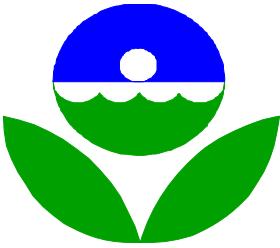


UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 REGION 4
EPCRA NEWSLETTER



Vol. 2, No. 4 October—November 2008

www.epa.gov/region4/air/epcra

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EPA REGION 4 CHEMICAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The 2nd annual EPA Region 4 Chemical Emergency Conference was held in Savannah, Georgia August 26 – 30, 2008. This year the Region 4 Conference was held in conjunction with the 3rd annual Georgia Environmental Conference. It is a long drive from Frankfort, Kentucky to Savannah, Georgia but the information I was able to get and the people I got to meet at the Conference made it more than worthwhile.

Henry Hudson, recently retired from Region 4 EPA, put a tremendous effort into getting Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) members from different states in Region 4 for a multi-session LEPC roundtable discussion. Additional presenters included Steve Thompson of the Savannah, Georgia LEPC who gave a riveting presentation on his LEPC's role in the response to and the lessons learned from the February 7, 2008 explosion at Imperial Sugar in Savannah that caused the deaths of 14 people. Tim Gablehouse, LEPC Chair for Jefferson County, Colorado and President of the National Association of SARA Title Three Program Officials presented an overview of the status of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) from its inception in 1986 to the present day. Mr. Gablehouse, an environmental attorney, provided insight into the type of information covered by Open Records requirements. Mr. Gablehouse also participated in the LEPC roundtable discussion. Mr. Art Smith, an on-scene coordinator for the EPA in Kentucky, presented information on the January 16, 2007 train derailment in Brooks, Kentucky. Mr. Bill Wark a member of the United States Chemical Safety Board (USCSB) provided information on the responsibilities of the USCSB and their on-going investigations. Mr. Tony Deas from the Department of Homeland Security spoke about the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards confidentiality requirements in relation to EPCRA open records concerns. Ms. Dorothy McManus from USEPA provided an overview of the new RMP web based reporting tool and the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) including the use of CROMMER for signature protocols that will be acceptable in court. Ms. McManus also provided preliminary numbers from the recent National LEPC survey. Ms. McManus stated there was an approxi-

(Continued on page 2)

Visit <http://www.nasttpo.org> for information on the National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO).

Visit <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html> for more information on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and how it provides new information on industries.

Envirofacts (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html>) allows you to search for envi-

WE WANT YOUR IDEAS!

We've begun planning for next year's conference and want to hear from **you!!** Tell us what **you** want the conference to include! Do you want formal lectures or do you prefer more open discussions? Short one-hour sessions or half (or full) day classes? What topics do you want the conference to address? Let us know what you want; contact one of the State Liaisons listed on page 12 and let them know what you want our conference to address! As more information becomes available we will be notifying all newsletter recipients.

DISCLAIMER

This document may contain discussion of EPA provisions in a plain language format. Nothing in this newsletter revises or replaces any regulatory provisions cited in part from the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. For more information please go to: <http://www.epa.gov/lawsregs/>

(Continued from page 1)

mate 40% response to the survey. Of that response 62.5% was from LEPCs representing areas with populations of 50,000 or less. Urban areas and the eastern United States were under represented in the survey.

I found the LEPC roundtable discussion to be a great way to share information on how different states coordinate and provide assistance to their LEPCs and how LEPCs promote their activities. Among the members of the panel were representatives from Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Colorado LEPCs. There was a good deal of variability in how LEPCs are organized and run and on what are considered to be responsibilities of an LEPC.

The EPA Region IV states with the exception of Florida are all organized on a county basis. Florida has eleven regional LEPCs which have both paid and volunteer staff. The Florida LEPCs are only concerned with chemical releases while the Chatham County (Savannah), Georgia and Mississippi LEPCs take an all hazards approach.

