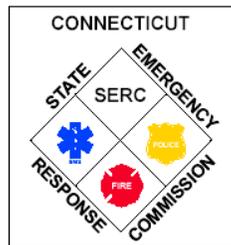




State of Connecticut Emergency Response Commission



2006 Annual Report

November 2006

**State of Connecticut Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
2006 Annual Report**

Message from the Chairman

As members of the State of Connecticut Emergency Response Commission, it is our pleasure to present to you the Second Annual SERC Report. This report represents the collaboration of federal, state, and local governments that support our goals of protecting communities from hazardous material accidents and disasters.



We are pleased to be part of the 20th Anniversary of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The SERC was created in response to the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. The SERC membership is comprised of individuals who represent the interests of state and local government, emergency services, industry and the environment. Currently, the SERC supports 109 Local Emergency Planning Committees and five (5) Regional Emergency Planning Committees consisting of a total of sixty (60) municipalities.

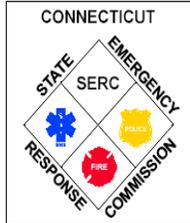
We are proud to provide technical assistance and/or funds to the Local Emergency Planning Committees to support coordination of emergency response planning between planning districts and along major transportation routes. In addition, we continue to provide training opportunities to help communities prepare for chemical emergencies. We encourage LEPCs to become involved in all levels of planning for events including natural and manmade catastrophes.

We would like to extend our genuine thanks and appreciation to all our partner agencies, commissions and communities as our intention is to assist the enhancement of emergency preparedness planning in Connecticut and along our borders.

**State Emergency Response Commission
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Missions



The State of Connecticut Emergency Response Commission's (SERC) mission is to carry out duties as required under federal Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Preauthorization Act of 1986, commonly known as Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) or SARA Title III and the CT General Statutes, Section 22a-600 through 22a-611, as amended. EPCRA creates a network for emergency planning and ensures that the public has access to community information and resources necessary to prepare for and protect themselves from releases of hazardous or toxic substances.

SERC membership is comprised of individuals who represent the interests of state and local government, emergency services, industry, and the environment. The SERC operates within the structure of its By-Laws and holds meetings every other month.

The CT Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) manages EPCRA chemical information and notifications from facilities that use or store hazardous chemicals, or that experience an emergency release of a hazardous substance. In addition, the DEP provides technical and administrative support to the SERC.



The ERU operates a 24-hour statewide emergency response program charged with protecting the general public and the environment in the event of emergencies resulting from the discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage or filtration of substances, hazardous materials or wastes.

The CT Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) is delegated the authority (CT General Statutes, Section 22a-603) to implement the state emergency planning activities as required under EPCRA.



The mission of the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is to direct and coordinate all available resources to protect the life and property of the citizens of Connecticut in the event of a disaster or crisis, through a collaborative program of prevention, planning, preparedness, response, recovery, and public education.



The mission of the CT Commission on Fire Prevention and Control is to prevent or mitigate the effects of fire and disasters, either natural or manmade, on the citizens of the State of Connecticut. This objective shall be accomplished through the development and delivery of state-of-the-art educational programs designed to meet nationally recognized standards, certification of individuals to such standards and maintenance of up-to-date resources for use by fire service personnel, public educators and other first responders. The SERC enters into Memoranda of Agreement with the Commission who has the expertise to perform the necessary training of emergency responders consistent with the number of training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

State of Connecticut Emergency Response Commission Members

The SERC is composed of the Commissioners of the Departments of Environmental Protection, Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Public Safety, Public Health and Transportation, Labor Commissioner, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, the State Fire Marshal, the State Fire Administrator, the Adjutant General of the Military Department, or their designees and nine members appointed by the Governor. In April 1987, the Governor pursuant to Section 22a-600 of the CT General Statutes created the SERC.

