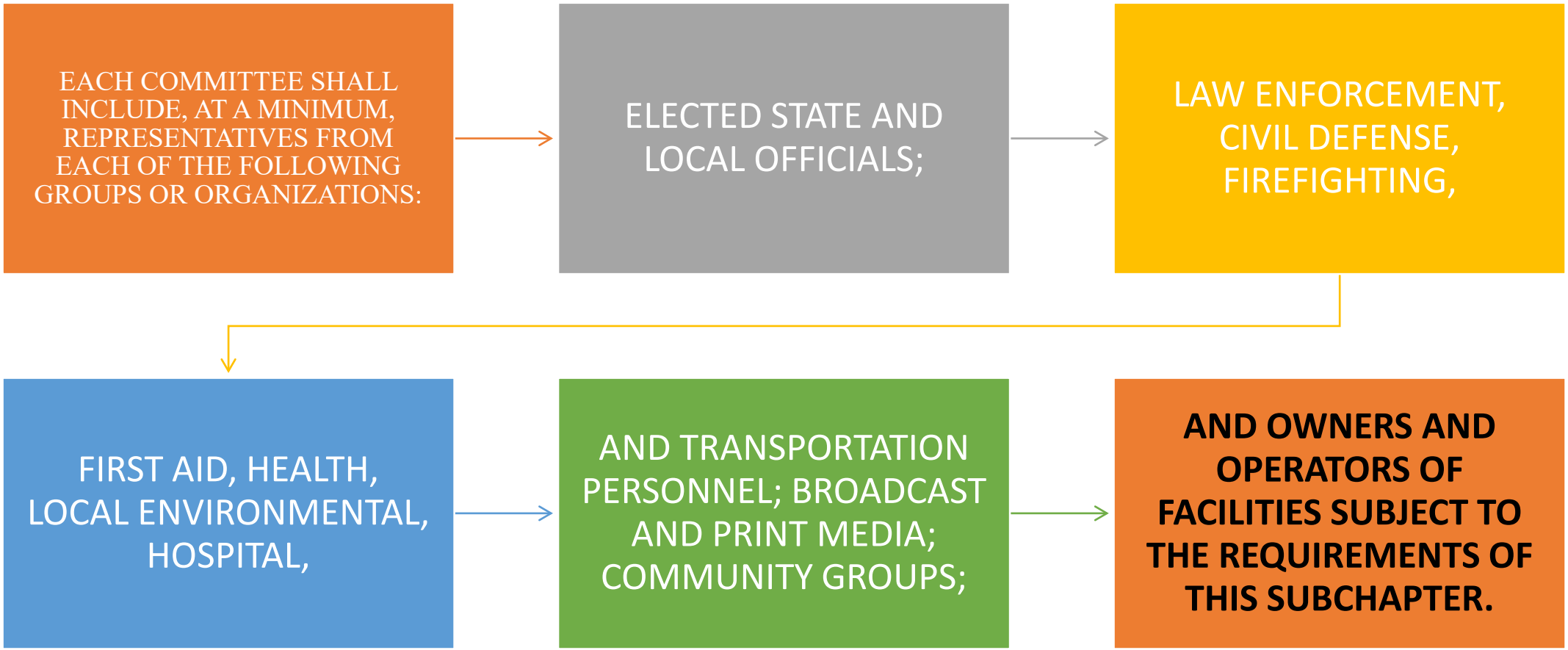
Purpose of The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986

Ensure first responders and citizens are prepared for an accidental chemical release.

Increase the public's knowledge of and access to information on:

The presence of hazardous chemicals in their communities.

Releases of hazardous chemicals into the environment.


EACH COMMITTEE SHALL INCLUDE, AT A MINIMUM, REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS:
ELECTED STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS;
LAW ENFORCEMENT, CIVIL DEFENSE, FIREFIGHTING,
FIRST AID, HEALTH, LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL, HOSPITAL,
AND TRANSPORTATION PERSONNEL; BROADCAST AND PRINT MEDIA; COMMUNITY GROUPS;
AND OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF FACILITIES SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBCHAPTER.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Office of Chemical Security

United States Coast Guard

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

On October 23, 2018, America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) was signed into law, amending numerous provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). AWIA also amended the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Each local emergency planning committee shall evaluate the need for resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the emergency plan, and shall make recommendations with respect to additional resources that may be required and the means for providing such additional resources.

- Each emergency plan shall include (but is not limited to) each of the following:

- (1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district**, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation** of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

(2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

(4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

(5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.

(6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.

(7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.

(8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.

(9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.

Energize Your Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

- Continuing education
- Leadership
- Team building

Energize Your Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

- Empower to Complete Meaningful Tasks
- Recognize Contributions
- Professional Development

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 was created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Indian tribes to use this information to prepare for and protect their communities from potential risks.

Learn About EPCRA

- What is EPCRA?
- Amendments to EPCRA: America's Water Infrastructure Act
- EPCRA (Non-Section 313) Regulatory Amendments
- EPCRA (Non-Section 313) Guidance
- Frequent Questions
- EPCRA Call Center
- EPCRA Regional Contacts

Tier I and II Reporting Forms and Instructions

- Tier2 Submit™ Software
- Tier II Forms and Instructions
- Physical and Health Hazards Cross-Walk
- Tier I Forms and Instructions
- State Tier II Reporting Requirements and Procedures

National LEPC-TEPC Handbook

EPA developed a national handbook as a resource for local and tribal emergency planning committees (LEPCs and TEPCs) to strengthen community preparedness for accidental chemical releases.

