

SAFER COMMUNITIES BY CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION RMP RULE UPDATE

M-A5

Jack Becker Condor Earth March 24, 2025



Agenda

- Background on RMP history and facility
- Recent RMP rule milestones
- Final rule provisions
- Compliance dates



Background

- Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(7), 40 CFR Part 68 Risk Management Program (RMP)
- Promulgated 1996; Compliance 1999
- Chemical accident prevention regulation
 - Identify potential effects of a chemical accident
 - Identify steps facility should take to prevent an accident
 - Provide an overview of emergency response procedures should an accident occur



Background

- 140 RMP-regulated toxic or flammable substances
- 11,431 current RMP-regulated facilities nationwide
- RMPs available to government
- Limited public access at Federal Reading Rooms



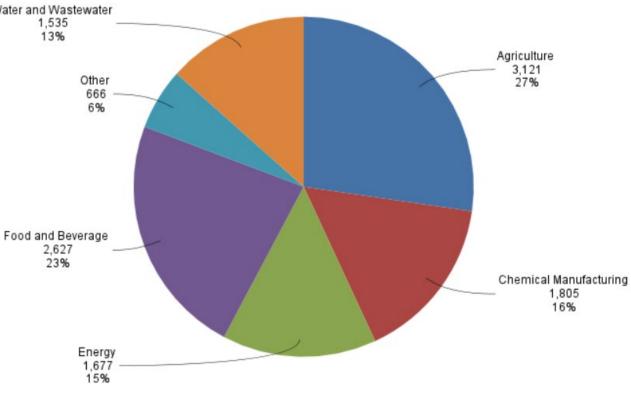
RMP Facilities

- Program Level 1 (P1): Worst-case scenario does not reach public receptors and that had no accidents with offsite effects within the last five years. 706 facilities (6%)
- Program Level 2 (P2): Processes not subject to Programs 1 or 3.
 3,858 facilities (34%)
- Program Level 3 (P3): Facilities with complex processes & manufacturing operations. Process is subject to the OSHA process safety management standard, 29 CFR 1910.119.
 6,867 facilities (60%)
 - Total: 11,431 facilities

National Facilities by Industry

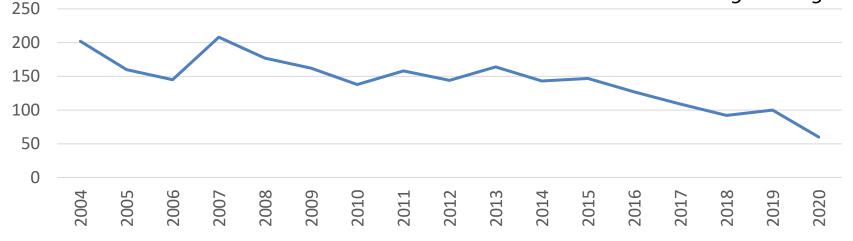
RMP Facilities Water and Wastewater 1,535 13%

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RMP Accident Trends

Accident rate per facility has decreased from 1.5% to 0.5%



Analyses of recent RMP accident data (2016-2020):

- 97% of all RMP facilities had no RMP reportable accidents.
- Most RMP reportable accidents occurred in Program Level 3 processes (83%).
 27th California Unified

RMP Accidents

- Accidents and chemical releases from RMP facilities still occur every year
- Such accidents impose substantial costs (\$540 million/year):
 - Fatalities
 - Injuries
 - Property damage
 - Hospitalizations
 - Medical treatment
 - Sheltering in place
 - Evacuations



RMP Accidents

- Accidents also impose costs that are
- harder to quantify:

exposure

 First Baptist Church

SCHOOL

- Health risks from toxic chemical exposure
- Lost productivity at affected facilities
- Emergency response costs
- Transaction costs from potential subsequent legal battles
- Property values losses in nearby neighborhoods
- Environmental damage
- Costs of evacuation and sheltering in place



2017 RMP Amendments Rule

• Added prevention program, emergency response and information availability provisions

2019 RMP Reconsideration Rule

- Rescinded prevention program and information availability provisions
- Kept emergency response provisions with modifications



2024 RMP Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention Rule (SCCAP)

- January 2021 Executive Order 13990
- June 16, July 8, 2021 Virtual public listening sessions
- August 31, 2022 Proposed rule published
- September 26, 27, 28, 2022 Virtual public hearings
- October 31, 2022 Comment period closed
- February 27, 2024 EPA Administrator signature
- May 10, 2024 Rule became effective



New Rulemaking in 2026?

