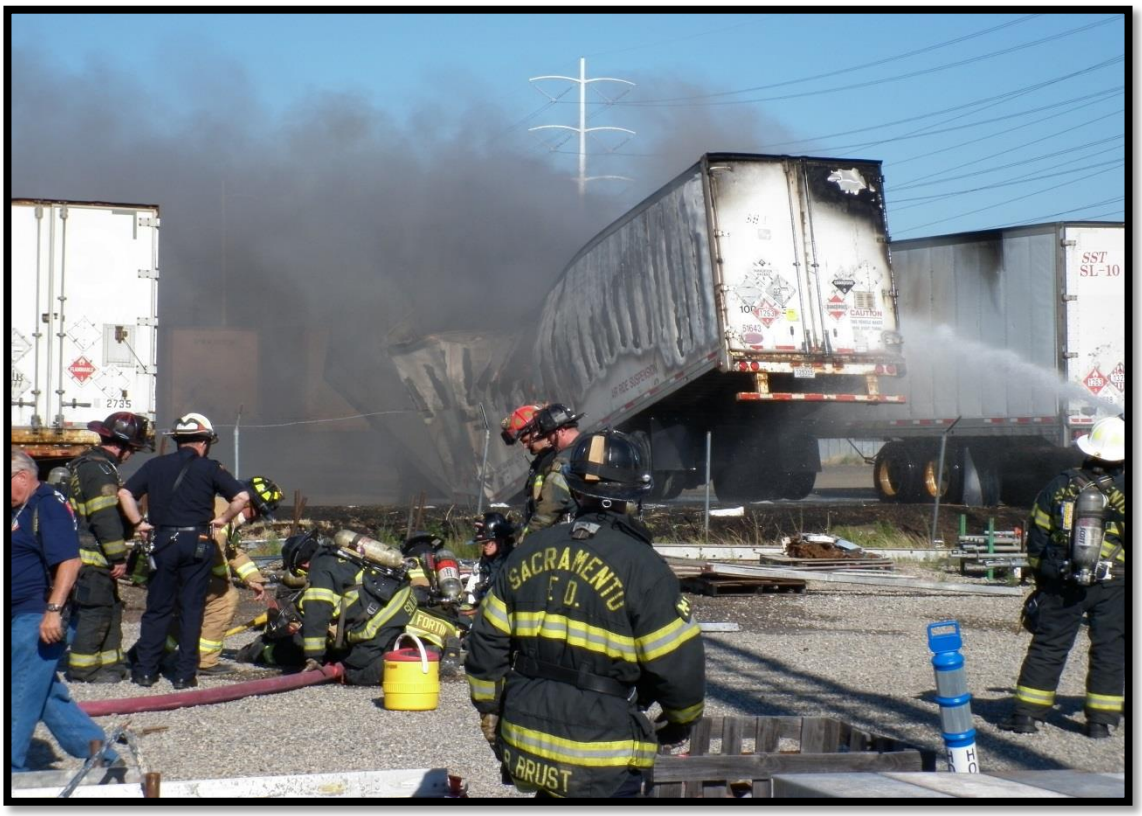
AREA PLAN FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY



SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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Although the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) is responsible for writing, maintaining, and distributing the Area Plan for Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents, the completion of this task would not be possible without the cooperation and teamwork of local, state, and federal organizations. The result of this multi-agency effort is a concise, detailed document that outlines appropriate response actions to hazardous materials incidents within Sacramento County. EMD would like to acknowledge the efforts of those who contributed time and energy in the review and editing of this document.

Sincerely,

Val F. Siebal, Director
Sacramento County Environmental Management Department

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REFERENCES

The following documents were reviewed and referenced while gathering the information contained within this Plan.

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (1994)

- Federal Region 9 Regional Contingency Plan – USEPA and United States Coast Guard (October 2005)

- Area Contingency Plan – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (October 2014)

- California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan - CDFW (2013)

- Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan – California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) (1991)

- Hazardous Materials Tool Kit – CalOES (January 2014)

    - *HazMat Tool Kit Changes*

    - *Hazardous Materials Tool Kit - Part 1 Intro*

    - *HazMat Tool Kit Part 2 - COP*

    - *HazMat Tool Kit Part 3 - RR*

    - *HazMat Tool Kit Part 4 - Attachments*

- Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency – CalOES (July 1999)

- Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan - Region IV Local Emergency Planning Commission (September 2011)

- Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – Sacramento City Fire Department (2007)

- Multi-Casualty Mass Decontamination Guidance Document For First Responders – CalOES (2006)

- "Draft" Sacramento Regional Mass Casualty Decon Protocol, September 2007

- California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance – CalOES (February 2014)

- Reporting Petroleum Oil Releases Fact Sheet – CalOES (May 2016)

- https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/dcdc/Documents/Health-Officer-Practice-Guide-DCDC.pdf

- Health Officer Practice Guide for Communicable Disease Control in California – California Department of Public Health (CDPH) (June 2013)

- Authority and Responsibility of Local Health Officers in Emergencies and Disasters – CDPH (September 1998)

CHAPTER 1: PROPOSED AREA PLAN

(Title 19 CCR § 2720)

A. DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AREA PLAN

The use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and the generation and transportation of hazardous wastes are issues of increasing importance in the protection of life, the environment and property in Sacramento County. The prevalence of businesses routinely storing and handling hazardous materials and hazardous wastes has prompted an increasing awareness and concern for the public's health and safety. Hazardous material emergencies may be the result of threatened releases, highway accidents, clandestine drug laboratories, train derailments, pipeline transportation accidents, fire and/or spills at fixed facilities or the result of a response to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident. The Area Plan describes the responsibilities of local, state and federal agencies during incidents involving the release and/or threatened release of hazardous materials.

In California, all state agencies are required to use the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as outlined in Section 8607 of the California Government Code. SEMS standardizes the principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local fire departments use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the Incident Command Structure, the Incident Commander (IC) has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan. On February 8, 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-2-05, directing the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to integrate the National Incident Management System (NIMS) into SEMS. Integrating NIMS into SEMS provides statewide consistency with emergency response activities and a nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently. It is the intent of this Area Plan to comply with NIMS wherever changes may have occurred.

The State legislature, in recognizing the risks that hazardous materials and wastes pose to emergency responders and the community, created a hazardous material disclosure program under Chapter 6.95, Section 25500, et seq., of the Health and Safety Code. This program requires the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) to develop a Hazardous Material

Emergency Response Area Plan (Area Plan) detailing the duties and responsibilities of governmental and other response agencies in a hazardous material incident. The Area Plan provides information for agencies involved in hazardous material response within Sacramento County.

There are several plans related to the Area Plan which deal with hazardous materials emergency response at the federal, state, regional, and local levels. These plans include but are not limited to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, the Hazardous Materials Tool Kit, the Region IV Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan, the Sacramento County Area Plan, and the Local Agencies' (Cities) Emergency Plans. The National Contingency Plan addresses the hazardous material response procedures for the National and Regional Response Teams. The California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan and the Hazardous Materials Tool Kit addresses the State's hazardous materials response procedures. The Region IV LEPC Hazardous Material Response Plan, as mandated by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), describes hazardous material emergency response for the eleven Region IV counties: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Yolo. Lastly, the Sacramento County Area Plan and other Local Agencies' Emergency Plans address hazardous materials emergency response in Sacramento County.

B. PROVISIONS FOR INTEGRATING INFORMATION FROM BUSINESS PLANS

The disclosure program requires businesses in Sacramento County that store hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste in quantities equal to or greater than 55-gallons of a liquid, 500-pounds of a solid, or 200 cubic feet of gas, to prepare a business emergency response plan (Hazardous Materials Plan) and submit the Plan to EMD. The intent of the disclosure program is to provide first responders with site-specific information such as chemical inventory, emergency phone numbers, and facility site maps indicating location and quantities of hazardous materials and wastes stored on site. The information is collected and verified by EMD.

EMD has identified business facilities that handle and store reportable quantities of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. EMD provides the Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Dispatch Center with a bi-weekly update on a flash drive which includes hazardous material business plans, hazardous material inventory sheets, site maps, and contingency plans. This information

is also distributed to each of the fire department's Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRTs) and is maintained on EMD's incident response vehicle. This information is also available to approved government personnel on the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) website at: https://cersregulator2.calepa.ca.gov/Account/SignIn?ReturnUrl=%2f. EMD anticipates a complete transition from flash drives to CERS by the end of 2016. At that time flash drives will no longer be provided to fire departments and the information will only be available through the CERS website.

During a hazardous materials incident the information from the flash drive and CERS website may be used to supplement the Area Plan guidelines at fixed facilities. By developing hazardous material emergency response plans, both businesses and governmental agencies can be better prepared for a coordinated response to these hazardous material incidents, thereby minimizing potential risks to life, the environment and property.

C. PROTOCOLS FOR RESPONSES TO PESTICIDE DRIFT EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

The 2012 edition of the Area Plan was updated to include protocols for responding to pesticide drift incidents. The update included the specific provisions required by SB 391 (Florez).

D. REPORTING FORM FOR AREA PLAN

EMD, the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Sacramento County, is responsible for meeting the reporting form requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapter 2, Subchapter 3, Article 3. EMD will demonstrate compliance through the use of the "Optional Model Reporting Form" which serves as the Table of Contents for this Plan (page i).

CHAPTER 2: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

(Title 19 CCR § 2722)

A. APPROACH, RECOGNITION, AND EVALUATION OF RELEASES AND THREATENED RELEASES BY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

1. APPROACH

The first emergency personnel to arrive at an incident will act as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority as identified in the following section. First responders are trained to respond in a defensive manner. The primary responsibilities of these responders may include the following:

a. The order of completion of the tasks is incident specific and should be based on protecting life, the environment, and property.

b. Isolate the scene and deny entry (establish zones).

c. Identify the product and product characteristics (if identification can be done safely - i.e., from a safe distance).

d. Establish a command post in the support zone using the SEMS (Standard Emergency Management System) Incident Command System. The command post is established upwind, uphill and/or upstream from the incident.

e. Assess the type of incident and request appropriate resources based on the level of emergency.

f. Ensure notification of all appropriate agencies.

g. If necessary, rescue victims if it can be done safely (i.e., if proper level of protection is available.)

h. Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.

i. Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place.)

j. Conduct evacuation, if appropriate.

Perimeter security and traffic control is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of of the public and to allow emergency response personnel to perform their tasks without interference.

The IC will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e., fire, law enforcement, EMD, public works, etc.) and designating the safety officer. An example of the IC Checklist is included in Appendix D and may be used to facilitate this responsibility.

2. RECOGNITION

Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is usually one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. The substance involved must be identified in order to respond appropriately to the hazards. Among the sources of hazardous material identification are the following:

a. Placards

b. Shipping manifests

c. Visual observation

d. Package labels

e. Container shapes, sizes and/or color

f. Information from drivers, shippers, operators, and/or witnesses

g. Chemtrec: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center is a 24/7/365 emergency call center that provides immediate information and assistance to anyone involved in a chemical or hazardous material incident around the globe. They can be reached at (800) 424-9300. Chemtrec also has a guide for emergency responders that can be found at: https://www.chemtrec.com/responder/resources/Documents/CHEMTRECGuideforEmergencyResponders%5B1%5D.pdf. A Chemtrec flowchart can be found under Appendix E.

h. AskRail: The AskRail mobile application serves emergency responders who arrive first to the scene of a rail emergency and need critical information about the contents of a railcar. This invitation-only mobile application provides immediate access to accurate, real-time data about individual railcars on a train. This data can help emergency responders make informed decisions about how to respond to the scene of a rail emergency. To obtain the app fill out the AskRail request form found at: http://www.bnsfhazmat.com/askrail/.

The IC may use the above resources to identify the substance involved (if the identification can be done safely i.e. from a safe distance). On Level II incidents, the Sacramento Area Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRT's) may provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization. These units have equipment available for sampling, monitoring, and identification testing. This equipment will be used to evaluate the extent of the release. HMRT units have the equipment available to respond to most Level III incidents. The EMD IR Team representative is also available to provide technical support. If the incident requires additional personnel or equipment beyond the capabilities of the fire departments HMRT unit(s) the IC may exercise Sacramento County's Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

3. EVALUATION

The level of response may vary due to differing perceptions of the incident by response personnel, based upon on their experience and training. In Sacramento County, three (3) levels of hazardous material emergencies have been developed to assist in determining the level of response needed during a hazardous material incident. The identified response criteria include:

- Tools and equipment needed;
- Intervention expertise needed;
- Protective clothing;
- Extent or evacuation;
- Extent of special intervention activities;
- Extent of local, state, or federal assistance required;
- Extent of injury or death;
- Extent of decontamination procedures.

a. **Level I Incident (Minor)**

(1) Hazardous materials incidents involving known hazardous materials which can be reasonably contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing existing equipment, supplies and resources immediately available to the First Responders – Operational (F.R.O.) of the fire department having jurisdiction; and

(2) Hazardous materials incidents which do not exceed the necessity to utilize standard structural/flammable liquid protective equipment immediately available to the first responder, and/or

(3) Hazardous material incidents which do not require the removal and evacuation of civilians within the immediate designated perimeter of the incident scene.

b. **Level II Incident (Moderate)**

(1) Incidents involving hazardous materials that cannot be contained and which may require the use of any kind of specialized protective clothing, equipment, tool, instrument, knowledge or expertise of the HMRT, and which is not available to and beyond the scope of training of the First Responder – Operational of the agency having jurisdiction; and/or

(2) Incidents involving hazardous materials which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the expertise and resources of the HMRT; and/or

(3) Hazardous material incidents which, based upon the hazard threat of the material, require evacuation of civilians within the area of the fire department having jurisdiction; and/or

c. **Level III Incident (Major – Catastrophic)**

(1) Hazardous material incidents that can only be contained/controlled by utilizing the highly specialized

equipment, services, or supplies available from special municipal, environmental, and industrial response personnel and teams who are in support of the activities of the HMRT. Such equipment, techniques, and qualified personnel are in excess of or are in addition to those available from the on-scene HMRT; and/or

(2) Fires involving hazardous materials that burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water, the threat of large container failure by explosion, detonation, or a container failure has already occurred; and/or

(3) Hazardous material incidents which require evacuation of people from large geographical area extending across jurisdictional boundaries; and/or there are serious injuries or deaths as a result of the hazardous material incident.

