

## § 68.1

- 68.83 Employee participation.
- 68.85 Hot work permit.
- 68.87 Contractors.

### Subpart E—Emergency Response

- 68.90 Applicability.
- 68.95 Emergency response program.

### Subpart F—Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention

- 68.100 Purpose.
- 68.115 Threshold determination.
- 68.120 Petition process.
- 68.125 Exemptions.
- 68.126 Exclusion.
- 68.130 List of substances.

### Subpart G—Risk Management Plan

- 68.150 Submission.
- 68.151 Assertion of claims of confidential business information.
- 68.152 Substantiating claims of confidential business information.
- 68.155 Executive summary.
- 68.160 Registration.
- 68.165 Offsite consequence analysis.
- 68.168 Five-year accident history.
- 68.170 Prevention program/Program 2.
- 68.175 Prevention program/Program 3.
- 68.180 Emergency response program.
- 68.185 Certification.
- 68.190 Updates.

### Subpart H—Other Requirements

- 68.200 Recordkeeping.
- 68.210 Availability of information to the public.
- 68.215 Permit content and air permitting authority or designated agency requirements.
- 68.220 Audits.

#### APPENDIX A TO PART 68—TABLE OF TOXIC ENDPOINTS

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C 7412(r), 7601 (a)(1).

SOURCE: 59 FR 4493, Jan. 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General

#### § 68.1 Scope.

This part sets forth the list of regulated substances and thresholds, the petition process for adding or deleting substances to the list of regulated substances, the requirements for owners or operators of stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases, and the State accidental release prevention programs approved under section 112(r). The list of sub-

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–02 Edition)

stances, threshold quantities, and accident prevention regulations promulgated under this part do not limit in any way the general duty provisions under section 112(r)(1).

#### § 68.2 Stayed provisions.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the effectiveness of the following provisions is stayed from March 2, 1994 to December 22, 1997.

(1) In Sec. 68.3, the definition of “stationary source,” to the extent that such definition includes naturally occurring hydrocarbon reservoirs or transportation subject to oversight or regulation under a state natural gas or hazardous liquid program for which the state has in effect a certification to DOT under 49 U.S.C. 60105;

(2) Section 68.115(b)(2) of this part, to the extent that such provision requires an owner or operator to treat as a regulated flammable substance:

(i) Gasoline, when in distribution or related storage for use as fuel for internal combustion engines;

(ii) Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures prior to entry into a petroleum refining process unit or a natural gas processing plant. Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures include any of the following: condensate, crude oil, field gas, and produced water, each as defined in paragraph (b) of this section;

(iii) Other mixtures that contain a regulated flammable substance and that do not have a National Fire Protection Association flammability hazard rating of 4, the definition of which is in the NFPA 704, Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1990, available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269–9101; and

(3) Section 68.130(a).

(b) From March 2, 1994 to December 22, 1997, the following definitions shall apply to the stayed provisions described in paragraph (a) of this section:

*Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses because of changes in temperature, pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

*Crude oil* means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid.