source has a Title V operating permit pursuant to Regulation 2.16 *Title V Operating Permits*, the permit number,
- (13) The date of the last safety inspection of the stationary source by a Federal, state, or local government agency and the identity of the inspecting entity,
- (14) Source or parent company E-Mail address (Optional),
- (15) Source Homepage address (Optional),
- (16) Phone number at the source for public inquiries (Optional),
- (17) Local Emergency Planning Committee (Optional), and
- (18) OSHA Voluntary Protection Program status (Optional).

68.165 Offsite consequence analysis.

- (a) The owner or operator shall submit in the RMP information:
 - (1) One worst-case release scenario for each Program 1 process, and
 - (2) For Program 2 or 3 processes, 1 worst-case release scenario to represent all regulated toxic substances held above the threshold quantity and 1 worst-case release scenario to represent all regulated flammable substances held above the threshold quantity. If additional worst-case scenarios for toxics or flammables are required by §68.25(a)(2)(iii), the owner or operator shall submit the same information on the additional scenarios. The owner or operator of Program 2 or 3 processes shall also submit information on 1 alternative release scenario for each regulated toxic substance held above the threshold quantity and 1 alternative release scenario to represent all regulated flammable substances held above the threshold quantity.
- (b) The owner or operator shall submit the following data:
 - (1) Chemical name,
 - (2) Percentage weight of the chemical in a liquid mixture (toxics only),
 - (3) Physical state (toxics only),
 - (4) Basis of results (give model name if used),
 - (5) Scenario (explosion, fire, toxic gas release, or liquid spill and evaporation),
 - (6) Quantity released in pounds,
 - (7) Release rate,
 - (8) Release duration,
 - (9) Wind speed and atmospheric stability class (toxics only),
 - (10) Topography (toxics only),
 - (11) Distance to endpoint,
 - (12) Public and environmental receptors within the distance,
 - (13) Passive mitigation considered, and

- (14) Active mitigation considered (alternative releases only).

68.168 Five-year accident history.

The owner or operator shall submit in the RMP the information provided in §68.42(b) on each accident covered by §68.42(a).

68.170 Prevention program/Program 2.

- (a) For each Program 2 process, the owner or operator shall provide in the RMP the information indicated in paragraphs (b) through (k) of this section. If the same information applies to more than 1 covered process, the owner or operator may provide the information only once, but shall indicate to which processes the information applies.
- (b) The five- or six-digit NAICS code that most closely corresponds to the process.
- (c) The name of the chemical covered.
- (d) The date of the most recent review or revision of the safety information and a list of Federal, state, District, or other local regulations or industry-specific design codes and standards used to demonstrate compliance with the safety information requirement.
- (e) The date of completion of the most recent hazard review or update.
 - (1) The expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the hazard review,
 - (2) Major hazards identified,
 - (3) Process controls in use,
 - (4) Mitigation systems in use,
 - (5) Monitoring and detection systems in use, and
 - (6) Changes since the last hazard review.
- (f) The date of the most recent review or revision of operating procedures.
- (g) The date of the most recent review or revision of training programs;
 - (1) The type of training provided - classroom, classroom plus on the job, on the job, and
 - (2) The type of competency testing used.
- (h) The date of the most recent review or revision of maintenance procedures and the date of the most recent equipment inspection or test and the equipment inspected or tested.
- (i) The date of the most recent compliance audit and the expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the compliance audit.
- (j) The date of the most recent incident investigation and the expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the investigation.
- (k) The date of the most recent change that triggered a review or revision of safety information, the hazard review, operating or maintenance procedures, or training.

68.175 Prevention program/Program 3.

- (a) For each Program 3 process, the owner or operator shall provide the information indicated in paragraphs (b) through (p) of this section. If the same information applies to more than 1 covered process, the owner or operator may provide the information only once, but shall indicate to which processes the information applies.
- (b) The five- or six-digit NAICS code that most closely corresponds to the process.
- (c) The name(s) of the substance(s) covered.

