



Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: *RCRA TSD and Emergency Response Without Regard to Location*

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Emergency Response Division MS-101

Quick Reference Fact Sheet

INTRODUCTION



Under the authority of section 126 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Occupational Safety and

Health Administration (OSHA) promulgated *identical* health and safety standards to protect workers engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response. The OSHA regulations, codified at 29 CFR 1910.120, became effective on March 6, 1990 (54 FR 9294). Corrections to the OSHA regulations were published on April 13, 1990 (55 FR 14072). The EPA regulations, published originally on June 23, 1989 at 54 FR 26654, incorporate the OSHA standards by reference and are codified at 40 CFR 311.

Although the EPA and OSHA worker protection standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER) contain identical substantive provisions, the regulations differ with respect to the scope of coverage. The OSHA standards apply directly to private employees and to federal employees through Executive Order 12196. OSHA has no authority to enforce regulations protecting state and local government employees. However, under section 18(b) of the OSH Act, a state may elect to develop and implement its own occupational safety and health program. This program must be at least as effective as the federal OSHA standards and must be reviewed and approved by OSHA prior to implementation of the plan. Through its review and approval authority, OSHA requires states to extend occupational safety and health protection to all state and local

government employees, as well as to private employees, within the state's jurisdiction.

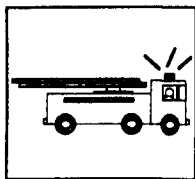
EPA's authority extends to state and local government employees conducting hazardous waste operations and emergency response in states that *do not have in effect a delegated OSHA program*. The EPA regulations also cover both compensated and uncompensated workers. Therefore, the EPA standards protect volunteers, such as fire fighters. Although federal OSHA recommends that states with delegated programs define "employee" to include both compensated and uncompensated workers, not all states have followed this recommendation.

Despite the fact that the EPA and OSHA regulations differ in their scope of coverage, both regulations apply to three primary groups of workers: (1) employees engaged in emergency response without regard to location; (2) employees engaged in routine hazardous waste operations at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and (3) employees engaged in mandatory or voluntary clean-ups at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, including corrective actions at RCRA TSD facilities. The standards, however, do not cover those employees who will not be exposed to, or who do not have the potential to be exposed to, hazardous substances.

The purpose of this Fact Sheet is to explain the principle requirements of the EPA and OSHA worker protection standards as they apply to employees who perform emergency response operations irrespective of location and employees who perform hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities. Requirements that apply to

uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are addressed in a Fact Sheet entitled "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites and RCRA Corrective Action" Publication No. 9285.2-08FS.

This Fact Sheet is divided into three parts. The first two parts describe the planning, training, and medical surveillance requirements as they apply to emergency response activities without regard to location and hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities. The final part of this Fact Sheet provides important addresses and telephone numbers.



PART 1: Requirements for Planning, Training, and Medical Surveillance for Emergency Response Without Regard to Location (29 CFR 1910.120(q))

This part of the Fact Sheet addresses the requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(q) that apply to emergency responders who respond to hazardous waste emergencies wherever they may occur (i.e., without regard to location). Although there are eleven required elements specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(q) for protecting workers who perform emergency response operations without regard to location, this Fact Sheet addresses only the planning, training, and medical surveillance requirements. For a complete list of the requirements at 29 CFR 1910.120(q), refer to Exhibit 1.



Overview of Emergency Response

An "emergency response" is defined at 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(3) as a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other responders, such as local fire fighters, to an incident that results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. A response to an incidental release of a hazardous substance that can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled by employees in the immediate area or by maintenance personnel is not considered an emergency response within the scope of the standard.

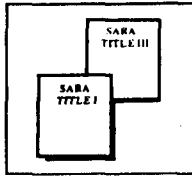
EXHIBIT 1 Emergency Response Operations Conducted without Regard to Location (29 CFR 1910.120(q))

- Emergency response plan
- Elements of an emergency response plan
- Procedures for handling emergency response
- Skilled support personnel
- Specialist employees
- Material handling program
- Training based on the duties and functions performed by each level of responder
- Refresher training program
- Medical surveillance and consultation
- Chemical protective equipment clothing
- Post-emergency response operations

The worker protection standards contain several requirements that apply to workers engaged in "emergency response." These requirements are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(l) for emergency responders at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites; 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) for emergency responders at RCRA TSD facilities; and 29 CFR 1910.120(q) for employees who perform emergency response operations irrespective of location.