Dwayne Mundy from North Central Florida District 3 is a paid LEPC planner as is April Richardson from East Central Florida. Among the educational tools Mr. Mundy uses are a shelter-in-place dollhouse and a Public Education page in the yellow pages. His LEPC also puts on a HAZMAT boot camp at a local Community College. Ms. Richardson's area includes the Orlando and all its attractions as well as Port Canaveral, the Kennedy Space Center and three international airports. The East Central Florida LEPC has recently put on exercises involving high school shooters, and methamphetamine labs. This year one of their main focus areas is on mercury cleanup. The Florida LEPCs are overseen by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the State Emergency Response Commission. LEPCs meet four times a year.

Ms. Bernice McGinnis from Yazoo County, Mississippi has a very active LEPC with approximately 34 members. The LEPC receives funds under the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness Grant program which is administered by the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). Mr. Harrell Neal, a Planner in District 8 of MEMA provides support to Yazoo County and other Mississippi LEPCs. Ms. McGinnis' LEPC has a character Mr. Giggles that goes into schools to educate students on emergency awareness. The LEPC also works extensively with the churches in their community and puts brochures in local buses to promote community awareness of emergency concerns.

Also using a bus to promote their LEPC were Mr. Kirk Reinhart and Mr. Ron Schneider from the Northern Kentucky EPC (NKEPC). Rather than putting brochures in the buses, the NKEPC is using a "bus wrap". This is the advertising that goes on the outside of the bus. The public bus they are "wrapping" will have a route that includes Cincinnati, Ohio on the north side of the Ohio River.

Chatham County, Georgia which includes Savannah has a very active LEPC with strong ties to both the community and industry. The LEPC receives numerous calls for information from the community regarding hazmat issues. Interest in the LEPC was sparked (literally) by the Powell Duffryn Chemical fire and explosion in 1995 and has remained strong since.

Such is not the case with Mr. Kevin Miller the Fulton County (Atlanta) LEPC chair. Mr. Miller is having trouble getting participation on his LEPC. He stated that the good thing about the Atlanta area is that they have many resources; however poor communications amongst agencies and industry make them less effective.

All LEPCs pointed to a lack of participation by elected officials in their LEPCs as a primary concern. While many local officials are listed on the membership of LEPCs very few actually attend meetings.

I took home a lot of good ideas from all the participants and presenters and look forward to hosting the 3rd annual Conference in Kentucky next year.

Editor's Note: We wish to thank, and give proper credit to, Ms. Barbara Yates for providing this article on the recent conference. Barbara is the Planning Project Supervisor - State Plan and can be contacted at:

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barbara.yates1@us.army.mil

Happenings around the Region

KENTUCKY SERC MEMBERSHIP

The following individuals have been appointed by the Governor to the 2008 SERC:

BG John Heltzel, Director of Kentucky Emergency Management, SERC Chair

Bill Burger, Lieutenant Governor's Office

Chief Daniel Castle, Winchester Fire Department

Katheryn Cook, St. Lukes Hospitals

Ronnie Day, Kentucky Fire Commissioner

Robert Francis, Department for Environmental Protection

Charlie Frazee, Shelby County Emergency Management Director

David Hall, CSX Railroad

Ryan Halloran, Office of the Attorney General

Carl Hamblin, Arkema Calvert City

Major David Herald, Kentucky State Police

Valerie Hudson, Deputy Commission Department for Environmental Protection

Stephen Jackson, Lexington/Fayette Urban County Government

Jerome Mansfield, United States Enrichment Corp – Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Richard Payne, Daviess County Emergency Management Director

Judge Rob Rothenburger, Shelby County Judge Executive

LTC Mike Sapp, Kentucky State Police

Robert L. Scott, Chemical operations expert

Eugene Shaw, KYLOC

Lennie Shepperson, Boyle County Emergency Management Director

Bill Swope, State Fire Marshal

MG Edward Tonini, Kentucky Adjutant General

Kevin Williams, Irvine Fire Department

Mike Withrow, Bourbon County Emergency Management Director

The SERC may have up to twenty five members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor to a term of two (2) years and may be reappointed. Certain Cabinets and Agencies within State Government are required to provide a representative to the SERC including the Fire Commission, Energy and Environment Cabinet, Kentucky State Police, Attorney General, and the State Fire Marshal. Additional representatives may come from but aren't limited to affected industry, local government, and health services. The new SERC held its first meeting on August 20, 2008. All SERC meetings are open to the public.

