Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

(CFATS)

August 21, 2007

September 11, 2001

Chemical Security Legislation

- Congress drafted the first legislation on chemical facility security in 2002.
- Additional proposals came during the subsequent sessions of Congress.
- Original legislation took an environmental approach to chemical security.

ADVOCATE

The Fertilizer Institute
Nourish, Replenish, Grow

June 2005
Volume 4
Issue 6

TFI Testifies on Chemical Facility Security

The Fertilizer Institute (TFI) testified before the House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection and Cybersecurity regarding chemical facility security. TFI's June 15 testimony coincides with efforts being undertaken by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to draft new chemical facility security regulations. DHS testi-

What to expect from.....

"It concerns me that the regulations do not require chemical facilities to switch to safer technologies wherever feasible. Without such a requirement, I fear a significant gap remains in our chemical security efforts."

~ Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-Miss.)

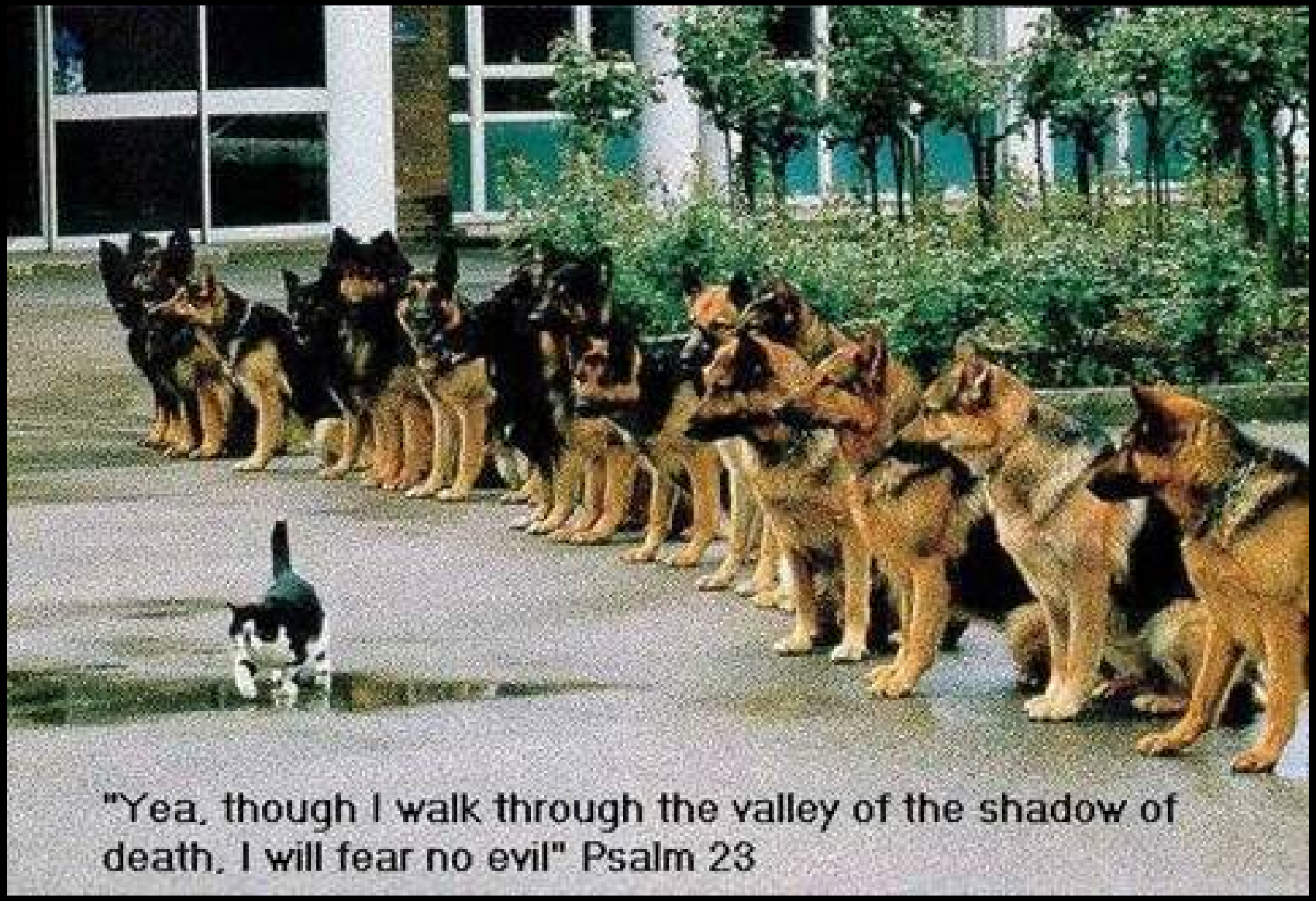
Chair of House Homeland Security Committee

2007 DHS Appropriations Bill

- DHS must regulate the nation's "highest risk" facilities
- DHS must:
  - Develop risk-based performance standards
  - Require facilities to submit vulnerability assessments and security plans
  - Protect security chemical information

CFATS

- Defines a chemical facility as “any facility that possesses or plans to possess a quantity of chemical substance determined to be potentially dangerous”
- All chemical facilities will complete a “top screen” to determine risk level, many facilities will tier out.
- “High Risk” facilities will be classified into tiers and required to submit security vulnerability assessments, security plans and pass a final inspection by DHS agents.


"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil" Psalm 23

Retailers should already have...

- Written Security Plan (DOT)
  - Awareness training
  - In-depth security training
  - Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)
- Emergency Plan
- Emergency Response Training
- Relationship with their local authorities

ASMARK INSTITUTE

How to Comply

with the new

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

(CFATS)

Special Report

Congress has directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to identify, assess, and ensure effective security at high risk chemical facilities. This sweeping and broad-based regulation will initially affect approximately 90,000 chemical facilities in the U.S. DHS has developed and will implement a risk-based approach to protecting the chemical sector. This means DHS will evaluate different sites, different facilities, and different chemicals in terms of their different levels of risk, and the result will be different levels of protection assigned to each of them. This recognition of differentiating risk is the cornerstone of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards. DHS expects to identify 5,000 to 8,000 facilities that will be designated and regulated as high risk chemical facilities within the next 60 days. Chemical facilities have 60 days to review the final list of regulated chemicals and determine if they are required to register and complete the Top-Screen assessment. This special report has been developed to assist agricultural retailers in their effort to comply with CFATS in an efficient and timely manner.

Basic Information

- “Consequentiality”
- Appendix A (List of regulated chemicals)
- Each physical location
- Web-based
- MTSA facilities exempt
- 60-Days to submit Top-Screen
- Plan ahead!

DHS Anticipates...

Total number of chemical facilities:	90,000
- No chemicals or < STQ	30,000
- Clears Top-Screen	52,000
Final number of “high risk” facilities	8,000

Note: DHS anticipates regulating 5,000 to 8,000 chemical facilities as high risk. (Tiers 1-4)

Security-Sensitive Inventory

- Ammonium Nitrate.....34%
- Anhydrous Ammonia.....41%
- Aqua Ammonia.....9%
- Urea.....68%
- Diesel Fuel.....59%
- Gasoline.....51%
- Nitric Acid.....2%
- Propane.....49%
- Inhalation Hazard Pesticides.....33%
- Class 1 Poisons.....76%
- Class 1-9 DOT Hazardous Materials..86%

SVA Statistics

- 3,688 SVAs
- 2,670 retail locations

Vulnerability Index

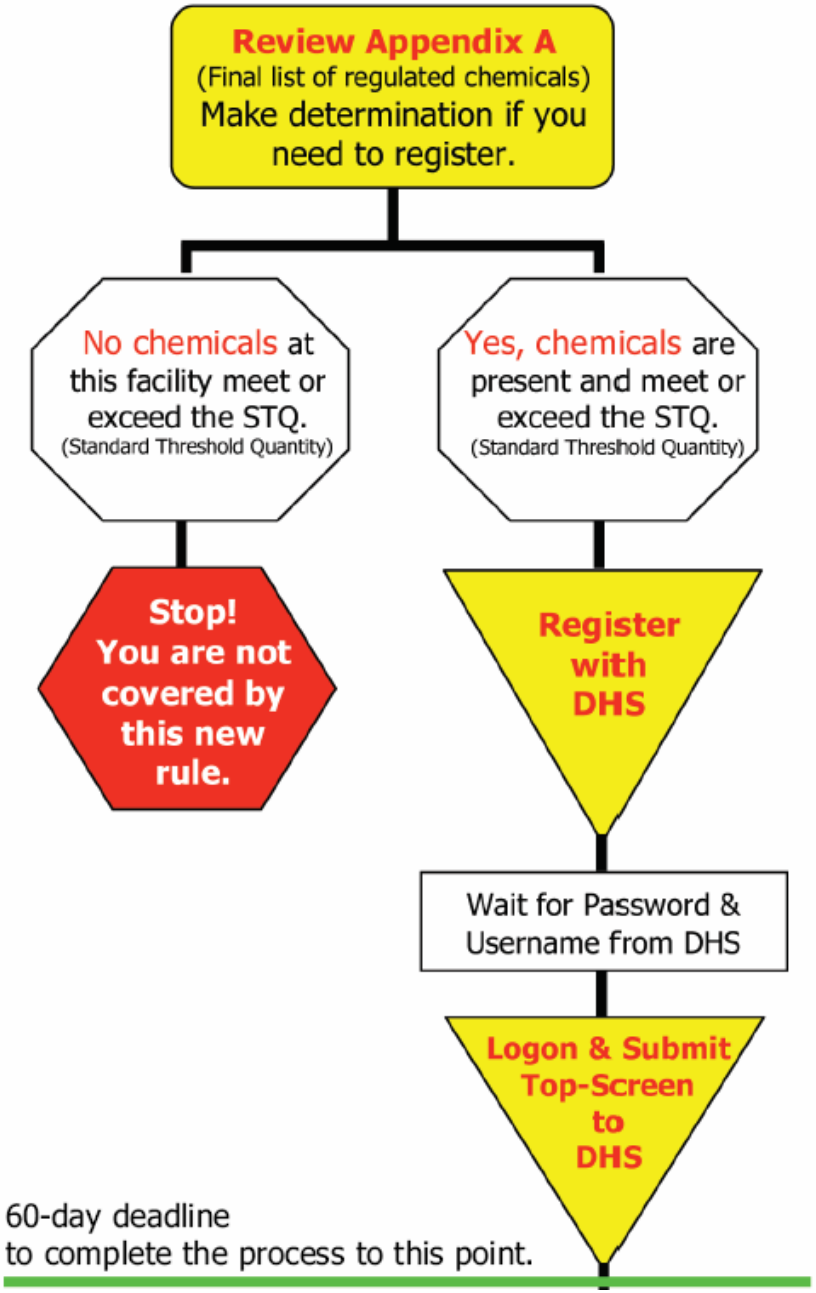
Identifies & Quantifies Security Vulnerabilities

Low.....83%

Medium.....17%

High.....0%

Quick Overview of the Process



How to comply...