The emergency response requirements at (p) and (l) apply to site workers who will respond to emergencies only at their specific work site; the emergency response requirements at 29 CFR 1910.120(q) are specifically designed to protect employees who respond to a variety of emergencies at different locations with various extenuating circumstances. This part of the Fact Sheet only addresses the requirements specified at (q). These requirements cover a variety of emergency response workers, including public and private HAZMAT teams, fire fighters, and police officers. Examples of emergency response operations that occur irrespective of location could include a fire at a gas station; a transportation accident, such as an overturned tractor trailer or a train derailment; or a chemical spill at a fixed facility, such as a

manufacturing plant or a pharmacy, where outside assistance is needed to cleanup the spill.



Planning Requirements

Under 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(1), employers must develop and implement an emergency response plan to handle anticipated emergencies prior

to the commencement of emergency response operations. In developing this plan, the employer must take into account the variety of possible emergencies that could occur within the employer's jurisdiction. Exhibit 2 provides a comprehensive list of the elements that must be addressed in the emergency response plan. In addition to these elements, the emergency response plan must include the procedures for setting up an Incident Command System (ICS) and identify the chain of command that will be operative during an emergency. For example:

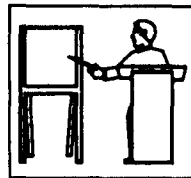
- The senior response official responding to an emergency will become the individual in charge of a site-specific ICS. All emergency responders and their communications must be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS. The emergency response plan should address the responsibilities of the individual in charge; these responsibilities are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3).
- The Safety Official, designated by and accountable to the individual in charge of the ICS, must be knowledgeable in the operations being implemented at the incident site and be able to identify and evaluate hazards. The Safety Official also has authority to alter, suspend, or terminate activities at a site if it is determined that an immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) condition or imminent danger condition exists.

In addition to the planning requirements specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(q), there are a multitude of planning requirements specified under SARA Title III that address emergency response planning for a community. The goal of the Title III planning requirements is to protect the public in the event of an emergency involving an extremely hazardous substance. Emergency response organizations should incorporate the

EXHIBIT 2 Required Elements of an Emergency Response Plan (29 CFR 1910.120(q)(2) and (p)(8)(ii))

- Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties.
- Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.
- Emergency recognition and prevention.
- Safe distances and places of refuge.
- Site security and control.
- Evacuation routes and procedures.
- Decontamination procedures.
- Emergency medical treatment and first aid.
- Emergency alerting and response procedures.
- Critique of response and follow-up.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and emergency equipment.

local emergency response plan or the state emergency response plan or both as part of their emergency response plan to avoid any unnecessary duplication of information. For additional information on the SARA Title III planning requirements, please contact the Title III Hotline at (800) 535-7672, or (202) 475-9652 in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.



Training Requirements

The purpose of the training requirements for emergency response personnel is to give employees the knowledge and skill to perform an emergency response with minimal risk to their own health and safety and the health and safety of others. Employees who respond to emergencies may become exposed to a hazardous substance. The risks of exposure, however, will vary with each response. As such, the amount and type of training required under the worker protection standards for employees who perform emergency response operations is linked directly to an employee's potential for exposure to hazardous substances and to other health hazards during an

emergency response. *No employee may participate in an emergency response activity unless they have been adequately trained.*

The specific training requirements for employees who perform emergency response operations without regard to location are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6). These training requirements are based on "Levels" that are generally recognized in the hazardous materials response industry. There are five Levels of emergency response personnel; each Level specifies unique training requirements. The following is an overview of the responsibilities of each Level of responder and a brief summary of the training requirements for that Level.