The SERC consists of the following members:

Gerard P. Goudreau, Chairperson State Emergency Response Commission Ulbrich Stainless Steels	Mark DeCaprio, SERC Administrator DEP Director Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division
Commission Members	Designees
Gina McCarthy, Commissioner Department of Environmental Protection	Yvonne Bolton, DEP Bureau Chief Materials Management and Compliance Assurance Bureau Department of Environmental Protection
Jeff Morrissette, Secretary Director/State Fire Administrator Office of State Fire Administrator Commission on Fire Prevention and Control	
Leonard C. Boyle, Commissioner Department of Public Safety	
James M. Thomas, Commissioner Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	Wayne Sandford, Deputy Commissioner Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
J. Robert Galvin, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner Department of Public Health	Zygmunt Dembek, Ph.D., M.S., R.S., Epidemiologist Department of Public Health, Infectious Diseases Division
Ralph J. Carpenter, Commissioner Department of Transportation	Greg Dorosh, Transportation Principal Engineer Department of Transportation, Environmental Compliance
Shaun B. Cashman, Commissioner Department of Labor	Kenneth Tucker, Occupational Hygienist State Department of Labor, OSHA Division
Robert L. Genuario, Secretary Office of Policy and Management	W. David LeVasseur, Undersecretary of the Intergovernmental Policy Division Office of Policy and Management
Major General Thaddeus Martin, Adjutant General, Military Department	
Wayne H. Maheu, Director Office of State Fire Marshal	Ralph Miller, Fire & Life Safety Supervisor Department of Public Safety Office of State Fire Marshal

The following list represents the nine SERC members appointed by the Governor, four of whom represent the public, three of whom represent owners or operators of facilities, one of whom is the fire chief of a municipal fire department whose employees are compensated for their services and one of whom is the fire chief of a volunteer fire department. The members of the SERC are appointed by the Governor to serve for two (2) years.

Appointees	Representatives
Gerard P. Goudreau, Ulbrich Stainless Steels	Facility
Robert J. Araujo, Manager Environmental Engineering Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation	Facility
Robert J. Klancko, P.E., CSP Klancko & Klancko, LLC	Facility
Chief James W. DiPace Avon Fire Department	Volunteer Fire Department
Chief John B. Field Jr. Torrington Fire Department	Municipal Fire Department
George P. Dunn, Mayor's Asst. City of Middletown	Public
John A. Elsesser, Town Manager Town of Coventry	Public
Dr. Galo A. Rodriguez, MPH President and CEO The Village for Families & Children, Inc.	Public
David S. Samuels Edwards, Angell, Palmer & Dodge, LLP	Public

Meetings

The SERC meets on the 2nd Thursday of every other month at the Department of Transportation (DOT), Conference Room B, Main Level located at 2800 Berlin Turnpike in Newington. Meetings start at 1:30 pm unless otherwise noted and last one to two hours. The following table identifies the year 2006 SERC meetings held and the meeting schedule for the year 2007:

2006 Meetings	2007 Meeting Schedule
January 12, 2006	January 11, 2007
March 9, 2006	March 8, 2007
May 11, 2006	May 10, 2007
July 13, 2006 cancelled	July 12, 2007
September 14, 2006	September 13, 2007
November 9, 2006	November 8, 2007

Roles, Responsibilities and Program Services

The roles, responsibilities and program services of the SERC are those set forth pursuant to the EPCRA, and the CT General Statutes, Section 22a-600 through 22a-611, as amended. These include the following duties:

- ◆ Coordinating SARA Title III training, education, technical assistance and outreach activities;
- ◆ Designating local emergency planning districts, appointing and coordinating local emergency planning committees (LEPC) for each district;
- ◆ Increasing state and local emergency response capabilities;
- ◆ Establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Public Availability of Plans, Material Safety Data Sheets, Forms and Follow-up Notices – Section 324, including Tier II information under Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms – Section 312;
- ◆ Receiving and processing inventory reporting forms and notifications;
- ◆ Overseeing LEPC activities;
- ◆ Receiving petitions from interested persons regarding the modification of LEPC;
- ◆ Notifying Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of facilities subject to EPCRA; and
- ◆ Routing all LEPC emergency plans received to the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Office of Emergency Management.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)

EPCRA, passed in 1986, requires the LEPCs to follow several federal mandates that include: filing a disaster management plan with SERC; conducting annual reviews of the plans; developing procedures for evacuation plans; initiating training programs for responders; and creating protocols to notify response coordinators in the event of an emergency.