Barbara Yates from the KYEM Planning Branch serves as the KYEM liaison to the SERC. Barbara can be reached at :

barbara.yates1@us.army.mil or by phone at 502-607-5759.

GEORGIA

The Cobb County Resource Council / LEPC hosted the first stop of the 2008 Norfolk Southern TRANSCAER Whistle-Stop Tour (Transportation, Community Awareness and Emergency Response). The tour is designed to increase community awareness and understanding of emergency planning as well as providing training and equipment demonstrations for local first responders responding to transportation-related HazMat Incidents. The training was held on September 15 at the Norfolk Southern Intermodal Facility in Austell, GA. and was well-attended by fire and other emergency service personnel from metro Atlanta jurisdictions. Other stops on the tour this year include Greenville, SC, Charlotte, NC, Greensboro, NC and Roanoke, VA.

For more information on TRANSCAER visit <http://www.transcaer.com/> . The Cobb County Resource Council website is www.cobbresourcecouncil.org .

Happenings around the Region

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Emergency Management – Fall Conference – 2008

Village Inn Golf and Conference Center, Clemons, North Carolina – October 12-16, 2008

For details contact Suzanne Hamby: emmgt@wilkes.net.

Tier 2 Guidance for 2008 Reporting Year

The State of North Carolina SERC has voted to have all reporting support electronic submission of Tier 2 Submit files sent directly to E-Plan.

Companies that submit Tier Two reports directly to E-Plan will **not** be required to submit reports to there LEPC or the local fire department. ***This E-Plan submittal fulfills your requirements to submit Tier Two data to the State of North Carolina/SERC. You will not have to send your Tier Two forms to the County LEPC or local fire department.***

ALABAMA

The Alabama Association of Emergency Mangers held its Annual Summer Conference and Exhibit Show in Orange Beach, Alabama from September 15 – September 17, 2008. The theme of this year's conference was PR Boot Camp. The conference offered numerous sessions on PR including Media Relations and Public Awareness, Local Media Coverage of Disasters, and More Than Just a Sound Byte. Also during the conference the Alabama State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and EPA held a session dedicated to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) and State Emergency Response. EPA was excited to participate and encourage all Region 4 states to contact us with any opportunities to provide outreach.

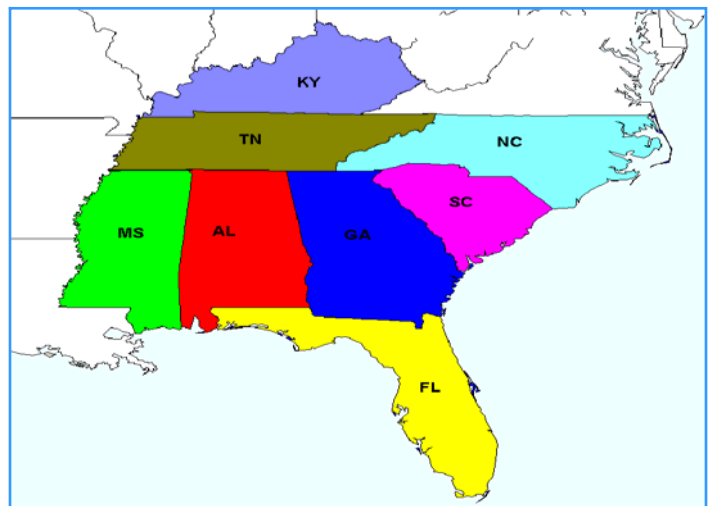
Do you have a story to tell?

We'd like to know about it. Please send information about activities that you have been involved in, training, good practices, etc. . . We appreciate what you do and want to let others know.

Provide your input to:

r4epcranewsletter@epa.gov

WE'RE WAITING!