**Level 1 Responders
(Awareness Level)
Must Have Sufficient Training
or Proven Experience
in Specific Competencies**

Level 1. Level 1 Responders are most likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities. Police officers who do not actually respond to a release are good examples of a Level 1 Responder. For example, a State Trooper who responds to an overturned truck carrying hazardous materials on a highway, contacts the police dispatcher to report the location and the type of accident, and uses his patrol car to block lines of traffic, would be a Level 1 Responder, so long as he does not try to contain the release. The number of training hours that a Level 1 Responder must receive is not specified in the regulation. Level 1 Responders, however, must have sufficient training or experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- Understanding hazardous substances and their risks;
- Understanding the implications of hazardous substance emergencies;
- Recognizing the presence of hazardous substances;
- Identifying hazardous substances;

- Understanding the first responder role; and
- Recognizing the need for additional resources.

**Level 2 Responders
(Operations Level)
Must Have Level 1 Competency,
plus a Minimum of 8 Hours of Training
to Demonstrate Specific Competencies**

Level 2. Level 2 Responders are part of the initial response to a release or potential release of hazardous substances. Local police officers, fire fighters, and rescue personnel, who try to contain the effects of a release without necessarily stopping it, are typical Level 2 Responders. Specifically, a Level 2 Responder may assist with evacuation proceedings, contain the release from a safe distance, and prevent further exposures. Level 2 Responders must have Level 1 competency and a minimum of 8 hours training or sufficient experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- Understanding basic hazard and risk assessment techniques;
- Selecting and using PPE;
- Understanding basic hazardous materials terms;
- Performing basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations;
- Implementing basic decontamination procedures; and
- Understanding the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

**Level 3 Responders
(HAZMAT Technicians)
Must Have a Minimum of 24 Hours
of Training at Level 2, plus
Sufficient Experience to Demonstrate
Specific Competencies**

Level 3. Level 3 Responders are Hazmat Technicians responsible for attempting to stop the release, as compared to a Level 2 responder who attempts only to contain the release and contact the appropriate authorities. Level 3 Responders must have a minimum of 24 hours of training at Level 2, and sufficient experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- Implementing the employer's emergency response plan;
- Classifying, identifying, and verifying known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment;
- Functioning within an assigned role in the Incident Command System;
- Selecting and using specialized chemical PPE;
- Understanding hazard and risk assessment techniques;
- Implementing advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations;
- Implementing decontamination procedures;
- Understanding termination procedures; and
- Understanding basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

**Level 4 Responders
(HAZMAT Specialists)
Must Have a Minimum of 24 Hours
of Training at Level 3, plus
Sufficient Experience to Demonstrate
Specific Competencies**

Level 4. Level 4 Responders are Hazmat Specialists. They respond with and provide support to the Hazardous Materials Technicians (Level 3). Level 4 Responders are expected to be more knowledgeable about hazardous substances than are Level 3 Responders. Hazmat Specialists will sometimes act as liaisons with government authorities, explaining site activities and associated risks. Level 4 Responders must have a minimum of 24 hours of training at Level 3, and sufficient

experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- Implementing the local emergency response plan;
- Classifying, identifying, and verifying known and unknown materials;
- Having knowledge of the state emergency response plan;
- Selecting and using specialized chemical PPE;
- Understanding in-depth hazard and risk techniques;
- Performing specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations;
- Determining and implementing decontamination procedures;
- Developing a site safety and control plan; and
- Understanding chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.

**Level 5 Responders
(On-Scene Incident Commanders)
Must Have a Minimum of 24 Hours
of Training at Level 2, plus
Sufficient Experience to Demonstrate
Specific Competencies**

Level 5. The Level 5 Responder is the On-Scene Incident Commander or Senior OIC. The Senior OIC assumes control of the emergency response incident scene. Senior OICs coordinate the activities of all emergency responders and ensure that open lines of communications exist between them. The OIC is usually a generalist with broad knowledge in managing emergency incidents. Level 5 Responders must have a minimum of 24 hours of training at Level 2, and additional competency in the following areas:

- Implementing the Incident Command System;

- Implementing the employer's emergency response plan;
- Implementing the local emergency response plan;
- Having knowledge of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team;
- Understanding the hazards and risks associated with chemical protective clothing; and
- Understanding the importance of decontamination procedures.