4. DISPATCH/NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS:

Each level of a Hazardous Materials Incident has a minimum deployment of resources that are required. These requirements are subject to change as policies in the fire departments are updated and/or revised and therefore are not detailed here. Fire Dispatch maintains the call down lists for hazardous material incidents and will be advised by fire personnel of any changes. Additional personnel from other agencies may be added to the call down list maintained by fire dispatch and notified of the incident.

The Everbridge Alert and Notification system may be used by the Incident Commander or designee to make notifications to the Incident Management Team members when appropriate. Everbridge notifications shall be requested through the law enforcement 9-1-1 communications centers or through County Office of Emergency Services Duty Officer. The regional communications centers all have the emergency contact numbers for County OES as does the Sacramento County Communications Center.

EMD IR Team Notification: The EMD IR Team members can be notified of a hazardous materials incident through the Sacramento County

Communication Center (County Communication Center). The County Communication Center will notify the on-call EMD IR team member of the incident and provide all available details for follow-up. EMD should be notified of any incident, including but not limited to a fire or possible release that occurs at a facility which stores hazardous materials or generates hazardous waste.

All other agencies will be contacted by the dispatch center of the agency having jurisdiction on an as-needed basis, as determined by the IC. Individuals working for agencies that may be required to respond to a hazardous materials incident should only respond to an incident if requested by the IC.

In the event of a spill involving hazardous materials or hazardous wastes which constitutes an immediate threat to public health, EMD will coordinate and function as a liaison with the County Health Officer to initiate actions to declare a county health emergency. Appendix A provides guidelines for such a declaration.

B. MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES

1. GENERAL

Decontamination (or contamination reduction) is the physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous material incident. At every incident involving hazardous materials there is a possibility that response personnel, their equipment, and the public may become contaminated. The contaminant poses a threat, not only to the persons contaminated, but also to others who may subsequently have contact with them or the equipment. Emergency response personnel, their equipment, and the public are subjected to various degrees of chemical contamination as a result of exposures encountered at hazardous material incidents. They can become contaminated in a number of ways, including exposures to vapors and gases, walking or driving through released liquids, powders, or contaminated soils, and from contact with other contaminated personnel, their equipment, or the public.

2. TYPES OF DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination (decon) can be divided into three types which are described as follows:

a. First Responder or Emergency Decon - refers to decon that is urgent, field expedient and there is an immediate need to remove contaminants. Most often it is done to the public or response personnel who have had direct exposure to hazardous solids, liquids, gases, mist, smoke, radioactives, and who are displaying related symptoms. It is a two stage process: the first stage consists of clothing removal (privacy will be provided only if it will not delay the decontamination process), and a gross contaminants removal with copious amount of water; the second stage is a soap-and-water scrub and rinse. Exposures to the eyes might involve flushing for longer durations. Provide emergency covering (i.e., emergency blankets and sheets for the victims). The environment and personal modesty are not of primary importance when there are potentially life-threatening injuries/exposures; however, emergency decon should, if possible, take place in the least environmentally sensitive area. Once adequate resources are available, and incident conditions will allow, steps should be taken as soon as possible to minimize the impact of such emergency operations on the environment. First Responders should don the best available PPE when performing Emergency Decon.

b. Technical (Primary) Decon - refers to that form of decon which is provided to personnel working in the Exclusion Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone. Although accelerated, it is a more thorough and detailed process than emergency decon. It is organized and conducted by hazmat teams or specially trained decon teams. A Contamination Reduction Corridor is established prior to entry of a hazmat team and is conducted within the Contamination Reduction Zone. This generally includes Hazmat Entry and Decon Teams working in Level A or Level B protective clothing. Steps should be taken to minimize the impact of such emergency operations on the environment. Primary Decon provides for the collection of the contaminants for analysis, treatment or proper disposal.

c. Mass Casualty Decon - refers to decon provided to the public that may have been exposed to hazardous materials, but are not displaying any related symptoms of exposure. Secondary Decon may also be used following Emergency Decon for those displaying related symptoms. In Secondary Decon there is time to contain runoff water and provide for modesty. Steps should be taken to minimize the impact of such emergency operations on the environment. This level of decon might involve the use of tents, trailers, tarps, containment basins and/or showers. Secondary Decon is time consuming for those with immediate life-threatening injuries/exposures.

3. EXTENT OF DECONTAMINATION REQUIRED

Decontamination procedures should be tailored to the specific hazards of the incident and may vary in complexity and number of steps, depending on the degree of hazard and the exposure to the hazard. Decontamination procedures for personnel, personal protective equipment, and the public will vary depending upon the specific hazardous material or symptoms of exposure, since one procedure or method may not work for all substances. Evaluation of decontamination methods and procedures should be performed, as necessary, to assure that persons are not exposed to unnecessary hazards.

To achieve plan objectives and protect responders from harm or risk as a result of exposure to hazardous materials, the following general guidelines should be used when the decision to decontaminate personnel and/or equipment is made by the IC and/or the EMD IR team member. In general, the HMRT units may complete decon for all responding agencies. If decontamination guidelines are not specified by the IC, each responding agency is responsible for decontaminating their own equipment based on the policies and procedures developed by their department. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident. The following factors must be considered when determining which decontamination process to use:

a. Prevention of further contamination. Minimizing contact with potential contaminants is essential to keep the incident from escalating.

b. The physical and chemical properties of the hazardous material. The very properties that make a chemical more hazardous also make it more difficult to decon. Gases are more likely to permeate clothing and skin tissue. Liquids are harder to see and remove than powders and other solid materials. Low-viscosity liquids may permeate more readily than high-viscosity liquids. Soluble materials will be easier to decon than non-soluble materials. Radiological materials are likely to be powders or fine dusts.

c. The amount and location of contamination. The more of the body that has been contaminated, the more involved the decon process will be. If contaminants are located near the face, there is a greater likelihood of harm due to inhalation or ingestion. If a product is located in other body cavities, folds, nails or hair, there is greater likelihood of permeation into the body. For this reason it is recommended to start decon with the head and then work down. Eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hair, armpits, etc., need to be thoroughly decontaminated, and open wounds need to be completely irrigated.

d. Contact time and temperature. The longer a contaminant is in contact with an object, the greater the probability and extent of contamination. For this reason, minimizing contact time is one of the most important objectives of decon. Temperature will also increase vapor production, which may in turn affect the rate of permeation.

e. Level of protection and work function. The Technical/Reference Specialist and the Decon Team Leader will determine the level of protective clothing needed for the Decon Team. Risk factors may include but are not limited to; physical state of material, the likelihood of contamination and the task to be performed.

f. Reasons for leaving the hazard site. People with life-threatening medical emergencies may need very rapid emergency decon or not at all if the person needs immediate medical attention.

4. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Decontamination shall be performed whenever contamination is suspected. Decontamination is the responsibility of each responding

agency. Decisions to decontaminate personnel should be made by or in conjunction with the IC.

The Contamination-Reduction Corridor will be established at all hazardous materials incidents, involving entry operation or decontamination for the public, responders, or equipment. The Decontamination Leader, in conjunction with the Technical/Reference Specialist, and the Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials will determine the extent of preparation for decontamination based on the hazard evaluation.

Fire department personnel trained to the First Responder Operation Decon level may be used to staff the decontamination area. Such personnel will be at the same level of protection or one level lower than the Entry Team.

All personnel and equipment entering the Exclusion Zone will be decontaminated and evaluated following final exit, if the material is hazardous and exposure is possible. Personnel exposed to toxic material(s) will take a shower following the operation in addition to on-site decontamination. The waste water generated during the decontamination process will be evaluated by the EMD IR team member who will give recommendations for disposal of the wastes generated and coordinate disposal operations with the appropriate hazardous waste disposal contractor.

a. General Decontamination Procedures – The organization setting up the decon area will have its own decontamination policies and procedures. Every incident will have unique situations and these procedures should be modified to meet the specific needs of the incident.

b. Decontamination During Medical Emergencies - In a typical hazardous material response, the public will be decontaminated in the contamination reduction zone by properly suited and protected emergency responders (Primary or Secondary Decontamination). If needed, Primary or Secondary Decontamination will include removal of clothing, flushing affected skin and hair with water, and if needed, a mild soap and water wash. This may be not be possible if immediate (life threatening) emergency medical attention is needed. For

instance, in an exposure to biological agents, the patient may simply be wrapped (burrito wrap) and transported.

5. BASELINE/ANNUAL MEDICAL MONITORING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

All agencies sending personnel to respond to hazardous materials incidents in Sacramento County are responsible for following the medical monitoring programs as outlined in their policies and procedures.

C. MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

1. GENERAL

Emergency response personnel and equipment are subjected to various degrees of chemical contamination as a result of exposures encountered at hazardous material incidents.

a. Decontamination of Equipment – Measures should be taken to prevent contamination of sampling and monitoring equipment. Sampling devices typically become contaminated, but monitoring instruments, unless they are splashed, usually do not. Once contaminated, instruments are difficult to clean without damaging them. Any delicate instrument which cannot be decontaminated easily should be protected while it is being used.

Decontamination equipment, materials and supplies are generally selected based on risk assessment. In the event that decon is necessary, the HMRT unit would be equipped with the materials necessary for use during most hazardous materials incidents.

b. Sanitizing of Personal Protective Equipment - Respirators, reusable protective clothing, and other personal articles must be decontaminated and sanitized. The inside of masks and clothing becomes soiled due to exhalation, body oils, and perspiration. The manufacturer's instructions should be used to sanitize the respirator mask. If practical, protective clothing should be machine washed after a thorough decontamination; otherwise it must be cleaned by hand. Each responding agency is

responsible for decontaminating their own equipment based on the policies and procedures developed by their department.

c. Persistent Contamination - In some instances, clothing and other equipment will become contaminated with substances that cannot be removed by normal decontamination procedures. A solvent may be used to remove such contamination from equipment if it does not destroy or degrade the protective material. If persistent contamination is expected, disposable garments should be used. Testing for persistent contamination of protective clothing and appropriate decontamination must be done by qualified laboratory personnel.

2. DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED MATERIALS

All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly. Clothing, tools, buckets, brushes, and all other contaminated equipment that cannot be decontaminated on-site must be secured in drums or other containers and labeled. Clothing not completely decontaminated on-site should be secured in plastic bags and disposed of with the cleanup contractor.

Contaminated wash and rinse solutions should be contained by using step-in-containers (for example, decon pool) to hold spent solutions. The spent solutions must be properly characterized to determine if they are a hazardous waste and disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws.

CHAPTER 3: PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

(Title 19 CCR § 2723)

A. PRE-INCIDENT SURVEYS OF BUSINESS SITES

EMD inspects all businesses in Sacramento County that are regulated by Chapters 6.5, 6.67, 6.7, and 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code at a minimum, every three years. Due to the frequency of these inspections, EMD has deemed pre-incident surveys unnecessary.

EMD provides Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Dispatch Center and all fire districts in Sacramento County with a flash drive containing information on local businesses within their jurisdiction including but not limited to hazardous material inventories, emergency phone numbers, and site maps. This information is also available to approved government personnel on the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) website at: https://cersregulator2.calepa.ca.gov/Account/SignIn?ReturnUrl=%2f. EMD anticipates a complete transition from flash drives to CERS by the end of 2016. At that time flash drives will no longer be provided to fire districts and the information will only be available through the CERS website.

EMD has also identified businesses that handle and store extremely hazardous materials and present the greatest risk to emergency responders. These are facilities which exceed threshold amounts of extremely hazardous substances for the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) and are required to prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP). A current list of these facilities may be obtained by contacting EMD or can be found at: http://www.emd.saccounty.net/EC/CUPA/Documents/Form/mstr.pdf#search=hazardous%20materials%20master%20list. It is the responsibility of each fire distict to determine the necessity of conducting pre-fire inspections in their jurisdictions.

B. BULK TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. RAIL

(a) Maps: Maps of the main line rail that run through Sacramento County are located in Appendix L. They can also be found at: http://fragis.fra.dot.gov/gisfrasafety/. The maps on the

website are searchable by jurisdiction and include all main line rail, stations, mileposts, grade crossings, etc.

(b) Commodity Flow Studies: Commodity flow studies can be obtained from both Union Pacific and BNSF Railroads that transport bulk hazardous materials along the main rail lines in Sacramento County. Under federal homeland security regulations, this data is considered sensitive security information and is ONLY to be shared with individuals having a "need to know" as defined by statute. Such individuals include government personnel with emergency response, planning and/or security-related responsibilities. To request a commodity flow study from Union Pacific fill out the request form located in Appendix K and provide it to the current hazardous materials manager assigned to this area. To request the commodity flow study for BNSF railroad please fill out and submit the form found at: http://www.bnsf.com/communities/bnsf-and-the-environment/hazardous-materials-info-request/.

(c) AskRail: This mobile application serves emergency responders who arrive first to the scene of a rail emergency and need critical information about the contents of a railcar. This invitation-only mobile application provides immediate access to accurate, real-time data about individual railcars on a train. This data can help emergency responders make informed decisions about how to respond to the scene of a rail emergency. To obtain the app fill out the AskRail request form found at: http://www.bnsfhazmat.com/askrail/.

(d) Association of American Railroads (AAR) Field Guide To Tank Cars: Field Guide to Tank Cars is intended to be used by emergency responders and others involved with railroad tank cars. It provides information on the types, safety systems, stenciling, and markings of tank cars utilized to transport regulated (hazardous materials/dangerous goods) and nonregulated commodities. The guide can be found at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B2FxPRhLGkEmTlZORm5YSVpTOGc/view?pref=2&pli=1

(e) BNSF Railroad: BNSF Railroad has a community responder webpage that can be found at: https://www.bnsfhazmat.com/ The page includes links to the following resources and information including: Specialized Hazmat Equipment, Upcoming Events, FEMA – 2016 Virtual Tabletop Exercise Program, System Division Map, AAR Field

Guide To Tank Cars, Hazmat Managers Region Map, System Emergency Response Plan Summary for First Responders, and Other Railroads Emergency Contact Information. EMD also maintains BNSF's hazardous materials managers contact information.

(f) Union Pacific Railroad: Union Pacific Railroad has a crude by rail webpage that can be found at: https://www.up.com/media/cbr/index.htm. Hazardous materials management contacts can be found at: https://www.up.com/aboutup/environment/emgcontacts/hazmatcontacts/index.htm. EMD also maintains Union Pacific's current hazardous materials management contact information. UP will provide a copy of their hazardous materials emergency response plan to legally authorized emergency response entities upon request.

