Pesticides and the HEPCRA,

Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

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This leaflet is one item in the pesticide study packet used to study for examinations given by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture. The study packets are from the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources at the University of Hawaii. The examinations are for *certification* to buy, use, or supervise the use of *restricted use* pesticides.

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*URLs updated on April 17, 2014: *yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lol.nsf/homepage* replaces *http://web-services.gov/lol/* and *http://eha-web.doh .hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/right-to-know-%28hepcra%29-compliance* replaces *http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental /hazard/hepcra.html*.

1 Introduction

This guide is about:

- **Chemical leak, spill, or fire reporting**. You could be required to notify a state and a county government agency if a certain amount of your pesticide spills, leaks, or burns. There are a few exceptions.
- **Chemical inventory reporting**. You are required to make a report to several government agencies on a special form if you have a minimum amount of a some pesticides. This is an annual report. There are exceptions for chemicals used in routine agricultural operations and four other situations.
- **Chemical emergency notification and planning**. You are required to notify several government agencies if you have a certain amount of any pesticide classified by the federal government as an *extremely hazardous substance*. (This is a one-time notification.) Also, you are required to do chemical emergency planning with those agencies.

The person responsible for meeting these requirements is the *owner or operator* of the facility where the pesticides are located. A *facility* could be a building, structure, equipment, storage container, or motor vehicle.

Why are these requirements important?

Chemical emergency planning and response are important ways of protecting people and wildlife near a site where a large amount of pesticide could be released. This could happen during a leak, spill, flood, or fire. The effects of such releases are unpredictable. They could cause serious problems and concerns. For example: Someone might walk or drive through a contaminated site. Pesticide leaking from a container might contaminate a stream or other water source. Flood water could carry a container to a place where there are people or wildlife. Smoke from burning chemicals might be toxic to people and wildlife.

The reporting and notification requirements explained in this guide are important to local fire fighters and other chemical emergency planners and responders. Reports of releases help them contain and control a spill. Annual inventory reports tell them where there are large pesticide storage sites. This information allows them to plan how to deal with big chemical spills, leaks, or fires. Notification starts the process of involving facility owners and operators in chemical emergency planning.

Federal and state laws

State and federal laws set up a system that requires owners and operators of certain facilities to communicate and cooperate with emergency planners and responders.

- Hawaii's Emergency Response Law (ERL) is about reporting a chemical release from any facility in Hawaii. This law covers pesticides because they are chemicals classified by the federal government as a *hazardous substances*.
- The Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (HEPCRA) is about reporting a release of any chemical classified by the federal government as an *extremely hazardous substance*. It is also about emergency planning notification and chemical inventory reporting in Hawaii.
- A federal law, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) is the basis for the HEPCRA. This federal law is also called "SARA Title III" or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

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2 Net contents of a pesticide container

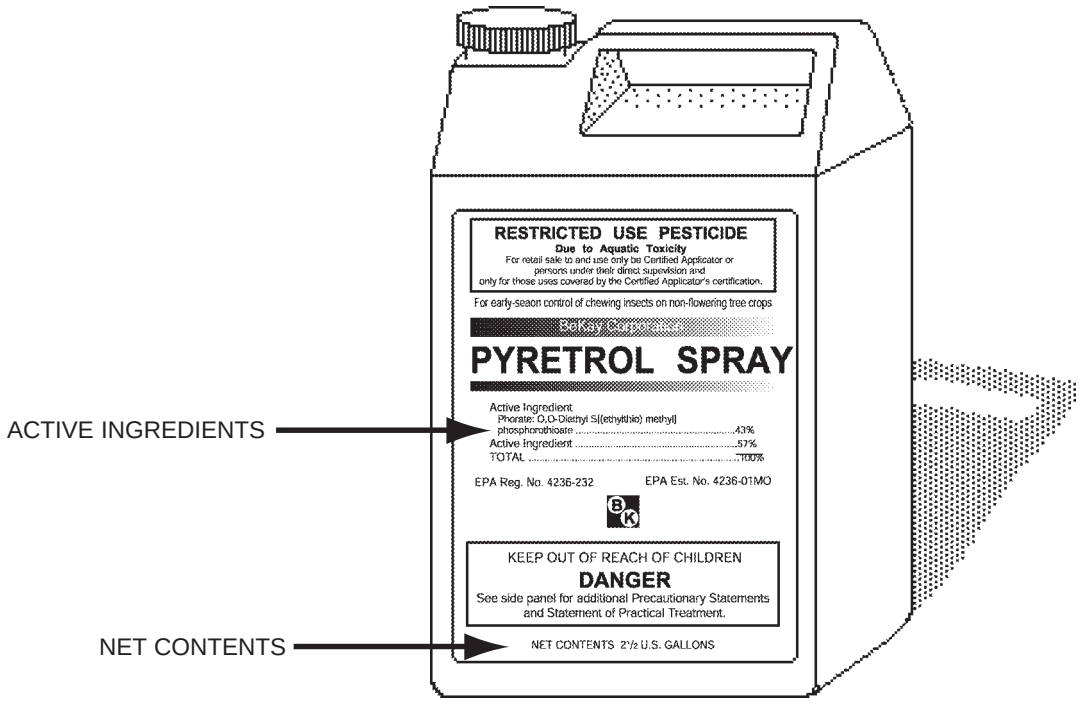
You will need information about the net contents of a pestcide container to do the calculations in section 4 of this guide.

The *net contents* statement lists the amount of product in a full container. This statement often appears near the bottom of the pesticide label's front panel. For dry pesticides, the weight of the product is listed in ounces or pounds. (This does not include the weight of the container.) For liquid pesticides, the volume of the product is listed in fluid ounces, pints, quarts, or gallons.

* * *

3 Active ingredients in pesticides

Information about an active ingredient appears on the front panel of the pesticide's label. It's printed beneath the product name in the *active ingredients* section.



There will always be two items of information about the pesticide's active ingredient. One is the **chemical name**. The other is the **per cent (by weight)**. They appear together in the same line (figures 1–4). The **common name** of the active ingredient is often listed, too (figure 1), but not always (figure 2).

Figure 1. Active Ingredients statement on a label of a dry pesticide. Common name ("Phorate") and chemical name of the active ingredient appear together in one line.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Phorate (*O,O*-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] phosphorodithioate) 20.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS 80.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Figure 2. Active Ingredients statement on the label of a dry pesticide. No common name of the active ingredient is listed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-lH-1,2,4 triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone 50%

INERT INGREDIENTS 50%

TOTAL 100%

If the pesticide is a liquid product, there will be a fourth item of information, "**pounds per gallon**." It will appear in a note below the line that reads "TOTAL…100%" (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Active Ingredients statement on the label of a liquid pesticide. The concentration in "pounds per gallon" is listed. Chemical name and common name ("diazinon") appear in separate lines.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT ..... **% By Wt.**

O,O-diethyl *O*-2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pydmidinyl phosphorothioate 48.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS* 52.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 4 pounds diazinon per gallon

*Contains xylene range aromatic solvent

Figure 4. Active Ingredients statement on the label of a dry pesticide containing two active ingredients.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorothalonil (tetrachloroisophthalonitrile) 72%

Thiophanate methyl (dimethyl 4,4'-[*o*-phenylene]bis-[3-thioallophanate]) 18%

INERT INGREDIENTS 10%

TOTAL 100%

When estimating the amount of active ingredient in a dry pesticide, note the per cent (by weight). For liquid pesticides, note the "pounds per gallon."

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4 Total pounds of active ingredient

To estimate the pounds of an active ingredient in a container, do these calculations.

For dry pesticides:

Pounds of active ingredient in a container = [per cent by weight] x [net contents]

Example: Suppose the net contents of a bag of granular pesticide is 50 pounds and the active ingredients statement is as shown in figure 1 (page 3). Since "20%" may be written as "0.2":

Pounds of active ingredient in a container = 0.2 x 50 pounds = **10** pounds

For liquid pesticides:

Pounds of active ingredient in container = [pounds per gallon] × [net contents (in gallons)]

If the label lists the net contents in fluid ounces, pints, or quarts, convert it to gallons. Here are some examples:

64 fluid ounces ÷ 128 fluid ounces per gallon = 0.5 gallon

1 pint ÷ 8 pints per gallon = 0.125 gallon

1 quart ÷ 4 quarts per gallon = 0.25 gallon

Example: Suppose the net contents of a can of liquid pesticide is 5 gallons and the statement of active ingredients is as shown in figure 3 (page 4).

Pounds of active ingredient in container = 4 pounds per gallon × 5 gallons
= **20** pounds of active ingredient

For a pesticide "release" (by spill, leak, or fire)

Total the estimates for all involved containers of pesticide that contain the active ingredient. You will compare this total to the active ingredient's *reportable quantity*, as explained in section 5 below.

For a facility where the pesticides are located

Total the estimates for all stored containers of pesticide that contain the active ingredient. You will compare this total to the active ingredient's *threshold planning quantity*, as explained in section 6 below.

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5 Compare total pounds of active ingredient to its reportable quantity (RQ)

Step 1 Find the active ingredient on page 8 in column 1 of the table "Selections from EPA's List of Lists" in section 7. If your active ingredient is not listed, check these two sources:

- Material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the product containing the active ingredient. (Look for it the "regulatory information" section, usually section 15.)
- Internet. View a complete, up-to-date list of RQs at this website:

yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lol.nsf/homepage

Step 2 Look for a number in two columns: column 4 "EPCRA RQ Sec. 302" and column 5 "CERCLA RQ Sec. 103." The number there is the *reportable quantity* (RQ) in *pounds* for the active ingredient. If there is no number in either column, 100 pounds is the RQ set by a Hawaii Department of Health regulation.

Step 3 Determine if your spill, leak, or fire ("release") is reportable by applying this rule:

If the amount of active ingredient in your release is ***equal to or more than the RQ***, then the release would trigger Hawaii's requirements for reporting a release. See details about immediate and follow-up reporting in section 8.

Example: For *amitrole*, 10 pounds is listed RQ. So if 10 pounds or more of amitrole is released in a spill, leak, or fire at your facility, then you must report certain information about the release.

You should apply steps 1–3 for any other active ingredient in pesticides in your release.

Exemption: The release is exempt from reporting requirements if it results in exposure of persons *solely* within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such exposed persons may assert against their employer. However, the purpose of requiring reporting is to ensure that emergency responders know about any release that presents or *may present* a substantial danger to the public health or welfare, the environment, or natural resource. You should seriously think about reporting if the spill, leak, or smoke from a fire could move beyond the boundaries of the workplace and pollute air, soil, or water or harm other people and wildlife, either quickly or long afterwards. Consider that water could be on the surface in a pond or stream or under ground. Also consider that rain will wash many chemicals off a road and into a storm drain. From there, contaminated water could move into a pond or a stream. The stream might then carry the chemical to the ocean.

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6 Compare total pounds of active ingredient to its threshold planning quantity (TPQ)

To determine the amount of an active ingredient that would trigger Hawaii's requirements:

Step 1 Find the active ingredient on page 8 in column 1 of the table "Selections from EPA's List of Lists" in section 7. If your active ingredient is not listed, check either of these two sources:

- Material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the product containing the active ingredient. (Look for it the "regulatory information" section, usually section 15.)
- Internet. View a complete, up-to-date list of TPQs at this website:

yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lol.nsf/homepage

Step 2 Look for a number in column 3 "EPCRA TPQ Sec. 302." If there is a number, it is the *threshold planning quantity* (TPQ) in *pounds* for the active ingredient. A number in this column also means that the active ingredient has been designated as an *extremely hazardous substance* by the federal government.

Step 3 Determine what you must do by applying one of these rules:

A. *If there is* ***no number*** *in column 3,* then 10,000 pounds is the amount that would trigger Hawaii's requirements for chemical inventory reporting. See details in section 9.

Example: For *amitrole,* no number is listed. So if 10,000 pounds or more of amitrole is at your facility, then you must report certain information about your chemical inventory.

B. *If the TPQ is either* ***1, 10, 100, or another number lower than 500****,* then that TPQ is the amount in pounds that would trigger Hawaii's requirements for inventory reporting. Also, chemical emergency planning notification would be required if *more than* that TPQ is at the facility. See details in section 9.

Example: For *phorate,* the listed TPQ is 10 pounds. So if 10 pounds or more of phorate is at your facility, then you must report certain information about your chemical inventory. Also, you must do chemical emergency planning notification if *more than* 10 pounds of phorate is at your facility. This is because phorate is regulated as an *extremely hazardous substance*.

NOTE: *If there is a* ***pair of numbers*** *(such as "10/10,000"),* consider the formulation of the pesticide. If the pesticide is a *liquid,* the TPQ is the lower number ("10" in the example). The

lower number is also the TPQ if the pesticide is a powder consisting of particles of a size less than 100 microns. (Human hair is about 80–100 microns thick.) Otherwise, the TPQ is the higher number ("10,000" in the example).