EPCRA Training

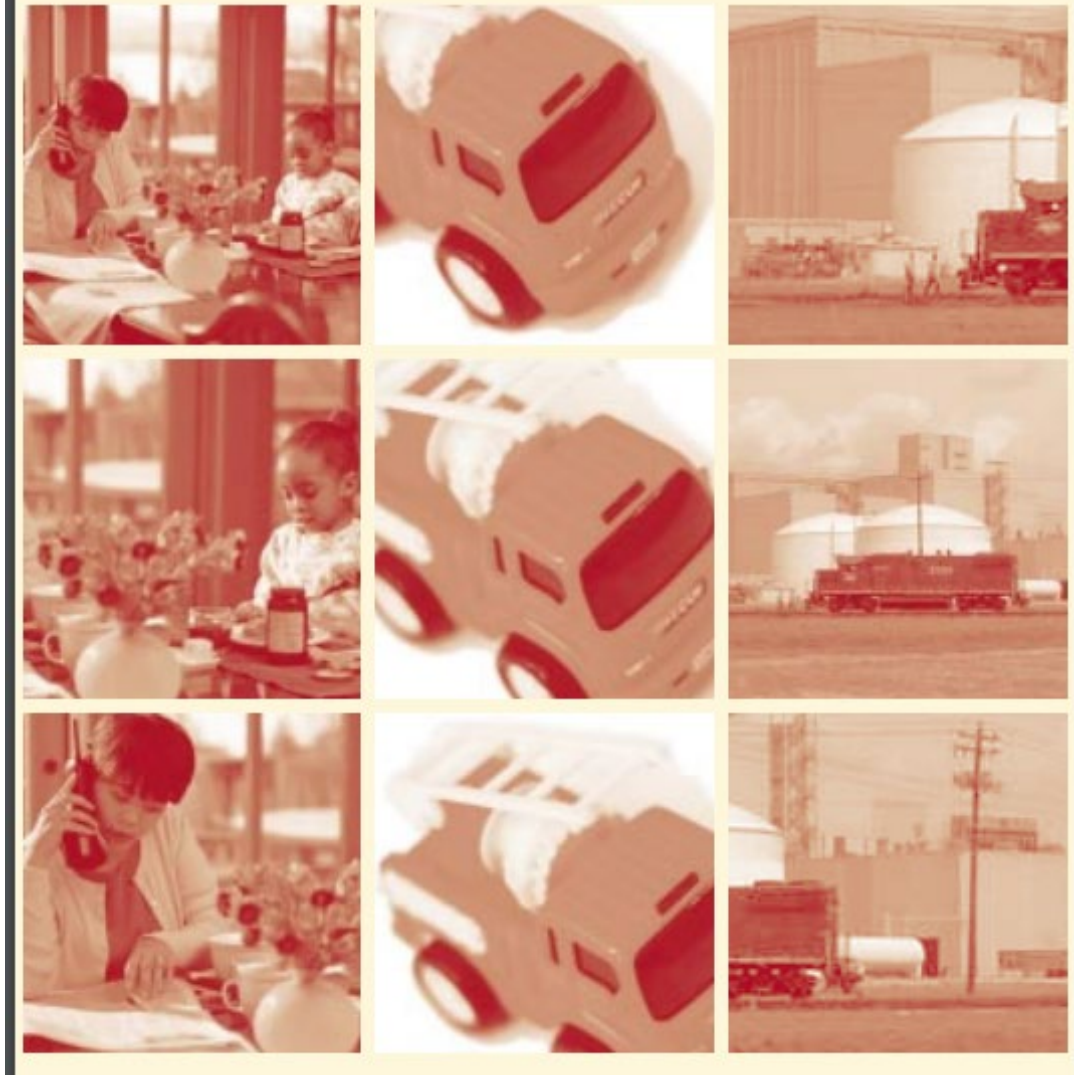
- EPCRA (Non-Section 313) Online Training for States, Tribes, LEPCs, Local Planners and Responders
- Protecting Communities from Chemical Accidents: EPCRA (Video)
- Workshops in New England
- 2021 Tier2 Submit™ Tutorial

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Solid Waste and
Emergency Response 5104
EPA 550-K-99-001
December 1999

EPA

Chemicals in Your Community



EPCRA (Non-Section 313) Online Training for States, Tribes, LEPCs, Local Planners and Responders

This training describes the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). It provides the implementing regulations and guidance for agencies to fulfill the responsibilities prescribed in the law, and prepares them to provide compliance assistance to facilities.

Participants will learn:

- The history of EPCRA;
- The requirements for state, tribal, and local agencies to prepare and protect the community from chemical emergencies;
- The requirements for industry to report the storage and releases of certain chemicals; and
- The release reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as they relate to the EPCRA emergency release reporting requirements.
- https://www.epa.gov/epcra/epcra-non-section-313-online-training-states-tribes-lepcs-local-planners-and-responders

National LEPC-TEPC Handbook

EPA developed this national handbook as a resource for local and tribal emergency planning committees (LEPCs and TEPCs) to strengthen community preparedness for accidental chemical releases. It compiles and expands upon existing guidance materials for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and its amendments under the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. This resource will be particularly helpful for new members of tribal and local organizations responsible for implementing EPCRA and for communities that may deal with chemical accidents.

The full handbook document and individual chapters are provided below. The handbook is organized in sections:

- Preface
- Part I: Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Facilities, States, Tribes and Local Agencies
  - Part I contains statutory and regulatory requirements for facilities to comply with EPCRA, including statutory exemptions as well as EPA's interpretations for certain scenarios and substances covered under these exemptions.
- Part II: Guidance and Resources for Implementing EPCRA
  - Part II contains suggestions and guidance for LEPCs and TEPCs to carry out the responsibilities established under EPCRA.
- Appendices
- Technical Resources
- https://www.epa.gov/epcra/national-lepc-tepc-handbook

Full Handbook

National LEPC-TEPC Handbook (Full Document) (pdf) (January 2022, 550-K-22-001)

The handbook will be updated periodically if the statute or regulations are amended, including any new EPA policy or guidance for implementing EPCRA.