- Step 1
  - Review Appendix A
- Step 2
  - Register with Department of Homeland Security
- Step 3
  - Submit the Top-Screen

Step 1: Review Appendix A

- CFATS requires any facility that possesses, or plans to possess any of the chemicals listed in the final Appendix A, at or above the Standard Threshold Quantity (STQ), to:
  - Register with DHS
  - Submit a Top-Screen

Step 1 (continued)

Upon completion of your review of Appendix A, make a determination:

- this facility does not possess or plan to possess any of the chemicals listed in Appendix A, at or above the Screening Threshold Quantity.

Action: Document your review of Appendix A and no further action is required. Within 60 days of coming into possession of any chemical listed in Appendix A, at or above the STQ, the facility must be registered with DHS and submit a Top-Screen.

Step 1 (continued)

- this facility does possess or plan to possess one or more chemicals listed in Appendix A, at or above the Screening Threshold Quantity.

Action: Proceed to Step 2.

Tip!

- Plan ahead...be prepared!
- Download and review:
  - CSAT User Registration User Guide
  - CVI Procedures Manual
    (Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information)
  - CSAT Top-Screen Questions
  - CSAT Top-Screen User Manual

Step 2: Register with DHS

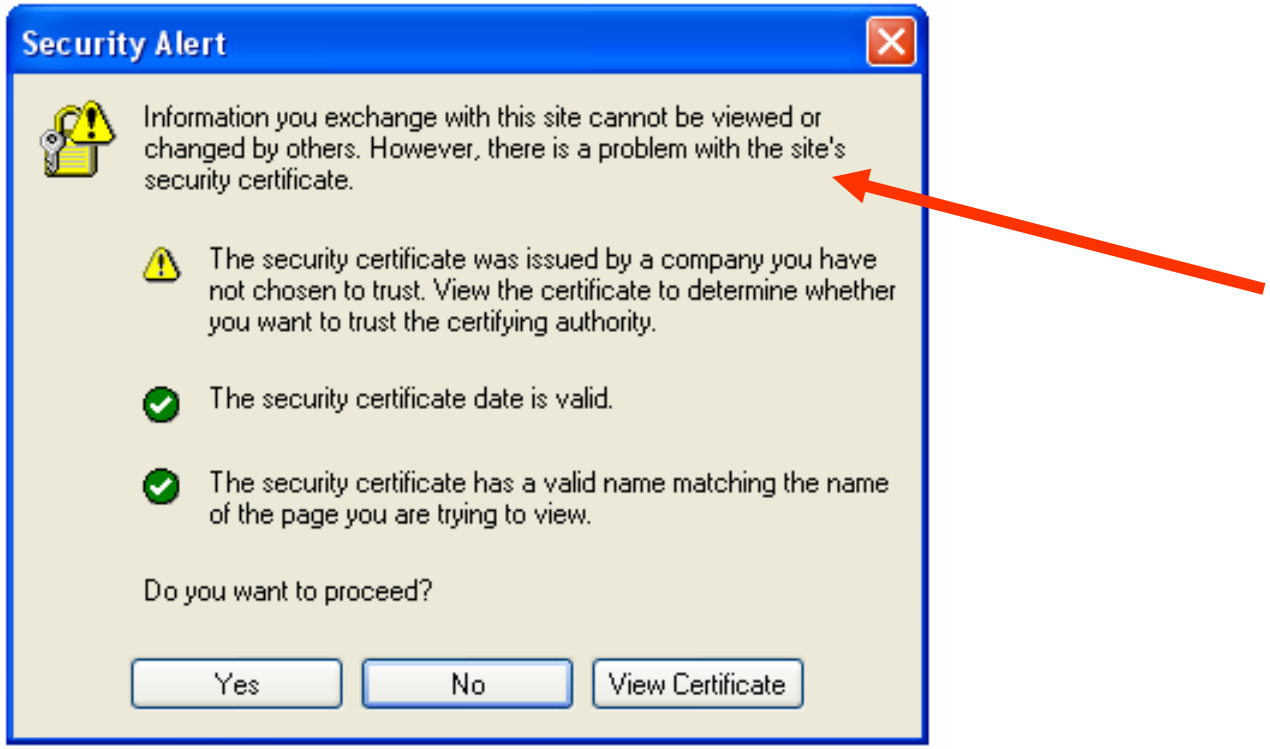
- Registration is performed on DHS website
  - Electronic data, and
  - Paper certification
- Registration information includes:
  - Name
  - Street Address
  - City, State, Zip Code and County
  - Latitude and Longitude

Step 2 (continued)

- Be prepared to assign these roles:
  - Preparer
  - Submitter
  - Authorizer
  - Reviewer
- Be prepared to provide an E-mail address:
  - Free, public or Web-based accounts prohibited (AOL, Yahoo, Hotmail, etc.)

Tip!

- To access the DHS screen to register...
  - Must click on “Yes” in the Security Alert message box.



Step 2 (continued)

- Registration involves:
  - Enter the required data in Website
  - Print the user registration form
  - Collect signatures of each:
    - Preparer
    - Submitter
    - Authorizer
  - Mail or Fax the completed form to DHS

What to expect after you register...

- DHS will:
  - Create your user access account.
  - Issue username and password in **two** separate E-mail notifications.

  - CSAT Helpline: 866-323-2957

CVI Information

- Top-Screen information is CVI
- Download CVI Procedures Manual
- Perform Web-based CVI training
- Print off certification.

Step 3: Submit the Top-Screen

It is **extremely important** Top-Screen users completely understand the questions **before submitting.** It is very possible that a facility could incorrectly be assigned to one of the 4 high-risk Tiers, based upon an answer to a question not fully understood by the facility personnel.

Especially important are the definitions to the following terms or phrases encountered in the Top-Screen:

- Area of Highest Quantity (AHQ)
- Co-Located Facility
- Man-Portable
- Improvised Explosive Device (IED)
- Weapon of Mass Effect (WME)
- Chemical Weapon/Chemical Weapon Precursor (CW/CWP)

Tip!

- Print off a paper copy of the CSAT Top-Screen Questions and complete the Top-Screen on paper first.
- Then login to the DHS website and submit electronically.
- DHS will not accept paper copies!

Homeland Security

Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)
Top-Screen

Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI)

- General
- Release of Toxics
- Release of Flammables
- Release of Explosives
- Theft/Diversion of IEDP
- Theft/Diversion of WME
- Theft/Diversion of CW/CWP
- Sabotage/Contamination Chemicals
- Mission Critical Chemicals
- Economically Critical Chemicals
- View Summary Report
- Validate Report
- Logout

General

« Back | Next »

EPA Facility Identifier

Does the facility operate any EPA RMP covered process(es) - Program 1, 2, or 3?

[Q:1.41-395]

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

▲ Program 1, 2, and 3 processes are those determined under RMP. See 40 CFR 68.10(b), (c), and (d), or Chapter 2 or EPA's General Guidance for Risk Management Programs (40 CFR 68). http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/index.html

