

Risk Management Plan (RMP) Program



Risk Management Plan (RMP) Program

History of RMP Program

Union Carbide, Bhopal, India

- Dec. 3, 1984 release of methyl isocyanate
 - 40 tons of toxic gas released
 - 3,800 deaths
 - 11,000 disabilities

Institute, West Virginia

- August 11, 1985 release of aldicarb oxime
 - Approximately 150 people hospitalized



Environmental
Protection Agency

History of RMP Program

- Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
- OSHA developed Process Safety management Program (1992)
- Accidental Release Prevention (RMP Program)
 - Signed into law Nov 15, 1990 as part of the CAA Amendments of 1990
 - Final regulations published by USEPA (June 1996)
 - List rule published (January 1994)

RMP Program

- Identifying hazards that may result from accidental releases using appropriate hazard assessment techniques;
- Designing, maintaining and operating a safe facility; and
- Minimizing the consequences of accidental releases, if they do occur.

RMP Program

- Beginning June 21, 1999, subject facilities were required to prepare and execute an RMP program
 - Submit a Risk Management Plan
 - A report that details the facility's prevention program, emergency response program, and hazard assessment
 - Hazard assessment
 - Worst case and alternative release
 - Prevention program
 - Detect, prevent, and minimize accidental releases
 - Emergency response program
 - Protect human health and the environment in the event of an accidental release

RMP Program Applicability

- To determine a facility's applicability:
 - Review list rule
 - 77 toxic substances
 - 63 flammable substances
 - Determine amount of chemical
 - Toxics: 500 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.
 - Flammables: 10,000 lbs.
 - Identify process
 - Includes storage, handling, processing, etc.

RMP Program Applicability

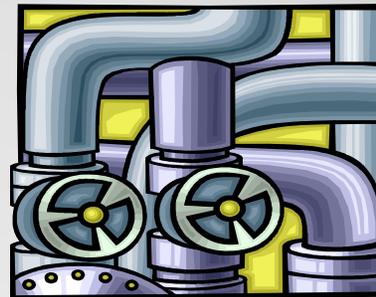
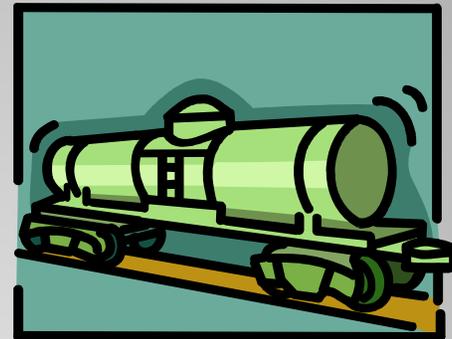
- Most common regulated substances:
 - Anhydrous ammonia
 - Ammonia retailers
 - Refrigeration (warehouse and manufacturing)
 - Chlorine
 - WTP / WWTP
 - Chemical warehouses
 - Propane, butane, pentane and flammable mixtures
 - Refineries
 - Natural gas liquid extraction
 - Aerosol can filling
 - Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)
 - Agricultural
 - Sulfur dioxide
 - Formaldehyde
 - Hydrogen
 - Hydrogen fluoride

RMP Program Applicability

- Process:
 - Any activity involving a regulated substance, including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling, or on-site movement, or any combination of these activities
 - 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

RMP Program Applicability

- Examples of processes
 - Storage tanks
 - Cylinders
 - Drums
 - Railcars
 - Interconnected vessels
 - Cans



RMP Program Applicability

- Exemptions
 - Farmers with anhydrous ammonia (for their own use)
 - Flammable substances used as fuel or held for sale as fuel at a retail facility
 - Chemicals in transportation, including incident to transportation
 - Regulated substances contained in articles

General Duty Clause

- What is the GDC?
 - 112(r)(1) CAA Amendments of 1990
 - Required to comply since 1990
 - Makes the owners/operators of facilities that have regulated and other extremely hazardous substances responsible for ensuring that their chemicals are managed safely.
- Who is covered?
 - Applies to any stationary source producing, processing, handling or storing regulated substances or other extremely hazardous substances.