2. Roadways

Maps: Maps of the hazardous material shipping routes along roadways in Sacramento County are located in Appendix M. The road maps include shipping routes for inhalation hazards, explosives, and radioactive materials. The maps can also be found in the California Code of Regulations Title 13, Division 2, Chapter 6.

The California Highway Patrol regulates shipments of hazardous materials in transport on the public roadways in California. The number of hazardous material transporters in the state is vast. The transporters are not required to report the type or quantities of hazardous materials being shipped on the public roadways to CHP or any other governmental agency with the exception of radioactive materials over specific thresholds. As a result commodity flow studies are not available. Transporters are still required to comply with all DOT regulations including shipping manifest, markings/placarding, etc. Responders must presume that any and all products are being transported through the county on the roadways and prepare accordingly.

3. Waterways

Sacramento County does not have a port within the county that can accept bulk cargo from deep draft vessels. The nearest port is the Port of West Sacramento located in West Sacramento, California in Yolo County. Vessels access the Port of West Sacramento via the Sacramento Deep Water Channel, which is a 43 mile long shipping channel from Suisun Bay to an inland harbor at Washington Lake. Sacramento Deep

Water Channel travels into Sacramento County at the confluence of the Sacramento River in Isleton, California to Sherman Island. Sacramento County is the southern shoreline of the Sacramento Deep Water Channel in this section.

Port of West Sacramento is an active "non-container" port specializing in bulk cargo with its operations leased by SSA Marine. Port of West Sacramento's cargo is mainly of the agricultural, industrial, and heavy equipment type. In the past, Port of West Sacramento received bulk shipmates of anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate. The Port of West Sacramento currently does not receive any bulk shipmates of hazardous materials.

4. Pipelines

Pipeline location information can be accessed from the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Map Viewer at: https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/composite.jsf. NPMS data consists of gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid pipelines. A map of Sacramento County's gas transmission pipelines and hazardous liquid trunk lines can be found in Appendix N.

SMUD owns and operates 76 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines, delivering fuel to four SMUD power plants in Southern Sacramento County. The map in Appendix N shows the location of SMUD's pipeline which runs from near Winters in Yolo County to Rancho Seco in Southern Sacramento County.

C. PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COORDINATION AMONG EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE JURISDICTION

Pre-emergency planning shall include coordination and training of emergency response personnel between responding agencies.

EMD will coordinate training on the final Area Plan to ensure all agencies that might have responsibilities during a hazardous materials incident response are aware of the requirements.

1. AREA PLAN REVISIONS

The Area Plan will be completely reviewed and revised every three years by EMD as required by the California Code of Regulations, Title 19,

Chapter 4, Article 3, Section 2721. During the revision process EMD will request input from the participating agencies and document it on the Area Plan Distribution List (Appendix H) which includes all appropriate city, county, state, and federal agencies. In the interim, the Plan will be maintained through the coordination with local, state, and federal agencies in addition to reviewing actual responses and the ongoing collection of new data. Any changes will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agencies. Revisions will be routed to all agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List and forwarded to the CalOES. These revisions will be recorded in the Record of Revisions (Appendix H) and will be available for review in electronic format on the County's website at http://emd.saccounty.net.

D. LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL EMERGENCY FUNDING AND ACCESS

1. FUNDING

The IC will, under advice from the EMD IR Team Member, take all necessary steps to ensure restoration of the scene to a normal condition after a hazardous material incident. The responsible party for the clean-up will be the agency that has jurisdiction where the incident initially occurred, or the identified responsible party (i.e. property owner) even if the contamination has migrated off-site. Steps include, but are not limited to:

a. If the incident occurs on a State highway or in a state building, the CHP is the designated IC and will notify the California Transportation Agency (Cal Trans) in order to obtain their services for cleanup.

b. If the incident occurs on a public road or private property within the county, the IC or designee will contact the responsible party, i.e., trucking company, chemical company, facility owner, property owner, etc., and inform them of their obligation to mitigate the incident and give them the opportunity to provide their own clean up service and/or contract with a registered hazardous waste hauler.

c. For a minor incident on private property or on a public road, when a responsible party cannot be reached or is uncooperative, the IC, through consultation with EMD will explore alternate clean-up options. If unavailable, EMD will make contact with the

DTSC Duty Officer to access funding and determine if substance triggers the hazardous waste criteria (see Appendix G).

d. For a major incident requiring a costly clean-up, if a cooperative, responsible party cannot be contacted, State or Federal funding should be considered. EMD can assist in this effort.

The IC or designee will consult with EMD and the cleanup crews to confirm adequacy of the cleanup procedures, which may involve removal or treatment of the waste. The cleanup should include any on or off-road contamination which may have occurred.

The area should be isolated until hazards have been mitigated. This decision will be made by the IC, in conjunction with the EMD IR Team Member.

The IC has overall responsibility to maintain surveillance of the scene and ensure adherence to applicable regulations and may delegate this responsibility to another agency (i.e. EMD, Public Works, etc.) once the incident has been contained, and declared to be in the "Recovery Phase".

2. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND CLEAN UP COSTS

Spills or incidents occurring on private property shall be the responsibility of the property owner and/or the responsible party causing the spill. All costs associated with response and recovery from a spill or incident, be it public or private, shall be the responsibility of the property owner and/or the responsible party causing the spill.

3. ENFORCEMENT

When on-scene operations are directed by city or county personnel, any required post incident enforcement shall be taken through the appropriate public agency having jurisdiction. In situations where a State or Federal response team directs on-scene operations, that team shall be responsible for enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations.

E. INFORM MEDICAL PROVIDERS REGARDING ELIGIBILITY FOR REIMBURSMENT

All local medical treatment facilities will be notified through established EMS and Health Department networks of the availability for reimbursement of medical treatment costs. The "Reimbursing Medical Costs of Persons Injured in Pesticide Incidents" brochure can be found in Appendix J.

NOTE: This reimbursement applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used in the production of an agricultural commodity, per Food & Agricultural Code (FAC) Section 12997.5.

F. ACCESS TO STATE APPROVED AND PERMITTED HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

It is the responsibility of the IC to make certain that the spilled material is to be transported in an approved manner and in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. The EMD IR Team Member will be available for advice on these technical issues as well as locations of approved hazardous waste disposal sites. A courtesy list of emergency clean-up companies and registered hazardous waste haulers can be obtained by contacting EMD.

G. INTEGRATED RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1. ORGANIZATION

The local organization which will respond to a hazardous material incident, including pesticide drift, is structured to provide a multi-agency response using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Integrating NIMS into the previous Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) that provides statewide consistency with emergency response activities and a nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently. It is the intent of this Area Plan to comply with NIMS and SIMS wherever changes may have occurred. All response agencies will use the Incident Command System (ICS) when responding to incidents. Under ICS, the Incident Commander (IC) has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

The system is designed to minimize duplication of effort by giving each person a structured role in the organization, and each organization its piece of the larger response. This system clearly defines the chain of

command and limits the control of any one individual. For major incidents, state assistance would be accessed to provide support to local response as coordinated through the IC. The level of the response, skills necessary to abate the problem, and agencies participating in the emergency organization, will be geared to the nature of each specific hazardous material incident. On incidents involving multiple agencies or jurisdictions, the use of a unified command structure is mandatory.

The Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for overall pre-emergency planning and coordination among the various emergency responder agencies within the incorporated cities and unincorporated areas of Sacramento County. This includes the coordination of emergency assistance between jurisdictions. This responsibility also lies with the Region IV LEPC, as required by SARA Title III and the Community Right to Know Act.

Roles and responsibilities of the various agencies that might respond to a hazardous materials incident are identified in Chapter 4 of this Area Plan. Appendix I identifies a list of acronyms and standardized terms used during hazardous material incidents.

2. ROLE DEFINITIONS IN THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

In California, SMIS requires that the Incident Command System (ICS) be used by response agencies involved in a multi-agency hazardous materials incident. ICS provides the framework from which all response agencies, as well as the responsible party, can work together in an efficient and effective manner in accordance with NIMS. The ICS is the standardized management system utilized in handling emergencies and ICS is applicable to large and small hazardous material incidents. The ICS system consists of procedures for controlling personnel, facilities, equipment, and communication.

a. Incident Commander (IC)

The IC shall employ overall management, coordination, and responsibility over a hazardous material incident, including a WMD event. The IC shall be responsible for the identification of incident resources and needs, the procurement of the resources so as to abate the incident, and protect life, environment and property.

The IC shall not be responsible for the detailed direction of technical or specialized procedures, but shall oversee that these procedures are carried out when needed. Scene management decisions are to be made with the assistance of the Operation's Chief, expert advisors, and/or specialty employees.

The IC shall be:

California Highway Patrol (CHP): On state highways, state buildings, and county roads in unincorporated areas.

Sheriff: Off highway in the unincorporated areas.

Police Departments: All incidents within city limits except in the City of Sacramento where it is the Sacramento Fire Department and in the City of Folsom where it is the City of Folsom Fire Department.

Other: The IC shall be the designated emergency response official on the scene in the absence of law enforcement, provided that the jurisdiction has prepared a written agreement prior to an incident.

Unified Command: Consists of the Incident Commander from the various jurisdictions or organizations operating together to form a single command structure. At any time the Incident Commander can switch to the appropriate lead agency commanding the incident.

b. Operations Chief (Ops Chief)

The Ops Chief is the designated fire official responding to the scene of a hazardous material incident, including events involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). The Ops Chief will provide resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized.

The Ops Chief shall be responsible for directing the efforts of, and be responsible for, but not limited to, rescue and first aid; suppression activities; containment; cleanup; personnel

protection and safety; and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

c. Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor reports to the Operations Section Chief. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for the implementation of the phases of the Incident Action Plan dealing with the Hazardous Materials Group operations. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for the assignment of resources within the Hazardous Materials Group, reporting on the progress of operations and the status of resources within the Group. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor directs the overall operations of the Hazardous Materials Group.

d. Safety Officer

The IC will designate the safety officer. This person is responsible for assuring the overall safety of all operations performed at the incident by all agencies. This will be done with respect to the highest levels of responder health and safety. The Safety Officer will report directly to the IC.

e. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

EMS personnel will work under the direction of the IC to provide emergency medical care to the public. These emergency incidents are either on or off the highway which results in injuries requiring on-scene medical care and/or transport to healthcare facilities.

f. EMD Incident Response Team

EMD maintains an Incident Response (IR) Team staffed with Environmental Specialists assigned to the Environmental Compliance Division, who also act as representatives of the County Health Officer. One Environmental Specialist maintains on-call status at all times and is activated through the Sacramento County Communication Center. EMD personnel, in conjunction with the IC and the Ops Chief, are responsible for determining when an area is safe for re-entry and/or the incident

is mitigated, in addition to hazardous waste disposal operation supervision in the "Recovery Phase".

g. Public Information Officer (PIO)

The Information Officer (IO) or Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, general public, elected officials, and other appropriate agencies and organizations. For incidents involving numerous response agencies, a lead PIO will be assigned for the incident operating under the Unified Command (UC). Information officers from responding agencies or jurisdictions will support the lead PIO. All PIOs will work together, utilizing a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate the release of all emerging public information. The PIO should consider the following when determining the location of the JIC:

- Separate from the Incident Command Post, but close enough to have access to information;
- An area for media relations and press/media briefings;
- Information displays and press handouts made readily available; and
- Ability to arrange for tours and photo opportunities.

In order to avoid release of conflicting or sensitive information, all information (whether verbal, printed, or web based) should be coordinated through the PIO and must be approved by the IC or UC prior to its release. The type of information that would be released during a hazardous materials incident would include the following:

- Emergency instructions and critical information to the affected public, including health and safety issues;
- Information regarding incident cause, sizes, current status, resources committed, and potential short or long-term impacts, if known

No one at the scene should be authorized to talk to the media except the PIO or IC unless otherwise authorized.

h. Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

Under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is the federal official for all response efforts. These responsibilities are shared between the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The USCG is the lead for response and recovery efforts of oil and hazardous materials incidents in the coastal zone, while the USEPA is the lead for oil and hazardous materials incidents in the inland zone. Boundaries between the USCG and the USEPA zones can be found can be found at: https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=8098616547f54d1ea5810a3ed358b3d4. A map is also provided in Appendix O. In some circumstances, the FOSC may be a representative from the Department of Defense or Department of Energy, dependent upon agency jurisdiction.

The FOSC is the pre-designated federal official responsible for directing and coordinating responses to releases of hazardous substances to the environment and discharges of oil to navigable waters of the United States in the inland areas. Pursuant to Section 300.135 of NCP, the FOSC promotes the use of a Unified Command that brings together the functions of the federal government, state government, local government, and the responsible party to achieve an effective and efficient response. The goal of the Unified Command (UC) is to reach a consensus whenever possible, but the FOSC always retains the authority to take all actions that he or she deems necessary to mitigate the effects of the spill. The FOSC, the state/local government representatives, and the responsible party, are all involved with varying degrees of responsibility, regardless of the size and severity of the incident. The FOSC in every case retains the authority to direct the spill response. In many situations, the FOSC may choose to monitor the actions of the responsible party and/or state/local governments and provide support and advice where appropriate. However, under the Clean Water Act, Section 311 (c)(2) the FOSC must direct responses to spills that pose a substantial threat to the public health, or welfare of the United States.

Typically, the FOSC will receive spill notification from the National Response Center (NRC), the State Warning Center

and/or the Responsible Party (RP) and assesses the level of federal response required for the incident. For a Level One Incident, the FOSC may follow-up on the initial notification and contact the local responders to determine the status of the incident and whether federal assistance is needed. For Level Two Incidents, the FOSC may respond or dispatch a Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) unit from San Francisco, California or Long Beach, California to monitor the response and provide technical assistance to the local responders. For Level Three Incidents, the FOSC will respond to the incident. In most cases, the FOSC will mobilize START and the USCG Pacific Strike Team. If the incident exceeds the capabilities of the local and State jurisdictions, and the responsible party cannot mobilize sufficient resources, the FOSC will also mobilize the Emergency Response and Removal Support (ERRS) cleanup contractor. The mobilization of federal cleanup resources does not replace the ICS or UC, but will integrate into the existing ICS where appropriate providing support to the incident.

H. IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO PESTICIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR RESPONDERS TO PESTICIDE RELEASES

The Sacramento County Agricultural Commissioner's (CAC) office shall be notified immediately through the County's Communication Center of any pesticide drift exposure or where the hazardous material involved is suspected to be a pesticide (This includes herbicides, rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides and antimicrobials). The CAC is knowledgeable on the subject matter and can assist the Incident Commander with proper guidance and information during a pesticide drift or agriculturally related emergency. The CAC will send a representative to the scene to investigate the incident, as required by law (Food & Agricultural Code Sections 408, 11501.5, 12977 & 12982).

Chapter 4: NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

(Title CCR 19 § 2724)

A. NOTIFICATION OF AND COORDINATION WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

1. ACTIVATION

The Sacramento Area Plan shall be activated by the IC to the degree necessary, whenever a hazardous material or WMD incident occurs. This plan covers hazardous material incidents that occur in any part of the county or cities, including but not limited to releases to the air, land, or waters throughout the county, including rivers, reservoirs, canals, groundwater, storm drains, and sewers.

2. NOTIFICATION

The Comm Center will be the central notification point for all hazardous material incidents involving county responders (excluding fire and law enforcement personnel). The IC will make the determination regarding who is to be notified. It is assumed the general public will use 911 to report incidents.

The public agency first on-scene should request needed resources through their dispatch and take whatever immediate actions necessary to contain and reduce the spread of the material and its effects within the limitations of the responding personnel.

Hazardous Material Incident Notification Diagram - *See Appendix B*

Emergency Telephone Numbers - *See Appendix C*

B. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS DURING AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. COMMUNICATIONS

Coordination of all communication should be the responsibility of the appropriate Dispatch Centers. The primary means of communication during an incident or potential incident will be through the use of the radio frequencies licensed to the various public emergency response agencies in Sacramento County. Notification and requests for

assistance will be handled through each agency's appropriate dispatch centers. In the case of a national security threat personnel shall use secured communications.

The Everbridge Alert and Notification System is the primary means in which the public receives emergency notifications and emergency information. Sacramento County OES and all Sacramento County 9-1-1 Communications Centers and are trained in the use of Everbridge and are authorized to send messages approved by the IC or EOC Director / designee. If the Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, the IC shall coordinate all public notifications or messaging with the EOC Director or designee. In the event Sacramento County OES and the Sacramento County based 9-1-1 Communication Centers are unable to send the Everbridge notifications out then the Sacramento County OES or 9-1-1 Centers can request assistance from either Yolo or Placer Counties to send notifications on behalf of Sacramento County OES.

C. RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

The following section details the roles and responsibilities of the agencies that may respond to a hazardous materials incident. The descriptions below were reviewed by each respective agency during the revision process and were current at the time this Area Plan revision was completed.

LOCAL AGENCIES

1. **Law Enforcement** - The law enforcement agency having the investigative authority on the scene will become the IC and will have the duties of establishing the Command Post, traffic control, and providing security to the scene and the surrounding area. The IC will be responsible for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies which may be involved in the incident and will maintain contact with Emergency Dispatch.

   a. **SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

      Primary Responsibilities:

      (1) For incidents that occur off-highway, within the unincorporated area of Sacramento County, the Sheriff's Department will serve as IC.

(2) The Sheriff's Department will provide pertinent informational data concerning the incident, when requested, to the CalOES, and the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Coordinator.

(3) For incidents that occur upon a highway, or within incorporated limits of a city, the Sheriff's Department will assist the IC upon request.

(4) The Sheriff's Department responsibility for an incident occurring off-highway in unincorporated areas of the County shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) Overall incident management as per Section 2454 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC), including establishing the On-Scene Command Post, if the scope of the incident indicates a need.

(b) Notification of all public and private agencies concerned with the emergency. (Sheriff's Dispatch will assist in notification upon request.)

(c) Obtaining and relaying technical information.

(d) Coordinating all communication from the scene to all emergency responders.

(e) Identification of hazardous materials from bills of lading, placards, or other papers.

(f) Coordinate the rescue of injured persons and insuring that medical care is provided.

(g) Coordinate spectator and traffic control.

(h) Evacuation, if necessary.

(i) Resolving role and authority conflicts when there is a disagreement between two or more emergency responders.

(j) Handle media inquiries. All news releases concerning overall operations shall be made by the IC or his designated representative. The IC shall confer with allied agency supervisors regarding news releases or inquiries regarding their operations.

(k) Provide the County Office of Emergency Services with a copy of the final after action report.

(l) Provide bomb detection and explosive ordinance disposal response when requested.

(m) Removal of vehicles and watercraft from waterways inside in the County.

(n) Removal of hazardous materials/waste associated with the manufacture of illicit drugs.

After Hours Notification: Sheriff officers are available on a 24-hour basis and may be contacted through their dispatch or by calling 911.

b. **DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE – ENVIRONMENTAL PROSECUTION INVESTIGATION UNIT**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) The D.A. Investigator, although a law enforcement officer under Penal Code 830.1, will not assume primary first responder responsibilities nor assume Incident Command responsibilities, but will gather preliminary incident data for a civil and criminal prosecution assessment and advise the Environmental Prosecution Unit's Deputy District Attorney of the data.

(2) The D.A. Investigator will respond to requests for assistance by calling fire dispatch, the Incident's Ranking Fire Official or the Incident Commander within any incorporated or unincorporated area of Sacramento County and assess the need for a response to the scene based on the initial circumstances, which may indicate a

need for a civil or criminal investigation. If the D.A. Investigator is not available at the time of the incident, contact may be made with the Deputy District Attorney assigned to the Environmental Crimes Unit through the Sacramento County Operator.

(3) The D.A. Investigator will assist first responders on an advisory basis and as a liaison with law enforcement, other investigative and regulatory agencies on an as needed basis when the incident requires the need for those resources.

(4) The D.A. Investigator will provide pertinent informational data concerning the incident, when requested, to the CalOES in the event no other law enforcement agency is present at the scene and no other responders have done so.

(5) The D.A. Investigator will maintain Level "B" Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) training and equipment to perform "Hot Zone" entries in furtherance of his duties.

(6) The D.A. Investigator's responsibility for an incident occurring in the incorporated or unincorporated areas of the County shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) An initial assessment of the incident to consider whether a civil or criminal investigation would be appropriate from the District Attorney's Office perspective.

(b) Notification of public agencies through Fire or Sheriff's Communications to facilitate the response of necessary agencies when it is required to begin a civil or criminal investigation.

(c) Obtaining and relaying investigative information to the Environmental Prosecution Deputy District Attorney.

(d) Assist with evacuation or life saving measures, only if necessary, as this is the usual responsibility of the primary first responders.

(e) Assist law enforcement or other investigative agencies with the facilitation of search and arrest warrants, if necessary, and perform follow-up investigation on cases after the initial investigation by a law enforcement, fire, investigative or regulatory agency has been facilitated.

After Hours Notification: The Environmental Crimes Criminal Investigator will be paged through fire dispatch for all Level II and Level III Incidents. They can also be reached through the County Communication Center at (916) 875-6900.

c. **MUNICIPAL (CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS) - INCLUDING ALL INCORPORATED CITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Upon a street, roadway or highway when the police department has primary traffic investigative authority (2454 CVC) and off-highway within the City, the Police Department shall serve as IC, except in the City of Sacramento and the City of Folsom.

(2) Functional responsibilities include:

(a) Overall incident management as per 2464 CVC, including establishing an on-scene command post if the scope of the incident indicates a need.

(b) Notification in accordance with the Notification Sections and Responsibilities Chart in Appendix B.

(c) Obtaining and relaying technical information.

(d) Coordinating all communications from the scene to all emergency responders.

(e) Identification of hazardous materials from bills of lading, placards, papers, and other sources.

(f) Rescue of the injured and providing medical care.

(g) Removal of disabled vehicles.

(h) Spectator and short-term traffic control.

(i) Investigation.

(j) Resolving role and authority conflicts when there is a disagreement between two or more emergency responders.

(k) Handle press inquiries. All news releases concerning overall operations shall be made by the IC or his designated representative. The IC shall confer with allied agency supervisors regarding news releases or inquiries regarding their operations.

(l) Provide for a joint agency incident evaluation and critique as the scope of the incident warrants.

(m) Provide bomb detection and explosive ordinance disposal response when requested.

After Hours Notification: City Police Officer's may be contacted for response by contacting their dispatch or by calling 911.

2. **Fire Service** - The designated Fire Department official responding to the scene should utilize all available expertise and equipment for identification and containment of the incident.

a. **FIRE SERVICES (ALL FIRE DEPARTMENTS/DISTRICTS WITHIN SACRAMENTO COUNTY)**

Primary Responsibilities: The primary functions may be different between Fire Districts/Departments due to the level of training of its personnel and the equipment available

(1) Fire prevention, suppression, and prevention of explosions.

(2) Provide extrications, rescue, and emergency first aid for the public. Primary responsibility for rendering or ensuring that medical care is transferred to other emergency medical personnel upon their arrival, when the other emergency medical personnel are the "more medically qualified licensed health care professionals," per California Health & Safety Code (H&SC) Section 1482.5.

(3) Contain hazardous conditions within the limitations of the resources available.

(4) Provide a Safety Officer and advise of proper safety procedures.

(5) For all incidents occurring within the City of Sacramento and the City of Folsom (except on freeways), the Fire Department will serve as Incident Commander and will establish and maintain the Field Command Post.

<u>Secondary Responsibilities:</u>

(1) Assisting the "most medically qualified licensed emergency health care professional" with first aid for the injured.

(2) Identification/control/containment of hazardous material.

    (a) Utilization of appropriate PPE to enter the hazardous zone.

    (b) Obtain physical evidence to assist in identifying material, including bills of lading, invoice, placarding, and package labels.

(3) Provide technical manuals to determine emergency procedures for specific types of hazardous materials.

(4) Provide emergency lighting and generators.

(5) Advise IC of feasibility of necessity to evacuate area.

(6) Advise IC on safety of area for re-entry by the public.

(7) Provide copy of incident report to County Office of Emergency Services.

(8) Fire District personnel will conduct pre-incident site familiarization surveys.

b. **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM (HMRT)**

(1) The HMRT may be requested by Fire Services in accordance with the Sacramento HMRT Mutual Aid Joint Powers Agreement. The agreement between Sacramento City Fire, Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, and EMD identifies the scope and level of services to be provided by the HMRT.

(2) County departments with hazardous materials incident responsibilities and all incorporated cities within Sacramento County have contracts in place with EMD to access the HMRT services when needed.

(3) HMRT resources are "typed" based upon an identified operational capability. Three levels (Type) of HMRT operational capability have been identified. These levels are based upon an increasing capability of intervention with an identified minimum amount of training and equipment. Type I resources have the highest capability while Type III resources have the lowest capability. Sacramento City Fire maintains two Type I HMRT and Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District maintains one Type I HMRT's.

(4) The Sacramento City Fire and and Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District HMRT's respond to all Level II and Level III incidents. Upon arrival the designated HMRT will immediately report to the Fire Department IC/Ops Chief and establish a Haz Mat Group, as identified in the Incident Command System. If applicable, the Fire

Department Ops Chief shall regularly consult with the Law Enforcement IC responsible for overall scene management to insure appropriate coordination of all objectives and operations.

After Hours Notification: The fire department may be contacted for response through fire dispatch or by calling 911.

3. **Local Support Agencies** – The following agencies may be called upon for assistance during an incident at the request of the IC. Representatives from these agencies shall report to the command center to notify the IC of their arrival.

a. **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (EMD)**

EMD is authorized to take any preventative measure that may be necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment.

EMD will respond at the request of the IC and will provide technical assistance to the IC. In the event of an incident involving hazardous materials which constitute an immediate threat to public health, EMD will work with the County Health Officer to initiate actions to declare a county health emergency. Appendix A provides guidelines for such a declaration. EMD will contact CalOES for spill notification during hazardous materials incidents if this has not already been done.

(1) **Environmental Compliance Division:**

Primary Responsibilities:

(a) Provide advice and consult with the Incident Commander on public health and environmental issues during an incident.

(b) Provide information and assistance to the IC regarding EMD regulated facilities.

(c) Represent the County Health Officer during hazardous material incidents.

(d) Declaration that it is safe to reoccupy the incident area as part of the recovery operation on behalf of the County Health Officer.

(e) Supervise and approve the post-incident environmental cleanup when required.

(f) Investigate, gather evidence, and write reports for environmental crimes cases.

(g) Maintain and update the Sacramento County Area Plan.

(h) As appropriate, may request the Sacramento Area HMRT to respond to an incident through the Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Dispatch Center.

(i) When necessary, may contact the State Warning Center to request the DTSC Duty Officer for the purposes of accessing the Emergency Reserve Account.

(j) Receive notification and respond as necessary to after hour Environmental Health Division emergencies.

(k) Public and private water systems and drinking water safety;

(l) Cross connection control;

(m) Reclaimed water; and

(n) Septic Tanks, septic cleaners, and septic waste hauling.

<u>Secondary Responsibilities:</u>

(a) During incidents, EMD personnel may act as the liaison between Unified Command and other responding agencies.

After Hours Notification: An EMD Incident Response Team member is on call twenty-four hours a day and responds to all Level II and III incidents. The EMD Incident Response Team is not an HMRT. They can be reached through the County Communication Center at (916) 875-6900.

(2) **Environmental Health (EH) Division**

Primary Responsibilities:

Environmental Health Division can provide advice, assistance and inspection in the following program areas:

(a) Food protection, food safety, and food borne illness investigations for retail food facilities, including restaurants, markets, delis, coffee houses, bars, public and private schools, mobile food vendors, and temporary events;

(b) Recreational Health including public pools, spas and public beaches;

(c) Noise and noise level violations;

(d) Farm Labor Camp inspections;

(e) Detention Facility inspections;

(f) Smoking Control including Tobacco Retailers and Environmental Tobacco Smoke; and

(g) Tattoo & Body Art.

Secondary Responsibilities:

(a) EH may assist the county health officer during investigations involving major food borne illnesses cases.

After Hours Notification: The Environmental Health Division does not assign personnel to be on-call after hours. The on-call EMD Incident Response Team member will be notified for a health

related issue and will attempt to contact personnel who have volunteered to be available during an emergency.

b. **COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER**

The Sacramento County Communications Center is part of an integrated statewide communications network with the capability to contact City, County, State, and Federal Emergency Service Personnel.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) The County Communications Center has an emergency notification system which provides the County with the capability of contacting designated local emergency officials twenty-four hours per day.