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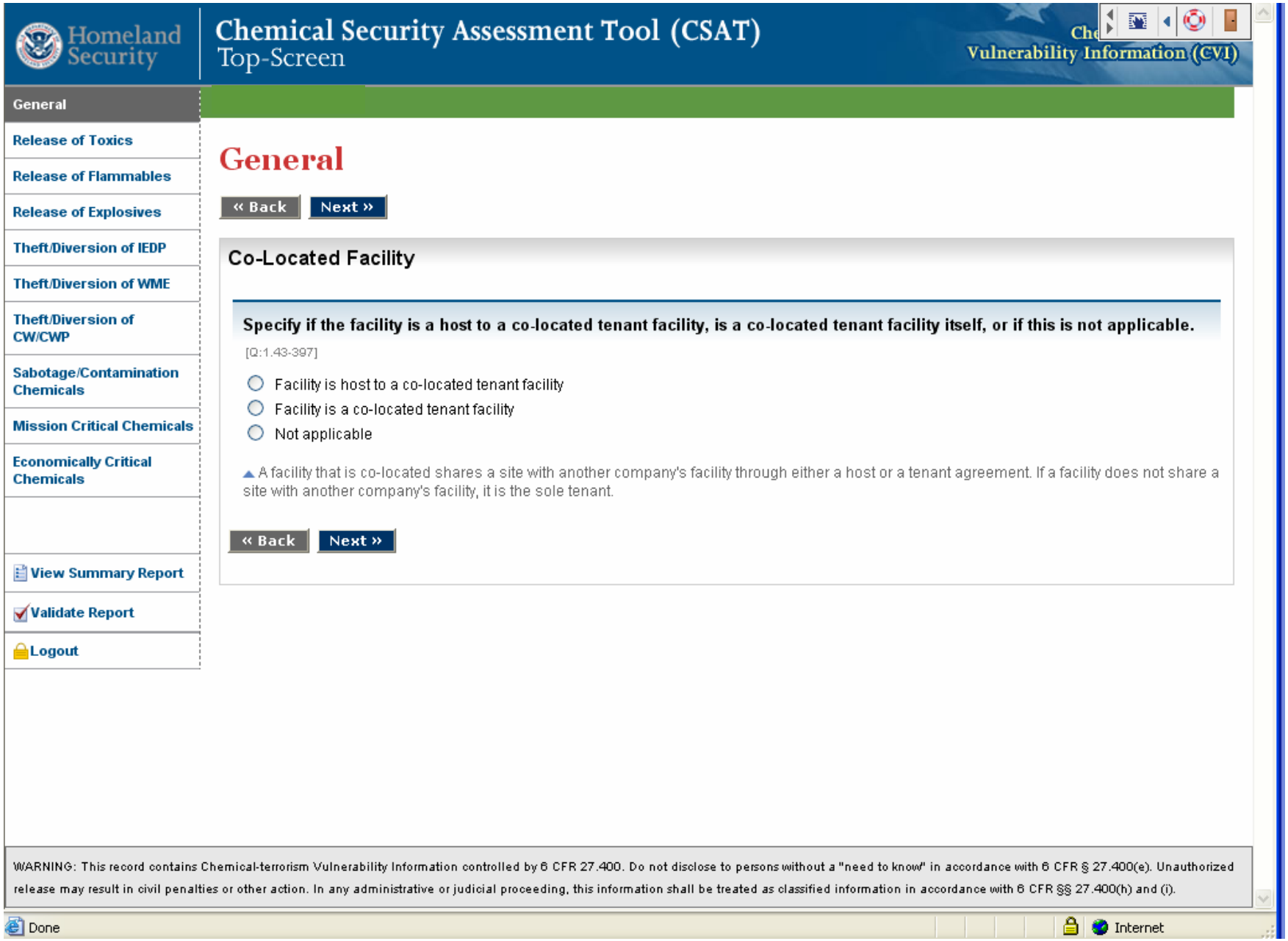
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Top-Screen
Vulnerability Information (CVI)
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Economically Critical Chemicals
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Co-Located Facility
Specify if the facility is a host to a co-located tenant facility, is a co-located tenant facility itself, or if this is not applicable.
[Q:1.43-397]
Facility is host to a co-located tenant facility
Facility is a co-located tenant facility
Not applicable
A facility that is co-located shares a site with another company's facility through either a host or a tenant agreement. If a facility does not share a site with another company's facility, it is the sole tenant.
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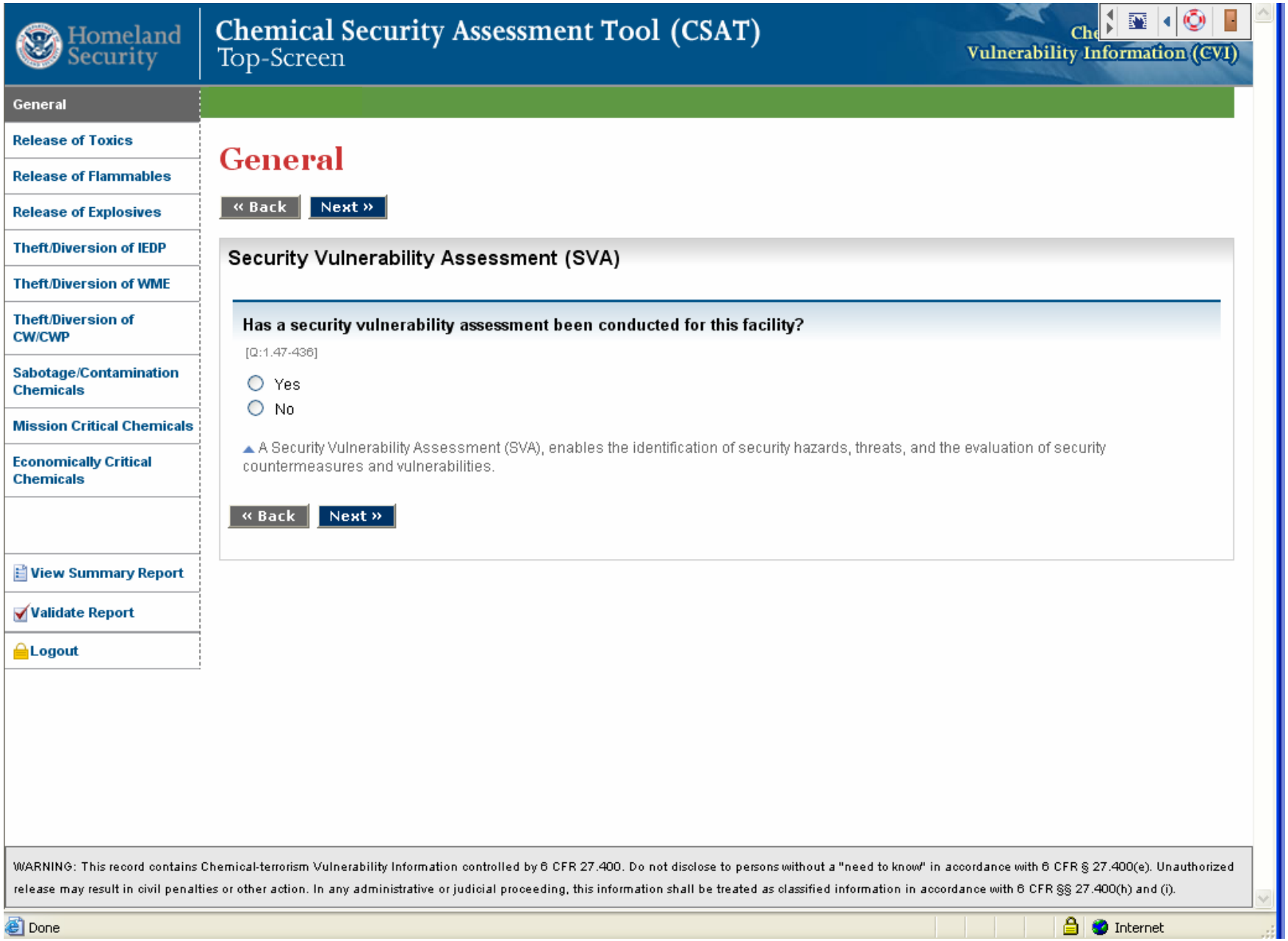
Done
Internet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Economically Critical Chemicals
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Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)
Has a security vulnerability assessment been conducted for this facility?
[Q:1.47-436]
Yes
No
A Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA), enables the identification of security hazards, threats, and the evaluation of security countermeasures and vulnerabilities.
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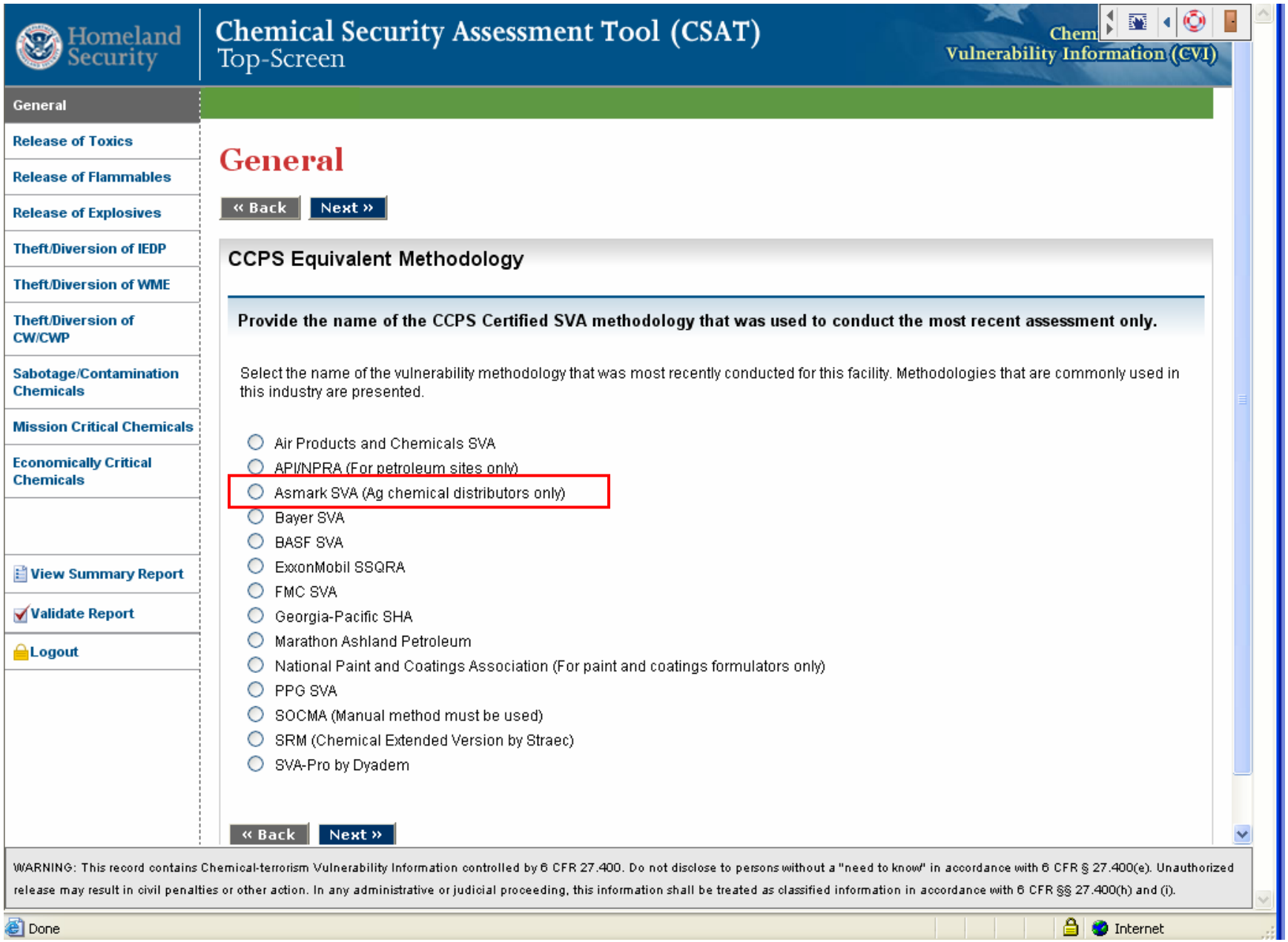
Done
Internet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CCPS Equivalent Methodology
Provide the name of the CCPS Certified SVA methodology that was used to conduct the most recent assessment only.
Select the name of the vulnerability methodology that was most recently conducted for this facility. Methodologies that are commonly used in this industry are presented.
Air Products and Chemicals SVA
API/NPRA (For petroleum sites only)
Asmark SVA (Ag chemical distributors only)
Bayer SVA
BASF SVA
ExxonMobil SSQRA
FMC SVA
Georgia-Pacific SHA
Marathon Ashland Petroleum
National Paint and Coatings Association (For paint and coatings formulators only)
PPG SVA
SOCMA (Manual method must be used)
SRM (Chemical Extended Version by Straec)
SVA-Pro by Dyadem
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Done
Internet

SVA

Asmark Security Vulnerability Assessment Model (SVA)

The Asmark Security Vulnerability Assessment is a tool for retail facilities and terminals to use to identify and assess potential security threats, risks and vulnerabilities. Each company must implement a risk-based security management system for people, property, products, processes, information and information systems throughout the agricultural industry.