Happenings around the Region

FLORIDA



Ms. Shanti Smith is the new Technical Hazards Section Chief for the Florida Division of Emergency Management. This Section includes the Compliance and Verification Units in support of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act program. Additionally, the Unit contains the Risk Management Program and the Radiological Emergency Planning program. She returned to the Division to accept this position in July of 2008. Her previous position at the Division was as a Management Analyst for the Accidental Release Prevention and Risk Management Planning Unit. During the 2005 hurricane season her State Emergency Response Team (SERT) role during activation was as a SERT Liaison and EMAC/Mutual Aid Branch Chief, 2006 and 2007 she was the Logistics Chief for the State's Incident Management Team. Currently she is Deputy Plans Chief for the State Emergency Operations Center. Shanti originally joined the Division in May of 2005.

From March of 2007 through July of 2008 Shanti was employed by Florida State University as the Program Manager of Emergency Management Services within the Florida Center for Prevention Research. She provided Emergency Management Training and Exercise programs and support for other colleges and universities.

Prior to joining the DEM, she was employed by The LPA Group, a transportation-engineering firm, where she served as a Project Coordinator and Environmental Scientist. After receiving her Masters Degree she worked as a Project Coordinator for the PGATOUR.COM.

Shanti holds a Bachelors Degree of Science from Jacksonville University and a Masters Degree in Administration and Graduate Certificate in Emergency Management from the Florida State University. Additionally she is a certified by AAPM as a Master Program Manager as well as an International Program Manager.

Happenings around the Region

MISSISSIPPI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DEALING WITH WATER DAMAGE AND MILDEW

If your home has water damage, mildew and mold could develop within 24 to 48 hours after exposure and will continue to grow until steps are taken to eliminate the source of moisture. Allow the wet or contaminated area to dry completely before beginning to rebuild, replace or return items.

TO DRY OUT A WATER OR MOLD DAMAGED HOUSE

Turn off the main power if wiring is wet or moldy. Have an electrician check the house's electrical system before turning power on again. Open the house to fresh air when the humidity is lower outside than inside. Use fans and dehumidifiers to remove excess moisture unless mold has already started to grow, fans may spread existing mold. Use the furnace only if the ducts have not been inundated. Remove all wet items such as furniture, rugs, bedding, toys and carpeting. Throw away all soaked or moldy carpeting. Clean and disinfect other items. Remove all wet or contaminated porous materials such as ceiling tiles, drywall, and wood byproducts. Remove all wet insulation.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING

Make sure the working area is well ventilated. Wear gloves, mask and protect eyes. If mold is present, clean a small test patch. If you feel your health is adversely affected, consider hiring a professional. Disinfectants are intended to be applied to already cleaned materials. For hard surfaces, wash items with a non-ammonia detergent and clean water. Use a stiff brush on rough surfaces such as concrete. Disinfect all cleaned surfaces with 10 per cent bleach solution. Let the solution stay on the surface for at least 10 minutes before rinsing with clear water or allowing to dry. For upholstered furniture, rugs, bedding, clothing, curtains, books and papers and furniture made of pressed particle material—throw out when in doubt. If any one of the above items has been wet for less than 48 hours, it may be cleaned and disinfected.

For more information call MEMA's Public Information Line 866-519-MEMA or the Media line at 866-920-MEMA or visit the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency on the web at: <http://www.msema.org/index.html>.

TENNESSEE

ALCOA SCHOOLS CONDUCT EVACUATION DRILL

It only took three to six minutes for all 1,700 students to clear out of their schools during a system-wide evacuation drill held on September 18, 2008 in Alcoa, Tennessee. The drill was conducted in cooperation with the Alcoa Police and Fire Departments, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, Blount County Communications Center, and Alcoa City Schools. The drill started around 9 a.m. and students were back in class within an hour. Alcoa Police Sergeant Bud Cooper stated, "They were able to shave two minutes off their time from last year -- two minutes can mean a lot." These drills are considered important practice for the response to a bomb threat, fire, or chemical emergency. Teachers follow an emergency plan that designates their escape routes and responsibilities. They also have responsibility to search the school and locate any students that may have been left behind.

Happenings around the Region

SOUTH CAROLINA

STORM AND DISASTER EVACUATION ROUTES

During the Charleston County LEPC's July 2008 meeting, Mr. Richard Jenkins of the South Carolina Department of Transportation and Lt. Rob Woods of the South Carolina Highway Patrol provided a presentation on Regional Storm and Disaster Evacuation Routes. Following the presentation, Mr. Jenkins, who was instrumental in formulating the evacuation plan, facilitated a round table discussion with local officials, first responders, representatives from industry, and local citizens. Mr. Jenkins addressed concerns and noted recommendations made by the group. All parties agreed that additional public awareness concerning specific evacuation routes by locality was necessary. Evacuation guides are available for download at: <http://www.dot.state.sc.us/getting/evacuation.shtml>

The Charleston County LEPC meets on the 2nd Wednesday of every month. Visit our homepage at: <http://lepc.charlestoncounty.org/> or contact Dave Warren at dwarren@ensafe.com for additional information.

TIER II REPORTING

South Carolina requires all facilities that store any substance for which a material safety data sheet (MSDS) is required by OSHA and in quantities exceeding the Threshold planning quantity to report them to the State, LEPC, and the local fire department. The State of South Carolina will accept the Federal Tier II forms published on the EPA Chemical Emergency and Preparedness web site or a South Carolina specific Tier II form that can be found at the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (pdf) web site. Facilities may submit whichever version of the Tier II form they prefer. We encourage the use of EPA's Tier 2 Submit software for South Carolina reporting. South Carolina requires additional information: Maximum amount in largest container for each chemical reported and if there a dike/spill containment area around the chemical reported. The maximum amount in largest container should be reported in pounds. Facilities can use any additional space under "Storage Codes and Locations" on the Federal Tier II form to add the information. The SC DHEC Air Quality EPCRA website is located at: <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/>

PROCESS SAFETY CORNER

(A PLACE FOR RMP-RELATED NEWS)

Management of Change is a critical aspect of process safety and covers changes in process technology and changes to equipment and instrumentation. Changes in process technology can result from changes in production rates, raw materials, experimentation, equipment unavailability, new equipment, new product development, change in catalyst and changes in operating conditions to improve yield or quality. Equipment changes include among others change in materials of construction, equipment specifications, piping prearrangements, experimental equipment, computer program revisions and changes in alarms and interlocks. Employers need to establish means and methods to detect both technical changes and mechanical changes. Employers may wish to develop a form or clearance sheet to facilitate the processing of changes through the management of change procedures. A typical change form may include a description and the purpose of the change, the technical basis for the change, safety and health considerations, documentation of changes for the operating procedures, maintenance procedures, inspection and testing, P&IDs, electrical classification, training and communications, pre-startup inspection, duration if a temporary change, approvals and authorization.

Where the impact of the change is minor and well understood, a check list reviewed by an authorized person with proper communication to others who are affected may be sufficient. However, for a more complex or significant design change, a hazard evaluation procedure with approvals by operations, maintenance, and safety departments may be appropriate. Changes in documents such as P&IDs, raw materials, operating procedures, mechanical integrity programs, electrical classifications, etc., need to be noted so that these revisions can be made permanent when the drawings and procedure manuals are updated. Copies of process changes need to be kept in an accessible location to ensure that design changes are available to operating personnel.

Temporary changes have caused a number of catastrophes over the years, and employers need to establish ways to detect temporary changes as well as those that are permanent. It is important that a time limit for temporary changes be established and monitored since, without control, these changes may tend to become permanent. Temporary changes are subject to the management of change procedures. Management of change procedures are used to insure that the equipment and procedures are returned to their original or designed conditions at the end of the temporary change. Proper documentation and review of these changes is invaluable in assuring that the safety and health considerations are being incorporated into the operating procedures and the process.

New Risk Management Plan (RMP) Electronic Submittal Scheduled for April 2009

You will submit RMPs online via EPA's secure website which manages thousands of data submissions from states and industry.

You will use RMP*eSubmit, which will be available in early 2009.

Online reporting simplifies the process. It saves you time, and improves data quality and security.

EPA uses industry-standard technology, including encryption used by most commercial banks, as well as stringent user ID and password protocols to protect your information.