(2) In the event of an emergency incident involving suspected hazardous materials, the County Communications Center will assist the Incident Commander in alerting local County officials by means of the County's telephone, radio, and pager systems.

(3) The EMD Incident Response Team member on-call will be notified via pager and fax when a CalOES Spill Report is received by the County Communications Office.

(4) The County Communications Center has home numbers for all responsible employees.

After Hours Notification: The County Communication Center provides assistance on a twenty-four hour basis and can be reached at (916) 875-6900.

c. **COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (OES)**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) The Sacramento County OES has responsibility for overall emergency incident planning, Operational Area response coordination, emergency activation and management of the Emergency Operations Center within the County.

(2) The Sacramento County OES reviews the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Plan.

(3) The Sacramento County OES Alert Officer is on-call twenty-four hours per day and will respond to incidents upon request. The Alert Officer is to be notified of all Level III hazardous materials incidents, any incident that involves or may involve loss of life, significant property damage, or require care and shelter of the public for greater than 12 hours, and incidents that impact multiple jurisdictions or disciplines that are outside of the typical incidents responded to by the law, fire and other first response organizations. This notification shall be made through the County Communication Center.

(4) The Sacramento County OES will assist in notifying affected County agencies as necessary.

(5) The Sacramento County OES will request mutual aid resources needed for the response other than those that would normally be obtained through law, fire, or medical mutual aid systems.

After Hours Notification: The Alert Officer of the Sacramento County OES is notified by the County Communications Center for all after hours incidents or request for information and assistance.

d. **SACRAMENTO COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICES AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (SACDOT)**

The Sacramento Department of Transportation (SACDOT) has authority under the Streets and Highways Code to remove or cause to be removed any "encroachment" on County maintained roadways or right of ways.

SACDOT is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the county roadway system. In coordination with other response agencies they ensure proper cleanup and restoration of the roadway within its rights-of-way. SACDOT is responsible to determine the degree and type of

maintenance required to restore the flow of traffic while protecting the health, safety, convenience, and welfare of the general public. The cleanup of contamination or repair of damaged property outside the road rights of ways, even if the incident commences from within the rights-of-way, is not legally or financially the responsibility of SACDOT. Within the County roadway rights-of-way, SACDOT will perform the following:

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) During hazardous materials incidents on County roadways (Including roadside right-of-way), SACDOT may contain, remove, or authorize a private company to contain or remove all materials spilled on the roadway. It is not within the scope of SACDOT authority to mitigate hazardous materials incidents, such as those occurring on private property, or on right-of-ways that have not been accepted by the County for maintenance.

(2) SACDOT will provide barricades and other physical traffic control devices during long-term road closure or restriction.

(3) SACDOT has twenty-four hour response capability and will use contracted services to abate the hazard. SACDOT personnel are not trained or equipped to enter areas that have the potential to be immediately dangerous to life or health. SACDOT employees are not equipped with air monitoring devices or self-contained breathing apparatuses, which precludes them from entering confined spaces and areas that may produce a respiratory hazard or possible oxygen deficient or explosive environment.

(4) SACDOT reserves the right to demand immediate mitigation from the party(s) responsible for causing a hazardous materials incident. When possible, SACDOT will bill the responsible party(s) for any costs incurred by SACDOT.

(5) SACDOT reserves the authority to close or restrict the use of a County highway to all traffic as per H&SC Section 942.5, and will provide traffic control as warranted.

After Hours Notification: SACDOT has twenty-four hour response capability and can be reached by contacting the County Communications Center at (916) 875-6900.

e. **SANITATION DISTRICTS AGENCY (SDA)**

(1) **Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD):**

(a) Responsible for the operation and maintenance of local sanitary sewer collections system (mainlines, collector pipes, and pump stations), which include most unincorporated areas of Sacramento County, the cities of Elk Grove, Citrus Heights, and Rancho Cordova, and portions of the City of Sacramento and Folsom.

(b) SASD has 300 filled sand bags prepared to be used at any time.

(c) SASD has confined spaces personnel that are trained and are fully equipped for entry into the SASD sewer collection system.

After Hours Notification: SASD employees are available on a twenty-four hour basis and may be contacted via the County Communications Center at (916) 875-6900.

(2) **Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD):**

(a) Responsible for the operation and maintenance for the County interceptor conveyance system (pipelines from 36-inch to up to 12 feet in diameter) that conveys wastewater from SASD and the cities of Sacramento, Folsom, and West Sacramento, large sewage pump stations, and the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) in Elk Grove. The SRWTP uses and

stores significant amounts of chlorine and sulfur dioxide. Large amount of oxygen and digester gas (methane) are also found in this facility. The sewage pump stations use and store bioxide, sodium hypochlorite, and diesel fuel.

(b) SRCSD has personnel trained to respond to chlorine and sulfur dioxide leaks at the SRWTP.

(c) SRCSD has personnel (SRWTP and Interceptors) that are trained and are fully equipped in confined space entry into SRCSD facilities.

After Hours Notification: SRCSD employees are available after hours and may be contacted by calling the SRWTP Plant Control Center at (916) 875-9400 or through the County Communications Center at (916) 875-6900.

(3) **Wastewater Source Control Section (WSCS)**

(a) Responsible for assessment of pollutant loading to the SRWTP, by providing initial review of requests for the discharge of pollutants other than septage related to emergency incidents.

(b) WSCS staff are on-call to respond to suspect or actual deleterious discharges to the SASD and SRCSD collection systems or the SRWTP. Response actions may include "on-the-spot" sampling, site inspection, and enforcement action.

After Hours Notification: County Communications does not maintain a stand-by list for WSCS, however several managers are available on stand-by and can be contacted via an Emergency Contact List maintained by the on-call EMD Incident Response Team member.

f. **SACRAMENTO COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICES AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR)**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Responsible for the protection, improvement, and guarantee of a safe water supply.

(2) DWR personnel are available to render assistance in ensuring availability of a safe water supply from all DWR owned and operated facilities.

(3) DWR requests notification of all incidents involving hazardous materials which affect or may affect any DWR owned and operated water supply facilities.

After Hours Notification: DWR employees are available after hours and may be contacted by calling the County Communications Center at (916) 875-6900.

g. **SACRAMENTO COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR) STORMWATER QUALITY SECTION**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Stormwater Quality staff is responsible for protecting the County storm water conveyance system and the waters of the state from any discharges that cause, or threaten to cause, a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. Stormwater Quality Staff are not responsible for drainage ditches within the roadside right-of-way.

(2) Stormwater Quality staff will conduct investigations and coordinate with appropriate agencies to determine the source and or responsible party in order to conduct administrative enforcement.

(3) Stormwater Quality staff requests notification of all incidents involving hazardous materials which affect or may affect the stormwater conveyance system or waters of the state throughout Sacramento County.

After Hours Notification: DWR employees are available after hours and may be contacted by calling the County Communications Center at (916) 875-6900.

h. **SACRAMENTO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER (CAC)**

The CAC is responsible for enforcement of all state and federal regulations relating to the use of pesticides, which includes herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, and antimicrobials (disinfectants & sanitizers). The CAC can provide technical advice at the scene. When contacted, the commissioner can assist with obtaining accurate information about pesticide applications in the urban & agricultural production areas of the county.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) The Agricultural Commissioner has general responsibility to provide for proper and safe pesticide use while protecting employees that handle pesticides, the public, and the environment from potential adverse effects due to pesticides.

(2) The Agricultural Commissioner will provide technical assistance on pesticide-related incidents.

(3) The Agricultural Commissioner will assist in identification of unknown substances suspected of being pesticides.

(4) The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate and take administrative action or prosecute cases involving violation of laws & regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides.

(5) The Agricultural Commissioner has access to the "California Department of Pesticide Regulation" for medical consultants, toxicologists & industrial hygienists and to the State Analytical Lab for pesticide sample analysis. The Ag Commissioner can also provide information on general levels of toxicity & obtain copies of pesticide product labels.

(6) The Agricultural Commissioner shall be notified of a release of a pesticide (i.e. chlorine) in order to conduct an accident investigation into the release.

(7) The Agricultural Commissioner shall implement and follow minimum standard protocols for responding to pesticide drift emergencies.

After Hours Notification: County Communications does not maintain a stand-by list for CAC, however several managers are available on stand-by and can be contacted via an Emergency Contact List maintained by the on-call EMD Incident Response Team member.

i. **SACRAMENTO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION**

The County Health Officer or designee must be notified by the responding agency of human exposure to any toxic chemical (including pesticides) infectious agent, or radiation resulting from a release of material into the environment. The release may be accidental or may be the result of a deliberate act. Depending on the incident, the role of Public Health may include:

(1) Declaration of a local health emergency by the County Health Officer whenever a release of a hazardous material has occurred and when in the Health Officer's judgment such a release constitutes an immediate threat to the public health. The declaration a local health emergency must be ratified by the Board of Supervisors within 7 days (2.46.130 Powers and Authority of the County Health Officer.)

(2) The Health Officer can issue orders to evacuate or shelter in place, as can the Sheriff or the County Executive, but only law enforcement can compel compliance with these orders, which are typically voluntary.

(3) Declaration that it is safe to reoccupy the incident area as part of the recovery operation.

(4) Coordination with law enforcement (FBI and local enforcement) for the investigation of human disease/injury if it appears that biological, chemical, or radioactive agents may have been used for purposes of terrorism or with other criminal intent.

(5) Coordination with the Sacramento and State Public Health Laboratories for the testing and processing of human and environmental specimens as indicated.

(6) Coordination of Emergency Medical Services that may be required.

(7) Monitoring public health effects as indicated.

(8) Request public health and medical resources from state level, as needed

(9) Situation status reporting via the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) and coordination with Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator/Specialist and public health and medical system;

The Health Officer has delegated authority to the Director of Environmental Health to carry out Public Health activities that are specific to the field of environmental health, including investigation and remediation of hazardous material and food safety concerns. The Director of Environmental Management (or designee) confers with the Health Officer (or designee) as necessary to assure that their combined efforts address the overall public health priorities defined by the Health Officer.

The Health Officer or designee must be notified of instances of possible bioterrorism. In most cases, hazardous materials incident response specialists will identify such situations when responding to the scene where a suspicious substance has been received and determined by law enforcement to represent a potential threat warranting further investigation. The role of the Health Officer includes:

(1) Development and maintenance of protocols delineating the role of Public Health in responding to national security threats involving hazardous materials.

(2) Coordination with Environmental Management Department Incident Response Team personnel, law enforcement (generally the Federal Bureau of

Investigations as the lead federal investigative agency responding to terrorism), and other responders on the scene to facilitate laboratory testing of evidence and management of exposed persons.

(3) Provision of Public Health laboratory services using appropriate chain-of-custody procedures and testing protocols, including those established under the Laboratory Response Network of the Centers for Disease Control.

(4) Notification of potentially exposed persons of the laboratory test results to the extent necessary to provide reassurance or recommend protective medical interventions to prevent illness that might result from the exposure.

The Health Officer provides authorization for re-occupancy of facilities or other areas that have been evacuated as the result of an official action of an emergency response or other authorized agency, the Environmental Management Department, or following an order of the Health Officer pursuant to Penal Code section 409.5.

(1) The Environmental Management Department Environmental Compliance Division has delegated authority to authorize re-occupancy on behalf of the Health Officer under circumstances where training and testing capabilities lead to a clear determination of the hazardous substance, correction of the problem that resulted in the evacuation, and determination that the hazardous material no longer constitutes a threat.

(2) Prior to a re-occupancy decision, the Health Officer must be consulted under circumstances in which the potential hazard is not clearly identified and/or when the evacuated site cannot be declared safe for occupancy without further action. In this case, the Environmental Management Department and Health Officer will develop a plan as necessary to (a) perform additional environmental testing, and (b) undertake decontamination measures to render the premises safe. Additional agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and California

Department of Public Health will be engaged when necessary.

(3) In situations where a business owner or private citizen initiates an evacuation out of concern for a possible hazardous substance that is *not* substantiated by Environmental Specialists or the County Health Officer, re-occupancy does not require authorization by the County Health Officer. The party responsible for the facility may use discretion in re-occupying the facility and may choose to engage the assistance of a private industrial hygienist in making that decision.

After Hours Notification: The County Health Officer (or designee) is available on a twenty-four hour basis and may be contacted through the County Communications Office at (916) 875-6900.

j. **SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SMAQMD)**

SMAQMD is the regional Air Quality Management District (AQMD) and is responsible for enforcing Federal (Environmental Protection Agency), State (California Air Resource Board) and local regulations. SMAQMD is responsible for the control of air pollution from stationary sources. SMAQMD responds to public complaints regarding nuisance odors, fires, and other sources of air pollution.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) The SMAQMD is responsible for protecting and improving air quality in the County of Sacramento.

(2) The SMAQMD should be notified of any incident which releases air pollutants into the atmosphere.

(3) The SMAQMD can assist in the investigation and enforcement of incidents to determine if any federal (EPA), state (CARB), or local air quality regulations have been violated and can assist in communicating with State and Federal Air Quality Organizations.

(4) The SMAQMD maintains a stationary monitoring network that provides real time data for monitoring Criteria Pollutants (Particulate Matter, Ozone, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and Nitrogen Dioxide). This data is available by contacting SMAQMD or afterhours at http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqdselect.php.

After Hours Notification: County Communications does not maintain a stand-by list for SMAQMD, however staff can be contacted via an Emergency Contact List maintained by the on-call EMD Incident Response Team member.

k. **MUNICIPAL AGENCIES (PUBLIC WORKS OR OTHER DESIGNATED DEPARTMENT) - INCLUDING ALL INCORPORATED CITIES IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY**

Each municipality has the responsibility to contain, remove, or authorize a private company to contain or remove all hazardous materials incidents that occur on public roadways and property within their respective jurisdictions. It is not within each municipality's scope of responsibility to contain or remove hazardous materials incidents occurring on private property or outside their jurisdiction.

After Hours Notification: Each municipal agency can be reached through the on-call EMD Incident Response Team member who may be contacted through the County Communications Office at (916) 875-6900.