- (d) The date on which the safety information was last reviewed or revised.
- (e) The date of completion of the most recent PHA or update and the technique used:
 - (1) The expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the PHA,
 - (2) Major hazards identified,
 - (3) Process controls in use,
 - (4) Mitigation systems in use,
 - (5) Monitoring and detection systems in use, and
 - (6) Changes since the last PHA.
- (f) The date of the most recent review or revision of operating procedures.
- (g) The date of the most recent review or revision of training programs:
 - (1) The type of training provided - classroom, classroom plus on the job, on the job, and
 - (2) The type of competency testing used.
- (h) The date of the most recent review or revision of maintenance procedures and the date of the most recent equipment inspection or test and the equipment inspected or tested.
- (i) The date of the most recent change that triggered management of change procedures and the date of the most recent review or revision of management of change procedures.
- (j) The date of the most recent pre-startup review.
- (k) The date of the most recent compliance audit and the expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the compliance audit.
- (l) The date of the most recent incident investigation and the expected date of completion of any changes resulting from the investigation.
- (m) The date of the most recent review or revision of employee participation plans.
- (n) The date of the most recent review or revision of hot work permit procedures.
- (o) The date of the most recent review or revision of contractor safety procedures.
- (p) The date of the most recent evaluation of contractor safety performance.

68.180 Emergency response program.

- (a) The owner or operator shall provide in the RMP the following information:
 - (1) Do you have a written emergency response plan?,
 - (2) Does the plan include specific actions to be taken in response to an accidental releases of a regulated substance?,
 - (3) Does the plan include procedures for informing the public and local agencies responsible for responding to accidental releases?,
 - (4) Does the plan include information on emergency health care?,
 - (5) The date of the most recent review or update of the emergency response plan, and
 - (6) The date of the most recent emergency response training for employees.
- (b) The owner or operator shall provide the name and telephone number of the local agency with which emergency response activities and the emergency response plan is coordinated.
- (c) The owner or operator shall list other Federal, state, District, or other local emergency plan requirements to which the stationary source is subject.

68.185 Certification.

- (a) For Program 1 processes, the owner or operator shall submit in the RMP the certification statement provided in §68.12(b)(4).
- (b) For all other covered processes, the owner or operator shall submit in the RMP a single certification that, to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

68.190 Updates.

- (a) The owner or operator shall review and update the RMP as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and submit it to the District and EPA in a method and format specified by the District and EPA, respectively, prior to June 21, 1999.
- (b) The owner or operator of a stationary source shall revise and update the RMP submitted under §68.150 as follows:
 - (1) Within 5 years of its initial submission or most recent update required by paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(7) of this section, whichever is later,
 - (2) No later than 3 years after a newly regulated substance is first listed by EPA,
 - (3) No later than the date on which a new regulated substance is first present in an already covered process above a threshold quantity,
 - (4) No later than the date on which a regulated substance is first present above a threshold quantity in a new process,
 - (5) Within 6 months of a change that requires a revised PHA or hazard review,
 - (6) Within 6 months of a change that requires a revised offsite consequence analysis as provided in §68.36, and
 - (7) Within 6 months of a change that alters the Program level that applied to any covered process.
- (c) If a stationary source is no longer subject to this Part, the owner or operator shall submit a revised registration to the District and EPA within 6 months indicating that the stationary source is no longer covered.

Subpart H - Other Requirements

68.200 Recordkeeping.

The owner or operator shall maintain records supporting the implementation of this Part for 5 years unless otherwise provided in Subpart D of this Part.

68.210 Availability of information to the public.

- (a) The RMP required under Subpart G of this Part shall be available to the public under 42 U.S.C. §7414(c) and Regulation 1.08 *Administrative Procedures Section 6*.
- (b) The disclosure of classified information by the Department of Defense or other Federal, State, or local agencies or contractors of such agencies shall be controlled by applicable laws, regulations, or executive orders concerning the release of classified information.

68.215 Permit content and District requirements.

- (a) These requirements apply to any stationary source subject to 40 CFR Part 68 and

either Regulation 2.16 *Title V Operating Permits*, Regulation 2.17 *Federally Enforceable District Origin Operating Permits*, or Regulation 2.03 *Permit Requirements - Non-Title V Construction and Operating Permits and Demolition/Renovation Permits*. The Regulation 2.16, 2.17, or 2.03 permit for the stationary source shall contain:

- (1) A statement listing this Part as an applicable requirement,
- (2) Conditions that require the source owner or operator to submit:
 - (i) A compliance schedule for meeting the requirements of this Part by the date provided in §68.10(a), or
 - (ii) A certification statement that the source is in compliance with all requirements of this Part, including the registration and submission of the RMP, as required by §68.185(a) or (b).
- (b) The owner or operator shall submit any additional relevant information requested by the District .
- (c) For Regulation 2.16, 2.17, or 2.03 permits issued prior to the deadline for registering and submitting the RMP and which do not contain permit conditions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator or District shall initiate permit revision or reopening to incorporate the terms and conditions consistent with paragraph (a) of this section.
- (d) The District may delegate the authority to implement the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section to a local agency other than the District. An up-to-date copy of any delegation instrument shall be maintained by the District.
- (e) The District or the agency designated by delegation or agreement under paragraph (d) of this section shall, at a minimum:
 - (1) Verify that the source owner or operator has registered and submitted an RMP or a revised plan when required by this Part,
 - (2) Verify that the source owner or operator has submitted a source certification or in its absence has submitted a compliance schedule consistent with paragraph (a)(2) of this section,
 - (3) For some or all of the sources subject to this section, use 1 or more mechanisms such as, but not limited to, a completeness check, source audits, record reviews, or facility inspections to ensure that permitted sources are in compliance with the requirements of this Part, and
 - (4) Initiate enforcement action based on paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section as appropriate.