General Duty Clause

- How to meet GDC obligations
 - Adopt or follow relevant industry codes, practices or consensus standards.
 - Be aware of unique circumstances of your facility.
 - Be aware of accidents and other incidents in your industry.
- Regulated at Federal level (OSHA & EPA)
 - CAA Section 113(b) allows penalties of up to \$37,500 per day for each violation.

RMP Program

- Submit a plan to U.S. EPA (and Ohio EPA, if applicable)
 - Registration info
 - Hazard assessment
 - RMP reportable accidents
 - Prevention program implementation dates
 - Emergency response activities
- Implement
 - Prevention program
 - Emergency response program
 - Coordinate with emergency responders

Hazard Assessment

- Worst case release scenario
 - Greatest distance to endpoint
 - Greatest amount held at anytime in a single vessel/pipe
 - Smaller quantities held at higher process temperature/pressure
 - Proximity to the boundary
 - Administrative controls
 - One for toxic substance (endpoint specified by rule)
 - One for flammable substance (1 psi overpressure)
 - Additional scenarios if different public receptors

Hazard Assessment

- Alternative release scenario
 - More likely to occur
 - Should reach an endpoint offsite
 - Owner / operator specifies parameters
 - One for each regulated toxic
 - One to represent all flammables
 - May consider active & passive mitigation
 - Consider
 - Accident history
 - Scenarios from process hazard analyses

Hazard Assessment

- RMP includes
 - Scenarios
 - Distances
 - Estimated population
 - List of public & environmental receptors
- Maintain documentation on-site
 - Assumptions from modeling
 - Size of tank, release rate, mitigation, etc.
 - Supporting documentation for population, public, and environmental receptors
 - Landview print outs
 - Maps

Prevention Program

- Determine Program Level
 - Program level 1
 - No accidents with off-site consequences
 - Worst case scenario is less than the distance of any public receptors
 - Emergency response procedures coordinated with LEPC and response organizations

EXAMPLES: warehouse storage (aerosol cans), storage tanks with multiple passive mitigation

Prevention Program

- Determine program level
 - Program Level 3
 - Cannot qualify for Program 1
 - Subject to OSHA PSM or specific NAICS codes
EXAMPLES: Refineries, ammonia refrigeration, WTP/WWTP, chemical mfrs.
 - Program Level 2
 - Does not meet eligibility requirements for 1 or 2
EXAMPLE: Agricultural retailers

Program 1	Program 2	Program 3
Certify no additional	Safety Information	Safety Information
	Hazard Review	Hazard Review
	Operating Procedures	Operating Procedures
	Training	Training
	Maintenance	Maintenance
	Incident Investigations	Incident Investigations
	Compliance Audit	Compliance Audit
		Management of Change
		Pre-Startup Review
		Contractors
		Employee Participation
		Hot Work Permits



Environmental
Protection Agency

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- Delegation received January 2000
 - GDC not included
- OAC 3745-104
 - Mirrors Federal regulations (40 CFR part 68)
 - Fees
 - Dual submission requirements
 - Initial RMP
 - Major change
- Audits
 - Offsite
 - Onsite
- Enforcement

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- Fees
 - Annual – due Sept. 1
 - \$50 registration fee and \$200 for each regulated substance
 - \$65 for anhydrous ammonia sold for use as an agricultural nutrient
 - \$65 for propane if the only RMP regulated chemical on-site
 - Small business exempt from fees
 - Approximately \$115K from fees

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- RMP audits
 - Audit each facility approximately every 5 years
 - More often if
 - Release(s) of regulated substance
 - Numerous violations
 - New facilities within 12-18 months of submission
 - Approximately 445 facilities
 - Program level 3 – 79%
 - Program level 2 – 20%
 - Program level 1 – 1%

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- Most common facilities
 - Agricultural retailers – 19%
 - WTP / WWTP – 16%
 - Ammonia refrigeration – 17%
- Review during audit:
 - Hazard assessment documentation
 - Prevention program documentation (Program 2 & 3)
 - Emergency response plan / program