You will be able to access your RMP online at anytime.

In June 2009, we estimate that approximately 8,000 RMP facilities are due for the five-year update of their Risk Management Plans.

How Can I Access RMP*eSubmit?

If you have submitted an RMP previously, you will receive a letter from EPA with directions regarding how to resubmit your RMP online. You do not need to contact the EPA RMP Reporting Center at this time.

If you are submitting an RMP for the first time, you will find instructions on www.epa.gov/emergencies.

How Do I Know When I Need To Resubmit My RMP?

RMPs must be fully updated and resubmitted at least every five years. Under certain circumstances, RMPs must be updated and resubmitted before their five-year anniversary (see 40 CFR §68.190(b)).

Your five-year anniversary date is listed in our notification letter which was sent to you after you submitted your last RMP.

Are There Any Other Requirements Besides Resubmitting My RMP?

In addition to updating your facility's RMP at least every five years or when other specified update circumstances occur, the rule also requires you to perform other recurring activities to ensure that your risk management program is current. These activities include, among other things, providing employee refresher training, performing compliance audits, and updating your safety information, hazard review (or process hazards analysis), operating procedures, and offsite consequence analysis.

Where Do I Go For More Information?

<http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/rmp> will be updated as new information becomes available.

You can also sign up for our list serve to receive periodic updates: www.epa.gov/emergencies/newsroom.htm#listservs.

E-PLAN NEWS

WHAT IS E-PLAN?

"E-Plan is - The Nation's Largest Database of Chemical and Facility Hazards Data with over 90,000 facilities and 22,000 unique chemicals.

It is free, simple and easy for First Responders and State and Federal users to use.

E-Plan is a proven system that provides First Responder and others with on-site hazardous chemical information for facilities around the United States. It utilizes emergency contact and hazardous material information submitted under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and sends it via the Internet to First Responders just when they need it the most.

E-Plan provides Tier II reporting data and other important information instantly such as

Maps of the area surrounding a fixed facility showing schools and hospitals and other Tier II reporting facilities,

Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) data,

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS),

Chemical profiles,

Facility Emergency Response Plans,

Federal Area Contingency Plans, and

Chemical data from Risk Management Plans (RMPs).

It has nationwide coverage in all 50 States and four U.S. territories.

In emergency situations, the E-Plan system can make the difference between life and death for First Responders and victims of the emergency. E-Plan has been enthusiastically embraced by fire fighters and hazmat response teams, nationwide wherever it has been introduced. Without E-Plan, this information is currently available only in paper form and retrieving this information from a file storage room during an emergency is a difficult, lengthy process if even possible at all. Instant access to the critical hazmat information provided by E-Plan makes it an invaluable tool for First Responders." (Source: E-Plan Home Page (<https://erplan.net/eplan/login.htm>))

Other features of E-Plan

E-Plan was developed through a cooperative agreement between USEPA and the University of Texas at Dallas with input from local, state, and federal agencies of the Region 6 Response Team.

E-Plan is funded by the Department of Homeland Security through an Interagency Agreement with the EPA and is available without charge to users.

Contains RMP facility data and Tier 2 records.

Data sources: NFPA, DOT-ERG, MSDS, NIOSH and CHRIS.

Interoperable with Tier 2 Submit and CAMEO.

Security features include: Individual User IDs and Passwords, Local or State User Authorization, Role-based permission levels, Secure physical location, Firewalls, and 128k encryption.

E-Plan Contacts

Jim Staves, EPA Region 6, Staves.james@epa.gov, 214-789-3417

Vinson Poole, EPA Region 4, Poole.vinson@epa.gov, 404-562-9186

More E-Plan News

The First Annual E-Plan Users Group Conference will be held on **Tuesday, November 25, 2008** at The University of Texas at Dallas in Richardson, Texas. The event will highlight best practices for hazardous chemical response and develop ongoing strategies to improve the E-Plan program. Early notification regarding the conference is to help you budget travel expenses for the Conference.

Conference Registration fees will be about \$30 per person to cover the costs for breakfast, breaks, and lunch. Great hotels in the Richardson, Texas area (Renaissance & Hyatt) are usually less than \$100 per night for UT Dallas events.

The conference will be one day in length so that your travel plans can be arranged to accommodate any Thanksgiving holiday plans you may have made.

7:30 AM – 8:00 AM: Registration

8:00 AM – 4:30 PM: Conference events

4:30 PM – 6:30 PM: Reception with door prizes

Highly knowledgeable keynote speakers with hazardous chemical response and management experience are being planned to ensure an outstanding program.

Preliminary agenda items include:

E-Plan Best Practices

E-Plan Success Stories

How are users utilizing E-Plan?

Review how E-Plan's Online Tier II Submit works

What new E-Plan features are needed?

Demonstration of E-Plan (for new users)

E-Plan electronic Bulletin Board demonstration

Many other key aspects of E-Plan will be discussed

We need knowledgeable speakers and session leaders for this conference!

If you have suggestions for the agenda, or would like to volunteer to lead a session, please contact us by using the **"Contact Us"** button on the E-Plan homepage at <https://erplan.net> or by E-mail: eplan@utdallas.edu Phone: 972-883-2631 Fax: 972-883-4441

Mail: The University of Texas at Dallas

CyberSecurity and Emergency Preparedness Institute

Attn: E-Plan

800 West Campbell Road, WT-11

Richardson, TX 75080

CAMEO LIBRARY ON-LINE

We're pleased to announce the release of CAMEO Chemicals -- an easier-to-use version of the most popular components of the CAMEO program. Find it online at

<http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/>.

The website provides access to the same CAMEO database of over 6,000 hazardous materials. The revised search engine is much faster and the new search results ranking makes finding your chemicals more straightforward. The CAMEO Chemicals datasheets

contain most of the same information you are used to seeing in CAMEO, but in an easier-to-read layout. Also, the website makes it simpler to mix chemicals and read reactivity hazard predictions. Best of all, you don't have to download or install anything, and you can bookmark frequently referenced datasheets.

Please help us get the word out by sharing the CAMEO Chemicals URL with your response and planning colleagues.



(Sacramento, Calif.) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency received the annual Innovation and Technology Award on Sept. 5 from the 2007 Continuing Challenge HazMat Emergency Response Workshop held in Sacramento. The award to the CAMEO Team at NOAA and EPA was for the development and promotion of the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations software commonly called by its acronym, CAMEO.

The CAMEO Team was nominated for the award by Deputy Fire Marshal Kevin Smith of the Chino Valley Fire District in Calif.

CAMEO f m 2008 COURSES

CAMEO is offered through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), National Integration Center (NIC), Training and Exercise Integration (TEI). Please access TEI's website at, http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/training_catalog.htm for their training opportunities.

CAMEO LISTSERVE

The CAMEO News Service is a one-way list serve which serves as a communication tool for CAMEO managers and developers to communicate important information to the CAMEO community.

Communications from the CAMEO team will provide users with an up-to-date status on various aspects of the CAMEO/MARPLOT/ALOHA software, such as updates, "bug" notification and quick fixes.

If you would like to subscribe to the CAMEO News Service and stay up to date on what's happening in CAMEO, send an email to join-cameo@lists.epa.gov.

Also, be sure and check the CAMEO website often for guided tours of the programs, FAQ and technical support.

www.epa.gov/ceppo/cameo

Need Information? The Region 4 Contact is:

Bryce Covington

Telephone at 404-562-9192 or email: Covington.bryce@epa.gov

EPA Region 4 EPCRA Staff Contacts and Related Information

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EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

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Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Office (CEPPO)

<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo> or <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/index.html>

EPCRA Section 313 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Homepage

<http://www.epa.gov/tri>

Compliance and Enforcement

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

National Response Center (NRC) - <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil> or 1-800-424-8802

US EPA EPCRA, RCRA, and Superfund Hotline (800) 424-9346

LEPC Information Exchange - <http://www.lepcinfoexchange.com/>

Compliance Assistance Clearinghouse - <http://cfpub.epa.gov/clearinghouse/>

Region 4 EPCRA - <http://www.epa.gov/region4/air/epcra/index.htm>