The methodology developed for this module is a systematic, risk-based approach where risk is a function of:

- the severity of consequences of an undesired event; and,
- the likelihood of adversary attack; and,
- the likelihood of adversary success in causing the undesired event.

SVA has been designed especially for the agricultural industry. Relative security risks have received a weighted factor and are tabulated to provide initial risk status prioritization of the facility and a written vulnerability assessment document. Recommended actions to reduce or eliminate security risks are provided with the SVA certification document.

The Department of Homeland Security has approved the Asmark Institute SVA for use by Tier 4 facilities.

Quick Link: News Release

The Asmark Security Vulnerability Assessment model has been determined to meet the CCPS® security vulnerability assessment design criteria for conducting security assessments.

Please follow these steps to complete and produce your vulnerability assessment:

Step 1.

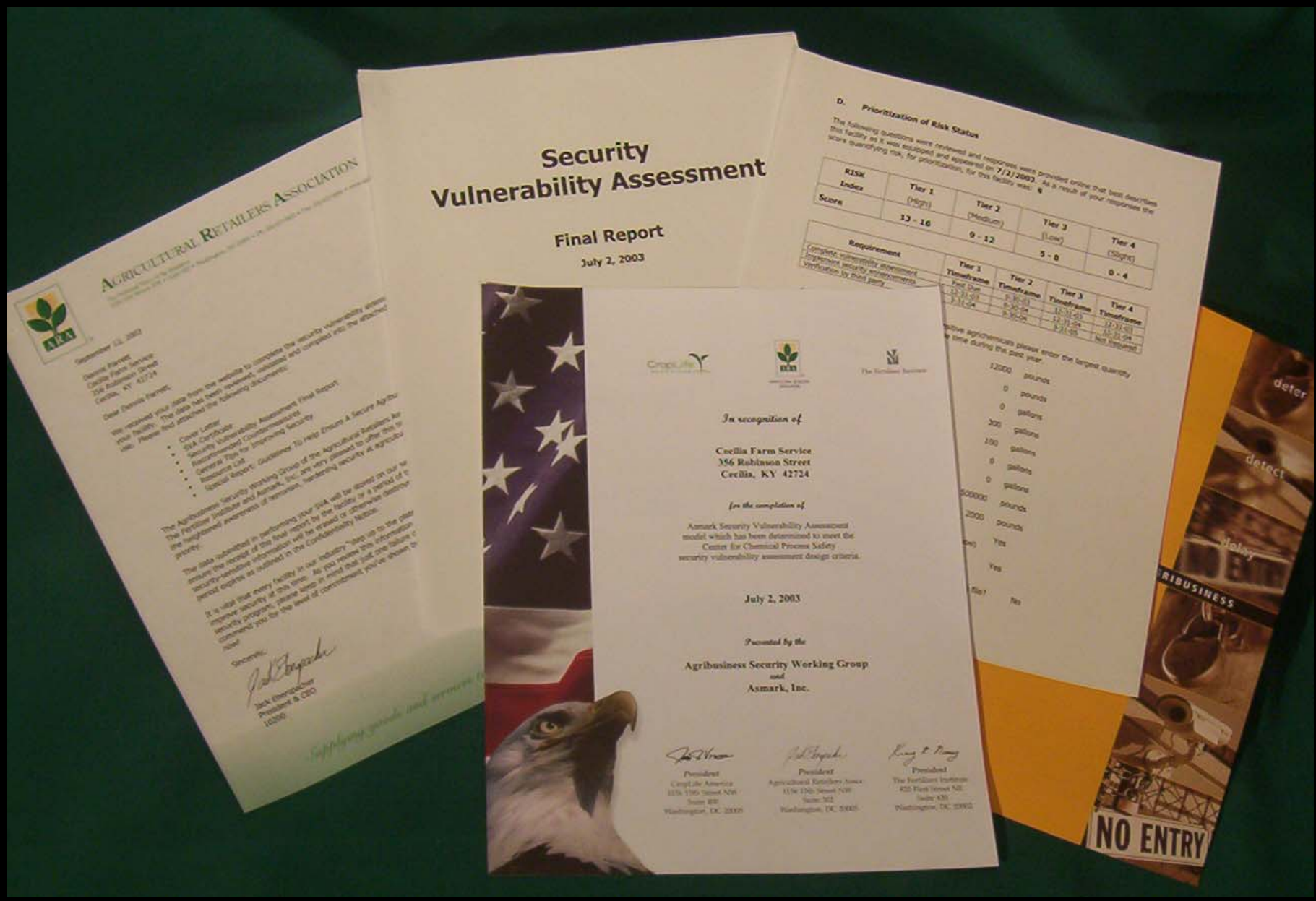
Verify your facility information.

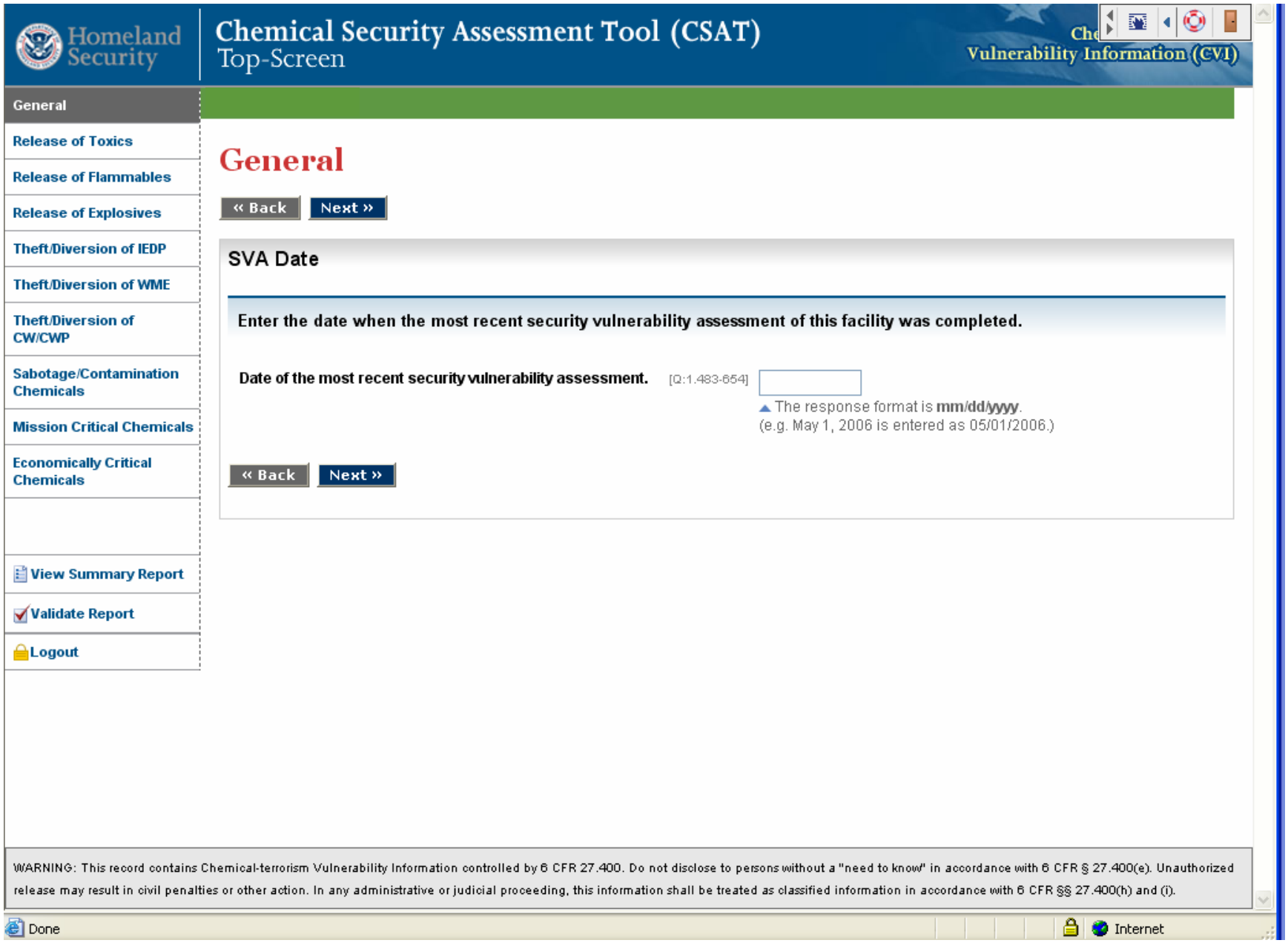
Step 2.

Answer the questions in this section to prioritize the risk status of the facility.

Step 3.

Answer the questions in this section to complete the vulnerability assessment.