In May 1987, the CT General Statutes, Section 22a-601(b) designated local planning districts by notifying the Chief Elected Official in Connecticut's 169 town and cities that each municipality was designated as a LEPC. LEPC is crucial to local planning and community right-to-know programs. The membership comes from the local area people who are familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of the community. This type of expertise is essential as the LEPC is involved in the writing of the local emergency operations plan. The LEPC has many responsibilities, mandates, and deadlines.

The role and responsibilities of LEPCs includes, but are not limited to:

- Form a partnership with state and local government, responders, and industry as an enhancement for mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, planning, exercising and training.
- Receive and process Tier II Chemical Inventory Forms. Approximately 1,800 Tier II forms were collected by the DEP for the reporting calendar year of 2005.
- Provide planning and response within jurisdiction including ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses any possible incidents that may occur in a jurisdiction.
- Assess capabilities and developing response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors.
- Incorporate planning for hazmat incidents into the local emergency operations plan.
- Train first responders and public sector employees.
- Exercise the community emergency plan.
- Establish procedures for receiving records and processing requests for information.

In 2006, the SERC adopted Guidance for Local Emergency Planning Committee Roles and Responsibilities to assist LEPCs in defining and/or clarifying their specific responsibilities as they relate to EPCRA. The Guidance is to be used by LEPC to help communities ensure compliance with EPCRA laws. In addition, the Guidance provides federal and state mandates that must be carried out either at the local level or at the regional level. The Guidance is available on the SERC Website at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>.

Regionalization of Local Emergency Planning Committees

The SERC recognizes that many LEPCs have elected to join a Regional Local Emergency Planning Committee and to utilize the regional committee as their Local Emergency Planning Committee. Currently, there are sixty (60) municipalities organized into five (5) regional districts and 109 local districts. The SERC supports any efforts made towards LEPC regionalization and expects the Regional Chairperson to work with municipalities and their existing LEPC Chairs to ensure that all roles and responsibilities are met. The SERC recommends the LEPC Regional Boundary Policy be taken into consideration by a LEPC while considering the opportunity to join a Regional Local Emergency Planning Committee. A copy of the Regional Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional Boundary Policy is available through the SERC web site at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>.

Current Members

The SERC continues to appoint and maintain the official LEPC memberships. The SERC supplies LEPC contact information to the public, industry, federal agencies, state agencies and other states. To keep this membership roster up to date, LEPCs and Regional LEPCs are responsible for notifying the SERC of all membership changes. The SERC distributes EPCRA information to LEPCs and Regional LEPCs, unless instructed otherwise. Early in 2006 SERC sent letters to LEPC Chairs and/or Chief Executive Officials requesting an update of memberships and inviting members to SERC meetings. The updated membership and other EPCRA information is available through the SERC web site at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>.