Preface

The Preface to the National LEPC-TEPC Handbook (pdf) contains:

- Background
- Organization
- Abbreviations
- History, Purpose, and Basic Requirements of EPCRA
- Precursors to EPCRA

Part I: Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Facilities, States, Tribes and Local Agencies
Chapter 1 – EPCRA Section 301: Establishment of State Commissions, Planning Districts, and Local Committees (pdf)
Chapter 2 – EPCRA Section 302: Emergency Planning Notification (pdf)
Chapter 3 – EPCRA Section 303: Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans (pdf)
Chapter 4 – EPCRA Section 304: Emergency Release Notification (pdf)
Chapter 5 – EPCRA Sections 311 and 312: Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting (pdf)
Chapter 6 – EPCRA Section 322: Trade Secrets (pdf)
Chapter 7 – EPCRA Section 323: Provision of Information to Health Professionals, Doctors, and Nurses (pdf)
Chapter 8 – EPCRA Section 324: Public Availability of Plan, Data Sheets, Forms, and Follow-up Notices (pdf)
Chapter 9 – EPCRA Section 325: Enforcement (pdf)
Chapter 10 – EPCRA Section 326: Civil Actions (pdf)
Chapter 11 – Other EPA Regulations (pdf)
Summary of EPCRA Regulations and Stakeholder Responsibilities (pdf)

Part II: Guidance and Resources for Implementing EPCRA
Chapter 12 – Organizational Structure of LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)
Chapter 13 – Duties of LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)
Chapter 14 – How to Maintain a Healthy and Active LEPC and TEPC Organization (pdf)
Chapter 15 – EPCRA Program & Environmental Justice (pdf)
Chapter 16 – Effective Planning for Chemical Emergencies (pdf)
Chapter 17 – Tools and Resources for Planning and Response (pdf)
Chapter 18 – Conducting a Hazard Analysis (pdf)
Chapter 19 – Commodity Flow Study (pdf)
Chapter 20 – Training Resources (pdf)
Chapter 21 – Other Key Groups for Success of EPCRA (pdf)
Chapter 22 – Funding and Grants (pdf)
Chapter 23 – Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) Program (pdf)
Chapter 24 – National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Requirements for LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)
Chapter 25 – Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) and Emergency Planning for LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)
Chapter 26 – Measuring Progress in Chemical Safety: A Guide for LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)

Appendices
Appendix A – Examples of LEPC (or TEPC) Membership (pdf)
Appendix B – Sample Invitation Letter to Request Participation in an LEPC or TEPC Organization (pdf)
Appendix C – Sample LEPC (or TEPC) Membership Update Form (pdf)
Appendix D – Suggested Profile of the LEPC (or TEPC) (pdf)
Appendix E – Sample LEPC By-Laws (pdf)
Appendix F – Examples of LEPC Mission Statements (pdf)
Appendix G – Holding an Effective LEPC (or TEPC) Meeting (pdf)
Appendix H – Facility Questionnaire to Obtain Additional Information for Emergency Planning (pdf)
Appendix I – Planning Principles and Perils: A Guide to Effective Planning (pdf)
Appendix J – Sample Facility EPCRA Section 302 Planning Letter Submitted to SERC/TERC, LEPC/TEPC (pdf)
Appendix K – Energize Your LEPC—Region 7 Newsletter (pdf)
Appendix L – What to Do in a Chemical Emergency (pdf)
Appendix M – Sample Public Notice or News Release (pdf)
Appendix N – Emergency Planning Checklist for LEPCs and TEPCs (pdf)
Appendix O – LEPC and TEPC Self-Evaluation Check (pdf)
Appendix P – Sample Response Reimbursement Letter for Responsible Party (pdf)
Appendix Q – Fact Sheet—Implementation of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Program (pdf)
Appendix R – Crosswalk of Statutes / CFR Regulations/ USC Citations (pdf)

Technical Resources
EPCRA Webpage
EPCRA Video: Protecting Communities from Chemical Accidents
How to Better Prepare Your Community for a Chemical Emergency: A Guide for State, Tribal and Local Agencies
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention on Tribal Lands
EPCRA (Non-Section 313) Online Training for States, Tribes and LEPCs
EPCRA/RMP/Oil Call Center
National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO) Webpage EXIT
Sample LEPC Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)
U.S. Department of Transportation / Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Guidance for Conducting Hazardous Materials Flow Studies EXIT
Sample Commodity Flow Studies
SERC-TERC Monthly Newsletter
NRT-1: Hazardous Materials Planning Guide
NRT-1a: Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans EXIT
NRT-2: Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program
Technical Guidance for Hazard Analysis
Risk Communication About Chemicals in Your Community

Mystic REPC Member Communities
Executive Committee
Learn About Emergency Planning Committees

About Us

Regional Emergency Planning Committees (REPCs) exist to enhance cooperative regional emergency planning. The Mystic REPC reviews and compiles procedures to deal with hazardous materials emergencies, trains first responders, and shares best practices with members and local businesses.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed by LEPCs with stakeholder participation. There is one LEPC for each of the more than 3,000 designated local emergency planning districts. The LEPC membership must include (at a minimum):

- Elected state and local officials
- Police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals
- Environment, transportation, and hospital officials
- Facility representatives
- Representatives from community groups and the media

Learn more about LEPCs.

Executive Committee

Committee Members

Name	Title
Rick Tustin	Chair (Winchester Fire Department)
Allan Alpert	Vice-Chair (Melrose Emergency Management)
Thomas Walsh	Treasurer (Wakefield Emergency Management)
Jennifer McDonald	Executive Secretary (Town of Wakefield)
Jeanne Langevin	Business & Industry Committee Chair (Kayem Foods)
Dan Riendeau	Health Committee Chair (Cataldo Ambulance)

News

GAO Issues Recommendations for Regulated Facilities

Welcome to Our New Website

Agendas

- Executive Committee Meeting Agenda 2022-03-22
  March 22, 2022 - 8:30am
- Executive Committee Agenda 2022-01-25
  January 25, 2022 - 8:30am
- Full Committee Agenda 2021-05-25
  May 25, 2021 - 9:30am
- Executive Committee Agenda 2020-12-15
  December 15, 2020 - 9:00am

Figure 3: Kettle Cuisine, a Risk Management Plan (RMP) Facility in Massachusetts

Overview

Kettle Cuisine produces soups at a facility in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the edge of Nahant Bay. Kettle Cuisine refrigerates and chills its soups using anhydrous ammonia. According to company representatives, the facility is surrounded by a mix of industrial and residential buildings, including a new 500-unit apartment building directly next door. Kettle Cuisine's facility is located in a census tract with relatively high social vulnerability, according to our analysis of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Risk Index.