In addition to the aforementioned training requirements, each emergency responder must receive either annual refresher training, or must demonstrate sufficient competency in the relevant areas on a yearly basis. With respect to refresher training, there are no specific hourly requirements, however, it should be of sufficient content and duration to enable responders to maintain their competencies. If an employee does not submit to refresher training but is able to demonstrate competency to the employer in the relevant areas, the employer must document on a yearly basis the statement of competency and maintain a record of the method used to determine competency.

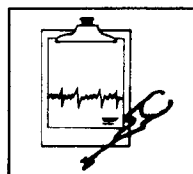
There are two types of workers who may be needed during an emergency response, but are not covered by the training requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6). These employees include skilled support personnel and specialist employees. Skilled support personnel are trained in the operation of specialized mechanical equipment such as crane and hoisting equipment or a backhoe, and generally are not employed by the same organization as the other emergency response personnel at the incident scene. Such skilled personnel would be used in special situations to assist with an emergency. Although they may be exposed to hazards during an emergency response, they are only at the scene temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot reasonably be performed by fully trained hazardous response personnel.

The only training required for such skilled personnel is that they receive an initial briefing of the site, which must include instruction on the proper use of PPE, a review of the potential

hazards at the site, an overview of the duties to be performed, and an overview of other safety and health precautions. Such personnel must be briefed at the site prior to their participation in any emergency response operations.

In addition to skilled support personnel, an employer may call upon specialist employees to assist in an emergency response effort. Specialist employees have specialized knowledge about some aspect of emergency response or hazardous substances. These individuals are called upon on an as needed basis to provide technical advice or assistance to the individual in charge at an incident where there has been a release of a hazardous substance. For example, if an emergency release involves two or more hazardous substances, a chemist may be called in to predict the potential reactivity of the agents involved at the scene.

Although there is no statutory limitation on a specialist employee's functions, they must receive proper training prior to performing any operations. Specifically, specialist employees must receive training commensurate with their area of specialization on an annual basis. There are, however, no hourly training requirements specified under the worker protection standards for specialist employees.



Medical Surveillance Requirements

Employers whose employees engage in emergency response operations without regard to location must develop and implement a medical surveillance program that includes provisions for baseline, periodic, and termination medical examinations.

As specified in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(9), a medical surveillance program must be provided for the following three groups of employees:

- Hazardous Materials Specialists;
- Members of an organized and designated HAZMAT Team; and
- Employees who exhibit signs or symptoms that may have resulted from exposure to hazardous substances during the course of an emergency incident, either immediately or subsequently.

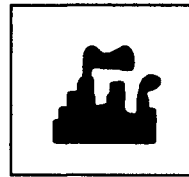
Employers are not required to provide a formal medical monitoring program for first responders at the awareness and operations levels (i.e., Levels 1 and 2) and Level 3 Responders who are not members of designated HAZMAT teams. These employees, however, must be provided with medical examinations if they are injured due to overexposure during an emergency incident. Furthermore, because coverage under 29 CFR 1910.120(f)(2) does not apply to emergency responders without regard to location, fire fighters who wear respirators for 30 days or more per year are only required to undergo medical surveillance if they are members of designated HAZMAT Teams or are injured due to overexposure to hazardous substances during an emergency incident.

If employees fall within the first two groups listed above, they must undergo a baseline medical examination prior to an assignment. After this initial examination, employees must have a follow-up medical examination once a year; an attending physician may suggest a shorter or longer interval, but this period may not exceed two years. The content of these examinations is to be determined by the attending physician, but certain key elements must be included. For example, the physician must complete a medical and work history and determine the employee's fitness for the type of duties to be assigned, including the ability of the employee to wear PPE.

