

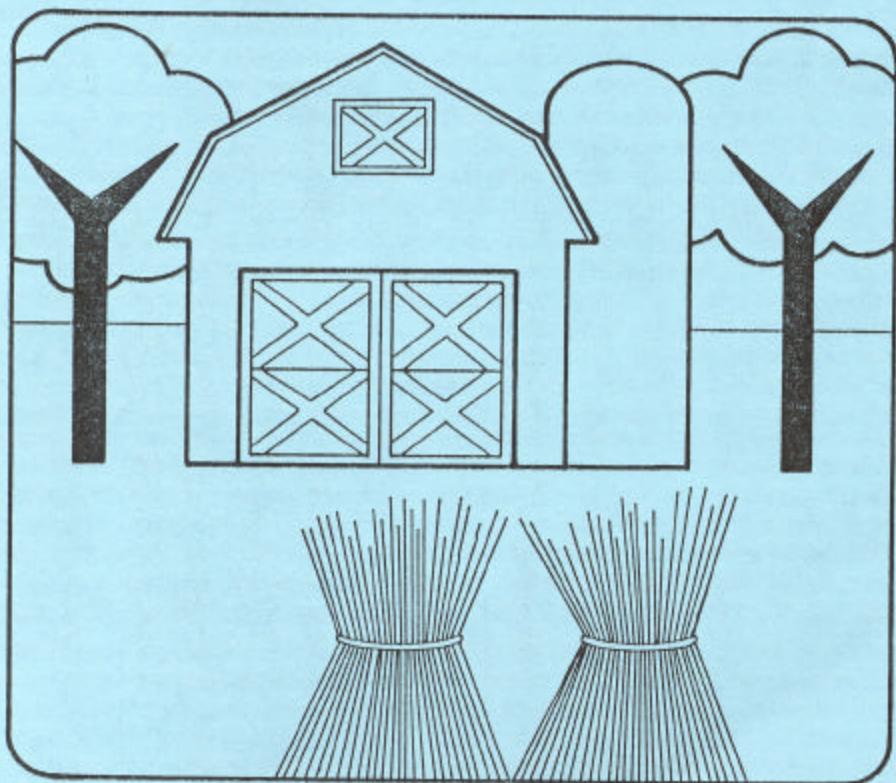


Ohio State Emergency Response Commission

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# Guide to S.A.R.A. - Title III

*For Ohio Farmers*



## **What is SARA, Title III?**

SARA stands for Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, a federal law enacted in October, 1986. Title III of SARA mandates a community right-to-know program that will give local officials and citizens information about hazardous chemicals in their communities. This information will help communities to better prepare themselves to deal with potential chemical emergencies.

## **How does SARA Title III work?**

The law deals with a list of “extremely hazardous substances.” Anyone (businesses, municipalities, farmers, etc.) who stores more than a specified quantity of any of these substances must provide notification that the law applies to him or her. Business and industrial users must also report (under Section 311/312 of the Act) the kinds and amounts of their chemical inventories. The State Emergency Response Commission receives these notifications.

Local governments must form local emergency planning committees (LEPCs). The hazardous substances inventories are provided to these LEPCs, to aid them in developing localized plans for responding to emergencies. Fire departments also receive a copy of this plan to help them respond to emergencies at industrial locations.

## **How is Ohio implementing the law?**

Governor Richard F. Celeste created the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) by executive order in April, 1987. Ohio EPA chairs the Commission, which also has representatives from 14 state agencies, the legislature, and local and private sector groups.

In Ohio, each county has been designated as a local emergency planning district, and each is forming its own LEPC, by appointing local officials, firefighters and police, health professionals, and others. The only exceptions are Montgomery and Greene counties, which have joined together to form a single LEPC.

## **What is an “Extremely Hazardous Substance?”**

A list of “Extremely Hazardous Substances” (EHS) was published in the Federal Register on April 23, 1987. (The official citation is 40 CFR parts 300 and 355.) The substances on this list were chosen because accidental releases could cause serious, irreversible health effects. In general, the substances on the list are flammable or combustible, toxic, reactive, volatile, or easily dispersed into the atmosphere. Since the initial list of 406 substances was published, 40 chemicals have been taken off the list, so there are now 366 substances designated as “extremely hazardous substances.”

## What is the “Threshold Planning Quantity?”

The “Threshold Planning Quantity” (TPQ) is the amount of a particular “extremely hazardous substance” you have in your possession that requires you to participate in the SARA notification program. TPQ’s were established for each individual substance based on its potential hazard. If you have any “extremely hazardous substance” in an amount greater than the threshold planning quantity, you must notify the State Emergency Response Commission and your local planning committee that SARA Title III applies to you.

## What is the “Reportable Quantity?”

The “Reportable Quantity” deals with the amount of material involved in a spill that can go beyond the boundaries of your farm. If you spill or release an “extremely hazardous substance” in excess of the reportable quantity, you must report the spill to Ohio EPA’s Office of Emergency Response (1-800-282-9378), to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

## Why are there sometimes two Threshold Planning Quantities for the same substance?

Here are the Threshold Planning Quantities and Reportable Quantities (RQ) for a few commonly used chemical substances:

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>RQ (in lbs.)</b>	<b>TPQ (in lbs.)</b>
Ammonia	100	500
Chlordane	1	1,000
Carbofuran	10	10/10,000
Parathion-methyl	100	10/10,000

You may notice that there are two Threshold Planning Quantities for some substances. This is because some materials are more dangerous in one form than in another.

If there are two TPQs, how do I know which one to use?

**Use the larger of the two quantities in most cases. However, if any of the following criteria apply, you will have to use the lower number:**

- The material is a powder with a particle size of less than 100 microns (generally, any fine powder),
  - The material is in solution (liquid) or molten form, or
- The material meets the National Fire Protection Association criteria for a rating 2, 3, or 4 for reactivity

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City

State

Zip

Place  
Stamp  
Here



**Ohio State Emergency Response Commission**  
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know  
P.O. Box 1049, 1800 WaterMark Dr.  
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0149

Please send me the following:

- List of extremely hazardous substances
- SARA, Title III notification forms (Section 302)
- Section 311 Notification Form
- Section 311/312 Report Form and instructions
- Title III Explained

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City

\_\_\_\_\_  
State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Zip

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS REQUIRING SECTION 302  
NOTIFICATION  
(Partial List)**

<b>Chemical Name Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Trade Name Products (Brand names partial list)</b>	<b>RQ Lbs.</b>	<b>TPQ lbs. Threshold Planning Quantity (pounds active ingredient)</b>
aluminum phosphide	Detia Gas Fumitoxin Gastoxin Phostex Phostoxin	100	500
ammonia		100	500
azinphos-methyl	Guthion	1	10
carbofaun	Furadan	10	10-liquid/10,000 granules
coumaphos	Co-Ral	10	100/10,000
dimethoate	Cygon	10	500/10,000
disulfoton	Disyston	1	500
endosulfan	Thiodan	1	10/10,000
fenamiphos	Nemacur	1	10-liquid/ 10,000 granules
fonofos	Dyfonate	1	500
methamidophos	Monitor	1	100/10,000
methomyl	Lannate Nudrin	100	500/10,000
methyl bromide	Methyl Fume Meth-O-Gas Terr-O-Gas Bro-Mean	1000	1000
methyl parathion	Penncap-M	100	100/10,000
mevinphos	Phosdrin	10	500
oxamyl	Vydate	1	100-liquid 10,000
paraquat	Gramoxone	1	10/10,000
parathion	Phos-Kill	1	100
phosmet	Imidan	1	10/10,000
phosphamidon	Dimecron	1	100
terbufos	Counter	1	100
zin phosphide		100	500

**Ohio Farmers Subject to the SARA Title III, Section 302 Notification Requirements Must Provide**

***Notice***

**No Later Than May 17, 1987**

**or**

**Within 60 Days of Acquiring an Extremely Hazardous Substance**

If you inventory any "extremely hazardous substance" in amounts above the threshold planning quantity, then your facility is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302 of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA), Title III.

If your facility qualifies to give notice, please provide the information requested on the blanks below. This information will be shared with the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Attn: SARA, Title III

\_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City

\_\_\_\_\_  
State

\_\_\_\_\_  
County

Is subject to Section 302 of the SARA, Title III Community Right-to-Know Act requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Emergency Response Coordinator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

For solid EHSs, if the material is in powdered form or is in solution, the lower TPQ applies. If the material is not in one of these two forms, the higher TPQ applies. Your agricultural agent can help you to determine which TPQ to use.

**If the SARA Title III Notification Requirements apply to you, this is what you must do:**

- Notify the State Emergency Response Commission that the law applies to you. This step should have been completed by May 17, 1987. However, if you haven't complied, it's not too late; fill out the form on the next page and mail it in.

You are only required by law to complete the front side of the form. Your Local Emergency Planning Committee may then contact you for additional inventory information to help in their planning process. You can save them, and yourself, some time if you also list on the back of the form your inventory of extremely hazardous substances. Just circle those materials you have in amounts over the TPQ.

- If you acquire additional "extremely hazardous substances" after you have filed your notification form, you must file a new form for those substances within 60 days.

**Please Note:** *There is an important difference between the requirements for farmers and those for retail agricultural businesses. Businesses must notify the State Emergency Response Commission that the law applies to them **AND** provide an inventory of the hazardous substances in their possession. They must also provide information about the storage location, conditions, and amounts. This is called SARA, Title III, Section 311/312 reports. Special forms used for this reporting can be obtained from the State Emergency Response Commission, or from your Local Emergency Planning Committee.*

*For 1988, businesses must file Section 311/312 reports if they have extremely hazardous substances over 500 lbs. or the TPQ, whichever is less. In addition, they must report any material which could pose a danger to human health, even if it does not appear on the EHS list, if they possess more than 10,000 lbs. Product labels and OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets may be helpful in identifying these materials.*

*For 1989, inventory reports must be filed for 500 lbs. or more of either category. You can use the order form to request specific guidelines*