Due to the amount of anhydrous ammonia on site, Kettle Cuisine is subject to the RMP Rule. An accidental release of anhydrous ammonia could pose risks to employees and the surrounding community. Inhaling the chemical can cause effects ranging from irritation, severe respiratory injuries, and death at high concentrations, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Preparing for Natural Hazards

According to representatives of Kettle Cuisine, some pipes and equipment containing anhydrous ammonia are located on the roof of the facility (see photo). Here, they are safe from flooding but may be vulnerable to high winds.

According to representatives, without appropriate safeguards, high winds could cause a pipe to rupture and release anhydrous ammonia. Kettle Cuisine complies with multiple industry standards and codes to safeguard equipment from accidents, including design and operations standards set by the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration, according to facility representatives. The exterior equipment at the facility is designed to withstand 128-mile-per-hour winds, in alignment with American Society of Mechanical Engineers standard, for instance. To further address risks from natural hazards, Kettle Cuisine had a local meteorologist conduct an analysis of the potential effects of climate change on the facility and had a structural engineer look at whether piping on the facility's roof could be vulnerable to hurricanes.

Working with Stakeholders

The company works closely with local stakeholders to manage risks from natural hazards. For example, Kettle Cuisine invited local emergency response officials, such as members of the fire department, and regional EPA officials to visit the facility to familiarize themselves with the layout and identify potential areas of risk. In addition, the company held a community tabletop exercise that modeled a natural disaster in the region. EPA officials, 45 officials from the local emergency response planning committee, and representatives of other local facilities participated in the exercise and identified response capabilities and deficiencies. According to a Kettle Cuisine representative, representatives of other local facilities have used this experience to improve their management of natural hazards and build relationships with local stakeholders.

Sources: GAO analysis of information from Kettle Cuisine; Kettle Cuisine (photo). | GAO-22-104494

"ONE PLAN"

Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP)

The "One Plan" is a highly functional document for use in varied emergency situations and provides a mechanism for complying with multiple emergency planning requirements.

Wednesday
June 5, 1996

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Transportation
Coast Guard
Research and Special Programs Administration

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service

Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance; Notice


GUIDE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR
BUSINESS & INDUSTRY
A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH
TO EMERGENCY PLANNING,
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY
FOR COMPANIES OF ALL SIZES
Sponsored by a Public-Partnership with
the Federal Emergency Management Agency

GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE (GDC)

CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 112(r)(1)

Specifically, Section 112(r)(1) states:

(r) Prevention of Accidental Releases

(1) Purpose and General Duty - It shall be the objective of the regulations and

programs authorized under this subsection to prevent the accidental release and to

minimize the consequences of any such release of any substance listed pursuant to

paragraph (3) or any other extremely hazardous substance.

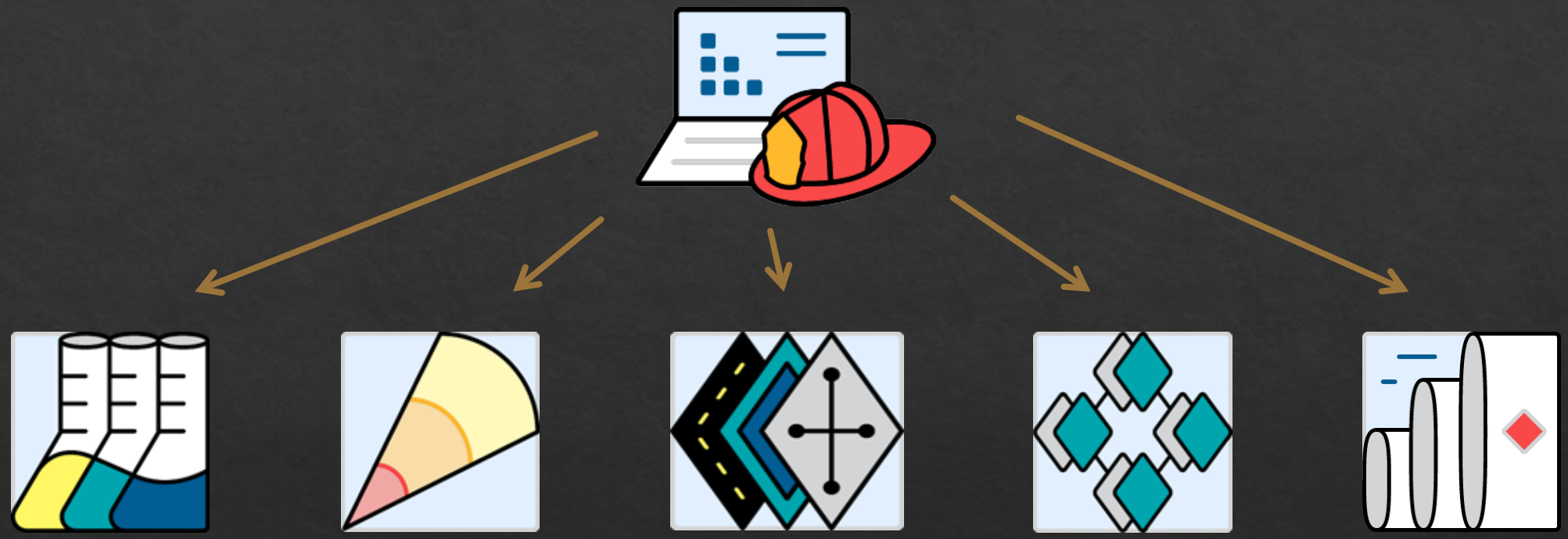
- **The owners and operators of stationary sources producing, processing, handling or storing such substances have a general duty, in the same manner and to the same extent as section 654, title 29 of the United States Code, to identify hazards which may result from such releases using appropriate hazard assessment techniques**,

- **to design and maintain a safe facility taking such steps as are necessary to prevent releases**, and

- **to minimize the consequences of accidental releases which do occur**.