68.220 Audits.

- (a) In addition to inspections for the purpose of regulatory development and enforcement of the Act, the District shall periodically audit RMPs submitted under subpart G of this Part to review the adequacy of such RMPs and require revisions of RMPs when necessary to ensure compliance with Subpart G of this Part.
- (b) The District shall select stationary sources for audits based on any of the following criteria:
 - (1) Accident history of the stationary source,
 - (2) Accident history of other stationary sources in the same industry,
 - (3) Quantity of regulated substances present at the stationary source,

- (4) Location of the stationary source and its proximity to the public and environmental receptors,
 - (5) The presence of specific regulated substances,
 - (6) The hazards identified in the RMP, and
 - (7) A plan providing for neutral, random oversight.
- (c) *Exemption from audits.* A stationary source with a Star or Merit ranking under OSHA's voluntary protection program may be exempt from audits under paragraph (b)(2) and (b)(7) of this section.
- (d) The District shall have access to the stationary source, supporting documentation, and any area where an accidental release could occur.
- (e) Based on the audit, the District may issue the owner or operator of a stationary source a written preliminary determination of necessary revisions to the stationary source's RMP to ensure that the RMP meets the criteria of Subpart G of this Part. The preliminary determination shall include an explanation for the basis for the revisions, reflecting industry standards and guidelines (such as AIChE/CCPS guidelines and ASME and API standards) to the extent that such standards and guidelines are applicable, and shall include a timetable for their implementation.
- (f) *Written response to a preliminary determination.*
- (1) The owner or operator shall respond in writing to a preliminary determination made in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. The response shall state the owner or operator will implement the revisions contained in the preliminary determination in accordance with the timetable included in the preliminary determination or shall state that the owner or operator rejects the revisions in whole or in part. For each rejected revision, the owner or operator shall explain the basis for rejecting the revision. Any explanation may include substitute revisions.
 - (2) The written response under paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall be received by the District within 90 days of the issue of the preliminary determination or a shorter period of time as the District specifies in the preliminary determination as necessary to protect public health and the environment. Prior to the written response being due and upon written request from the owner or operator, the District may provide in writing additional time for the response to be received.
- (g) After providing the owner or operator an opportunity to respond under paragraph (f) of this section, the District may issue the owner or operator a written final determination of necessary revisions to the stationary source's RMP. The final determination may adopt or modify the revisions contained in the preliminary determination under paragraph (e) of this section or may adopt or modify the substitute revisions provided in the response under paragraph (f) of this section. A final determination that adopts a revision rejected by the owner or operator shall include an explanation of the basis for the revision. A final determination that fails to adopt a substitute revision provided under paragraph (f) of this section shall include an explanation of the basis for finding a substitute revision unreasonable.
- (h) Thirty days after completion of the actions detailed in the implementation schedule set in the final determination under paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator shall be in violation of Subpart G of this Part and this section unless the owner or operator revises the RMP prepared under Subpart G of this Part as required by the

- final determination, and submits the revised RMP as required under §68.150.
- (i) The public shall have access to the preliminary determinations, responses, and final determinations under this section in a manner consistent with §68.210.
 - (j) Nothing in this section shall preclude, limit, or interfere in any way with the authority of EPA, the state, or the District to exercise its enforcement, investigatory, and information gathering authorities concerning this Part under the Act.

Adopted v1/10-21-98; effective 10-21-98; amended v2/7-21-99, v3/6-20-01.