In addition to these requirements, an employee must receive a medical examination as soon as possible if the employee is injured or becomes ill from exposure to hazardous substances during an emergency, or the employee develops signs or symptoms that indicate a possible overexposure to hazardous substances. In addition, employees must receive a final examination when they are reassigned or terminate employment and thus no longer are exposed to hazardous substances. This examination is only required if the employee has not had an examination within the past six months. All required medical examinations must be provided without cost to the employee, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place.

Medical records for employees must be maintained for a period of thirty years following termination of employment. These records must include the name and social security number of the employee; the physician's written opinions,

including recommended occupational limitations and results of examinations and tests; any employee medical complaints related to exposure to hazardous substances; and a copy of the information provided to the examining physician by the employer. The employer is responsible for retaining the records if the employee or physician leaves the area. For additional information on medical recordkeeping requirements, refer to 29 CFR 1910.20.

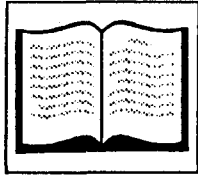


PART 2: Requirements for Planning, Training, and Medical Surveillance at RCRA TSD Facilities (29 CFR 1910.120(p))

This part of the Fact Sheet explains the applicability of 29 CFR 1910.120(p) and describes several of the requirements specified in the OSHA standards for personnel involved in hazardous waste operations and emergency response activities at RCRA TSD facilities. Although there are eight required elements specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p) for protecting workers who perform hazardous waste operations and emergency response at RCRA TSD facilities, this Fact Sheet addresses only the planning, training, and medical surveillance requirements. For a complete list of the requirements at 29 CFR 1910.120(p), refer to Exhibit 3.

EXHIBIT 3 Operations Conducted Under the RCRA Act of 1976 (29 CFR 1910.120(p))

- Safety and health program
- Hazard communication program
- Medical surveillance program
- Decontamination program
- New technology program
- Material handling program
- Training program
- Emergency response program



Applicability of 29 CFR 1910.120(p)

The requirements under the worker protection standards for personnel engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response at a RCRA TSD facility are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p). These requirements apply to any TSD facility regulated under 40 CFR 264 and 265, or by a state program authorized under RCRA; the requirements apply to both permitted and interim status facilities. Facilities that have been granted exemptions from the RCRA TSD requirements (as detailed at 40 CFR 264 and 265), however, are exempt from the worker protection requirements, except those at 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) which detail the requirements for an emergency response plan, emergency response training, and other procedures for handling emergencies.



Planning Requirements

Employers at RCRA TSD facilities must develop and implement a written safety and health program for their employees engaged in hazardous waste operations. The program must be designed to identify, evaluate, and control safety and health hazards at the facility, and provide for emergency response during hazardous waste operations at the TSD facility. In addition, the program must address appropriate site analysis, engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous waste handling procedures, and uses of new technologies. One important component of the safety and health program is the emergency response plan. This plan must be developed and implemented as a separate part of the safety and health program.

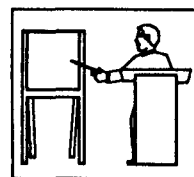
The emergency response plan must be developed prior to the commencement of operations at the facility. This plan must include a description of how an emergency would be handled at the facility and how the risks associated with a response would be minimized. The elements required in an emergency response plan for a RCRA TSD facility are identical to the requirements shown in Exhibit 2; the RCRA requirements are codified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8)(ii).

In addition to the requirements outlined in Exhibit 2, the emergency response plan must include information on site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions, and procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal agencies. The emergency response plan should also be rehearsed regularly and reviewed periodically to ensure that it accounts for new or changing site conditions or new information on potential hazards at the site.

When preparing an emergency response plan, employer's need not duplicate any of the subjects that are addressed fully in the contingency plan required under RCRA regulations, provided that the contingency plan is incorporated into the emergency response plan. Employer's may also incorporate local emergency response plans or state emergency response plans, or both, into the emergency response plan, if appropriate.

In lieu of preparing an emergency response plan under 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8), employers may prepare an emergency action plan in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.38(a). This plan may only be developed in lieu of the emergency response plan if employers plan to evacuate their employees from the facility when an emergency occurs, and not permit employees to assist in responding to the emergency.