CAMEO® Software Suite

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations



CAMEO Chemicals

ALOHA®

MARPLOT®

CAMEO Data Manager

Tier2 Submit™

Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis

Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances

HAZARDS ANALYSIS

ON THE MOVE

Between 1987 and 1989,U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) officials reported almost 60,000 transportation incidents that resulted in an unintentional release of hazardous materials. How can you assess the transportation risks facing your community? Is your community prepared to face these risks'?

The purpose of this document is to help you as local planners (e.g., tribal and state LEPCs, and other planners) and responders, develop a method to determine what hazardous materials are being transported through your

SARA Title III (EPCRA) and Conducting a Commodity Flow Study

risk that warrant further analysis and study. By doing so, you can assess and improve existing strategies to minimize risk (both public and private) and the response capabilities within

In the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Congress recognized the risk to communities posed by the transportation of hazardous materials and required that emergency response plans developed by LEPCs identify the "routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances...."

One way to approach this requirement. and to address all of the hazardous materials being transported through your community, is to conduct a hazardous materials commodity flow study (CFS). A CFS is an assessment

CAMEO Data Manager 4.1.0

Facilities | Contacts | Chemical Inventory | Incidents | Special Locations | Routes | Resources | MARPLOT

Screening Description

Facility Name: Kettle Cuisine | Report Year: 2020 | City: Lynn | State: MA

Chemical Name: ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, LIQUEFIED CAS Number: 7664-41-7

Screening Name

Screening Description

Amount Released	7,000	pounds
Concentration	100	% by weight
Release Duration	10	minutes
Physical State	(•) Gas ( ) Liquid ( ) Solid	
Surface area within dike		sq ft (enter a value only if stored in a container with a dike)
Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern	0.035	gm/m^3

Matches the EPA Green Book LOC value for this chemical.

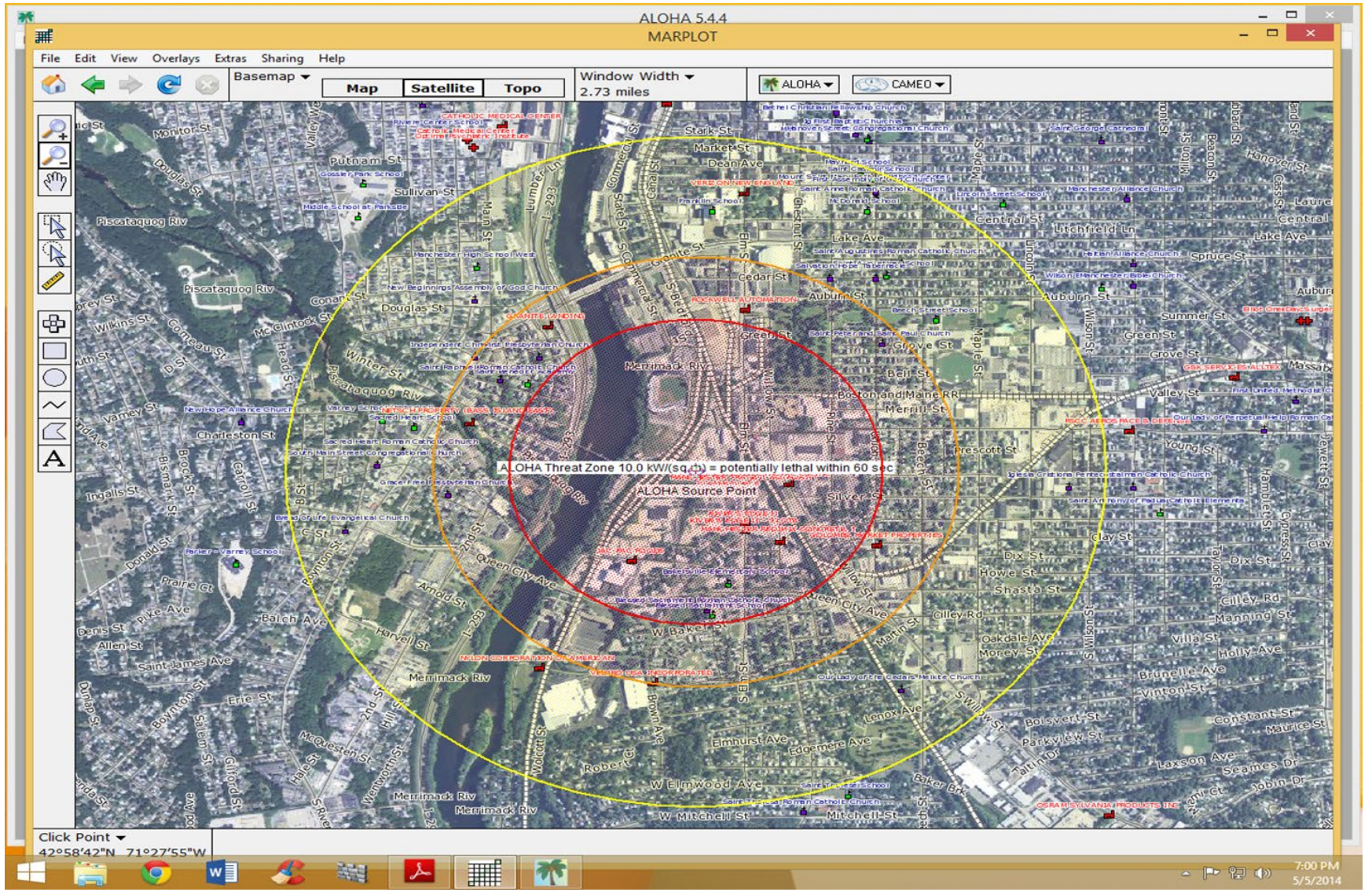
Weather Information

Wind Speed	3.35	mph
Ground Roughness	Open Country	
Stability Class	F	

Risk Assessment

Risk		Probability of described accident occurring
Consequences		Severity of consequences to people
Overall Risk		Combination of probability and severity of consequences