Documentation for RMP audit

- Process safety information / safety information
 - Hazards of the regulated substance(s)
 - MSDS
 - Technology of the process
 - Block flow diagram
 - Safe upper/lower limits, consequences of deviations
 - Equipment in the process
 - P&IDs
 - Relief system design
 - Safety systems

Documentation for RMP audit

- Process hazard analysis / hazard analysis
 - Required every five years
 - Recommendations from analysis
- Operating procedures
 - Steps for conducting activities associated with the covered process
- Training
 - Sign in sheets
 - Quizzes/tests
 - Refresher training required every three years

Documentation for RMP audit

- Mechanical integrity / maintenance
 - Inspections and tests on covered process equipment
 - Pressure vessels/storage tanks
 - Piping systems and components such as valves
 - Relief and vent systems and devices
 - Emergency shutdown systems
 - Controls
 - Monitoring devices and sensors,
 - alarms and interlocks
 - Pumps

Documentation for RMP audit

- Incident investigation
 - Any incident which resulted in, or could have reasonably have resulted in a catastrophic release of a regulated substance
- Compliance audits
 - Every three years
- Contractors
 - Examples of completed forms
- Emergency response plan or emergency response plan

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- After the audit
 - Review deficiencies on-site
 - Ohio EPA provides deficiency letter
 - 30 days for compliance
 - 2nd audit if numerous deficiencies
 - Enforcement
 - Initial audit – compliance assistance

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- Enforcement
 - Approximately 45 cases since 2002
 - Issue Findings & Orders
 - Settlements from \$2,500 to \$60,000
 - Based on:
 - Company size
 - Number of deficiencies
 - Amount of chemicals
 - Time line of non-compliance
 - Risk factors to environment and public receptors

Ohio EPA RMP Program

- Enforcement
 - Multiple deficiencies in initial audit and no follow-up with Ohio EPA
 - Not submitting RMP prior to having a regulated substance on site over the threshold
 - Same deficiencies from initial audit
 - Not submitting RMP

RMP Program

- Required to resubmit
 - Within five consecutive years of it's initial submission and every 5 years thereafter
 - No later than 3 years after a newly regulated substance is added by U.S. EPA
 - No later than the date on which a regulated substance is first present above the threshold quantity
 - Six months
 - Revised PHA or hazard review
 - OCA – increased / decreased by a factor of two or more
 - Prevention program level change
 - Submit de-registration if no longer subject



RMP Program

- Required to correct:
 - New accident history information
 - RMP reportable release
 - Within 6 months
 - Emergency contact information
 - Listed in RMP
 - Within one month
 - Resubmit vs. correct
 - Resubmitting restarts five year clock
 - RMP e*Submit

RMP Program

- RMP*eSubmit
 - Submission/resubmission
 - Initial RMP
 - Copy to Ohio EPA
 - Five year anniversary
 - Change in process
 - Copy to Ohio EPA
 - Correction
 - Registration information (i.e., facility name change, emergency contact information)
 - Accident history
 - Copy to Ohio EPA
 - Deficiency from an audit

RMP Program

- De-register
 - Copy to Ohio EPA
 - Lower threshold
 - Chemical change
 - No longer in business
- Withdrawal
 - Copy to Ohio EPA
 - Flammable fuel exemption

RMP Program: RMP*eSubmit

- Central Data Exchange
 - On-line location on U.S. EPA's network
 - Provides standardized and secure information
 - Manages several regulatory and monitoring programs
 - Register certifying official in CDX
 - Must have CDX account
 - <http://cdx.epa.gov>
 - Complete the ESA and mail to USEPA
 - Register the "Preparer" and activate RMP*eSubmit
 - Certifying official can also be Preparer
 - Prepare requires Authorization Code

RMP Program - Guidance

- U.S. EPA website
 - <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/rmp/index.htm>
 - Industry specific guidance
 - Fact sheets
 - RMP Reporting Center: 703-227-7650
- Ohio EPA website
 - <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc/atu/112r/new.aspx>
 - Compliance tools
 - Fact sheets
 - Call:
 - Sherri Swihart: 614-644-3594
 - sherri.swihart@epa.ohio.gov
 - Kim Joseph: 614-644-2187
 - kim.joseph@epa.ohio.gov

Questions?