In addition to developing an emergency response plan, employers must also address the following items in their safety and health plan, as appropriate: the selection of engineering controls, hazardous waste handling procedures, and uses of new technologies.



Training Requirements

An employer must develop and implement a training program as part of the safety and health program, for employees engaged in hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities. The worker protection standards reflect a tiered approach to training; the amount and type of training is linked directly to an employee's potential for exposure to hazardous substances and to other hazards during a hazardous waste operation. *The standards require that only those employees that have been appropriately trained may perform hazardous waste operations or emergency response at a facility.* A summary of the training requirements for workers

engaged in hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities is provided below. An overview of the basic hourly training requirements is also provided in Exhibit 4.

**THE RULE IS:
IF YOU ARE NOT TRAINED,
YOU CANNOT PARTICIPATE**

**EXHIBIT 4
Training Requirements for Employees at
RCRA TSD Facilities
(29 CFR 1910.120(p)(7) and p(8)(iii))**

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| General Site Employees | 24 Hours or Equivalent and 8 hours of annual refresher training |
| Emergency Response Personnel | Trained to a Level of Competency -- no specific hourly requirements |

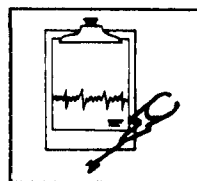
The training requirements specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(7)(i) for all *new* employees engaged in hazardous waste operations at RCRA TSD facilities include a minimum of 24 hours of initial training. The purpose of this training is to prepare employees to "perform their duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger other employees." The regulation does not specify what topics and issues should be covered during training.

The initial training requirements can be waived for current employees, if it is determined that their prior work experience or training is equivalent to the initial training requirements in the standard. Equivalent training includes the training an employee may have already received from actual site work experience.

In addition to the initial training requirements, all new and current employees subject to the worker protection standards, including managers and supervisors, must receive a minimum of eight hours of refresher training

annually. The purpose of refresher training is to ensure that employees maintain certain competencies. There are several ways to satisfy the annual refresher training requirement, such as attending applicable seminars or participating in a critique of an actual response.

The training requirements for employees who engage in *emergency response operations* at a RCRA TSD facility differ from the initial training requirements specified above; there are no specified hourly requirements for either training or refresher training for emergency responders at RCRA TSD facilities. The training requirements for emergency personnel are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8)(iii) and require employees who participate in emergency response activities to be familiar with the elements of the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures established for the response, and appropriate PPE. Employees must also be trained to a level of competence in the recognition of various health and safety hazards at the facility. Specifically, training should include information on the safe use of control equipment and the proper techniques of coordination among parties involved in the incident.



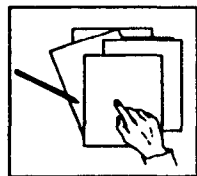
Medical Surveillance Requirements

Employers at RCRA TSD facilities must provide a medical monitoring program for the following four groups of employees:

- Employees who wear a respirator for more than 30 days a year;
- Hazardous Materials Specialists;
- Members of an organized and designated HAZMAT Team; and
- Employees who exhibit signs or symptoms that may have resulted from exposure to hazardous substances during the course of an emergency incident, either immediately or subsequently.

The medical surveillance requirements for these four groups of employees are identical to those requirements outlined earlier in this Fact Sheet for emergency responders without regard to location

(pages 6 and 7). The requirements for medical examinations and recordkeeping for employees at RCRA TSD facilities are specified at 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(3).



PART 3: Sources of Additional Information

The following is a brief summary of where to obtain additional information on the EPA and OSHA worker protection standards on hazardous waste operations and emergency response. Please refer to Exhibit 5 for the appropriate addresses and telephone numbers of the contacts referenced below.