AGRICULTURAL RETAILERS ASSOCIATION
Security
Vulnerability Assessment
Final Report
July 2, 2003
D. Prioritization of Risk Status
In recognition of
Cecilia Farm Service
356 Robinson Street
Cecilia, KY 42724
for the completion of
Asmark Security Vulnerability Assessment
model which has been determined to meet the
Center for Chemical Process Safety
security vulnerability assessment design criteria.
July 2, 2003
Presented by the
Agribusiness Security Working Group
and
Asmark, Inc.
President
CropLife America
President
Agricultural Retailers Assoc
President
The Fertilizer Institute
deter
detect
delay
RIBUSINESS
NO ENTRY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View Summary Report
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Logout
General
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SVA Date
Enter the date when the most recent security vulnerability assessment of this facility was completed.
Date of the most recent security vulnerability assessment.
[Q:1.483-654]
The response format is mm/dd/yyyy.
(e.g. May 1, 2006 is entered as 05/01/2006.)
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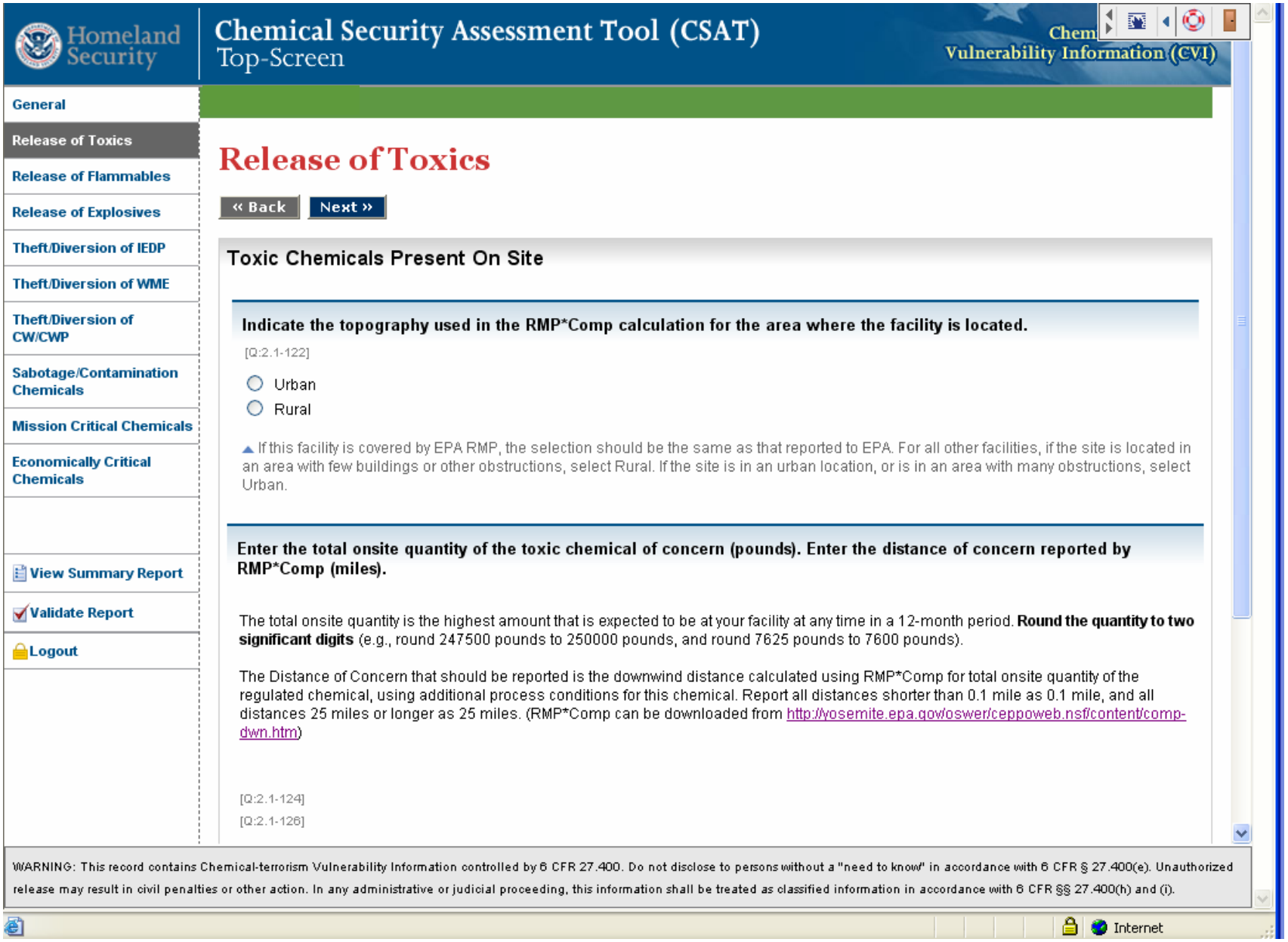
Done
Internet

Chemical Name	CAS#	Screening Threshold Quantity		
Acrolein [2-Propenal]	107-02-8	3,750 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Allyl alcohol [2-Propen-1-ol]	107-18-6	11,250 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	7,500 lbs	◉ Yes	○ No
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater) relative density less than 0.880 at 15 degrees C in water, with more than 50 percent ammonia	7664-41-7	15,000 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Arsenous trichloride [Arsenic trichloride]	7784-34-1	11,250 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Arsine	7784-42-1	750 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Boron trichloride [Borane, trichloro]	10294-34-5	3,750 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Boron triflouride [Borane, triflouro]	7637-07-2	3,750 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Boron triflouride compound with methyl ether (1:1) [Boron, triflouro [oxybis (methane)]-,T-4-]	353-42-4	11,250 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Bromine	7726-95-6	7,500 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	15,000 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Chlorine	7782-50-5	1,875 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Chlorine dioxide [Chlorine oxide, (ClO_2)]	10049-04-4	2,000 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No
Chloroform [Methane, trichloro-]	67-66-3	15,000 lbs	○ Yes	◉ No

As of 8-15-07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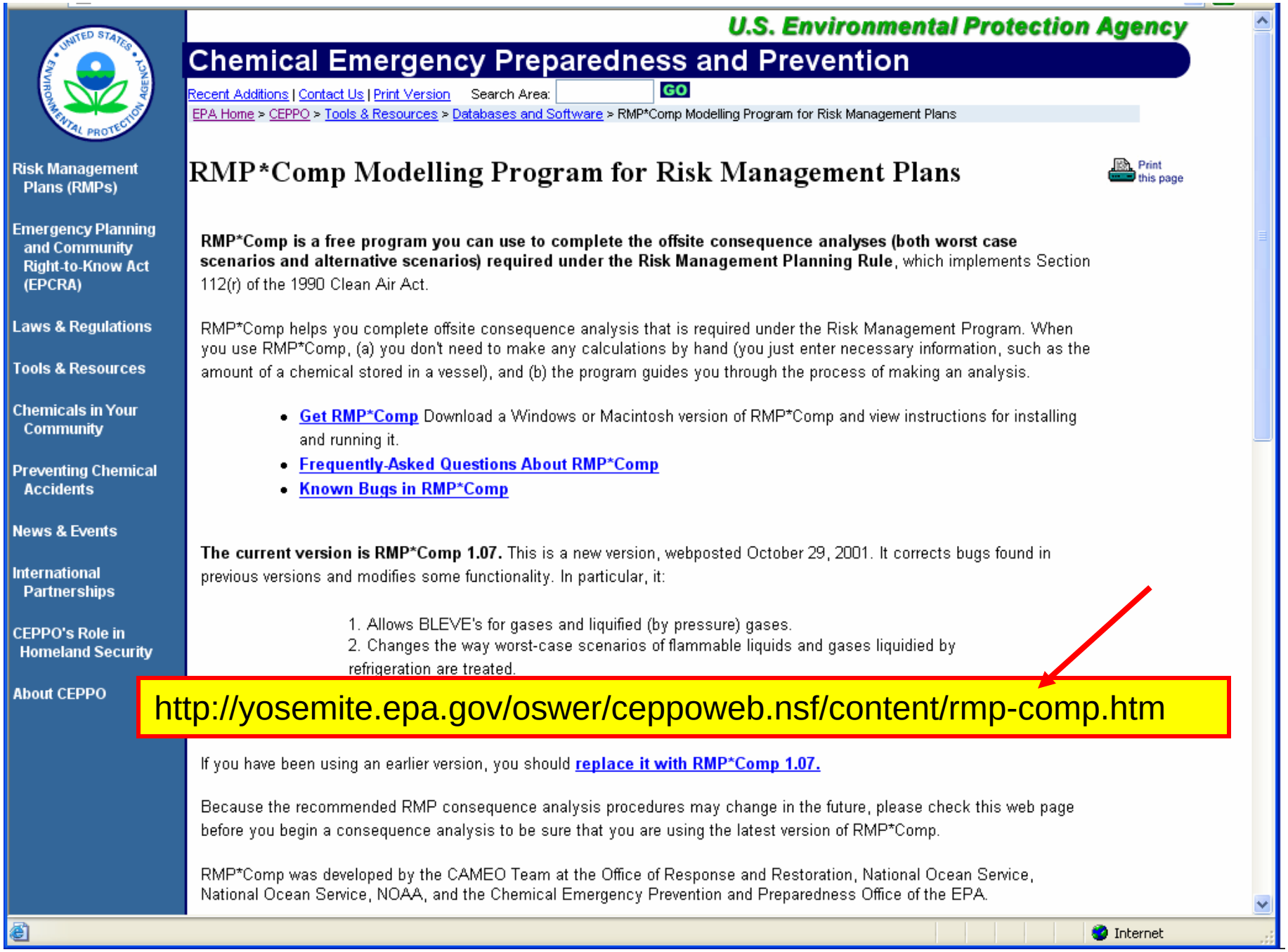
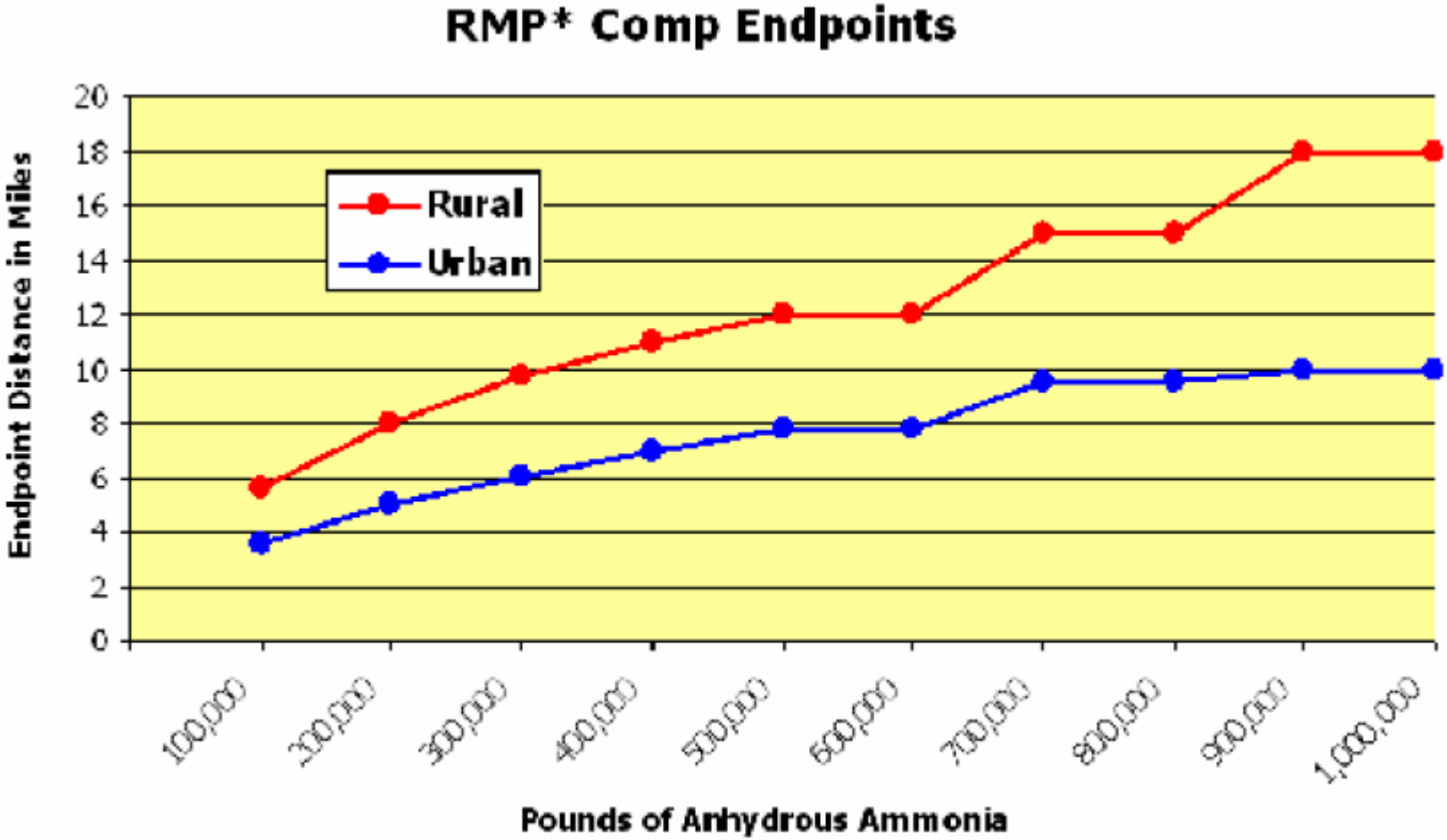
Toxic Chemicals Present On Site
Indicate the topography used in the RMP*Comp calculation for the area where the facility is located.
[Q:2.1-122]
Urban
Rural
If this facility is covered by EPA RMP, the selection should be the same as that reported to EPA. For all other facilities, if the site is located in an area with few buildings or other obstructions, select Rural. If the site is in an urban location, or is in an area with many obstructions, select Urban.
Enter the total onsite quantity of the toxic chemical of concern (pounds). Enter the distance of concern reported by RMP*Comp (miles).
The total onsite quantity is the highest amount that is expected to be at your facility at any time in a 12-month period. Round the quantity to two significant digits (e.g., round 247500 pounds to 250000 pounds, and round 7625 pounds to 7600 pounds).
The Distance of Concern that should be reported is the downwind distance calculated using RMP*Comp for total onsite quantity of the regulated chemical, using additional process conditions for this chemical. Report all distances shorter than 0.1 mile as 0.1 mile, and all distances 25 miles or longer as 25 miles. (RMP*Comp can be downloaded from http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/comp-dwn.htm)
[Q:2.1-124]
[Q:2.1-126]
WARNING: This record contains Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information controlled by 6 CFR 27.400. Do not disclose to persons without a "need to know" in accordance with 6 CFR § 27.400(e). Unauthorized release may result in civil penalties or other action. In any administrative or judicial proceeding, this information shall be treated as classified information in accordance with 6 CFR §§ 27.400(h) and (i).
Internet


