From: Nicholas Peak
To: Lynn Beasley
Subject: Fw: EPA CAFO-related air toxics reporting requirement
Date: 11/08/2011 03:53 PM

Lynn,

Here's a quick question from one of my state counterparts. Do you have any information on how this cold affect CAFOs?

Nick Peak
EPA, Region 10
Idaho Operations Office
208-378-5765
----- Forwarded by Nicholas Peak/R10/USEPA/US on 11/08/2011 01:52 PM -----

From: William Matthews <wmatthews@oda.state.or.us>
To: Nicholas Peak/R10/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 11/08/2011 10:32 AM
Subject: EPA CAFO-related air toxics reporting requirement

Nick; See attached. Looks like some of the larger CAFOs will need to begin/resume reporting H2S emissions. Have you gotten any guidance/update on this? Thanks _Wym

CONTACT:
Latisha Petteway (News Media Only)
petteway.latisha@epa.gov
202-564-3191
202-564-4355

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 4, 2011

EPA Reinstates Toxics Release Inventory Reporting Requirements for Hydrogen Sulfide

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing that it is reinstating Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements for hydrogen sulfide. This action is part of Administrator Lisa P. Jackson's ongoing efforts to provide Americans with helpful information on chemicals they may encounter in their daily lives.

TRI is a publicly available database that contains information on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities reported annually by certain industries

and federal facilities. The purpose of today's action is to better inform the public about toxic chemical releases in their communities and to provide the government with information for research and the potential development of regulations.

Hydrogen sulfide occurs naturally in crude petroleum, natural gas, volcanic gases, and hot springs. It can also result from the breakdown of organic matter, and is produced by human and animal wastes. Hydrogen sulfide can also result from industrial activities, such as food processing, coke ovens, kraft paper mills, tanneries, and petroleum refineries. Individuals living near a wastewater treatment plant, a gas and oil drilling operation, a farm with manure storage or livestock confinement facilities, or a landfill may be exposed to higher levels of hydrogen sulfide.

Hydrogen sulfide was added to the TRI list of toxic chemicals in a final rule published on December 1, 1993. However, on August 22, 1994, EPA suspended the TRI reporting requirements for hydrogen sulfide in order to address issues that were raised by members of the regulated community regarding the information used to support the original listing decision. On February 26, 2010, EPA published a Federal Register document that provided the public with the opportunity to comment on EPA's review of the currently available data on the human health and environmental effects of hydrogen sulfide. After consideration of public comments, EPA has concluded that the reporting requirements for hydrogen sulfide should be reinstated.

This action will be effective for the 2012 TRI reporting year. The first reports for the 2012 TRI reporting year are due from facilities by July 1, 2013.

More information on TRI: http://www.epa.gov/tri

R327