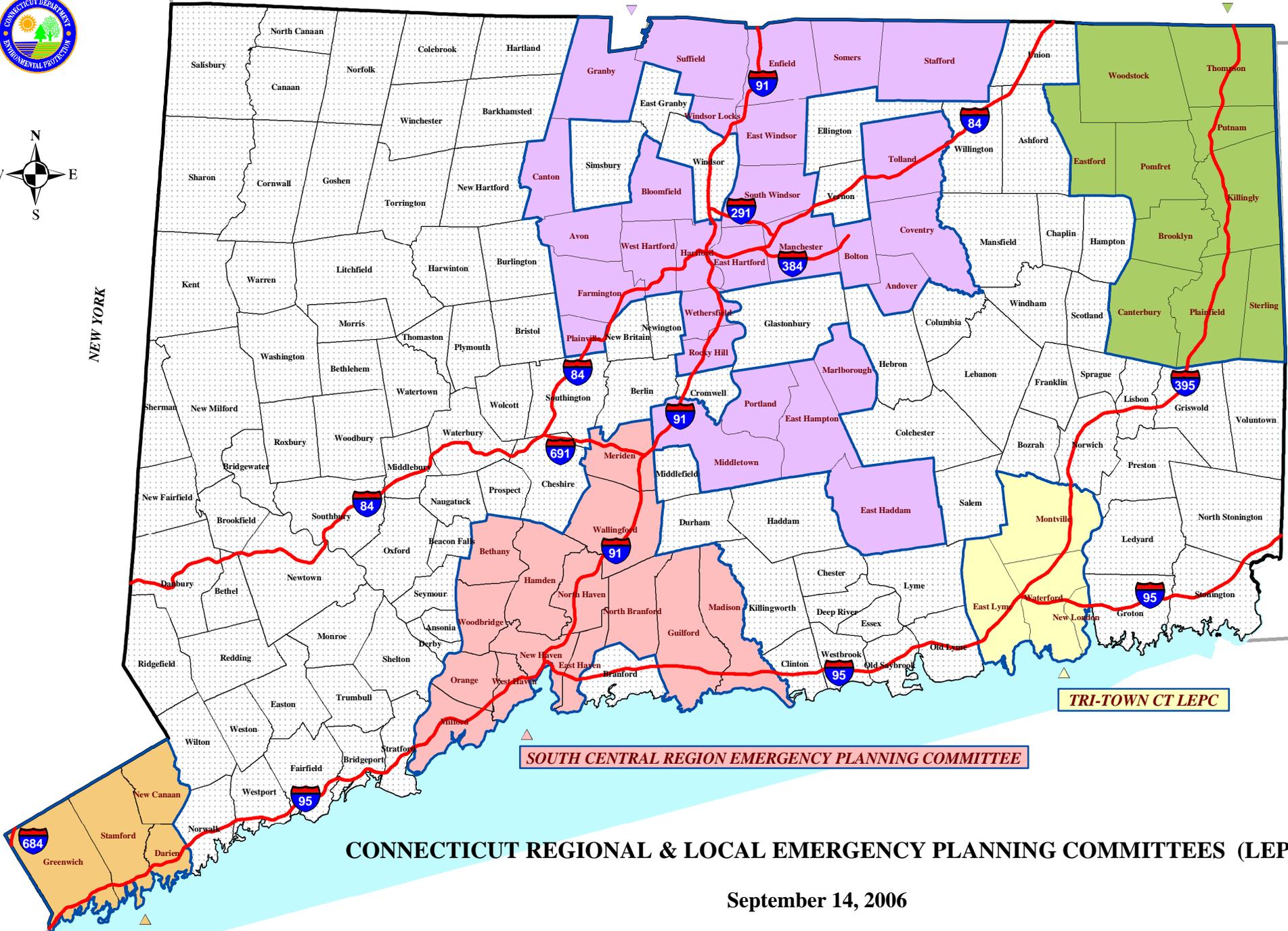
CAPITOL REGION EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

NORTHEASTERN CT REGIONAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE



NEW YORK

RHODE ISLAND



TRI-TOWN CT LEPC

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

SOUTHWEST CT REGIONAL LEPC

CONNECTICUT REGIONAL & LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEES (LEPCs)

September 14, 2006

Commission Subcommittees

The SERC has several subcommittees working on various emergency preparedness initiatives and activities. Identified below are activities and accomplishments achieved by the SERC subcommittees for the 2006 calendar year.

Regional LEPC Ad-hoc Subcommittee

During the 2005 calendar year, the Regional LEPC Ad-hoc Subcommittee on Regional LEPC's and By-Laws evaluated the growing trend of Towns joining regional LEPC's and whether the SERC By-Laws required amendment to adjust for the current trend. The SERC Subcommittee found that the existing regional LEPC boundaries were very similar to DEMHS regionalization model. With all things considered, the subcommittee concluded that the SERC would encourage regionalization efforts to be within the borders of the DEMHS model.

This policy was adopted on September 14th, 2006 by the SERC and stated that any regionalization efforts must be in harmony with and support these regulatory requirements. It was noted that under EPCRA, the LEPC is obligated under law to perform specific roles and responsibilities. When conducting research on LEPC regionalization, the SERC recommends referring to the "LEPC Roles and Responsibilities Checklist" which can be found at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>. The intent is to assist Regional LEPC Chairperson's to work with municipalities and their existing LEPC Chairs to ensure that all EPCRA roles and responsibilities are met.

