

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PERMITS

Office of the Fire Marshal, Howard County



# PURPOSE

- We are aiming to build a bridge between the information that many building inspectors and commercial occupancies currently share, and ensure that information reaches first responders in order to keep citizens, businesses, and responders safe



# QUICK HISTORY LESSON.....



...I apologize if this part is overly dry or old news to you!

# SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA)

- Amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Had several provisions, the most significant for today being Title III

[http://en.openei.org/wiki/Superfund\\_Amendment\\_and\\_Reauthorization\\_Act](http://en.openei.org/wiki/Superfund_Amendment_and_Reauthorization_Act)

# SARA Title III – EPCRA

- Became known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

[https://www.epa.gov/epcra/what-epcra#Key\\_Provisions\\_of\\_EPCRA](https://www.epa.gov/epcra/what-epcra#Key_Provisions_of_EPCRA)

[www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/crtk.pdf](http://www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/crtk.pdf)

# BACKGROUND

- ▶ In 1986, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) 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 to use this information to prepare their community from potential risks

Source: US Protection Agency (EPA), 2016. *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)*. [www.epa.gov/epcra](http://www.epa.gov/epcra)

# EPCRA

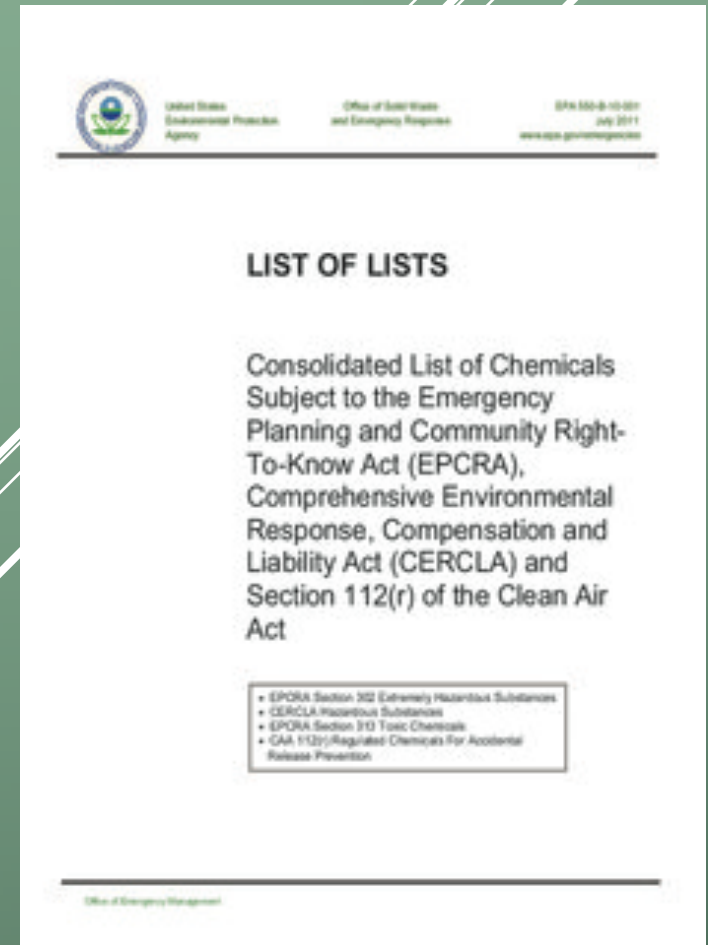


Watch the video here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IkXTXjXeyHw>

# EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (EHS)

- Based on the EPA List of Lists and are the Section 302 chemicals detailed in Title III
- Understand the difference between Section 302 and Section 313 substances

<https://www.epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists>



# Finally.....

- ▶ Enacted by County Council in Spring of 2016
- ▶ Full code found in Section 60.1 of the Howard County Fire Code
- ▶ Can be found at

[www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/  
Fire-and-Rescue/About/Fire-Code](http://www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Fire-and-Rescue/About/Fire-Code)