Example: For *diphacinone* in either a liquid form or a powder form, the listed TPQ is 10 pounds. But for diphacinone in the form of pellets or blocks, 10,000 pounds is the TPQ.

C. *If the TPQ is **500 or a higher number***, then 500 pounds is the amount that would trigger Hawaii's requirements for inventory reporting. Also, chemical emergency planning notification would be required if *more than* the listed TPQ is at the facility. See details in section 9.

Example 1: For *aluminum phosphide*, the listed TPQ is 500 pounds. So if 500 pounds or more of aluminum phosphide is present at your facility, you must do chemical inventory reporting. You must also do chemical emergency planning notification if *more than* 500 pounds of aluminum phosphide is at your facility. This is because aluminum phosphide is regulated as an *extremely hazardous substance*.

Example 2: For *methyl bromide*, the listed TPQ is 1000 pounds. So if 500 pounds or more of methyl bromide is present at your facility, you must do chemical inventory reporting. You must also do chemical emergency planning notification if *more than* 1000 pounds of methyl bromide is at your facility. This is because methyl bromide is regulated as an *extremely hazardous substance*.

You should apply steps 1–3 for any other active ingredient in pesticides at your facility.

Some facility owners or operators might simplify or eliminate their reporting or notification responsibility by reducing their stock of pesticides, especially those that contain active ingredients assigned low TPQs. This would be easier to do for facilities where the amount of stored pesticides is already small to moderate. Storing less pesticide at a site also lowers the risk to the surrounding communities if a spill, leak, or fire were to occur.

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7 Reportable Quantities and Threshold Planning Quantities

A *reportable quanity* (RQ) is a number representing *pounds* of a chemical classified as a *hazardous substance*. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency chooses the RQ based on the substance's toxicity, degradablility, and other properties.

A *threshold planning quanity* (TPQ) is a number representing *pounds* of a chemical substance classified as an *extremely hazardous substance*. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency chooses the TPQ based on the substance's toxicity, reactivity, volatility, dispersability, or flammability.

In the following table (page 8) is a list of RQs and TPQs for some (but not all) pesticide active ingredients. These are examples of low, medium, and high RQs and TPQs. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may change an RQ or TPQ so use the table below only for practice.

Check the RQ or TPQ of an active ingredient by either:

- Reviewing the material safety data sheet for the product containing the active ingredient. Look for it the "regulatory information" section, usually section 15; or
- Looking on the Internet. View a complete, up-to-date list of RQs and TPQs at this website:

yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lol.nsf/homepage

Selections from EPA's *List of Lists* (*yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lol.nsf/homepage*)

Name	CAS Number	EPCRA TPQ Sec. 302	EPCRA RQ Sec. 304	CERCLA RQ Sec. 103	TRI Sec. 313	RCRA Code	RMP TQ Sec. 112r
Aldicarb	116-06-3	100/10,000	1	1	Y	P070	-
Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	500	100	100	Y	P006	-
Amitrole	61-82-5	-	-	10	Y	U011	-
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5	-	-	1	-	U136	-
Calcium hypochlorite	7778-54-3	-	-	10	-	-	-
Carbaryl	63-25-2	-	-	100	Y	U279	-
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	500	500	-	-	-	-
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diazinon	333-41-5	-	-	1	Y	-	-
Dicamba	1918-00-9	-	-	1,000	Y	-	-
2,4-D Acid	94-75-7	-	-	100	Y	U240	-
2,4-D Esters	94-11-1	-	-	100	Y	-	-
2,4-D, salts and esters	94-75-7	-	-	100	-	U240	-
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	1,000	10	10	Y	-	-
Dicofol	115-32-2	-	-	10	Y	-	-
Dimethoate	60-51-5	500/10,000	10	10	Y	P044	-
Dinoseb	88-85-7	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	Y	P020	-
Dioxathion	78-34-2	500	500	-	-	-	-
Diphacinone	82-66-6	10/10,000	10	-	-	-	-
Diquat	85-00-7	-	-	1,000		-	-
Disulfoton	298-04-4	500	1	1	-	P039	-
Diuron	330-54-1	-	-	100	Y	-	-
Endosulfan	115-29-7	10/10,000	1	1	-	P050	-
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	-	-	1	Y	U067	-
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	10/10,000	10	-	-	-	-
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	500	500	-	-	-	-
Lindane	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	Y	U129	-
Malathion	121-75-5	-	-	100	Y	-	-
Maneb	12427-38-2	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Methomyl	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100	-	P066	-
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	-	-	1	Y	U247	-
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	Y	U029	-
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	500	10	10	Y	-	-
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	100/10,000	1	1	-	P194	-
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	10/10,000	10	-	Y	-	-
Parathion	56-38-2	100	10	10	Y	P089	-
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	100/10,000	100	100	Y	P071	-
Phorate	298-02-2	10	10	10	-	P094	-
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	100	100	-	-	-	-
Sodium cacodylate	124-65-2	100/10,000	100	-	-	-	-
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	-	-	10	Y	-	-
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	500	100	100	Y	P122	-