By-Law Committee

The By-Law Committee updated its By-Laws to be consistent with the CT General Statutes provisions and adopted the By-Law modifications on January 12, 2006. A copy of the By-Laws is available through the SERC Website at <http://www.ct.gov/serc>.

Conference Subcommittee

The Conference Subcommittee met several times during the past year to discuss and plan for the Annual 2006 SERC Conference. In cooperation with the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Department of Environmental Protection and the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, the 2006 SERC conference is scheduled for December 7, 2006. The theme of this year's conference is "Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act." Agenda topics include:

- Terrorism 101-Understanding Issues, Rural Terrorism Preparedness;
- Iroquios Pipeline Operating Company – Pipeline Safety in Connecticut and the Region;
- U.S. Coast Guard - Chemical Spills and Interface Local Officials;
- Department of Public Safety, CT State Police - Critical Infrastructure Protection;
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Hazardous Material Emergency Planning Grant Program Update;
- Connecticut Fire Marshal HazMat Reporting;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency - EPCRA and NIMS Update;
- EPA Region 1 - 20 Years of EPCRA; and,
- EPA - Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Update.

Training Subcommittee

A training initiative for SERC members was discussed at the January 2006 SERC meeting. The objective is to provide training to new and existing SERC members regarding EPCRA laws and the SERC members roles and responsibilities. The training material is currently under development. The intent of this training is to supply SERC members with necessary regulatory information to assist them in their SERC roles. The training committee is planning on distributing paper manuals and providing access to electronic manuals through the new portal SERC Website. The SERC Administrator has appointed a DEP staff person to serve as the person to keep the web information new, current and informative and to work with the LEPCs to make sure information that is needed is provided. The site will host a restricted area for SERC members to use. This restricted site is planned to be released by Feb. 2007 and will support many of the SERC members administrative functions perform by the various subcommittees. The URL address for the SERC web is <http://www.gov.ct/serc>.

Grant Subcommittee

The Grant Subcommittee continued to manage the bid review process that included the following roles, responsibilities and tasks:

- Establishment of criteria to review the bids against;
- Management of the review process of all the bids received;
- Performance of individual reviews of each bid by ranking each proposal against established criteria;
- Selection of a bidder (consultant/contractor) to perform services;
- Recommendation of contractor to the SERC; and
- Review of services rendered.

The SERC recognizes the diverse needs of our LEPCs and five regional LEPCs. While the funds are insufficient at this time to provide assistance to all those in need, the SERC continues to prioritize those LEPC needs and select community projects which are in accordance with those priorities. It is the SERC's continued goal that during any chemical emergency, the appropriate response, mitigation and remediation actions occur via a coordinated effort of State and local response agencies. The grant subcommittee reviewed the 2005-2006 HMEP Bids received and recommended to retain a specific contractor to perform the HMEP emergency preparedness planning services.

Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Grant Accomplishments for 2006



In 2006, the EPA granted the amendment to extend the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Guidance for CT LEPCs Update project period from October 1, 2004 through March 31, 2008. The DEP will provide oversight and administration of this grant on behalf of the SERC. EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Grant is funding the project. The total amount of funding for this prevention and preparedness outreach activities is \$19,000. The

DEP will provide a 25 percent match for this assistance agreement awarded under the Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 28. The project was public noticed.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Grant Accomplishments for 2006



The U.S. DOT provides the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant to states from fees that it collects from registered shippers and transporters of hazardous waste. The grant is for two separate functions: emergency preparedness planning and education and training. The planning portion is for LEPCs projects concerning emergency planning and compliance with the EPCRA, while the education and training portion provides funding to public sector employers and employees for responding to chemical accidents in accordance with OSHA 1910.120. During the calendar year 2006, the HMEP provided a total of \$47,300 to fund LEPCs emergency preparedness planning activities and provided a total of \$89,011 to fund education and hazardous materials training opportunities. The DEP provided a 20 percent match for this assistance agreement for each of the portions of the grant.