New RMP Rulemaking

- 8. As the Court is aware, a new administration took office on January 20, 2025.
- 9. In light of the new administration's priorities, EPA intends to initiate a new

rulemaking to reconsider the current RMP requirements, pursuant to the CAA, which would

include a public notice and comment process with respect to the proposed action.

10. The new rulemaking may obviate the need for judicial resolution of some or all of the disputed issues in this case.

https://earthjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/epa-unopposed-mot.-to-hold-rmpcases-in-abeyance-march-6-2025.pdf



Industry Request:

Specifically, we ask that EPA:

- Immediately shut down and remove the Risk Management Public Data Tool from EPA's website.
- 2. Meet with us to discuss how best to initiate a rulemaking to correct the following provisions of the Biden EPA rule:
 - a. Safer Technologies and Alternatives Assessment provisions, including the practicability assessment requirements
 - b. Information Availability of sensitive chemical hazard information
 - c. Third-Party Audit Requirements
 - d. Process safety information requirements
 - e. Declined recommendations documentation and disclosure requirements

https://earthjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/industry-letter-to-zeldin-re-sccaprollback-jan.-2025.pdf



Purpose of the 2024 SCCAP Rule

- Improve safety at facilities
- Protect human health and the environment through process safety advancement without undue burden
- Better identify and further regulate risky facilities to prevent accidental releases
- Rule-based, prevention-focused approach rather than a post-incident, compliance-driven approach

Overview of the 2024 SCCAP Rule Revisions

- Changes and amplifications to the accident prevention program requirements
- Enhancements to the emergency preparedness requirements
- Improvements to the public availability of chemical hazard information
- Changes to regulatory definitions or points of clarification

RMP SCCAP Final Rule Provisions

- Power loss
- Natural hazards

P2 Hazard Review & P3 PHA

Facility siting evaluation

• Safer technologies and alternatives analysis (STAA)

- Employee participation
- Third-party compliance audits
- Root cause analysis incident investigation
- Emergency Response Program
- Public Information
- Technical clarification

27th California Unified Program Annual Training Conference March 24-27, 2025

Select P3



Audience Question

What aspect of the RMP updates would you like to learn most about?



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review

2017 Arkema Inc. Chemical Plant Fire Summary:

- Flooding resulted in loss of refrigeration;
- Organic peroxides decomposed and burned;
- 200 people evacuated; and
- 21 people evacuated due to exposure to toxic fumes.



Audience Question

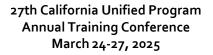
What types of natural hazards should be addressed in a PHA or Hazard Review?



Language added to hazard evaluation regulatory text to amplify evaluation of *"natural hazards"*

...shall address **natural hazards** that could cause or exacerbate an accidental release.

 Natural hazard means meteorological, climatological, environmental or geological phenomena that have the potential for negative impact, accounting for impacts due to climate change.
 Examples of such hazards include, but are not limited to, avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather.



Resources

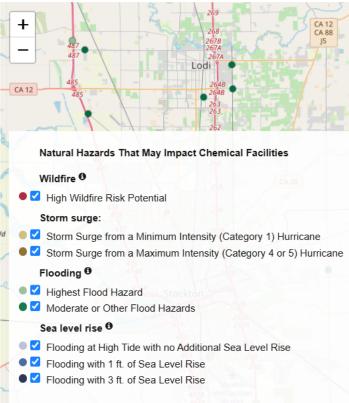
GAO Chemical Facilities and Climate Change

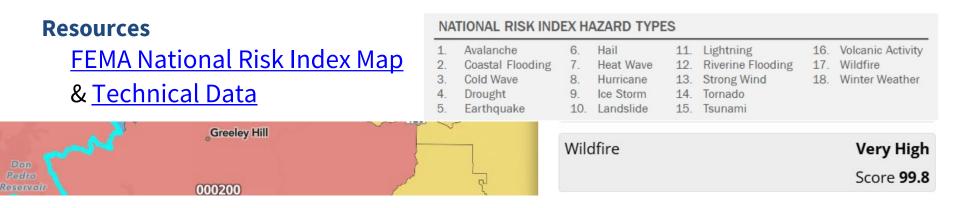
Dots on the map represent 10,420 facilities we analyzed where the public would be affected by a hazardous chemical release.