- If you have questions regarding the existing relationship between EPA and OSHA with respect to the implementation of the standards, contact the Environmental Response Team (ERT) in Edison, NJ.
- For information about EPA's training courses, contact ERT's Operations Section in Cincinnati, OH.
- For information on guidance on the substance of 29 CFR 1910.120, contact the appropriate OSHA Regional Office. If additional information is needed, contact OSHA's Office of Health Compliance Assistance in Washington, D.C.
- For information on how to establish a Hazmat Team, refer to the *Hazmat Team Planning Guidance* Document (U.S. EPA, 1990, Pub. No. EPA/540/G-90/003). This Document identifies equipment that may be necessary for an emergency response and suggests ways to acquire and maintain such equipment. In addition, the Document offers guidance in determining actual HAZMAT response requirements.

To obtain a copy of the *Hazmat Team Planning Guidance* Document, please call the National Technical Information Service at (703) 487-4600. When requesting the Document, be certain to specify the publication number.

- There are four other Fact Sheets that are available on the worker protection

standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response:

- *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: General Information and Comparison* (Pub. No. 9285.2-09FS) explains the scope of the worker protection standards and distinguishes these standards from regulations and consensus standards covering the same or similar subject matter.
- *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites and RCRA Corrective Action* (Pub. No. 9285.2-08FS) explains the specific requirements for operations conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, including corrective actions at RCRA TSD facilities.
- *Establishing Work Zones at Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites* (Pub. No. 9285.2-06FS) describes the requirements and procedures for establishing support zones at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
- *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response: Available Guidance* (Pub. No. 9285.2-10FS) describes guidance materials developed by the Environmental Response Team to help workers engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response understand the HAZWOPER requirements.

Copies of these Fact Sheets may be obtained by calling or writing ERT in Edison, NJ. (Refer to Exhibit 5 for the appropriate address and telephone number.) Please specify the title and publication number of the Fact Sheet(s).

EXHIBIT 5
Important Telephone Numbers and Addresses

- U.S. EPA/ERT
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 18 (MS-101)
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(908) 321-6740 or (FTS) 340-6740
- U.S. EPA/ERT
Operations Section
26 West Martin Luther King
Cincinnati, OH 45268
(513) 569-7537 or (FTS) 684-7537
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Office of Health Compliance Assistance
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20210
(202) 523-8036 or (FTS) 523-8036
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 5
230 South Dearborn Street
32nd Floor, Room 3244
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-2220 or (FTS) 353-2220
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 6
525 Griffin Street, Room 602
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 767-4731 or (FTS) 729-4731
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 7
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, MO 64106
(816) 426-5861 or (FTS) 867-5861

OSHA Regional Offices

- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 1
133 Portland Street, 1st Floor
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 565-7164 or (FTS) 835-7164
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 2
201 Varick Street, Room 670
New York, NY 10014
(212) 337-2325 or (FTS) 660-2378
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 3
Gateway Building, Suite 2100
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 596-1201 or (FTS) 596-1201
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 4
1375 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 587
Atlanta, GA 30367
(404) 347-3573 or (FTS) 257-3573
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 8
1951 Stout Street
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 844-3061 or (FTS) 564-3061
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 9
71 Stevenson Street, Suite 415
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-6670 or (FTS) 484-6670
- U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
Region 10
1111 Third Avenue, Suite 715
Seattle, WA 98101-3212
(206) 442-5930 or (FTS) 399-5930

EPA Regional Offices

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 1
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Room 2203
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3715 or (FTS) 835-3715

EXHIBIT 5 (continued)
Important Telephone Numbers and Addresses

EPA Regional Offices (continued)

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2
Jacob K. Javitz Federal Building
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-2657 or (FTS) 264-2657
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 3
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-9800 or (FTS) 597-9800
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-4727 or (FTS) 257-4727
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-2000 or (FTS) 353-2000
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 9th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 655-6444 or (FTS) 255-6444
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66115
(913) 551-7000 or (FTS) 276-7000
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2405
(303) 293-1603 or (FTS) 293-1603
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 556-6322 or (FTS) 556-6322
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-1200 or (FTS) 399-1200
- Call the Emergency Planning and
Community Right-to-Know Information
Hotline for the addresses and telephone
numbers of state emergency response
commissions and local emergency planning
committees in your area. The telephone
numbers for the Hotline are: toll-free
800-535-7672, or 202-475-9652 in the
Washington, D.C. area.