Estimate Threat Zone Radius | Threat Zone Radius miles | Show on Map


ALOHA 5.4.4
MARPLOT
File Edit View Overlays Extras Sharing Help
Basemap
Map
Satellite
Topo
Window Width
2.73 miles
ALOHA
CAMEO
ALOHA Threat Zone 10.0 kW/(sq m) = potentially lethal within 60 sec
ALOHA Source Point
Click Point
42°58'42"N 71°27'55"W
7:00 PM
5/5/2014

ALOHA 5.4.7 - [Text Summary]

File Edit SiteData SetUp Display Sharing Help

```
SITE DATA:
  Location: NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS
  Building Air Exchanges Per Hour: 0.48 (unsheltered single storied)
  Time: May 23, 2022  1047 hours EDT (using computer's clock)

CHEMICAL DATA:
  Chemical Name: AMMONIA
  CAS Number: 7664-41-7                    Molecular Weight: 17.03 g/mol
  AEGL-1 (60 min): 30 ppm   AEGL-2 (60 min): 160 ppm   AEGL-3 (60 min): 1100 ppm
  IDLH: 300 ppm      LEL: 150000 ppm      UEL: 280000 ppm
  Ambient Boiling Point: -28.2° F
  Vapor Pressure at Ambient Temperature: greater than 1 atm
  Ambient Saturation Concentration: 1,000,000 ppm or 100.0%

ATMOSPHERIC DATA: (MANUAL INPUT OF DATA)
  Wind: 5 miles/hour from sw at 3 meters
  Ground Roughness: open country           Cloud Cover: 5 tenths
  Air Temperature: 70° F                   Stability Class: B
  No Inversion Height                      Relative Humidity: 50%

SOURCE STRENGTH:
  Leak from hole in horizontal cylindrical tank
  Flammable chemical escaping from tank (not burning)
  Tank Diameter: 3 feet                    Tank Length: 18.9 feet
  Tank Volume: 1000 gallons
  Tank contains liquid                     Internal Temperature: 70° F
  Chemical Mass in Tank: 2.54 tons         Tank is 100% full
  Circular Opening Diameter: 2 inches
  Opening is 0 feet from tank bottom
  Note: RAILCAR predicts a stationary cloud or 'mist pool' will form.
  Model Run: RAILCAR
  Release Duration: 14 minutes
  Max Average Sustained Release Rate: 3,490 pounds/min
     (averaged over a minute or more)
  Total Amount Released: 5,038 pounds

THREAT ZONE:
```

ALOHA 5.4.7 - [Text Summary]

File Edit SiteData SetUp Display Sharing Help

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SITE DATA:
  Location: NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS
  Building Air Exchanges Per Hour: 0.48 (unsheltered single storied)
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  No Inversion Height                      Relative Humidi

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  Flammable chemical escaping from tank (not burning)
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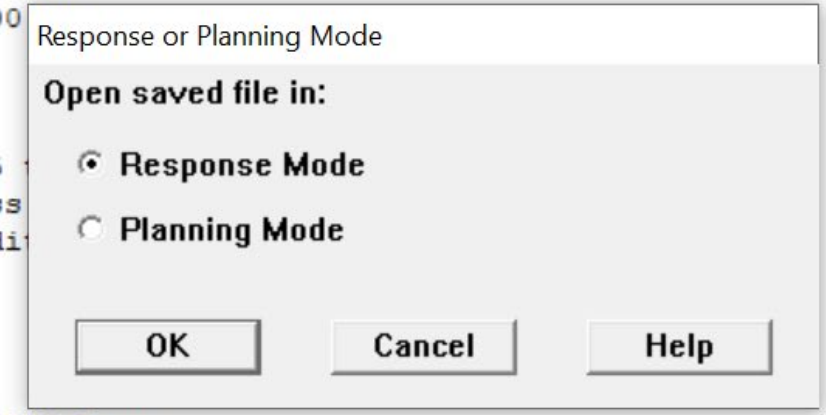
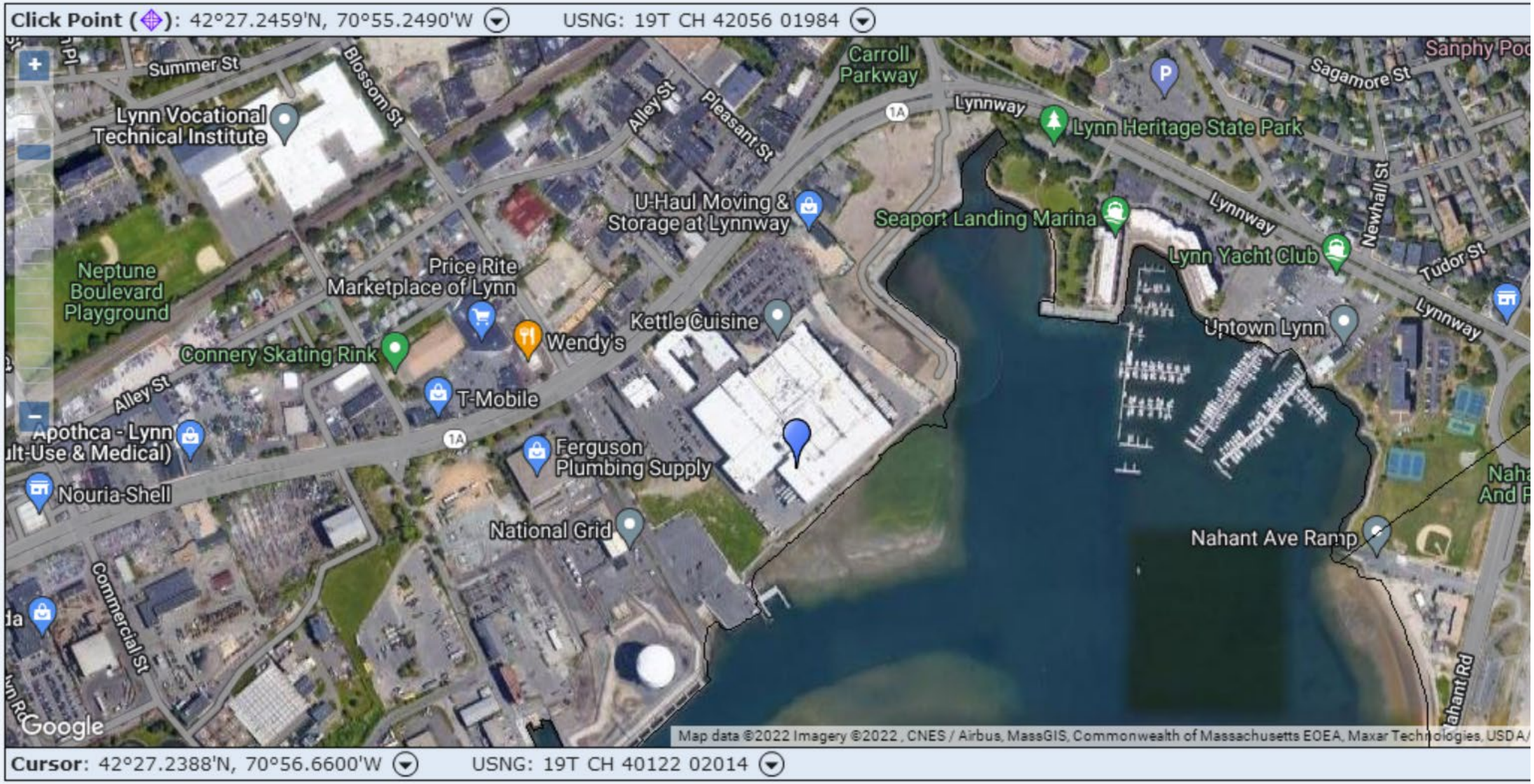