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention
Recent Additions | Contact Us | Print Version Search Area: GO
EPA Home > CEPPO > Tools & Resources > Databases and Software > RMP*Comp Modelling Program for Risk Management Plans
Risk Management Plans (RMPs)
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
Laws & Regulations
Tools & Resources
Chemicals in Your Community
Preventing Chemical Accidents
News & Events
International Partnerships
CEPPO's Role in Homeland Security
About CEPPO
RMP*Comp Modelling Program for Risk Management Plans
Print this page
RMP*Comp is a free program you can use to complete the offsite consequence analyses (both worst case scenarios and alternative scenarios) required under the Risk Management Planning Rule, which implements Section 112(r) of the 1990 Clean Air Act.
RMP*Comp helps you complete offsite consequence analysis that is required under the Risk Management Program. When you use RMP*Comp, (a) you don't need to make any calculations by hand (you just enter necessary information, such as the amount of a chemical stored in a vessel), and (b) the program guides you through the process of making an analysis.
Get RMP*Comp Download a Windows or Macintosh version of RMP*Comp and view instructions for installing and running it.
Frequently-Asked Questions About RMP*Comp
Known Bugs in RMP*Comp
The current version is RMP*Comp 1.07. This is a new version, webposted October 29, 2001. It corrects bugs found in previous versions and modifies some functionality. In particular, it:
1. Allows BLEVE's for gases and liquified (by pressure) gases.
2. Changes the way worst-case scenarios of flammable liquids and gases liquidied by refrigeration are treated.
http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/rmp-comp.htm
If you have been using an earlier version, you should replace it with RMP*Comp 1.07.
Because the recommended RMP consequence analysis procedures may change in the future, please check this web page before you begin a consequence analysis to be sure that you are using the latest version of RMP*Comp.
RMP*Comp was developed by the CAMEO Team at the Office of Response and Restoration, National Ocean Service, National Ocean Service, NOAA, and the Chemical Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Office of the EPA.
Internet


RMP* Comp Endpoints
Endpoint Distance in Miles
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Rural
Urban
100,000
200,000
300,000
400,000
500,000
600,000
700,000
800,000
900,000
1,000,000
Pounds of Anhydrous Ammonia

Indicate the topography used in the RMP*Comp calculation for the area where the facility is located.

[Q:2.1-122]

- Urban
- Rural

▲ If this facility is covered by EPA RMP, the selection should be the same as that reported to EPA. For all other facilities, if the site is located in an area with few buildings or other obstructions, select Rural. If the site is in an urban location, or is in an area with many obstructions, select Urban.

Enter the total onsite quantity of the toxic chemical of concern (pounds). Enter the distance of concern reported by RMP*Comp (miles).

The total onsite quantity is the highest amount that is expected to be at your facility at any time in a 12-month period. **Round the quantity to two significant digits** (e.g., round 247500 pounds to 250000 pounds, and round 7625 pounds to 7600 pounds).

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[Q:2.1-124]
[Q:2.1-126]

Chemical Name	CAS#	Screening Threshold Quantity	Total Onsite Quantity (pounds)	Distance of Concern (miles)
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater) relative density less than 0.880 at 15 degrees C in water, with more than 50 percent ammonia	7664-41-7	15,000 lbs		