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8 Release reporting

If the pounds of an active ingredient in your release triggers Hawaii's requirement for release reporting (as explained in section 5), you must make both an initial (immediate) and a written (follow-up) report. See reference number 4 listed on page 13 for details. Following is a summary:

Initial (immediate) report

Give notification by telephone or in person to these three agencies:

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for the county where the release happened (see section 10)

Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) (see section 10)

National Response Center (see section 10)

Give as much of the following 14 items of information as possible. Do not delay if you cannot give all of the information at once. You can give missing information later in your written (follow-up) report.

1. The name (trade and chemical) and chemical abstract service (CAS) registry number, if available, of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant which has been released;
2. The approximate quantity of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant which has been released;
3. The reportable quantity (RQ) or other notification threshold that is the basis for notification;
4. The location of the release;
5. A brief description of the release including the medium or media (for example, air, soil, or water) into which the release occurred or is likely to occur, and the cause of the release;
6. The date, time, and duration of the release, and the date and time that the person in charge of the facility or vessel where the release occurred, obtained knowledge of the release;
7. The source of the release;
8. The name, address and telephone number of the caller;
9. The name, address and telephone number of the owner and operator of the facility or vessel where the release has occurred;
10. The name and telephone number of a contact person at the facility or vessel where the release has occurred;
11. Measures taken or proposed to be taken in response to the release as of the time of the notification, and any appropriate information relating to the ability of the owner or operator of the facility or vessel where the release has occurred to pay for or perform any proposed or required response actions;
12. The names of other federal, state, or local government agencies that have been notified of the release;
13. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release and where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals; and
14. Any other information which is relevant to assessing the hazard posed by the release, including but without limitation potential impacts to public health or welfare, or the environment.

In the case of a release that occurs in a *transportation* accident, dialing 911 or contacting the operator and reporting such a release will satisfy the *initial* emergency notification requirements. The responsible person also must give a written (follow-up) notice, as explained below. If a release of a hazardous

substance poses an imminent or immediate threat to public health or the environment, dial 911 to request fire, police, or emergency medical service personnel response.

Written (follow-up) report

Give notification in writing. Include all the information you gave in the initial (immeidate) notification. Also include information that you did not give in the initial (immedate) notification. The notice must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the initial discovery of the release.

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9 Chemical emergency planning notification and inventory reporting

Notification requirement

If the number of pounds of an active ingredient present at your facility triggers Hawaii's requirements for chemical emergency planning notification (as explained in section 6), you must notify these agencies *in writing*:

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for the county where the chemicals are located (see section 10)

Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (see section 10)

Two of the requirements are: (1) Your notification must say that your facility is subject to emergency planning provisions. (2) It should also name an "emergency planning coordinator" who will participate in the local emergency planning process. For details, see reference number 4 listed on page 13.

When the amount of pesticide at the facilty triggers this notification requirement, there are no exceptions or exemptions from this requirement.

Inventory reporting

If the total pounds of an active ingredient present at your facility triggers Hawaii's requirements for chemical inventory reporting (as explained in section 6), you must complete and submit your inventory to these agencies:

- **Local Emergency Planning Committee** (LEPC) for the county where the the facility is located (see section 10)
- **Fire Department** for the county where the facility is located (see section 10)
- **Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission** (HSERC) (see section 10)

You must use a special form called the *Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form/Tier II*. Get this form and the instructions from the HSERC (see section 10) or on the Internet at:

http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/right-to-know-%28hepcra%29-compliance

(On that webpage, look under the heading HOW DO I REPORT?)

EXCEPTIONS: A pesticide is excluded from listing on *Hawaii Chemical Inventory Form/Tier II* if the pesticide is used in routine agricultural operations. Here is the complete list of exceptions:

1. Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.
2. Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public.

3. Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual.
4. Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use.
5. Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.