**Appendix A to Part 68
Table of Toxic Endpoints [As defined in §68.22 of this Part]**

CAS No.	Appendix A to Part 68 Chemical name	Toxic endpoint (mg/L)
107-02-8	Acrolein [2-Propenal]	0.0011
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile]	0.076
814-68-6	Acrylyl chloride [2-Propenoyl chloride]	0.00090
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol [2-Propen-1-ol]	0.036
107-11-9	Allylamine [2-Propen-1-amine]	0.0032
7664-41-7	Ammonia (anhydrous)	0.14
7664-41-7	Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)	0.14
7784-34-1	Arsenous trichloride	0.010
7784-42-1	Arsine	0.0019
10294-34-5	Boron trichloride [Borane, trichloro-]	0.010
7637-07-2	Boron trifluoride [Borane, trifluoro-]	0.028
353-42-4	Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1) [Boron, trifluoro[oxybis[methane]]],T-4	0.023
7726-95-6	Bromine	0.0065
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	0.16
7782-50-5	Chlorine	0.0087
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide [Chlorine oxide (ClO ₂)]	0.0028
67-66-3	Chloroform [Methane, trichloro-]	0.49
542-88-1	Chloromethyl ether [Methane, oxybis [chloro-]]	0.00025
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether [Methane, chloromethoxy-]	0.0018
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde [2-Butenal]	0.029
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-, [2-Butenal, (E)-]	0.029
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride	0.030
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine [Cyclohexanamine]	0.16
19287-45-7	Diborane	0.0011

CAS No.	Appendix A to Part 68 Chemical name	Toxic endpoint (mg/L)
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane [Silane, dichlorodimethyl-]	0.026
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine [Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-]	0.012
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin [Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-]	0.076
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine [1,2-Ethanediamine]	0.49
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine [Aziridine]	0.018
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide [Oxirane]	0.090
7782-41-4	Fluorine	0.0039
50-00-0	Formaldehyde (solution)	0.012
110-00-9	Furan	0.0012
302-01-2	Hydrazine	0.011
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid (conc. 37% or greater)	0.030
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid	0.011
7647-01-0	Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous) [Hydrochloric acid]	0.030
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride/Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)	0.016
7783-07-5	Hydrogen selenide	0.00066
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	0.042
13463-40-6	Iron, pentacarbonyl- [Iron carbonyl (Fe(CO) ₅), (TB-5-11)-]	0.00044
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile [Propanenitrile, 2-methyl-]	0.14
108-23-6	Isopropyl chloroformate [Carbonochloride acid, 1-methylethyl ester]	0.10
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile [2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-]	0.0027
74-87-3	Methyl chloride [Methane,chloro-]	0.82
79-22-1	Methyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, methylester]	0.0019
60-34-4	Methylhydrazine [Hydrazine, methyl-]	0.0094
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate [Methane, isocyanato-]	0.0012
74-93-1	Methyl mercaptan [Methanethiol]	0.049
556-64-9	Methylthiocyanate [Thiocyanic acid, methylester]	0.085

CAS No.	Appendix A to Part 68 Chemical name	Toxic endpoint (mg/L)
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane [Silane, trichloromethyl-]	0.018
13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl	0.00067
7697-37-2	Nitric acid (conc. 80% or greater)	0.026
10102-43-9	Nitric oxide [Nitrogen oxide (NO)]	0.031
8014-95-7	Oleum (Fuming Sulfuric acid) [Sulfuric acid, mixture with sulfur trioxide]	0.010
79-21-0	Peracetic acid [Ethaneperoxoic acid]	0.0045
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan [Methanesulfenyl chloride, trichloro-]	0.0076
75-44-5	Phosgene [Carbonic dichloride]	0.00081
7803-51-2	Phosphine	0.0035
10025-87-3	Phosphorus oxychloride [Phosphoryl chloride]	0.0030
7719-12-2	Phosphorus trichloride [Phosphorous trichloride]	0.028
110-89-4	Piperidine	0.022
107-12-0	Propionitrile [Propanenitrile]	0.0037
109-61-5	Propyl chloroformate [Carbonochloridic acid, propylester]	0.010
75-55-8	Propyleneimine [Aziridine, 2-methyl-]	0.12
75-56-9	Propylene oxide [Oxirane, methyl-]	0.59
7446-09-5	Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	0.0078
7783-60-0	Sulfur tetrafluoride [Sulfur fluoride (SF ₄), (T-4)-]	0.0092
7446-11-9	Sulfur trioxide	0.010
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead [Plumbane, tetramethyl-]	0.0040
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane [Methane, tetranitro-]	0.0040
7750-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride [Titanium chloride (TiCl ₄) (T-4)-]	0.020
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-diisocyanate [Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-]	0.0070
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-diisocyanate [Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-2-methyl-]	0.0070

CAS No.	Appendix A to Part 68 Chemical name	Toxic endpoint (mg/L)
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer) [Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-]	0.0070
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane [Silane, chlorotrimethyl-]	0.050
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate monomer [Acetic acid ethenyl ester]	0.26