

EPCRA Section 302—Emergency Response Planning

The Emergency Response Planning provisions require that state and local authorities develop chemical emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning with local businesses.

The Emergency Planning Notification requirement involves chemicals listed on the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) list. EHSs have Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) determined by the US EPA that is based on their potential to cause significant health effects in a single exposure, such as an air release.

Any facility that has any of the listed chemicals at or above its TPQ must notify the IERC and LEPC within 60 days after they first receive a shipment or produce the substance on site.

Recent changes by the US Environmental Protection Agency give facilities 30 days to report any changes in the status of substances that would affect emergency planning.

Changes that can trigger notifications include closing a facility, bringing a new EHS on site, moving the substances to a different location at the facility, and removing all EHSs from a facility.

