

Program Requirements

Program 1

- Hazard Assessment
- Prevention Program
- Coord. ER with Local Authorities
- RMP

Program 2

- Hazard Assessment
- Safety Info
- Hazard Review
- Operating Program Procedures
- Training
- Maint. Program
- Audits
- ER Program
- Mgmt. System
- RMP

Program 3

- PSM Program Plus
 - Hazard Assessment
 - RMP
 - Emergency Response Program

Increasing Burden

Off-Site Consequence Analysis

- **Release Scenarios**
 - Worst Case
 - Alternative
- **Release End Points**
 - Toxic
 - Flammables
- **Impact Determination** (how many)
 - Public Receptors (schools, residences)
 - Environmental Receptors (wildlife refuges, state parks)

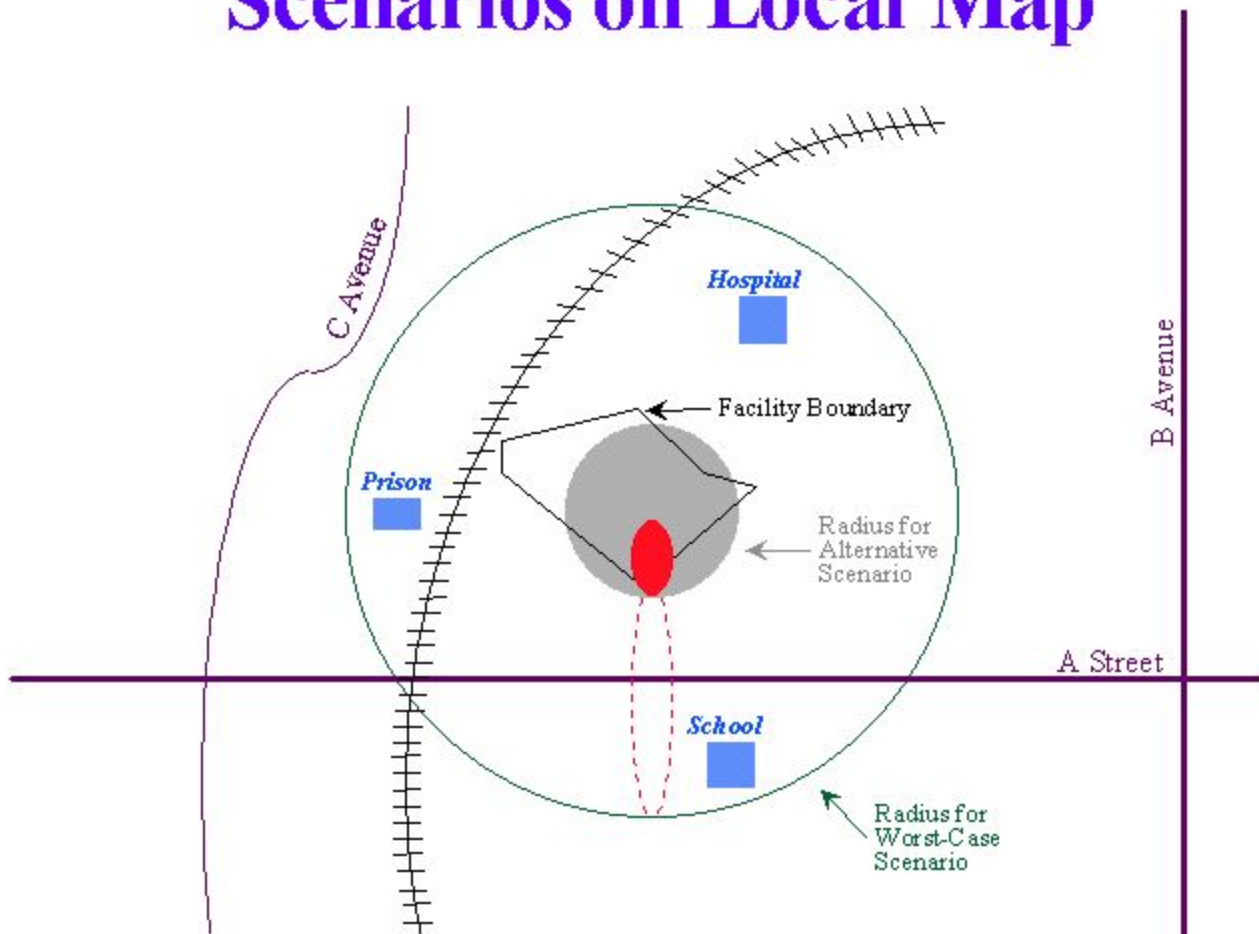
Worst-Case Release Scenarios

- **Ultraconservative**
- **Can Use EPA Guidance or Other Accepted Dispersion Model**
- **Modeling Parameters Set by U.S. EPA.**
- **Separate Scenarios for Toxics and Flammables**
- **Can Consider Passive Mitigation and Administrative Controls**

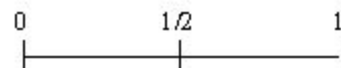
Alternative Release Scenarios



- **More Realistic**
- **Uses Site-specific Parameters**
- **One for Each Regulated Toxic Substance**
- **One to Represent All Regulated Flammable Substances**
- **Considers Active and Passive Mitigation Systems**
- **Scenarios to Consider, Include Those...**
 - **More Likely Than Worst-case, and**
 - **Which Will Reach an Endpoint**
- **Endpoints (Same As Worst-case)**

Worst-Case/Alternative Scenarios on Local Map



Adapted from Model Risk Management Program and Plan for Ammonia Refrigeration, dated May 1996, by Science Applications International Corporation.



-  Typical alternative scenario contour
-  Typical worst-case scenario contour

Don'ts

Don't:

- Underestimate
- Ignore the Public
- Procrastinate

Due June 21, 1999

Do's

Do:

- Look for ways to exit regulation
- Implement **passive mitigation** systems and/or **administrative controls**
- Leverage existing programs/elements
- Carefully craft RMP
- Build public goodwill
- Proactively engage public
- Start now