Emergency Preparedness Planning Activities

During 2006, the SERC awarded the HMEP planning portion of the grant to bidder JLN Associates, LLC, Industrial Safety and Fire Protection Services of Old Lyme, Connecticut. The project included the preparation of a Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan of the Northeastern Connecticut Regional Emergency Planning Committee (NECREPC). The Plan was prepared by JLN Associates, LLC and local communities to meet statutory planning requirements of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizations Act of 1986, SARA, Title III, and to provide for a higher degree of preparedness to deal with incidents involving extremely hazardous substances. The participating communities included Brooklyn, Canterbury, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock. The Plan is designed to serve as an annex to the Emergency Management Plan of the participating towns and to incorporate the policies and procedures affecting the Quinebaug Valley emergency dispatching region.

The Contractor objectives of the Plan included:

1. Set forth a course of action that will minimize hazards to life, property, and adverse impacts upon the environment from the release of hazardous materials.
2. Establish procedures to provide for a coordinated effort on the part of the towns, their communities and industry in response to a hazardous materials emergency.
3. Identify emergency response organizations, equipment, and other resources, which can be employed during such a response.
4. Provide a mechanism to integrate community and facility response procedures into the Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan.

The Contractor performed and met the following bid services and objectives:

- Supported the coordination of emergency response planning between planning districts and along major transportation routes;
- Improved the design, coordination and implementation of emergency plans; and,
- Provided resources to LEPCs to maintain and improve the planning capability for chemical accidents.

Assessment criteria was based on the EPCRA; U.S. Department of Transportation North American Emergency Response Guideline; The National Response Team, NRT-1; National Response Team, NRT-1A; Civil Preparedness Guidelines, CG1-8; and 40 CFR 303.

Regional Emergency Response Drill

JLN Associates, LLC under contract with State Emergency Response Commission and DEP, planned and implemented a full-scale hazardous material transportation related exercise that included local, regional and state resources. The purpose of the drill was to prepare the Northeast Region, for the threat of a local hazardous materials incident and test the inter-agency operability, mutual aid operability and available local, regional and state resources.

The drill reviewed areas of local response in need of improvement and allowed the region to test existing emergency plans as well as the abilities and readiness of local and regional resources. The planning and implementation of this exercise was funded by HMEP Grant HMECT5046130 and was determined a success by the SERC and participating communities. The drill was a transportation related incident involving hazardous materials, life safety, full-scale hazardous materials response, evacuation, mass decontamination and fire suppression considerations. As the incident unfolded, the Incident Command developed into a Unified Command following the implementation of the National Incident Management System. Day Kimball Hospital participated on a limited bases and accepted one transport. Brooklyn served as the host community and opened up the Brooklyn Fair Grounds for this drill.

The following is the scenario narrative taken from JLN Associates, LLC material distributed to observers at the incident site:

A specialty concrete manufacture, XYZ Flooring, is preparing to manufacture a floor for a long time client in the town of Brooklyn. Due to job constraints, the manufacturer must establish a small, on site preparation area and will be receiving the constituents at the facility. An over the road carrier has been tasked with delivering six (6), 55-gallon drums of Methyl Methacrylate to the job site so that it can be properly proportioned into the concrete to make a highly durable flooring material.

While entering the Town of Brooklyn, the operator of the road carrier is not familiar with his surroundings and turns the wrong way resulting in a motor vehicle accident with a local resident. Damage to both vehicles is moderate to heavy, with both occupants experiencing significant, but not life threatening injuries.

Responders arrive on scene and begin an assessment of the patients and vehicles per local procedure and protocol. As the incident progresses, the responders locate the shipping papers and Incident Commander determines that the cargo should be verified. A check of the cargo before the vehicle's exterior shows no obvious leaks or damage.



Upon opening the rear doors of the box, responders observe that the load has significantly sifted, is damaged and there is an apparent leak. Their observations reveal a colorless liquid, with an acrid, almost fruit type odor. They immediately begin experiencing irritation to the mucous membranes and eyes. The picture above was taken during the exercise and shows first responders approaching one of the motor vehicles that was involved in the accident.



The Regional Emergency Response Drill was conducted on Saturday, September 30, 2006 at 10 am at the Brooklyn Fair Grounds on State Route 169. The drill tested the capabilities of Brooklyn and surrounding communities to manage an emergency involving multiple jurisdictions and response agencies.