California Tsunami Maps

California Tsunami Hazard Area Maps and Data are prepared to assist in identifying their tsunami hazard







CCPS Monograph: Assessment of and Planning for Natural Hazards

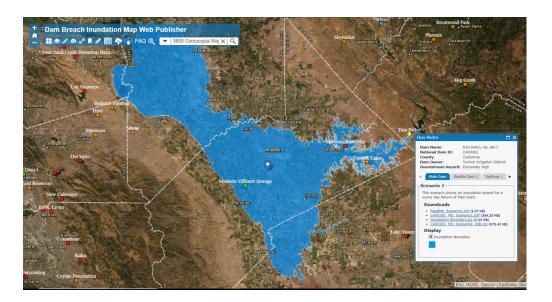
•Gather data & evaluate design criteria

•Assess risk, close gaps, and develop response planning



Resources FEMA Flood Maps

DSOD Dam Inundation Map

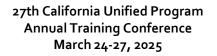


Contra Costa County Appendix J Process Hazard Analysis External Events Checklist



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Power Loss

- Language added to hazard evaluation regulatory text to amplify evaluation of standby or emergency power systems.
- Require standby or backup power for air pollution control or monitoring equipment.
- Require operating procedures to include documentation of removal of monitoring equipment during natural disasters.





Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Power Loss (P2)

§ 68.50(a) The Hazard Review shall address:

(3) The safeguards used or needed to control the hazards or prevent equipment malfunction or human error *including standby or emergency power systems; the owner or operator shall ensure monitoring equipment associated with prevention and detection of accidental releases from covered processes has standby or backup power to provide continuous operation;*

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Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Power Loss (P₃)

§ 68.67(c) The PHA shall address:

(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 and standby or emergency power systems. (Acceptable detection methods might include process monitoring and control instrumentation with alarms, and detection hardware such as hydrocarbon sensors.) The owner or operator shall ensure monitoring equipment associated with prevention and detection of accidental releases from covered processes has standby or backup power to provide continuous operation;



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Power Loss

Guidance

- Consider the appropriateness of backup power and explain reason to decline
- Continual monitoring to measure potential during and following a natural disaster
- Backup power is not required for the entire process
- Assess critical needs to prevent process safety issues

Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Facility Siting

Language added to hazard evaluation regulatory text to amplify evaluation of stationary source siting.

"stationary source siting, *including the placement of processes, equipment, and buildings within the facility, and hazards posed by proximate stationary sources, and accidental release consequences posed by proximity to the public and public receptors.*"

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Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Facility Siting (P2)

§ 68.50(a) The hazard review shall address:

(6) Stationary source siting, including the placement of processes, equipment, and buildings within the facility, and hazards posed by proximate stationary sources, and accidental release consequences posed by proximity to the public and public receptors;



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Facility Siting (P3)

§ 68.67(c) The PHA shall address:

(5) Stationary source siting, *including the placement of processes, equipment, and buildings within the facility, and hazards posed by proximate stationary sources, and accidental release consequences posed by proximity to the public and public receptors;*



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) & Hazard Review Facility Siting

Resources

<u>Copy of EJScreen for Community Landmarks</u> Locate offsite receptors and population

EPA Vulnerable Zone Indicator System & CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Locate nearby facilities

Community Landmarks	
	Schools
	Hospitals
	Places of Worship
	Parks
	Prisons
	Public Housing
	Subsidized Housing

Contra Costa County Appendix J PHA Facility Siting Checklist

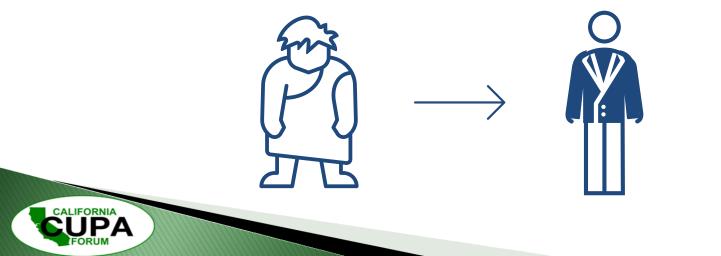
Document results



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA)

§ 68.67(c) The PHA shall address:

(10) Any gaps in safety between the codes, standards, or practices to which the process was designed and constructed and the most current version of applicable codes, standards, or practices.