STATE AGENCIES

a. **CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP)**

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) functions as the Incident Commander or part of the Unified Command for hazardous materials incidents that occur on all state freeways and state buildings and grounds, even if located within political boundaries of a city.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Upon a highway within Sacramento County (excluding incorporated cities) and on all freeways, CHP will serve as Incident Commander and statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator.

(2) Upon a highway, outside of CHP area of responsibility (upon City streets, etc.), CHP will serve as a statewide information assistance and notification coordinator.

(3) CHP will assume responsibilities as State Agency Coordinator (SAC) at incidents on all highways within the County.

(4) CHP will provide assistance and support as requested at all non-highway incidents.

(5) At an on-terminal (loading, unloading or temporary storage) incident, the CHP Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Unit may seek prosecution for violations. The CHP will not assume responsibility for scene management.

(6) The CHP's functional responsibilities for on-highway hazardous materials incidents within a CHP area of responsibility shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) Overall Incident management as per 2454 CVC, including establishing the On-Scene Command Post, if the scope of the incident indicates a need.

(b) Statewide information, assistance and notification duties.

(c) Notification of agencies in accordance with the "Hazardous Material Incident Notification Diagram" outlined in Appendix B.

(d) Obtaining and relaying technical information.

(e) Coordinating all communications from the scene to all emergency responders.

(f) Identification of hazardous materials from bill of lading, placards, papers, or other sources.

(g) Rescue of the injured, and providing medical care.

(h) Removal of disabled vehicles.

(i) Spectator and short-term traffic control.

(j) Investigation.

(k) Resolving role and authority conflicts when there is a disagreement between two or more emergency responders.

(l) Handle media inquiries. All news releases concerning overall operations shall be made by the Incident Commander of his designated representative. The Incident Commander shall confer with allied agency supervisors regarding news release or inquiries regarding their operations.

(m) Provide for a joint agency incident evaluation and critique as the scope of the incident warrants.

After Hours Notification: CHP officers are available on a twenty-four basis and may be contacted by calling 911 or CHP dispatch at (916) 861-1324.

b. **CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CalOES)**

CalOES is responsible for coordinating the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities related to disasters in California as well as provide for homeland security measures. CalOES operates the central notification and reporting system for the State of California, through the State Warning Center CSWS. Once the CSWS receives a warning or notification of a hazardous materials incident, the on-duty coordinator will

then make the appropriate notifications (via fax, phone, and/or pager) to local, State, and Federal agencies. CalOES is delegated substantial emergency duties under the California Emergency Services Act (CESA). CalOES coordinates all mutual aid for the State and operates the regional and State emergency operations centers.

Primary Responsibilities:

a) Operations of the CSWS, including notifications of emergencies to Federal, State, and local agencies occur on a 24-hour a day, seven days a week, basis.

b) Coordination of Statewide Mutual Aid Radio Communication Systems.

c) Development of procedures and staffing of the Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC) and the State Operations Center (SOC).

d) Mission tasking of State agencies for necessary response resources.

e) Collect damage assessment information from respective jurisdictions.

f) Work with the affected areas in response and recovery efforts.

g) Assistance to local jurisdictions in preparing consolidated; multi-hazard (including hazardous materials) emergency plans.

h) Preparation (including planning and training) and response to radiological and nuclear incidents, including overseeing State and local preparedness for nuclear power plant incidents.

i) Development of the State Emergency Plan (SEP) that addresses the State's response to disaster and emergency situations associated with natural and human-

caused disasters, and technological incidents (including hazardous materials).

j) Maintenance of the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System, and assistance in coordinating mutual aid preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.

k) Coordination of Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE), a cooperative effort involving development and promotion of ICS, multi-agency coordination system (MACS), and related activities.

l) Assistance to local jurisdictions through training and planning guidance in emergency preparedness.

After Hours Notification: CalOES maintains a twenty-four hour spill notification hotline which receives and notifies the appropriate agencies of all reported hazardous materials incidents. During a hazardous materials emergency, state agencies may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

c. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS)**

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the state/federal highway system. In coordination with other response agencies they ensure proper cleanup and restoration of the highway within its rights-of-way. Caltrans is responsible to determine the degree and type of maintenance required to restore the flow of traffic while protecting the health, safety, convenience, and welfare of the general public.

The cleanup of contamination or repair of damaged property outside the state right-of-way, even if the incident commences from within the rights-of-way, is not legally or financially the responsibility of Caltrans. Within the state highway right-of-way, Caltrans will perform the following:

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) During hazardous materials incidents upon State highways, Caltrans may contain, remove or authorize a private company to contain or remove all materials spilled on the highway under the authority of H&S Code Section 91 and CVC Section 23113.

(2) Caltrans is empowered to direct the method of abatement of the hazardous materials.

(3) Caltrans may close a State highway to all traffic as authorized by H&S Code Section 124. Caltrans will assist CHP in traffic control and routing requirements and provide long-term traffic control as per the Joint Operational Policy State dated July 30, 1971 (Highway Patrol G.O. 100.43m Annex A).

(4) Caltrans will assist and may utilize the services of emergency response contractors to aid in identification and clean-up of any spilled substances that are on state property only. The party responsible for the spill is liable for the removal and/or clean-up of any spilled substance that migrates from state property to private property.

After Hours Notification: Caltrans has twenty-four hour response capability and all necessary equipment for road repair and/or maintenance. Caltrans personnel may be contacted via the Caltrans dispatch at (916) 859-7900.

d. **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)**

The primary responsibility of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is to protect the state's surface, coastal, and ground water resources. This involves a proactive role in providing technical assistance to the Liaison Officer and the State Department of Toxic Substances Control in evaluating the potential impact of hazardous materials spills to water resources.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Provide expert advice concerning the potential impact of a hazardous material incident on water resources, including the nature of potential effects and expected timing.

(2) Conduct water sampling, monitoring, analysis and assessment activities to assist in the evaluation or mitigation of the problem.

(3) Designate areas for disposal of contaminated oil or hazardous debris removed during clean-up of a spill.

(4) Advise on critical water uses in the area that might be affected by the spill so that countermeasures can be implemented.

(5) Issue Unsafe Water Notices to advise water users of contamination.

(6) Utilizing statutory and regulatory authority to effect clean-up impose cease and desist or abatement order; release available funding for appropriate activities, assess fines and press for recovery of costs abatement, mitigation, or contract clean-up.

After Hours Notification: During a hazardous materials emergency, SWRCB may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

e. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR)**

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has primary responsibility to protect, conserve, develop, and manage much of California's water supply including the State Water Project. DWR also works to prevent and respond to floods, droughts, and catastrophic events that would threaten public safety, water resources and management systems, the environment, and property.

Primary Responsibilities:

If the system is, or is likely to be, affected by a hazardous material incident, the DWR will:

(1) Investigate necessary corrective actions to mitigate any incident affecting the project.

(2) Provide access routes to the project and a list of protection priorities to mitigate the spread of any pollutant affecting the project.

After Hours Notification: During a hazardous materials emergency, DWR's reclamation districts (Levees) may be contacted after hours by calling the Flood Operation Center at (916) 574-2619.

f. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (DIR), DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH)**

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Inspects and reports damage to elevators and related Conveyances, and proposes methods and estimates for their repair. Inspect refineries and chemical plants that handle toxic and flammable materials.

(2) Provides technical expertise in construction and demolition safety, chemical and hazardous material exposures, and personal protective equipment selection and use.

(3) Provides technical expertise in hazardous material exposures, personal protective equipment selection and use and exposure assessments for emergency response workers. Provides the technical expertise of Industrial Hygienists and Safety Engineers and assures that emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials and operations are in compliance with safety regulations. Maintains a list of Division of Occupational Safety and Health certified asbestos consultants and registered

asbestos contractors who can oversee and carry-out the proper removal of asbestos to ensure all health precautions are followed. Provides advice on workers compensation claims.

(4) Provides the technical expertise of Industrial Hygienists and Safety Engineers and assures that emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials and operations are in compliance with safety regulations.

After Hours Notification: During a hazardous materials emergency, DIR may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

g. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (DFW)**

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) has public trust responsibility for the state's fish, wildlife, and their habitat. The mission of DFW is to preserve, protect, and enhance the state's living natural resources and the habitat on which these resources depend.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) DFG is tasked with enforcement of State law relating to protection of fish and game, their habitat, and other natural resources.

(2) DFG shall be notified of any incident which may contaminate any waterway with substances or materials that are deleterious to fish, plant, or bird life.

(3) DFG can provide recommendations to minimize injury to wildlife and their habitat from hazardous material incidents and subsequent clean-up efforts.

(4) DFG will supervise and approve clean-up of incidents affecting the fish and wildlife reserves.

(5) DFG will function as State agency coordinator for off-highway hazardous material incidents and oil spills.

(6) In the event of an oil spill into marine or inland waters, DFG will activate the State's Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

After Hours Notification: DFG personnel are available on a twenty-four hour basis and may be contacted through the California Sate Warning Center at (800) 852-7550 or by contacting the DFG dispatch at (916) 358-1300.

h. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION (DPR)**

The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), under Cal/EPA, is the designated state agency responsible for regulating the registration, sale, and use of pesticides in California. DPR has no regulatory responsibility during hazardous materials emergencies. DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC) have the responsibility to investigate any complaint or incident concerning pesticide exposure and may take regulatory and enforcement action.

The DPR has legal authority to abate (through cease and desist orders) any situation involving pesticides which pose an immediate hazard to the public or the environment. The DPR is notified through the Sacramento CAC for all incidents involving pesticides or potential contamination of agricultural commodities.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Upon request from the CAC, provide technical assistance on pesticide related incidents.

(2) Advise State and local authorities of the agricultural aspects related to contaminated farm lands, feed, farm animals, etc. Identify with the assistance of the California Department of Food and Agriculture and CAC, dairies, stock ranches, and farms that may require pesticide monitoring or sampling following possible misuse of pesticides.

(3) Support actions required to reduce pesticide residues on agricultural commodities. Included are activities relating

to pesticide residue sampling of agricultural commodities in coordination with the California Department of Public Health Food and Drug Branch.

(4) DPR with assistance from the Sacramento CAC quarantine commodities with illegal pesticide residue over tolerances.

(5) Provide technical assistance and information to farmers concerning the impact of environmental pesticide contamination of farm commodities.

(6) Provide monitoring of environmental contamination of farm properties in support of the California Department of Public Health and the local authority.

After Hours Notification: DPR personnel may be contacted through the Sacramento County Agricultural Commissioner.

i. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,**

If conditions exist that are or may become an immediate threat to public health, the Director/State Health Officer may declare health emergency in any jurisdiction affected by the threat.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Makes recommendations for the use of medical countermeasures to prevent or reduce the effects of contamination.

(2) Provides technical assistance and support to state and local agencies for hazardous, biohazardous, nuclear and radioactive materials incidents.

(3) Provides laboratory analytical services related to chemical, microbial and radiological contamination of food, drugs, drinking water, and environmental samples.

(4) Provides laboratory analytical services of human specimens for toxic chemicals, metals, and terrorism

agents as part of the national Laboratory Response Network.

(5) Maintains a mobile laboratory that provides analytical support for chemical emergencies.

(6) Conducts epidemiological surveillance related to chemical hazards and hazardous material releases impacting public health.

(7) Coordinates with appropriate agencies to investigate chemical exposures and determine appropriate protective actions.

(8) Provides medical and toxicological guidance for community exposure, workplace exposure and occupational exposures of first responders.

(9) Has statutory authority for access to workplaces for conducting necessary occupational injury and illness prevention activities.

(10) Coordinates with appropriate agencies to conduct public health investigations of hazardous material releases using disaster epidemiology tools such as Assessment of Chemical Exposures.

(11) Monitors hazardous materials threats to shellfish growing areas.

(12) Monitors the safety of food, drugs, and consumer products with respect to contamination by hazardous materials.

(13) Serves as technical lead for the State Dose Assessment Center that coordinates ingestion pathway assessment and monitoring related to a nuclear power plant or radiological emergency.

(14) Assists local agencies with monitoring and risk assessment in the event of a nuclear or radiological incident.

(15) Works with federal, state and local agencies to make recommendations for measures to protect responders and the public in nuclear and radiological events.

(16) Monitors the cleanup of radiologically-contaminated property in coordination with federal agencies.

(17) Assesses radioactive materials licensees and sources impacted by a disaster.

After Hours Notification:
During a radiological or hazardous materials emergency, CDPH may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550, or the CDPH Duty Officer at (916) 328-3605 or by email at: CDPHDutyOfficer@cdph.ca.gov

j. **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC)**

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the primary lead for the handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes. In addition, it coordinates emergency funding for off-highway emergency response incidents, clandestine drug lab cleanups (including abandoned hazardous wastes resulting from these labs), and oversees the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, where the division has permitting or enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations.

(2) Assess and provide financial support for emergency response and clandestine drug lab, pre-incident needs in the form of equipment, training, and general preparedness.

(3) Evaluate and fund requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab clean-ups, if funding criteria are met.

(4) Issue emergency Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification numbers for non-responsible party incidents or clandestine drug lab clean-ups where funding has been approved.

(5) Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials and alternative funding sources, if appropriate.

After Hours Notification: The Duty Officer for Emergency Response Personnel can be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

k. **CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (ARB)**

ARB's mission is to protect and enhance the ambient air quality of the state. ARB fulfills its responsibility through local and regional air pollution control authorities. ARB can assist first responders, on a limited basis, during the release of toxic industrial chemicals or fires which impact nearby communities through its Office of Emergency Response (OER). OER can be requested to conduct air quality assessments in locations surrounding the hot zone to measure the incidents effect on the surrounding community's air quality. OER has limited monitoring response capability for unanticipated releases from industrial sources, but can coordinate with technical experts in the fields of chemistry, plume dispersion modeling, air quality management and air related public messaging, to assist during these types of incidents. OER is well equipped to determine smoke impacts to communities from wildland fire by using portable field measurement and meteorological equipment which report environmental information about the incident. For longer duration incidents, OER can coordinate with other divisions in ARB and outside agencies to provide additional capabilities.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Deploy portable particulate measurement equipment (E-BAM and Microdust) to assess smoke impact in communities for large scale fires.

(2) Deploy portable meteorological weather stations (FTS) to support plume transport modeling efforts.

(3) Coordinate modeling of the event using ARB experts or the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC).

(4) Offer guidance through technical experts on air quality related episodes.

(5) Deploy portable detection equipment (AreaRAE and ppbRAE) for detection of Cl2, NH3, O2, LEL, and VOC gas to assist the primary responding agencies.