The picture to the right is SERC Chairman Gerard Goudreau and First Selectman Roger Engle of Brooklyn. For further information regarding the drill, contact the SERC.

**Hazardous Materials Training
(October 2005 – September 2006)**



The SERC entered into a Memoranda of Agreement with the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control for \$89,011 to develop, administer and deliver training. For the period October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006 approximately 1,135 personnel (Fire Department, Police Department and other emergency preparedness and emergency responders and public sector employees) received training through the Connecticut Fire Academy. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) Grant provided the funding for these training activities.

The total number of people trained through this grant for the 2005/2006 grant period include:

Fire	1,072
Police	16
Other*	<u>47</u>
Total	1,135

*Public sector employees

The following is a list of specific training deliveries conducted for the 2005/2006 grant period by the instructors at the Connecticut Fire Academy:

Hazardous Materials EPA Technician

-Total of 126 deliveries

Hazardous Materials EPA Technician Refresher

-Total of 70 deliveries

Metering

-Total of 25 deliveries

Decon Trailer Operations

-Total of 193 deliveries

Chemistry for the Emergency Responder

-Total of 29 deliveries

Hazardous Materials Operational

-Total of 142 deliveries

Hazardous Materials Operational Refresher

-Total of 200 deliveries

Hazardous Materials Awareness

- Total of 42 deliveries

Hazardous Materials Awareness Refresher

- Total of 58 deliveries

LP Gas Emergencies

- Total of 18 deliveries

Confined Space Awareness

- Total of 29 deliveries

Confined Space Rescue

- Total of 107 deliveries

Trench Rescue

- Total of 72 deliveries

Carbon Monoxide Emergencies

- Total of 24 deliveries

All of the programs offered are designed to meet specific standards such as the NFPA 472 Standard, and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 for "Hazardous Materials First Responder Operational Level" and CFR 1910.120. For specific training requirements, contact the Connecticut Fire Academy Training Instructors at <http://www.ct.gov/cfpc>.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
(CERCLA) Grant Accomplishments**

National Incident Management System Training

While most emergency situations are handled locally, when there's a major incident help may be needed from other jurisdictions, the state and the federal government. NIMS was developed so responders from different jurisdictions and disciplines can work together better to respond to natural disasters and emergencies, including acts of terrorism. NIMS benefits include a unified approach to incident management; standard command and management structures; and emphasis on preparedness, mutual aid and resource management. (Note: Excerpt taken from the www.fema.gov).

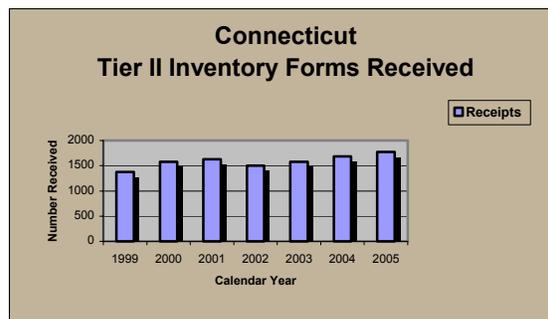
During 2006, a \$2,166 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) grant was awarded to the SERC to support programs designed to improve capabilities associated with oil and hazardous materials emergency planning and exercising. The grant was 100% funded with no cost, share or match requirement.

The aim of grant was to enhance and strengthen the working relationship between U.S. EPA, FEMA Region and the LEPC members to enhance the capability of local governments to respond effectively to oil and hazardous materials spills. Specifically this grant promoted systems compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In order to assist the CT emergency response communities understanding of NIMS, the SERC retained the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control through a Memoranda of Agreement, to offer IS-00700 National Incident Management System (NIMS) an Introduction. Approximately 50 deliveries were achieved and certifications with a 0.3 CEU's were issued from the Emergency Management Institute to participants that successfully completed the IS-00700 course.

**Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
Tier II Emergency and Chemical Inventory Reporting and
Toxic Release Inventory Reporting**

Tier II Emergency and Chemical Inventory Forms

Section 312 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and CT General Statutes Section 22a-610 requires each facility housing hazardous chemicals to submit a Tier II form to the LEPC, the fire department with jurisdiction over facility and the SERC. The Tier II Emergency and Chemical Inventory Form must be submitted annually, on or before March 1st, by facilities with reportable quantities of chemicals and hazardous substances in their inventory. For the calendar year January 1 through December 31, 2005, the DEP received approximately 1,800 Tier II forms. This is an increase of approximately 100 facilities from last year receipts.