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) Safer Technologies and Alternatives Analysis (STAA)

Inherently safer technology or design (IST/ISD) means risk management measures that minimize the use of regulated substances, substitute less hazardous substances, moderate the use of regulated substances, or simplify covered processes in order to make accidental releases less likely, or the impacts of such releases less severe.

NAICS codes relevant to STAA for Program Level 3 Facilities:

- Petroleum Refining (NAICS 324)
- Chemical Manufacturing (NAICS 325)



Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) Safer Technologies and Alternatives Analysis (STAA)

Initial Evaluation: P3 facilities in NAICS 324 and 325

Review of available technologies and alternatives. *The owner or operator shall consider and document, in the following order of preference inherently safer technology or design, passive measures, active measures, and procedural measures.*

Practicability Assessment: P3 facilities in NAICS 324 and 325

- within 1 mile of another 324/325 P3 RMP facility
- with HF alkylation unit (regardless of proximity)
- having one accident since the facility's most recent PHA

Determine capability of being successfully accomplished within a reasonable time, accounting for environmental, legal, social, technological and economic factors. Environmental factors would include consideration of potential transferred risks for new risk reduction measures.

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Process Hazard Analysis (PHA) Safer Technologies and Alternatives Analysis (STAA)

Implementation: Same as practicability assessment

Implement at least one passive measure, or an inherently safer technology or design, or a combination of active and procedural measures equivalent to or greater than the risk reduction of a passive measure.

Report IST/ISD measures implemented in RMP: P3 facilities

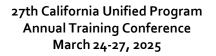
Report in RMP, inherently safer technology or design measures implemented since the last PHA, if any, and the technology category (substitution, minimization, simplification and/or moderation).

Employee Participation

Written plan of action to include:

- Recommendation Decisions: P3 facilities; consultation with employees on addressing, correcting, resolving, documenting, and implementing recommendations of PHAs, incident investigations, and compliance audits
- Stop Work Authority: P3 facilities
 - Recommend to the operator in charge of a unit that an operation or process be partially or completely shut down
 - Allow a qualified operator in charge of a unit to partially or completely shut down an operation or process
- Compliance Reporting: P2 and P3 facilities; how employees can report RMP-reportable accidents or related RMP non-compliance issues to employer or EPA

Plan Training: P2 and P3 facilities



Employee Participation (P3)

Guidance

- Update the written employee participation program
- Provide annual training and written notice to employees for the plan and access
- Involve employees in addressing recommendations
- Designate operator(s) in change of a unit to stop work following operating procedures
- Setup reporting structure for accidents and non-compliance

Applicability. Conduct a third-party compliance audit after:

1. One accidental release

2. An implementing agency requires it because (1) conditions at the facility that could lead to an accidental release, (2) a previous third-party audit failed to meet the competency or independence criteria.

Auditor criteria (1) Act impartially; (2) Receive no financial benefit from the outcome of the audit, (3) Sign a conflict-of-interest statement (4) Do not accept future employment with the owner or operator for 2 years.

Report timeline. Complete report within 12 months.

Declined audit recommendations. Include findings declined from thirdparty compliance audits and categorical justifications in the RMP.



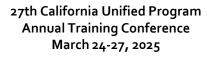
Auditor Qualifications

The third-party auditor(s) shall be:

(i) Knowledgeable with the requirements of this part;
(ii) Experienced with the stationary source type and processes being audited and applicable recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices; and
(iii) Trained and/or certified in proper auditing techniques.

Audit Report

- Identify audit team members and summarize qualifications and competency
- Describe or incorporate by reference the policies and procedures for competency and independence
- Document the auditor's evaluation along with findings of the audit
- Summarize revisions
- Include certification





Audit Findings Response Report

Within 90 days to prepare a report with:

- A copy of the final audit;
- A response to each finding;
- A schedule for promptly addressing deficiencies; and
- A certification, by a senior corporate officer, or an official in an equivalent position

Schedule Implementation

- Implement the schedule
- Document actions taken to address and date completed of each deficiency Submission to Board of Directors
- Provide a copy of the Response Report and documentation on Schedule Implementation, when completed, Board of Directors, or other comparable committee or individual, if applicable.