(6) Coordinate analysis of air samples using OER's portable ambient air analyzers (Miran SapphIRe) and SUMMA canisters through ARB's laboratory resources for a variety of unknown air constituents.

After Hours Notification: If assistance is required, the Sacramento Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) can initiate ARB support by contacting the State Warning Center at (916) 845-8911."

l. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (Cal Fire)

Cal Fire performs fire protection suppression and prevention duties for about 30 million acres of wildland in the State. Cal Fire is also responsible for protection of the resources as it relates to timberlands. In addition to their State responsibilities, Cal Fire may provide fire service to some local jurisdictions under contract. In such cases, Cal Fire carries out the responsibilities of local fire suppression agencies as they relate to hazardous materials incidents. The State Fire Marshal's Office was consolidated into Cal Fire that included all the Fire Marshal's resources.

Primary Responsibilities:

1) Incident Management Teams (IMT).

2) Support emergency feeding operations of other State agencies.

3) Mobile Communications Units and logistical support as requested by the Incident Commander.

4) Field observers to monitor conditions or monitor environmental contamination as requested.

5) Support to local firefighting agencies in accordance with fire mutual aid agreements.

6) HazMat trained personnel (Tech/Specs) to assist with the incident. Emergency response hand crews for support of incident operations or logistics.

7) Law enforcement personnel (Cal Fire has statewide peace officer powers and authority to enforce all California criminal statutes).

8) Explosive ordnance disposal technicians.

9) Pipeline safety inspectors.

10) Fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

After Hours Notification: During a hazardous materials emergency, Cal Fire may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

m. **EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (EMSA)**

EMSA is the State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; coordinates mutual aid assistance when local and/or regional resources are depleted including medical

personnel, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and state mobile medical resources; and, coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Assists with the development of general guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients.

(2) Assists with the development guidelines and promotes the training of emergency medical response personnel involved in a hazardous materials incident, including personal safety at the site of an incident, triage and medical management of contaminated/exposed patients, and limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency departments.

(3) Coordinates through the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators (RDMHCs) program requests for medical mutual aid, including medical personnel, and available mobile medical assets.

(4) With the regional RDMHC and Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies (LEMSAs) identifies medical facilities capable of handling injured and contaminated patients outside of the affected area, and mobilizes emergency medical transportation for the transport of injured persons.

(5) Arranges for emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government response.

(6) Coordinates procurement of medical assistance from other state departments, hospitals, and ambulance providers.

After Hours Notification: During a hazardous materials emergency, EMSA may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

n. **OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT (OEHHA)**

OEHHA provides information on public health risk and environmental threats of hazardous substances including:

(1) Identify health effects including those that may cause discomfort, disability, or are life threatening.

(2) Assist responders in assessing potential exposures for decisions on shelter-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry.

(3) Assist in environmental fate assessment; determine health and environmental consequences of breakdown products, reaction products and inter-media transfer.

After Hours Notification: OEHHA scientists may be contacted at any time to assist responding agencies and the news media on health effects information. OEHHA may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

o. **CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD (CNG)**

Assistance from the California National Guard may be available for very large or slow-developing hazardous materials incidents where a State of Emergency has been declared.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Assist in the evacuation of threatened areas;

(2) Provide assistance to civil law enforcement operations, including access control of restricted or evacuated areas;

(3) Assist in caring for people from evacuated areas by operating a field kitchen, providing shelter and feeding operations at available Military Department facilities, and assisting the American National Red Cross and local welfare agencies;

(4) Provide medical assistance;

(5) Assist in the clearance of rubble and debris;

(6) Provide assistance in communications;

(7) Provide air and surface transportation of authorized personnel, equipment and supplies;

(8) Provide technical advice and resources for the handling and disposing of explosives.

CNG 95th Civil Support Team (CST) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

(1) Provide Haz Mat Specialist Entry Teams.

(2) Provide reconnaissance, detection and sampling of WMD events and material in a WMD environment.

(3) Provide detection capabilities for chemical, biological, and radiological sources.

(4) Access to field analytical system with GCMS, FTIR, and other state of the art assessment equipment for WMD identification.

(5) Use of computer modeling for crisis and consequence management.

(6) Unified Command Communications Suite equipped with satellite communications, secure and non-secure voice and data, VHF, UHF, AM, and FM capabilities.

(7) Act as Technical Reference resource for medical, biological, radiological and chemical incidents.

(8) Use medical support section to assist in providing WMD effects information to the EMS community.

(9) Self-decontamination capability.

After Hours Notification: The CNG may be contacted after hours by calling the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

FEDERAL AGENCIES

a. **NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)**

Primary Responsibility:

The primary function of the National Response Center (NRC) is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories. The NRC enters telephonic reports of pollution incidents into the Incident Reporting Information System (IRIS) and immediately relay each report to the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). In addition to gathering and distributing spill data for Federal On-Scene Coordinators and serving as the communications and operations center for the National Response Team, the NRC maintains agreements with a variety of federal entities to make additional notifications regarding incidents meeting established trigger criteria.

Secondary Responsibilities:

The NRC also provides emergency response support to the FOSCs and has the ability to quickly place them in direct contact with expert technical support centers (ATSDR, CDC, CHEMTREC) if needed.

After Hours Notification:
The NRC is staffed by Coast Guard personnel who maintain a 24 hour per day, 365 day per year telephone watch. The NRC can be contacted by calling (800) 424-8802.

b. **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)**

Primary Responsibilities:

The Department of Defense (DOD) will provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of

discharges or releases on or adjacent to resources under the jurisdiction of DOD. The DOD also documents damage to natural resources under their management authority. DOD will provide a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD facilities and vessels. USEPA or USCG will act as FOSC for oil discharges from DOD facilities or vessels.

Secondary Responsibilities:

Assistance from the DOD may be available for very large, slow-developing hazardous material incidents if a State of Emergency has been declared. To the extent that military capabilities are not compromised, as directed by the Governor, the DOD will:

(1) Assist in the evaluation of the threatened areas.

(2) Provide assistance to civil law enforcement operations, including access control of restricted or evacuated areas.

(3) Assist in caring for people from evacuated areas by:

    (a) Providing and operating field kitchens or field operations as available.

    (b) Providing shelter and feeding at available Military Department facilities.

    (c) Providing assistance to American National Red Cross (ANRC) and local welfare agencies.

(4) Provide medical assistance;

(5) Assist in the clearance of rubble and debris;

(6) Provide assistance in communications;

(7) Provide air and surface transportation of authorized personnel, equipment and supplies. Assist in the distribution of equipment and supplies;

(8) Provide technical advice and resources for handling and disposing of explosives.

After Hours Notification: If the IC determines the need for federal assistance during a hazardous materials emergency, the DOD can be contacted by calling the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.

c. **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)**

Provide assistance to state and local agencies in incidents involving nuclear and radiological materials, in accordance with the National Response Framework's Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.

Primary Responsibilities:

(1) Provide assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive wastes.

(2) Coordinate with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in implementing the National Response Framework's Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.

After Hours Notification: Contact the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550 to trigger the DOE response.

d. **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS (FBI)**

(1) Assume the lead Federal agency in Crisis Management and assigned with the primary responsibility to respond to National Security threats or incidents.

(2) Provide assistance with designated and specialized response units in the areas of sampling, detection, and identification of the nuclear, biological, and chemical agents. Certain response units are also equipped with a variety of personal protective equipment (Level A-C) and rescue apparatus.

(3) Provide other specialized units responsible for crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of the criminal investigations, intelligence collection and analysis, and critical incident response group to conduct tactical and crisis management efforts.

After Hours Notification: If the IC determines the need for federal assistance during a hazardous materials emergency, the FBI can be contacted by calling the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802

e. **FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)**

Primary Responsibilities:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the federal lead for the management of presidentially declared disasters and coordinates with other Federal agencies for disaster response and recovery activities. Administer the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. The National Response Framework (NRF) describes the process for delivery of federal assistance and resources to augment efforts of state and local governments overwhelmed by a major disaster or emergency (Stafford Act).

Federal assistance is organized into Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #10, Hazardous Materials (Primary Agency USEPA) organizes federal support to state and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency. #10 may be activated under one of the following conditions:

(1) In response to a disaster for which the President (through FEMA) determines that federal assistance is required to supplement the response efforts of the affected state and local government, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; or

(2) In anticipation of a major disaster or emergency that is expected to result in a declaration under the Stafford Act.

(3) After a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, FEMA will also:

(a) Coordinate all disaster relief assistance.

(b) Provide technical or advisory assistance.

(c) Provide debris removal assistance.

(d) Provide temporary housing assistance.

(e) Assist with the distribution of supplies.

(f) Provide general assistance.

After Hours Notification: If the IC determines the need for federal assistance during a hazardous materials emergency contact the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

f. **UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA)**

USEPAs Region 9 Emergency Response Section is comprised of 17 Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) covering all of CA, AZ, NV, HI, Pacific Trust Lands and Tribal lands.

Primary Responsibilities:

The USEPA responds to oil and hazardous substance spills pursuant to CERCLA (Superfund) and the Oil Pollution Act in the inland zone. The USEPA is the Federal On-Scene coordinator for the inland zone and directs response actions to mitigate the threat of impact/exposure to human health and the environment.

Secondary:

USEPA also specializes in assessment, enforcement, and cleanup of hazardous situations posed by chemicals, biological agents, radiation, and oil.

After Hours Notification: If the IC determines the need for federal assistance during a hazardous materials emergency, the USEPA can be contacted by calling the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.

g. **UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) ensures that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases into the coastal zones (except hazardous materials incidents at DOD or DOE vessels or facilities), including monitoring removal actions which are being conducted by the responsible party.

Primary Responsibility:

The USCG operates the National Response Center (NRC) and maintains some capability to contain and clean up polluting substances in waters and on shores within their jurisdiction through the National Strike Force (NSF). The USCG will provide the FOSC for incidents within their jurisdiction and can access Federal funding for abating and mitigating releases. Responsibility for long-term removal actions may be transferred to US EPA. In California, the FOSC for the USCG is provided by the Captain of the Port of the Sector for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. The Sectors in California are located in the San Francisco Area (Monterey County to the Oregon Border), Los Angeles/ Long Beach, and San Diego. The USCG also operates the Pacific Strike Team (Novato, CA) to support the FOSCs. The FOSC will use appropriate legislative and regulatory authorities, the National Contingency Plan (NCP), area plans, regional and local contingency plans, and other circumstances unique to each incident to ensure that pollution response is carried out expeditiously and aggressively.

After Hours Notification: The USCG can be contacted by calling the San Francisco Sector Duty Officer at (415) 399-3547 or by calling the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.

VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

a. AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross provides relief for persons affected by disasters including providing food, clothing, and lodging; supplemental medical and nursing assistance, various family services, and rehabilitation. During disasters, the Red Cross operates independently of, but coordinates with, local government.

The American Red Cross is a humanitarian organization, led by volunteers, that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. It does this through services that are consistent with its congressional charter and the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross movement.

Sacramento County is within the American Red Cross Gold Country Region. For more information about American Red Cross and the Gold Country Region visit their website at: http://www.redcross.org/local/california/gold-country/about-us. American Red Cross also has free mobile apps available.

After Hours Notification: The American Red Cross Gold Country Region can be reached at (916) 993-7070. After hours they may be reached through Fire Dispatch.

B. CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC)

Chemtrec: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center is a 24/7/365 emergency call center that provides immediate information and assistance to anyone involved in a chemical or hazardous material incident around the globe. Chemtrec also has a guide for emergency responders that can be found at: https://www.chemtrec.com/responder/resources/Documents/CHEMTRECGuideforEmergencyResponders%5B1%5D.pdf

After Hours Notification: Chemtrec is available on a 24-hour basis and can be contacted by calling (800) 424-9300.

D. ACCESS TO HEATH CARE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF AN EXPOSURE RESULTING FROM A PESTICIDE DRIFT

The IC is responsible for notifying all surrounding hospitals of an incident. Public service announcements provided by the Public Information Office (PIO), who is designated by the IC, with input from the County Health Officer, EMS and the Fire Departments shall ensure access to health care within 24 hours of an exposure resulting from a pesticide drift emergency and up to a week after the incident. Information regarding the availability for medical cost reimbursement will also be disseminated through the PIO and involved agencies.

CHAPTER 5: TRAINING

(H&SC Title 19 § 2725)

A. TRAINING RESPONSE PERSONNEL TO RESPOND TO A RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, INCLUDING PESTICIDE DRIFT EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

1. Training Requirements for Local Hazardous Material Response Agencies

According to federal (CFR Title 29, Section 1910.120) and state (CCR Title 8, Section 5192) regulations, there are five levels of "employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response…" These are minimum levels of training and should be considered the basis for all responders. Training should be based on the hazards that are expected to be encountered, and higher degrees of initial and continuing training are recommended.

Hazardous material emergency response training may be accomplished through various methods including, but not limited to classroom training, field exercises, and incident critiques. Pursuant to standards set by Cal/OSHA (CCR Title 8, Section 5192) employees who are responsible for responding to hazardous material emergency situations that may expose them to hazardous substances must be trained in how to respond to expected emergencies. For further guidance regarding additional training needs and frequency of training, see CCR Title 8, Section 5192. The intent of this Area Plan is to identify the minimum training requirements as set forth in the regulations. Each agency is responsible for documenting and tracking the training of their employees according to internal policies and procedures.

Activities required when responding to incidents can be divided into five broad, interacting elements:

a. Recognition: Identification of the substance involved and the characteristics which determine its degree of hazard.

b. Evaluation: Impact or risk the substances pose to public health and the environment.

c. Control: Methods to eliminate or reduce the impact of the incident.

d. Information: Knowledge acquired concerning the conditions or circumstances particular to an incident.

e. Safety: Protection of responders from harm or risk.

There are five levels of training that must be provided to emergency response staff potentially exposed to hazardous materials.

2. The Five Levels of Training are Identified as Follows:

a. Level 1: First Responder (Awareness Level)

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or shall have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

(1) An understanding of what hazardous materials are and the risks associated with them in an incident;

(2) An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present;

(3) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency;

(4) The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible;

(5) An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness level individual in the employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control, and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook; and

(6) The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications.

b. Level 2: First Responder (Operations Level)

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level, and the employer shall so certify:

(1) Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

(2) Know how to select and use proper PPE provided to the first responder operational level.