## HOWARD COUNTY 2015 FIRE PREVENTION CODE



Allan H. Kittleman, County Executive

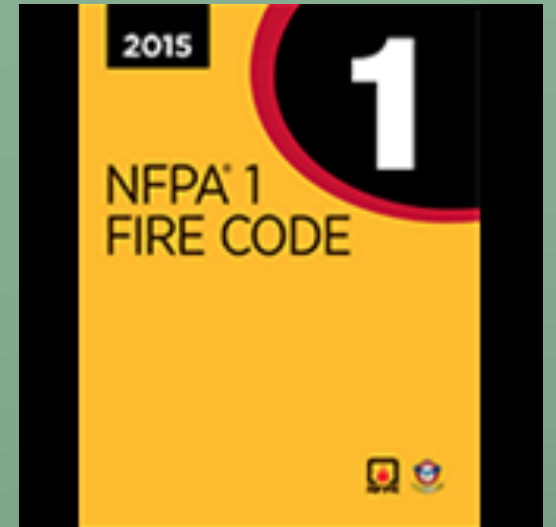
John S. Butler, Fire Chief

# TYPES OF PERMITS

- There are five (5) types of permits that are based on the hazard present
  - Type 1 permits mirror SARA site reporting requirements and thresholds
  - Types 2-4 are based on EHS quantities that do not reach SARA site reporting thresholds
- 

# TYPE 5 PERMITS

- These permits are not based on EHS substances at all
- Strictly speaking, the classes of hazardous materials that do not include EHS substances can still be hazardous in nature and are still of importance to responders
- The guidance tables found in NFPA 1, are the thresholds set for all other hazardous substances that are not found on the EPA List of Lists (section 302 substances)



## HAZMAT Permitting

### **SCOPE**

This standard applies to all business facilities that stores, transports on site, dispenses, uses, or handles ANY hazardous materials in Howard County.

### **REFERENCE**

Title 17.104, Section \_\_ of the Howard County Code.

NFPA 1 2015 edition

International Fire Code (IFC)

United States Environmental Protection Agency List of Lists, section 302 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

### **PURPOSE**

Hazardous materials permitting will be used for the purpose of Howard County Fire and Rescue Services to identify hazards present within Howard County. This will allow the department to preplan and the enforcement of the fire code for hazardous materials to protect infrastructure, first responders, the environment, and public health to residents and visitors of Howard County.

### **PROCEDURE**

If a facility stores, transports on site, dispenses, uses, or handles ANY hazardous materials listed in the tables below shall apply for a annual permit with the Howard County Department of Fire and Rescue Services, Office of the Fire Marshal.

The permit application will not be accepted unless all documentations is submitted with the permit application. The items that must be submitted with the permit application include:

#### General Site Plan

A general site plan drawn at a legible scale that shall include, but not limited to, the location of buildings, exterior storage facilities, permanent access ways, evacuation routes, parking lots, internal roads, chemical loading areas, equipment cleaning areas, storm and sanitary sewer accesses, emergency equipment, and adjacent property uses

#### Building Floor Plan

A building floor plan drawn to a legible scale that shall include, but not limited to, identify each hazardous materials storage areas within the building and shall indicate rooms, doorways, corridors, means of egress, and evacuation routes.

▶ There is a summarization document

▶ If you would like a copy, please email me

# DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- General site plan <sup>i</sup>
- Building floor plan <sup>i</sup>
- Hazardous materials inventory sheet (HMIS)
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Copy of disposal / cleanup company contract <sup>i</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Only required for types I, II, and III

# REPORTING DATES

- The permit types have different dates that must be met for obtaining the annual permit
  - Type I – March 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Type II – August 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Type III – September 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Type IV – May 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Type V – June 1<sup>st</sup>



# FEE STRUCTURE


- The fees vary between types and are collected annually.
  - Type I - \$1,000
  - Type II - \$400
  - Type III - \$250
  - Type IV - \$100
  - Type V - \$100

\*\* late fees vary in size depending on amount of time late

## PERTINENT INFO

- The permits will be applied for by the business occupant or designee using online software and only one for the highest type of permit will be required
- Changes to the HMIS that changes or adds a hazard class, or that increases any existing quantity of an existing hazard class by 5% or more, shall be reported to OFM within 30 days
- The business shall notify OFM in writing 30 days prior to vacating the space they occupy containing the hazardous materials

## WRAP UP

- Most of the federal Tier II facilities (our Type I permits) currently report to the State level – this program will facilitate getting that information into the hands of the first responder
  - The additional permit types fill the gap that exists between Tier II requirements and the remaining occupancies utilizing hazardous materials that should still be considered in response planning
- 

## WRAP UP

- The associated inspection will achieve the goals of EPCRA to foster a working relationship between business partners and the fire department, ensuring safety of both, as well as the community in whole
- The word hazardous in hazardous materials should be taken at face value. This does not necessary mean dangerous. With a robust program such as this, the business community and fire department will work hand in hand to share information and establish response plans, and work to mitigate dangers well before response is necessary



## CONTACT INFO

LT. Jeremy Clancy

[fd3628@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:fd3628@howardcountymd.gov)