Recordkeeping

Retain the most recent 2 third-party audits, unless more than 5 years old

Root Cause Analysis Incident Investigation (P2 and P3 facilities)

Root cause: a fundamental, underlying, system-related reason why an incident occurred that identifies a correctable failure(s) in management systems, and if applicable, in process design.

Incident Investigation Requirements:

- Conduct a root cause investigation after an RMP reportable accident using formal root cause investigation method.
- Complete investigation report within 12 months of the accident.



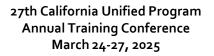
•Require **non-responding facilities** to develop **procedures for informing the public about accidental releases**. (Already a requirement for responding facilities)

•Provide release notification data to local responders.

•Partner with local responders to ensure a **community notification system** is in place.

•Require mandatory reporting requirements for emergency response exercises.

•Require a **10-year frequency for field exercises** unless local responders indicate that frequency is infeasible.



Release Notification Data for Non-Responding Facility

§ 68.90(b)(3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response, **including providing timely data and information detailing the current understanding and best estimates of the nature of the accidental release...**



Release Notification Data for Responding Facility

§ 68.95(c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall include providing timely data and information detailing the current understanding and best estimates of the nature of the release when an accidental release occurs and be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003 The owner or operator may satisfy the requirement of this paragraph (c) through notification mechanisms designed to meet other Federal, State, or local notification requirements, provided the notification meets the requirements of this paragraph (c), as appropriate...



Informing public for Nonresponding Facility § 68.90(b)(6) The owner or operator maintains and implements, as necessary, procedures for informing the public and the appropriate Federal, State, and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases and partnering with these response agencies to ensure that a community notification system is in place to warn the public within the area potentially threatened by the accidental release.



Informing public for Responding Facility

§ 68.95(a)(1)(i) Procedures for informing the public and the appropriate Federal, State, and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases, including partnering with these response agencies to ensure that a community notification system is in place to warn the public within the area potentially threatened by the accidental release. Documentation of the partnership shall be maintained in accordance with § 68.93(c).



Guidance

Community Notification System

During annual coordination of emergency response actions:

- Verify the facility is included in the Hazardous Materials Area Plan
- Inquire about community notification system testing results

Coordination documentation must include:

- Names of individuals and phone number, email address, and organizational affiliations;
- Dates of coordination activities; and
- Nature of coordination activities.



Emergency Response Exercises

Notification Exercise first due December 2024

- Annual frequency
- Exercise mechanism for informing public (Federal, State, local agencies)
- Written records retained for 5 years.

Guidance How To Test My Telephone With 9-1-1 Instructions

- Contact local Law enforcement non-emergency number
- Request to connect to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)
- Explain that you would like to test your telephone by dialing 9-1-1
- call at time and place a test 9-1-1 call.
- Confirm your address, phone number and other information with the dispatcher.



Emergency Response Exercises

Field Exercise first due March 2027

- 10-year frequency, unless impractical
- Include Facility personnel, contractors, local public emergency responders
- Test the ERP procedures and measures

Tabletop Exercise First due December 2026

- 3-year frequency
- Include Facility personnel, contractors, local public emergency responders
- Discuss the ERP procedures and measures

Documentation

Prepare a report within 90 days to evaluate ERP and recommend improvements



Information Availability (All RMP Facilities)

- Upon request, a facility must provide populations residing, working, or spending significant time in 6-mile radius with specific chemical hazard information:
 - Chemical name
 - Safety data sheet (SDS)
 - Accident history
 - Emergency response program
 - Exercises
 - LEPC contact
 - Declined recommendations from new provisions (STAA, natural hazards, etc)
- Offer language translations of information in at least 2 major languages in community



Notification Requirement

Owner or operator of the facility provide ongoing notification

- Company website
- Social media platforms
- Other publicly accessible means

Not included in the <u>RMP search public data tool</u> currently:

- SDS
- Exercises
- Declined recommendations

- Risk Management Public Data Tool:

https://cdxapps.epa.gov/olem-rmp-pds/

Facility Name	Facility ID	City 🗘	County 🗘	State	Zip Code	View Current RMP
_	10000001972	Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	95826	석
	100000012675	Martinez	Contra Costa	CA	94553	¢
	10000013914	Martinez	Contra Costa	CA	94553	Å
	10000020595	Wilmington	Los Angeles	CA	90744	4
	10000028793	Dixon	Solano	CA	95620	L.