The hazardous chemicals covered by Section 312 are those chemicals that require facilities to possess a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) under the Occupational Safety and Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard.

Tier II reports are also required from facilities that have threshold planning quantities of hazardous chemicals present at the facility at any time during the previous calendar year above specific thresholds. The specific threshold quantity for extremely hazardous substances is 500 pounds or the TPQ for that specific chemical (as listed under EPCRA Section 302), whichever is lower. For all other hazardous chemicals, the threshold quantity is 10,000.

Approximately 1,800 letters were sent out to facility owners and operators in December 2005 to remind facilities of the mandatory reporting requirement and the need to report chemical inventories by March 1 on the Tier2Submit or Tier II forms.

Toxic Release Inventory

Facilities are required to annually submit, to both the EPA and the State in which they operated, information concerning the amount of toxic chemicals released and managed on-site and off-site as waste.



EPA collects and compiles this information and disseminates to the public through EPA annual publications. The EPA website, Envirofacts, <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html>, provides access to several EPA databases to provide the user with information about environmental activities that may affect air, water, and land.

With Envirofacts, the user can learn more about the environmental activities in a specific area and generate maps of environmental information.

Connecticut DEP collected approximately 421 facility reports from facility owners and operators for the calendar year 2005.

Federal Register Notices

On October 4, EPA issued a final rule that addresses the frequency and level of reporting associated with releases of nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). The rule may be found at http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/epcra_law.htm#FRNotices.

On September 11, EPA issued a direct final rulemaking and also a proposed rulemaking to adjust the reportable quantity (RQ) for Isophorone Diisocyanate (IPDI). Reportable quantities for many Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) were adjusted to their threshold planning quantities (TPQ) in a final rule on May 7, 1996. On September 8, 2003 EPA modified the TPQ for IPDI to 500 pounds. However, EPA inadvertently omitted an RQ adjustment for this substance. Therefore, EPA is now adjusting the RQ for IPDI to be 500 pounds. This revision is being made without prior proposal because the Agency views the revision as noncontroversial. However, if any adverse comments are received prior to October 11, 2006, the direct final action will be withdrawn. The rulemakings may be found at http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/epcra_law.htm#FRNotices.

On June 12, 2005 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the final Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Forms Modification Rule in the Federal Register. The purpose of this final rule is to reduce burden on facilities that submit annual TRI reports without compromising the data quality of toxic chemical release and other waste management information. These actions reduce the time, cost and complexity of the reporting requirements imposed on facilities. While they are only expected to result in a modest amount of cost and burden savings, they also represent only the first phase of a broader and more complex set of regulatory burden reduction alternatives currently being examined by EPA.

EPA will no longer require TRI facilities to submit latitude and longitude information, as well as EPA program identification numbers. Instead, EPA will obtain these important data elements from EPA's Facility Registry System (FRS), which already maintains this information.

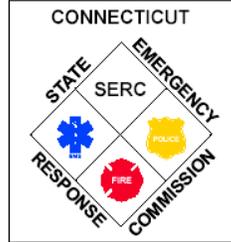
Additional changes include the following:

- On-site waste treatment methods (Part II, section 7A, column B of Form R) have been reduced from the current 64 codes to 25 codes. The seven air emissions treatment codes from the original TRI code list have been retained.
- The Range of Influent Concentration in section 7A, column C has been removed. Facilities will be allowed to use range reporting for their waste treatment efficiency estimate in section 7A, column D.
- Column E of section 7A (Based on Operating Data) has been removed.
- The current 16 recycling codes in section 7C have been replaced with three codes used in the RCRA Biennial Report.

The rule became effective September 12, 2005. The first reports with the revised reporting requirements will be due on or before July 1, 2006, for reporting year 2005.

Additional information about EPA's TRI Program and this rule can be found at: www.epa.gov/tri.

TRI Source: EPA Email dated 7/12/05.



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