MARPLOT

Controls | Edit | Search & Get Info | ALOHA & CAMEO | Other

Temporary Layer

Selection Info



MARPLOT

Controls | Edit | Search & Get Info | ALOHA & CAMEO | Other

Temporary Layer

Selection Info

MARPLOT

Controls | Edit | Search & Get Info | ALOHA & CAMEO | Other

Temporary Layer

Selection Info

1 object selected (ALOHA Wind Direction Confidence Lines 30 ppm = AEGL-1 (60 min), ALOHA)

Perimeter: 4.22 miles **Area**: 1.29 sq miles

Extra Tools

Click Point ( ): 42°28.1197'N, 70°56.9793'W USNG: 19T CH 39722 03655

Name	ALOHA Wind Direction Confidence Lines 30 ppm = AEGL-1 (60 min)
MARPLOT ID	AAAAAA0000001006

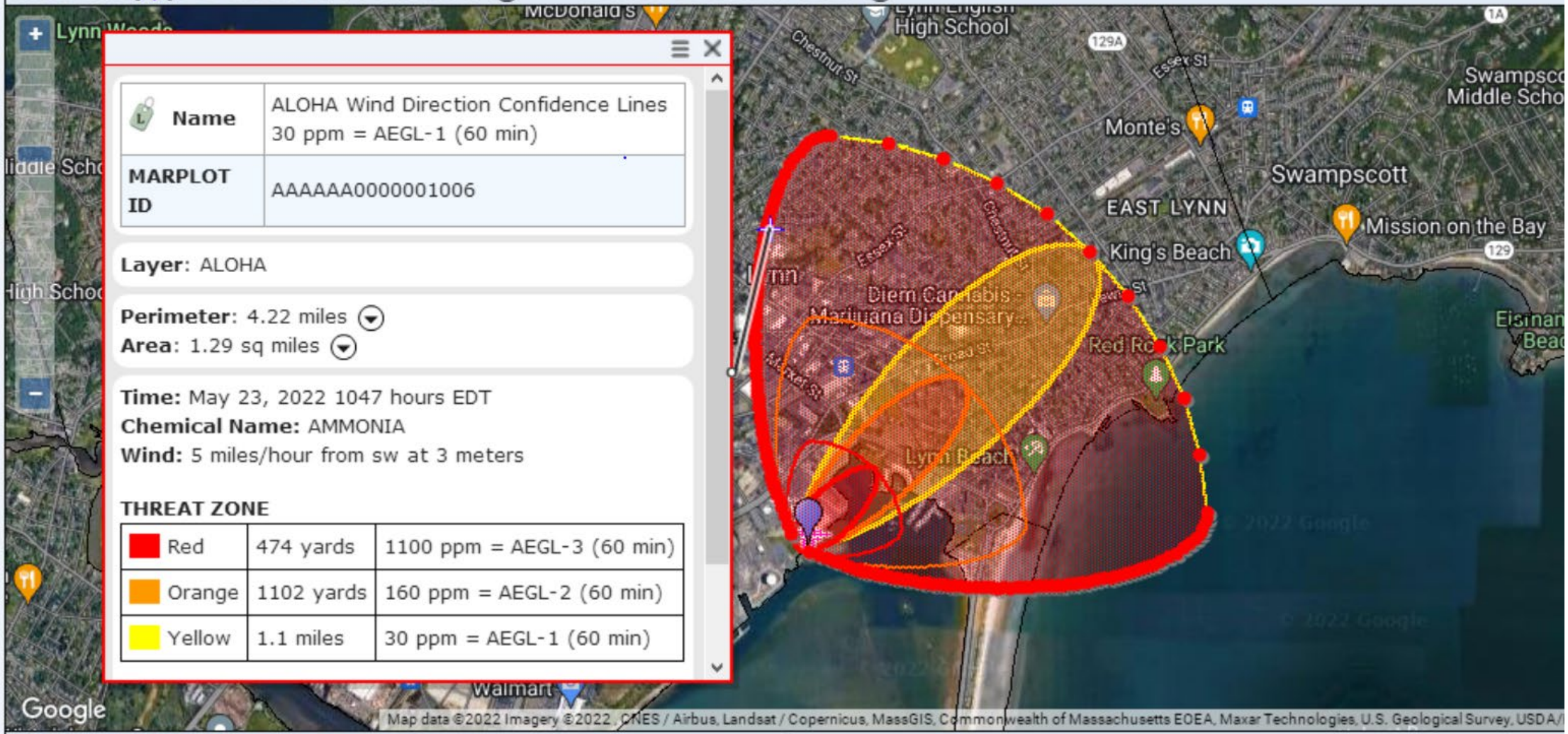
Layer: ALOHA

Perimeter: 4.22 miles
Area: 1.29 sq miles

Time: May 23, 2022 1047 hours EDT
Chemical Name: AMMONIA
Wind: 5 miles/hour from sw at 3 meters