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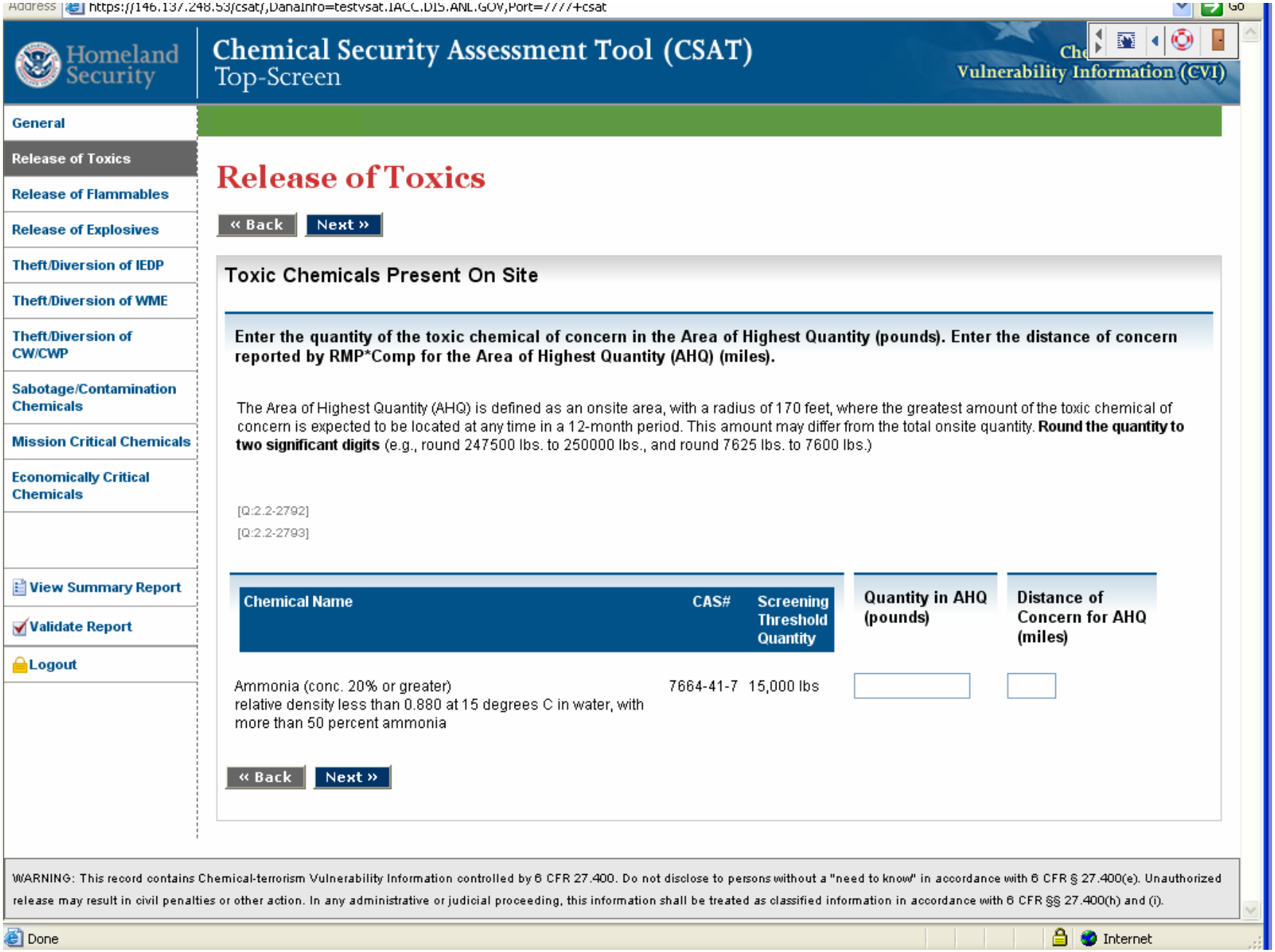
Address https://146.137.248.53/csat/,DanaInfo=testvsat.IACC.DIS.ANL.GOV,Port=7777+csat
Homeland Security
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Top-Screen
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Theft/Diversion of WME
Theft/Diversion of CW/CWP
Sabotage/Contamination Chemicals
Mission Critical Chemicals
Economically Critical Chemicals
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Release of Toxics
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Toxic Chemicals Present On Site
Enter the quantity of the toxic chemical of concern in the Area of Highest Quantity (pounds). Enter the distance of concern reported by RMP*Comp for the Area of Highest Quantity (AHQ) (miles).
The Area of Highest Quantity (AHQ) is defined as an onsite area, with a radius of 170 feet, where the greatest amount of the toxic chemical of concern is expected to be located at any time in a 12-month period. This amount may differ from the total onsite quantity. Round the quantity to two significant digits (e.g., round 247500 lbs. to 250000 lbs., and round 7625 lbs. to 7600 lbs.)
[Q:2.2-2792]
[Q:2.2-2793]
Chemical Name
CAS#
Screening Threshold Quantity
Quantity in AHQ (pounds)
Distance of Concern for AHQ (miles)
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater) relative density less than 0.880 at 15 degrees C in water, with more than 50 percent ammonia
7664-41-7
15,000 lbs
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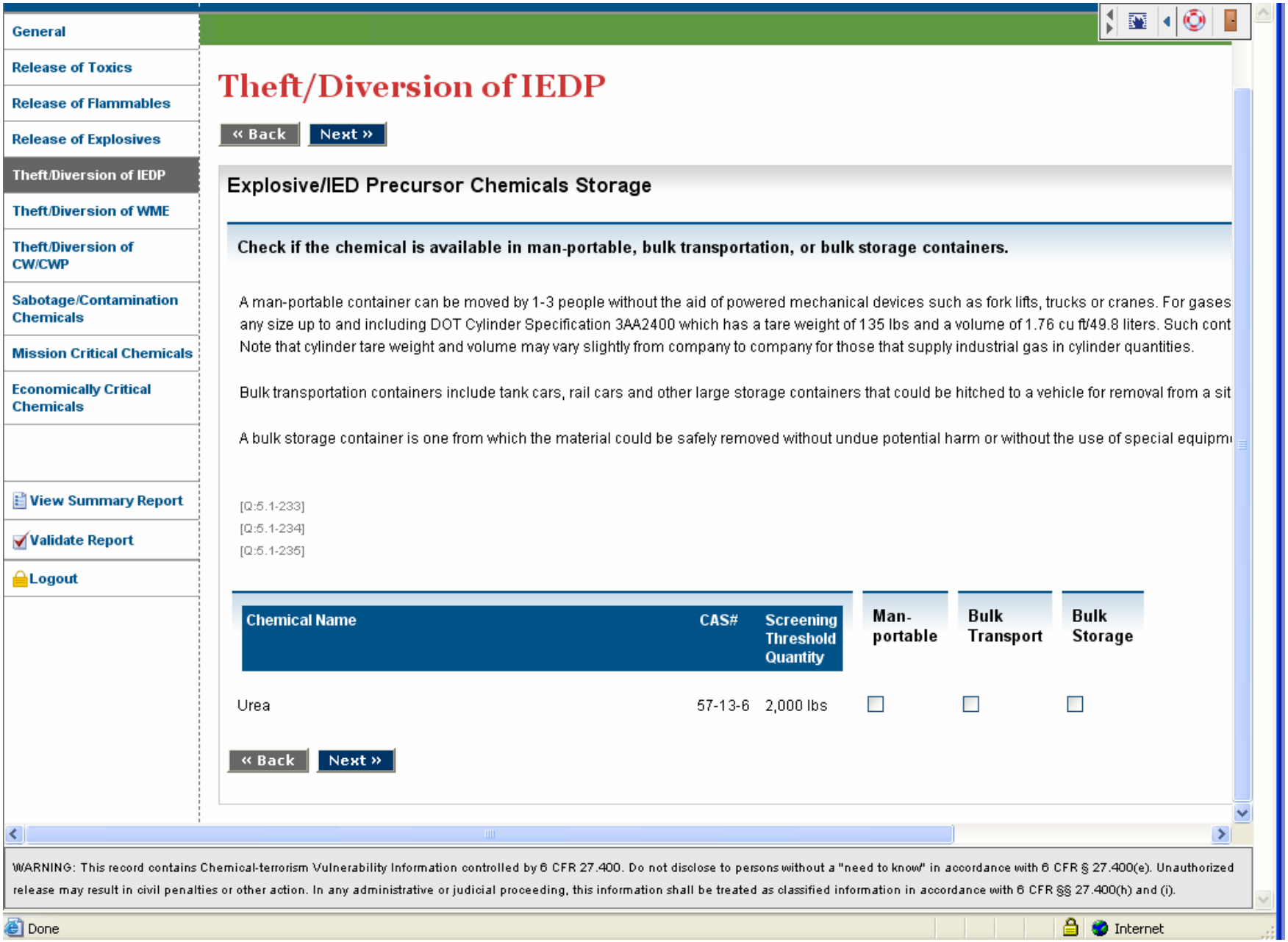
Next »
WARNING: This record contains Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information controlled by 6 CFR 27.400. Do not disclose to persons without a "need to know" in accordance with 6 CFR § 27.400(e). Unauthorized release may result in civil penalties or other action. In any administrative or judicial proceeding, this information shall be treated as classified information in accordance with 6 CFR §§ 27.400(h) and (i).
Done
Internet


General
Release of Toxics
Release of Flammables
Release of Explosives
Theft/Diversion of IEDP
Theft/Diversion of WME
Theft/Diversion of CW/CWP
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Explosive/IED Precursor Chemicals Storage
Check if the chemical is available in man-portable, bulk transportation, or bulk storage containers.
A man-portable container can be moved by 1-3 people without the aid of powered mechanical devices such as fork lifts, trucks or cranes. For gases any size up to and including DOT Cylinder Specification 3AA2400 which has a tare weight of 135 lbs and a volume of 1.76 cu ft/49.8 liters. Such cont
Note that cylinder tare weight and volume may vary slightly from company to company for those that supply industrial gas in cylinder quantities.
Bulk transportation containers include tank cars, rail cars and other large storage containers that could be hitched to a vehicle for removal from a sit
A bulk storage container is one from which the material could be safely removed without undue potential harm or without the use of special equipm
[Q:5.1-233]
[Q:5.1-234]
[Q:5.1-235]
Chemical Name
CAS#
Screening Threshold Quantity
Man-portable
Bulk Transport
Bulk Storage
Urea
57-13-6
2,000 lbs
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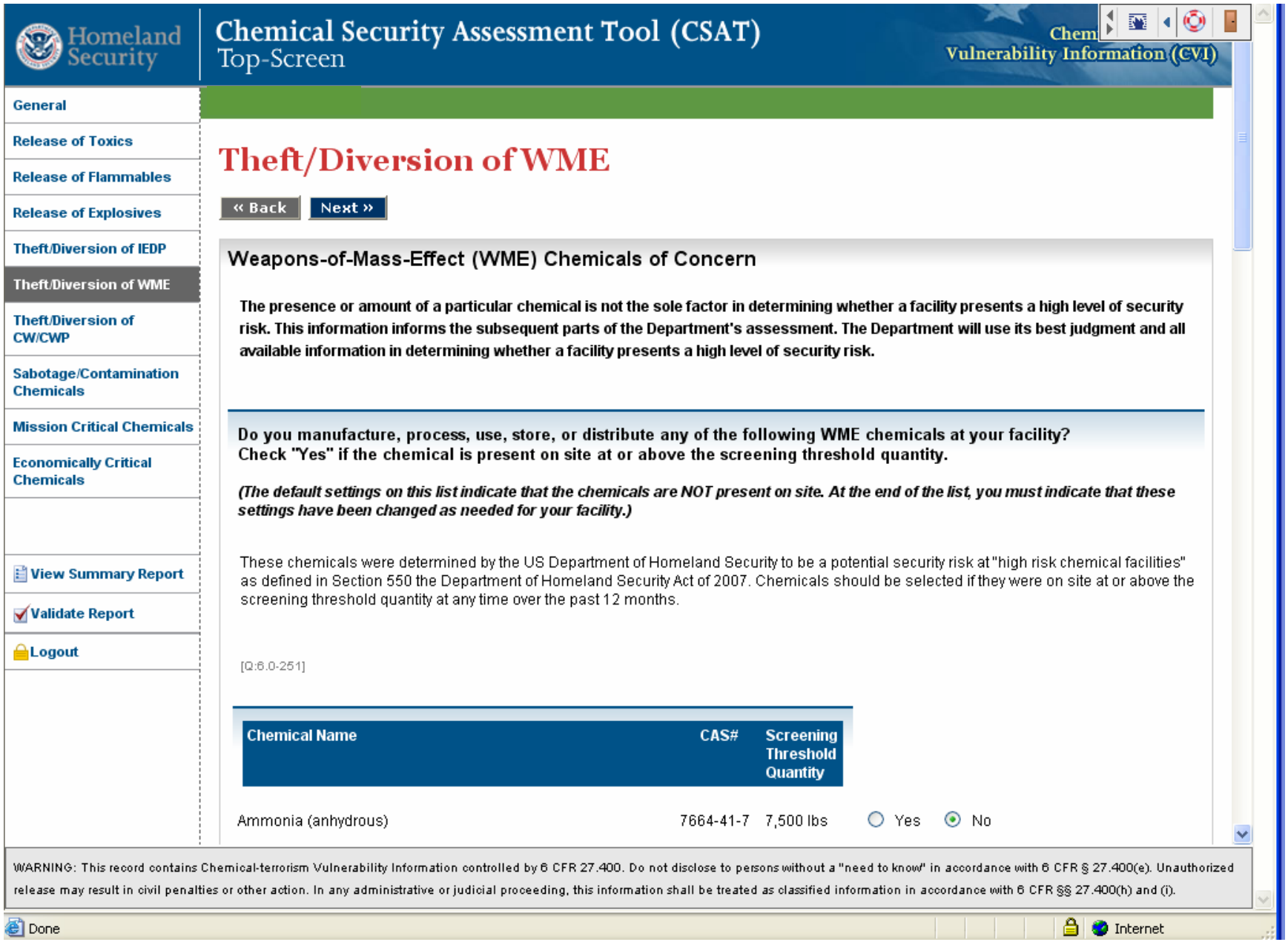
Done
Internet