These exceptions only apply to *inventory reporting*. They do not apply to the emergency planning notification requirement for a facility.

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10 Telephone numbers and addresses for notification and reporting

The table on the next page lists the agencies that should get any required reports and notifications.

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Hawaii State Department of Health
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER)
Hazardous Substance Release Notification and Inventory Guideline

This page is a reprint of page 4 of the State of Hawaii Department of Heath memorandum dated January 14, 2004 (reference number 4 on page 14 of this guide).

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 §302, §304, §311, §312 and §313
Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act §128E-6, §128E-7, §128E-9
The State Contingency Plan, Title 11 Chapter 451 Hawaii Administrative Rules §11-451-7
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act §103

The Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC), the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), local Fire Department and the National Response Center (NRC) must receive the appropriate notification upon a covered chemical release and/or for routine inventories at the addresses and phone numbers listed in the table below.

County	HSERC	LEPC	Fire Department	NRC
Hawaii	Hawaii State Department of Health 919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 206 Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4912 Attn: EPCRA Data Manager Phone (808) 586-4249 After Hours (808)247-2191 Fax (808) 586-7537	Jay Sasan Industrial Safety Office 25 Aupuni St. Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Phone 961-8215 After Hours 935-3311 Fax 961-8248	Nelson Tsuji, Chief Hawaii County Fire Dept. 777 Kilauea Ave. Mall Lane, Room 6 Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Phone 961-8297 After Hours 961-8336	1(800)424-8802
C & C of Honolulu	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Leland Nakai Oahu Civil Defense 650 South King St. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Phone 523-4121 After Hours 911 Fax 524-3439	Attilio Leonardi, Chief Honolulu Fire Dept. 3375 Koapaka St., Ste H425 Honolulu, Hawaii 96819 Phone 831-7771 After Hours 911 Fax 831-7777	Same number nationwide.
Kauai	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Clifford Ikeda Kauai Civil Defense 4396 Rice St., Room 107 Lihue, Hawaii 96766 Phone 241-6336 After Hours 241-6711 Fax 241-6335	David Sproat, Chief Kauai Fire Department 4444 Rice St., Suite 295 Lihue, Hawaii 96766 Phone 241-6500 After Hours 241-6711	Same number nationwide.
Maui	Hawaii State Department of Health Same address and phone numbers statewide.	Joseph Blackburn, Captain Maui Fire Dept. 200 Dairy Rd. Kahului, Hawaii 96732 Phone 243-7561 After Hours 911 Fax 242-4479	Ronald Davis, Chief Maui Fire Dept. 200 Dairy Rd. Kahului, Hawaii 96732 Phone 243-7561 After Hours 243-7911	Same number nationwide.

12 For more information

For updates, details, and clarification, contact the State of Hawaii's lead agency:

Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Hawaii Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 206
Honolulu, HI 96814

Telephone: 808-586-4294. Fax: 808-586-7537

Email: *heer@eha.health.state.hi.us*

Website: "HEPCRA Compliance Information"
www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/hazard/hepcra.html

From Maui (toll-free): 984-2400 ext 64249

From Hawaii (toll-free): 974-4000 ext 64249

From Kauai (toll-free): 274-3141 ext 64249

From Molokai or Lanai (toll-free): (800) 468-4644 ext 64249

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References

1. Emergency Response Law, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 128D. *www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0128D/* (as viewed on 9/16/05).

2. Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 128E. *www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0128E/HRS_0128E-.htm* (as viewed on 9/16/05).

3. State Contingency Plan, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-451. *www.hawaii.gov/health/about/rules/11-451.pdf* (as viewed on 9/16/05).

4. State of Hawaii Department of Heath memorandum dated January 14, 2004, "Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Filing for the 1999 Reporting Year," from Gary Gill to Facility Operators. *www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/hazard/pdf/instruct.pdf* (as viewed on 9/14/05).

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Pesticide Risk Reduction Education *is a program of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources of the University of Hawaii at Manoa. It receives funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency via the U.S. Department of Agriculture's* Pesticide Safety Education Program. *Its staff provides study guides, short courses, and a newsletter for Hawaii's applicators of restricted use pesticides. These education and training activities support the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture's program for certification of applicators of restricted use pesticide.*

Pesticide Risk Reduction Education

http://pestworld.stjohn.hawaii.edu/epp/pat.html

Certification of Restricted Use Pesticide Applicators

http://hawaii.gov/hdoa/pi/pest/pesticide-applicator-certification-recertification

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