## Where Can I Get More Information?

If you have access to the Internet, copies of the rule and a wide variety of technical assistance materials are available at the home page of EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/).

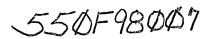
You also may obtain copies of these materials as well as answers to your specific questions from EPA's hotline at (800) 424-9346 during normal business hours.

The Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies can be reached at:

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036 (202) 833-2672

The full text of the rule can be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR part 68), which is available at most public libraries.

(Address label here)





# **EPA's Risk** Management **Program**

How Does It Affect POTWs?

## **Does This Apply to Me?**

Under a new EPA chemical accident prevention rule, some publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) will have to implement a risk management program and file a risk management plan (RMP) with EPA by June 21, 1999. If you handle, produce, or store any of the following above the threshold quantities, you are likely to be subject to this rule:

#### **Chemical** Threshold Quantity

Chlorine	2,500 pounds
Anhydrous ammonia	10,000 pounds
Anhydrous sulfur dioxide	5,000 pounds
Aqueous ammonia	20,000 pounds
(concentration 20% or grea	ter)
Methane	10,000 pounds
Propane	10,000 pounds

If you have other chemicals at your facility, you can get a complete list of substances regulated under this rule and their thresholds from EPA. (In general, EPA expects that chemicals received as components of a wastestream will not be subject to this rule.)

### What's It All About?

The risk management program rule (also known as Clean Air Act section 112(r), the RMP rule, or part 68) is designed to prevent serious chemical accidents that could affect public health and the environment and to improve the response to any accidents that do occur.

The rule requires covered facilities to develop and to implement an integrated system to identify hazards and manage risks. If you are subject to this rule, you must analyze worstcase releases, document a five-year history of serious accidents, coordinate with local emergency responders, and file a risk management plan with EPA. If your worstcase release could affect the public, you also must analyze more realistic alternative scenarios and develop and implement a prevention program that includes, among other steps, identification of hazards, written operating procedures, training, maintenance, and accident investigation. If your employees respond to accidental releases, you must implement an emergency response program. The RMP you submit to EPA will summarize your program and will have to be made available to the public.

## **Compliance Tips**

The good news is that many POTWs already are complying with many of the prevention requirements because these steps are part of the way you operate safely. If you are subject to the OSHA Process Safety Management Standard under state law, you are likely to be in compliance with almost all of the prevention program requirements and may need to take no other steps to satisfy this part of EPA's rule. If you already have an emergency response plan, you are likely to be in compliance with that part of EPA's rule as well.

Besides helping you prevent accidents, the rule can improve the efficiency of your operation by ensuring that your workers are trained in proper procedures and by using preventive maintenance to reduce equipment breakdowns.

EPA is working with the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies (AMSA) to develop a guidance document specifically for POTWs that will help you understand the requirements as they relate to your operations. The POTW guidance will make compliance less burdensome by providing industry-specific information and analyses.