Homeland Security
Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)
Top-Screen
Chem
Vulnerability Information (CVI)
General
Release of Toxics
Release of Flammables
Release of Explosives
Theft/Diversion of IEDP
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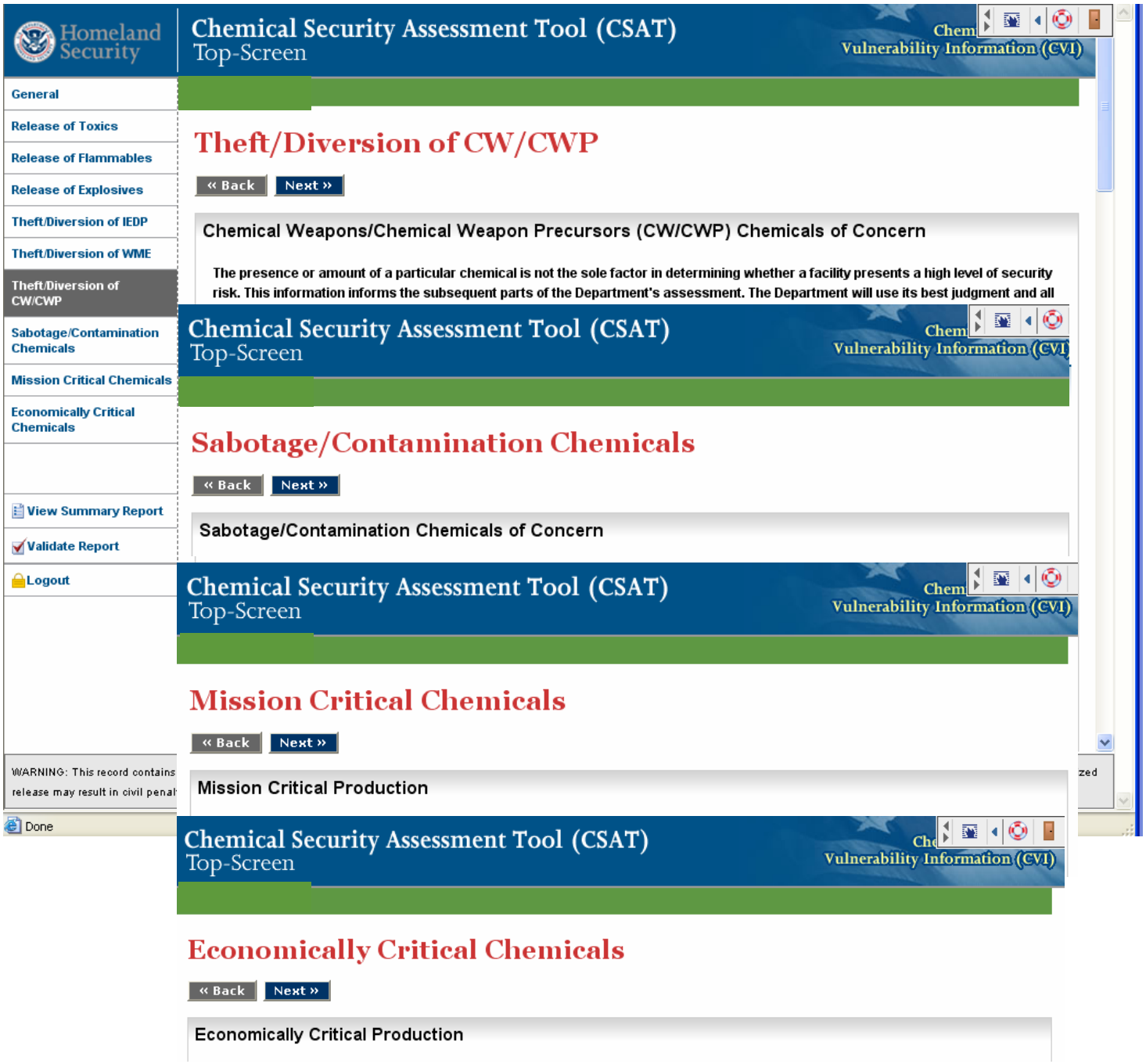
Weapons-of-Mass-Effect (WME) Chemicals of Concern
The presence or amount of a particular chemical is not the sole factor in determining whether a facility presents a high level of security risk. This information informs the subsequent parts of the Department's assessment. The Department will use its best judgment and all available information in determining whether a facility presents a high level of security risk.
Do you manufacture, process, use, store, or distribute any of the following WME chemicals at your facility?
Check "Yes" if the chemical is present on site at or above the screening threshold quantity.
(The default settings on this list indicate that the chemicals are NOT present on site. At the end of the list, you must indicate that these settings have been changed as needed for your facility.)
These chemicals were determined by the US Department of Homeland Security to be a potential security risk at "high risk chemical facilities" as defined in Section 550 the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2007. Chemicals should be selected if they were on site at or above the screening threshold quantity at any time over the past 12 months.
[Q:6.0-251]
Chemical Name
CAS#
Screening Threshold Quantity
Ammonia (anhydrous)
7664-41-7
7,500 lbs
Yes
No
WARNING: This record contains Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information controlled by 6 CFR 27.400. Do not disclose to persons without a "need to know" in accordance with 6 CFR § 27.400(e). Unauthorized release may result in civil penalties or other action. In any administrative or judicial proceeding, this information shall be treated as classified information in accordance with 6 CFR §§ 27.400(h) and (i).
Done
Internet


Homeland Security
Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)
Top-Screen
Chem
Vulnerability Information (CVI)
General
Release of Toxics
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Sabotage/Contamination Chemicals
Mission Critical Chemicals
Economically Critical Chemicals
View Summary Report
Validate Report
Logout
WARNING: This record contains
release may result in civil penal
Done
Theft/Diversion of CW/CWP
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Chemical Weapons/Chemical Weapon Precursors (CW/CWP) Chemicals of Concern
The presence or amount of a particular chemical is not the sole factor in determining whether a facility presents a high level of security risk. This information informs the subsequent parts of the Department's assessment. The Department will use its best judgment and all
Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)
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Sabotage/Contamination Chemicals of Concern
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Mission Critical Production
Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)
Top-Screen
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Economically Critical Chemicals
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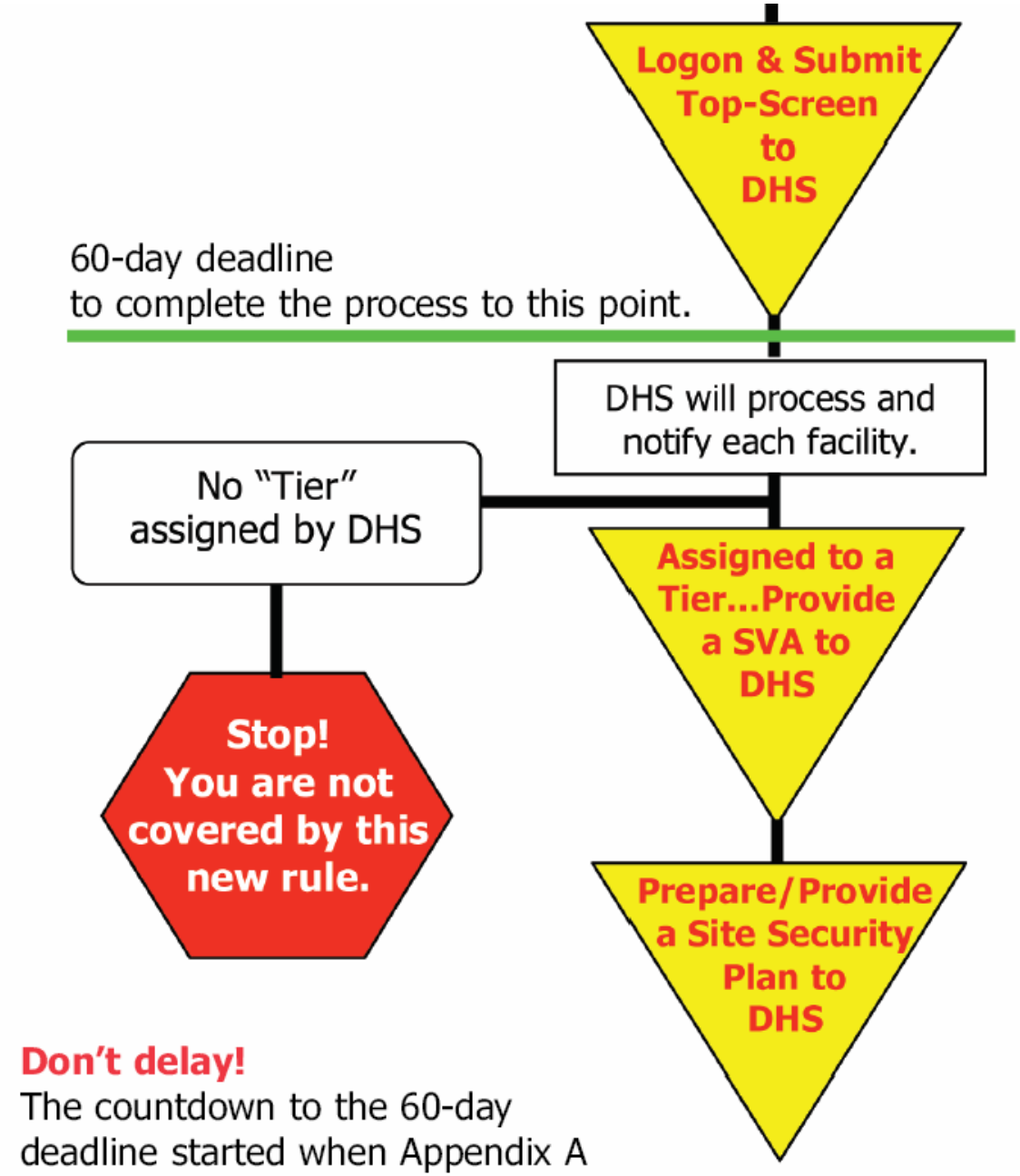
Next »
Economically Critical Production

More security doesn’t make you more secure.....

Better management does!

After the Top-Screen...



Don't delay!
The countdown to the 60-day deadline started when Appendix A was published in the Federal Register.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Thank You!

Allen Summers

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