Section 1. Registration Information	
Source Identification	
Facility Name:	
Parent Company #1 Name:	
Submission Type: Receipt Date:	Resubmission June 2022
Facility Identification	
Facility Identification Facility ID:	
Facility ID:	
Facility ID: Dun and Bradstreet Numbers (DUNS)	
Facility ID: Dun and Bradstreet Numbers (DUNS) Facility DUNS: Facility Location Address Street 1:	
Facility ID: Dun and Bradstreet Numbers (DUNS) Facility DUNS: Facility Location Address Street 1: Street 2:	N/A Sagramonto CA
Facility ID: Dun and Bradstreet Numbers (DUNS) Facility DUNS: Facility Location Address Street 1: Street 2: City:	Sacramento CA
Facility ID: Dun and Bradstreet Numbers (DUNS) Facility DUNS: Facility Location Address Street 1: Street 2:	

- Risk Management Public Data Tool:

https://cdxapps.epa.gov/olem-rmp-pds/

Latitude (decimal): Longitude (decimal):	33.798804
Longitudo (doornal).	-117.918725
ergency Planning Committe	ee and Regulations
LEPC:	Inland Region 4 LEPC
OSHA PSM:	Yes
EPCRA 302:	N/A
CAA Title V:	N/A

	EPA Facility Identifier:	Plan Sequence Nu
	ess Chemicals	
	Program Level:	Program Level 3 process
	Chemical Name:	Flammable Mixture
	CAS Number:	00-11-11
	Flammable/Toxic:	Flammable
Flam	nable Mixture Chemical Components	
	Chemical Name:	Methane
	CAS Number:	74-82-8
	Flammable/Toxic:	Flammable
	Chemical Name:	Hydrogen
	CAS Number:	1333-74-0
	Flammable/Toxic:	Flammable

Process NAICS

NAICS Code: NAICS Description:



Section 6. Accident History

No records found.

- ∎ <u>ht</u>i

Section 9. Emergency Response

Written Emergency Response (ER) Plan

Community Plan (Is facility included in written community emergency response plan?):

Facility Plan (Does facility have its own written emergency response plan?):

Response Actions (Does ER plan include specific actions to be taken in response to accidental releases of regulated substance(s)?):

Public Information (Does ER plan include procedures for informing the public and local agencies responding to accidental release?):

Healthcare (Does facility's ER plan include information on emergency health care?): Yes







- Risk Management Public Data Tool:

https://cdxapps.epa.gov/olem-rmp-pds/

Facility Name: EPA Facility Identifier:	Plan Sequence Number:		
cal Agency			
Agency Name (Name of local agency with which the facility ER plan or response activities are coordinated):	City of Sacramento Fire Department		
Agency Phone Number (Phone number of local agency with which the facility ER plan or response activities are coordinated):	(916) 228-3000		

EPA Vulnerable Zone Indicator System

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office

RMP Vulnerable Zone Report

PLEASE DO NOT REPLY

You asked us if the address or location referenced below is likely to be in a vulnerable zone of a potential accidental release based on reports filed by a facility under the Environmental Protection Agency's Risk Management Program. Here is your reply:

You Submitted

Address:	Results:
700 W Convention Way Anaheim, California 92802	The EPA's Vulnerable Zone Indicator System shows that the location you submitted is likely to be in at least one RMP facility's vulnerable zone.

Other Areas of Technical Clarification

1. Explicitly require P3 process safety information to be kept up-to-date as it is already for P2.

2. Clarify the identical requirement for P2 and P3 processes to ensure processes are designed in compliance with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices (RAGAGEP).