THREAT ZONE

Red	474 yards	1100 ppm = AEGL-3 (60 min)
Orange	1102 yards	160 ppm = AEGL-2 (60 min)
Yellow	1.1 miles	30 ppm = AEGL-1 (60 min)



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CAMEO Data Manager 4.1.0

Facilities | Contacts | Chemical Inventory | Incidents | Special Locations | Routes | Resources | MARPLOT | Import | Export | He

Physical State & Amounts | Hazards | Locations | Components | Screenings & Scenarios | Dates | State Fields | N

< Reco

Facility Name: Kettle Cuisine Report Year: 2020 City: Lynn State: MA

CAS Number 7664-41-7 EHS Yes No SDS CAMEO Chemicals

Chemical Name ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, LIQUEFIED

State Fields

Massachusetts requests the following:

Mode of Shipment

- [x] Trucks
- [x] Tank Trucks
- [ ] Rail Car
- [ ] Tank Car
- [ ] Pipeline
- [ ] Barge
- [ ] Other (Specify)

Specify other:

Frequency of Shipment 1 per Year

Maximum capacity per single vessel (lbs) 40,000

Max Shipment Quantity (lbs) 3,000 Average Shipment Quantity (lbs) 2,000 Physical State in Transit Liquid

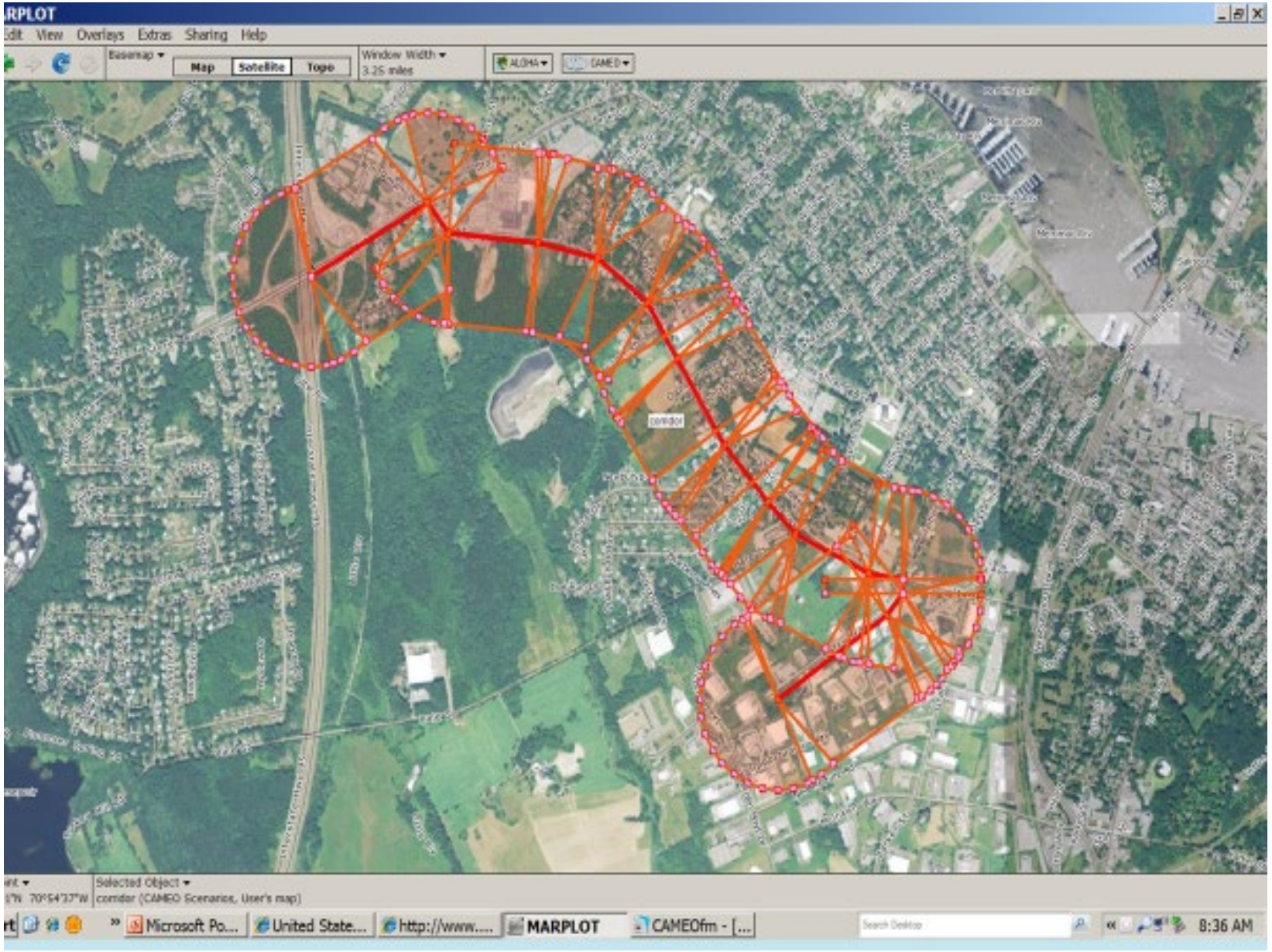
Need help converting gallons to pounds?

Carrier Tanner Industries

Massachusetts requests that you create a Chemical Carrier contact for each carrier, including the carrier company name, address, and two phone numbers, one of which is a 24-hour number. Add this to the facility's contacts.

Comments (please provide both the preplanned and usual routes of travel)

route 93 to route 1a


RPLOT
Edit View Overlays Extras Sharing Help
Basemap
Map
Satellite
Topo
Window Width
3.26 miles
ALOHA
CAMEO
corridor
Selected Object
corridor (CAMEO Scenarios, User's map)
Microsoft Po...
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