

PLAN REVIEW	
<i>Reviewer</i>	<i>Date</i>
Eileen Carlson	9/2/2015
Shane Carlson	4/29/2018
Shane Carlson	9/24/2019
Shane Carlson	8/11/2020

Contact: Lisa Dieter
507-629-3270

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

Introduction

The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 established requirements for Federal, State, and local governments and industry regarding emergency planning and “Community Right-to-Know” reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. This was part of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the main purpose of which was to extend the Superfund for cleanup of hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. The law contained in its scope provisions on planning for hazardous chemical emergencies and to allow citizens the right to know about hazardous chemicals in their communities. These Community Right-to-Know provisions will help to increase the public’s knowledge and access to information on the presence of hazardous chemicals in their communities and releases of these chemicals into the environment.

The requirements of the law apply to any facility which stores hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than the regulated threshold planning quantity (TPQ) or other general limit which is applicable (500 pounds for extremely hazardous chemicals; 10,000 pounds for all other hazardous chemicals).

Applicability

Facilities Storing Extremely Hazardous Substances

If, at any time, St. Mary’s School stores any of the 360+ extremely hazardous substances listed in SARA Title III above the threshold planning quantities (at any one time), the State Emergency Response Commission will be notified.

Emergency Notification

St. Mary’s School will immediately notify the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) likely to be affected if there is a release into the environment of a hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance. Substances subject to this requirement are