3. Require retention of hot work permits for 3 years.

4. Clarify justification for retail exemption requires documentation of sales in a calendar or fiscal year.

Compliance Dates

- Already requires compliance (as of May 10, 2024):
 - •Hazard evaluation of:
 - •Natural hazards
 - •Power loss
 - •Facility siting evaluation
 - Areas of technical clarification



Compliance Dates

• <u>3 years</u> from effective date of rule (May 10, 2027):

- •Backup power for air monitoring control equipment
- •Safer technologies and alternatives analysis (STAA)
- •Employee participation
- •Third-party compliance audits
- •Root cause incident investigation
- •New emergency response provisions other than field exercises
- •Availability of chemical information



Compliance Dates

• By March 15, 2027, or within 10 years of the date of an emergency response field exercise conducted between March 15, 2017, and August 31, 2022:

•Field exercises

• <u>4 years</u> from effective date of final rule:

•Update RMP with new required information from SCCAP provisions

Enforcement Policy

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EPA 40 CFR Part 68 Enforcement Policy

Step 1. Gravity	Step 3. Size of
Count	Violator
1	~ · · · · · · ·
2	Step 4. Inflation Adjustment
3	
4&5	Step 5. Economic
6	Benefit
7	
8	Step 6. Upward Adjustment
9	
	Step 7. Downward
Step 2. Duration	Adjustment
	Penalty Assessment Total

Enforcement Policy

EPA Announces \$1.4M Settlement with Sasol

October 2022 fire and issue found during a compliance evaluation in 2021

Sasol will pay a civil penalty of **\$1,441,712.00**. Sasol will also undertake several actions to resolve alleged violations for:

- Addressing Process Hazardous Analysis and Compliance Audit recommendations
- Improving mechanical integrity procedures
- Improving detection of potential hazards
- Updating and implementing operating procedures



How to Find the New Language in the Regulation

Title 40 / Chap	ter I / Subchapter C	/ Part 68		Previous / Next / To		
	CFR CONTENT					
	ENHANCED CONTENT					
Table of Contents	View table of contents for this page.					
Contents	-	1.5				
🛤 Details						
	• PART 68—CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROVISIONS					
Print/PDF	Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7412(r), 7601(a)(1), 7661-7661f.					
Display	Source: 59 FR 4493, Jan. 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted.					
└ Options	bource. op may	Source: 59 FR 4493, Jan. 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted.				
Subscribe	Subscribe O Subpart A-General					
	• § 68.1 Scope.					
	ENHANCED CONTENT - 1	IMELINE				
🛛 Timeline						
📰 Go to Date	 1/17/2025 12/18/2024 	view on this date view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
	12/18/20245/10/2024	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
A Compare Dates	 3/10/2024 3/11/2024 	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent compare to most recent		
Dates	 4/06/2020 	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
	 12/19/2019 	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
Published Edition	12/03/2018	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
	 3/28/2017 	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
Developer	3/16/2017	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
>= Developer Tools	1/26/2017	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
	1/13/2017	view on this date	view change introduced	compare to most recent		
		ree mean rick manager	ment measures or engineering o	controls that rely on mechanical		
				ns. Examples of active measures		
			nted systems, and detection har			
	sensors).				

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- Visit the webpage for 40 CFR Part 68 (<u>https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-</u> <u>40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-68</u>)
- Click on "Timeline" on the left side panel and choose to view the changes introduced on a particular date or compare the current version to an earlier version. The latest changes outlined in this presentation were added to the regulation on 5/10/2024.



- Federal Register (detailed explanation of SCCAP Rule):

<u>https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/11/2024-04458/accidental-release-prevention-requirements-risk-management-programs-under-the-clean-air-act-safer</u>

- Risk Management Public Data Tool:

https://cdxapps.epa.gov/olem-rmp-pds/

- Fact Sheets:

• <u>Regulated Facilities:</u> <u>https://www.epa.gov/rmp/fact-sheet-regulated-facilities-safer-</u> <u>communities-chemical-accident-prevention-risk-management</u>

<u>Communities</u>:

<u>https://www.epa.gov/rmp/fact-sheet-communities-safer-communities-</u> <u>chemical-accident-prevention-risk-management-program</u>





Any Questions?





SAFER COMMUNITIES BY CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION RMP RULE UPDATE

Jack Becker Compliance Services Manager jbecker@condorearth.com 209.454.7394



CONDOR EARTH Stockton, Sonora, Jamestown, Rancho Cordova