(3) An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.

(4) Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations and rescue injured or contaminated persons within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available with their unit.

(5) Know how to implement basic equipment, victim, and rescue personnel decontamination procedures.

(6) An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

c. Level 3: Hazardous Materials Technicians

Hazardous Materials Technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the

release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and, in addition, have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

(1) Knowledge of how to implement the employer's emergency response plan;

(2) Knowledge of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment;

(3) Ability to function within an assigned role in ICS;

(4) Knowledge of how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician;

(5) Understanding of hazard and risk assessment techniques;

(6) Ability to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit;

(7) Understanding and the ability to implement decontamination procedures;

(8) Understanding of termination procedures; and

(9) An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

d. Level 4: Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous Materials Specialists are individuals who respond with, and provide support to, hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician. However, their duties require a more directed or specific

knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local, and other government authorities in regard to site activities. Hazardous Materials Specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the Technician level and, in addition, have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

(1) Knowledge of how to implement the local emergency response plan;

(2) Understanding of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment;

(3) Knowledge of the State Emergency Plan;

(4) Ability to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist;

(5) Understanding of in-depth hazard and risk techniques;

(6) Ability to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available;

(7) Ability to determine and implement decontamination procedures;

(8) Ability to develop a site safety and control plan; and

(9) Understanding of chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.

e. Level 5: Incident Commander

Incident Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level will receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the Level 2: first responder

(operations level) and, in addition, have competency in the following areas (and the employer will so certify):

(1) Know and be able to implement the employer's ICS;

(2) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan;

(3) Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team;

(4) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan;

(5) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing; and

(6) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

B. TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

State law (CCR Title 8, Section 5192,) requires documentation for hazardous materials response training. Each agency will be responsible for maintaining the documentation on employee hazardous materials training. Each agency's training officer is responsible for the maintenance and completeness of these training files. A training log should be maintained listing each employees annual refresher due date.

C. JOINT FIELD OR TABLE TOP TRAINING EXERCISES

Region IV LEPC receives Federal Grant funding to conduct joint field or table top training exercises.

The County Office of Emergency Services (County OES)is responsible for emergency management training and exercise. County OES is to be notified of anticipated training and exercises being planned within the county. County OES will coordinate and involve supporting agencies as needed to support the training or exercise. County OES will be provided a copy of the "After Action Report" to document the exercise and any improvements needed. As part of

that responsibility, the County OES participates in the grant distribution for our Operational Area.

1. Training Resources:

(a) The Continuing Challenge Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Workshop: http://www.hazmat.org/index.cfm?section=1
The annual Continuing Challenge Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Workshop began in 1990 for the purpose of providing training, networking, and hands-on learning opportunities for all employees in hazardous materials emergency response-related fields of employment. Each year the first week of September prominent and skilled presenters volunteer to provide students with the most recent information available to enhance and grow skills critical to ensure a safe and effective response. Featured are classroom courses, hands-on sessions, and contests to test new skills.

(b) California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI): http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/california-specialized-training-institute
Under the reorganization of Cal OES, CSTI has evolved into a statewide enterprise with responsibility for supporting training, exercises and education in wide variety of areas including but not limited to; emergency management, public safety, homeland security, hazardous materials, disaster recovery and crisis communications.

(c) CUPA Conference: https://calcupa.org/
The Annual California Unified Program Training Conference provides professional training in subjects related to enhancing Unified Program implementation and to improve consistency and coordination between the Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) and Participating Agencies (PAs) throughout California. You can expect over 100 sessions during 4 days and 12 tracks, including Hazardous Materials, Risk Management, Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tanks, Management/Leadership, Enforcement, Cleanup, Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks, Emergency Response, Industry, Potpourri, HAZWOPER, and Virtual Training. Training scholarships are available. Please contact EMD for details.

(d) Security and Emergency Response Training Center: http://sertc.org/

The Security and Emergency Response Training Center (SERTC) is operated by the Transportation Technology Center, Inc. (TTCI), a subsidiary of the Association of American Railroads. The original mission was to train railroad officials to safely handle accidents involving tank cars carrying hazardous materials. The training proved to be so successful that attendance was opened up to other emergency responders. They now serve not only the transportation service industry, but also the public sector emergency response community, the chemical industry, government agencies, and emergency response contractors from all over the world.

(e) TRANSCAER: https://www.transcaer.com/

Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response (TRANSCAER) is a voluntary national outreach effort that focuses on assisting communities to prepare for and to respond to a possible hazardous material transportation incident. TRANSCAER® members consist of volunteer representatives from the chemical manufacturing, transportation, distributor, and emergency response industries, as well as the government.

(f) Union Pacific: https://www.up.com/media/cbr/prevention/index.htm#8

Union Pacific offers no-cost training to public responders annually to assist in their preparation for a potential incident. Training consists of classroom and hands-on activities using a specially-designed training trailer or training tank car. Union Pacific can bring the training to the public responder's location upon request.

(g) BNSF: https://www.bnsfhazmat.com/

BNSF Railroad has a community responder webpage with valuable training information that includes free hazmat training videos that can help you effectively and safely respond to hazmat incidents involving rail shipments.

(h) Boom Training:

The City of Sacramento Fire Department, EMD, West Sacramento Fire Department, California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office

of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), and the US Coast Guard conduct boom deployment exercises bi-annually utilizing the City of Sacramento Fire Department's 1,000 foot OSPR boom trailer.

(i) Pipeline Training:
Annual Natural Gas Pipeline Emergency Response Training/Exercise (SMUD and PG&E)

2. Operational Readiness:

(a) Training on Bulk Transportation of Hazardous Materials
(b) Annual training SERTC and/or Texas Engineering Extension TEEX for HMRT
(c) Local training events with BNSF and UP
(d) Continuing Challenge

3. Capabilities:

(a) Three Type 1 Hazmat Teams in Sacramento County
(b) One Type 1 Hazmat Team in Roseville
(c) Sacramento Area Explosives Ordinance Detail (Yolo County Sheriff, West Sac PD, Sac County Sheriff, Placer County Sheriff, El Dorado Sheriff, FBI, CHP, Sacramento City Fire and Metro Fire)
(d) Sacramento Emergency All Hazards Response (SEAR)
(e) Sacramento Regional All Hazards Incident Management Team (Type 3)
(f) OSPR 1000 foot Boom Trailer

4. Needs of Emergency Responders/Public Safety Agencies Training:

(a) CSTI & FEMA training
(b) Awareness and PPE training for law enforcement
(c) Chempak awareness training
(d) Multi-agency interdiscipline training with HMRT personnel
(e) Training facility that's meets all needs

5. Exercise needs:

(a) Tabletops
(b) Full scale exercises

(c) Interoperability of agencies

6. Equipment needs:

(a) WMD PPE for Fire
(b) WMD PPE for EOD
(c) PPE for Law Enforcement

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

(Title 19 CCR § 2726)

A. SITE PERIMETER SECURITY AND SAFETY DURING A RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE

1. Law Enforcement:

Law enforcement includes CHP, the County Sheriff's Department and Police Departments from the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, Folsom, and Galt. The authority for the management of the scene of an on-highway spill or disaster is vested in the appropriate law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority on the highway where the spill occurs.

With the exception of the City of Sacramento, the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority is typically the IC during a hazardous materials incident, and the local fire department assumes the role of operations manager. The IC has the duties of establishing the Command Post, traffic control, and providing security to the scene and surrounding area. When necessary the IC will be responsible for instructing the PIO to execute the evacuation notification and the re-entry notification. The IC is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the various agencies which may be involved in the incident.

B. INFORMING BUSINESS PERSONNEL AND THE AFFECTED PUBLIC OF SAFETY PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW DURING A RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE, INCLUDING PESTICIDE DRIFT EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

1. General:

Informing business personnel and the affected public of safety precautions, and/or evacuation procedures to follow during a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, shall be the responsibility of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department for unincorporated areas and local police departments within the incorporated cities. At the request of the IC assistance shall be provided from other appropriate local response agencies. The following procedures should be followed to ensure that adequate and accurate information is disseminated to the general public in a timely manner:

a. Unless otherwise stated, the central point for the release of information to the public concerning safety procedures and/or evacuation warnings during a hazardous material incident will be the IC or his/her designated representative at a location well away from the incident.

b. Where it appears that evacuation of the public from a hazardous material incident is imminent, the following should be considered as a minimum:

(1) Persons being asked to evacuate should be told where to go and how to get there.

(2) The public should be told what Emergency Alerting System (EAS) station to listen to.

(3) Local Office of Emergency Services will be responsible for arranging for shelter and necessary conveniences.

(4) A public address system will be used to inform the public and businesses where to evacuate to or instructed to shelter in place.

2. Reception Centers:

Sacramento County and cities have a "Memorandum of Understanding" with all school districts to use public schools as reception centers where the American Red Cross will provide registration and locator services in mass evacuation situations. County Social Services Department will be responsible for arranging other temporary housing and issuance of emergency food stamps when needed. The county fairground, local churches and volunteer private homes are potential housing resources.

3. Responding Agency Responsibilities:

Each agency shall perform those tasks charged to that agency related to the emergency operation and shall confer with the IC for coordination of those tasks. The IC may request assistance from private agencies on an as need basis.

C. PROCEDURES TO IDENTIFY ALL LANGUAGES KNOWN TO BE SPOKEN IN THE COUNTY AND ENSURE THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL IS ABLE TO ACCESS SERVICES IN THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE

The need for foreign language interpretation services shall be assessed through the County Communication Center. The requesting agency shall advise the County Communication Center by telephone of the language needs. The County Communication Center has access to a 24 hour language line that provides access to translators if necessary.

D. DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATING RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO PUBLIC AND THE EMERGENCY ALERTING SERVICE (EAS)

1. Information/Media Relations:

   Providing factual and timely information to the media is an extremely important function. To provide inaccurate information or appear disinterested in assisting media representatives at the scene of a hazardous material incident would be counterproductive.

   Therefore, it will be necessary to identify a SAFE area for the media to be properly briefed and escorted if necessary to ensure they receive accurate data without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the emergency operations.

2. Responsibilities and Operating Concerns:

   The IC will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) who would become the only source of information to be released to the news media. This person would be responsible for:

   a. The activation of the Emergency Alerting Service (EAS), if deemed necessary by IC.

   b. Preparing the EAS announcement.

   c. Maintaining a current status of all activities involving the hazardous material incident.

   d. Insuring that all releases to the media and public are coordinated among all participating agencies.

3. News Media Ingress to Hazardous Material Incident Scenes:

The California Penal Code, Section 409.5(d) permits members of the news media to enter hazardous substance spill incidents.

Once properly identified with a valid press card, the news media shall be advised that entering the scene may be hazardous to their health and safety, and should exercise due caution before entering.

The press shall be immediately advised of the danger and a recommendation made that all personnel remain at a safe distance. Equipment and/or personnel subjected to possible contamination, resulting from encroachment upon contaminated area or other events, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures taken.

E. INFORMING MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE NATURE OF THE INCIDENT AND THE SUBSTANCE(S) INVOLVED

1. The IC will be responsible for notifying the medical facility of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s). The IC should provide the medical facility with as much information prior to victim(s) arrival at the medical facility.

2. UC Davis is the Disaster Control Facility. The Disaster Control Facility will be responsible on a 24 hour basis for:

   a. Coordinating the means of transportation of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities.

   b. Coordinating the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable health care facilities.

   c. Communicating with regional poison control centers, to obtain toxicological or any other pertinent information they may provide or have access to.

3. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is responsible on a 24 hour basis for:

   a. Coordinating disaster medical care operations within the county.

b. Coordinating the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations in the affected area.

c. Maintaining liaison with the appropriate American Red Cross Chapter and volunteer services agencies within the jurisdiction.

d. Maintaining liaison with the IC or designated contact for other relevant emergency services such as: communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, welfare, etc.

e. Requests for additional medical transportation resources, if local resources are insufficient, will be made through the EMS Agency.

f. Communicating with other EMS Agencies on matters requiring assistance from their jurisdictions, state or federal governments.

F. EVACUATION PLANS

1. General Procedures:

The decision to evacuate due to a hazardous material incident is determined by the IC with assistance from the Environmental Management Department and/or the County Health Officer and will be based upon the following factors:

a. Type of hazardous material involved

b. Condition of the material

c. Duration and amount of release

d. Condition of containment devices

e. Wind speed, direction and potential changes

f. Weather conditions: temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure

An evacuation should be implemented if sufficient time exists to complete the evacuation before the hazard reaches any part of the evacuation area, and if the evacuation would cause a lesser risk to public health and safety than sheltering-in-place. Fire agencies and EMD have the ability to determine evacuation distances. Fire agencies may use the evacuation distances referenced in the Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. The Emergency Response Guidebook can serve as a guide to first responders (law enforcement, fire, health, transportation) for initial action to be taken at a hazardous material incident; including basic emergency actions and evacuation distances for various materials.

2. Evacuation Responsibilities:

a. Incident Commander (IC)

(1) Takes appropriate actions to see that information on the evacuation is disseminated to all individuals within the area to be evacuated. Law enforcement personnel will not be utilized for evacuation in areas where protective clothing is required.

(2) Identifies area to be evacuated and specifies lines of the perimeter.

(3) Coordinates to initiate the evacuation.

(4) Ensures that evacuation information is continuously disseminated to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other agencies.

(5) Verifies whether the evacuation is emergency or precautionary.

(6) Takes measures to prevent and control against looting in the evacuation area.

b. County Office of Emergency Services

(1) Coordinates shelter locations and evacuation routing and transportation needs as part of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center activity.

(2) Notifies appropriate individuals on the Disaster Alert Roster.

(3) Notifies the CalOES of the situation and provides appropriate updates.

(4) Provides continuous monitoring of the situation to ensure that activities are proceeding as directed and that agencies involved in the support operation are informed of the status of the evacuation.

(5) Maintaining liaison with the IC or designated contact for emergency services such as communications, fire and rescue.

c. American Red Cross

(1) Opens shelters as requested and provides staffing as determined.

(2) Provides information to the EOC on the status of the shelter and its occupants.

(3) Coordinates the decimation of information to the public with the EOC and the PIO.

(4) Mass Care is the function and process by which Red Cross provides for immediate emergency needs of disaster victims or emergency workers in a disaster-affected area in the most expeditious manner, without identifying specific needs of individuals or families on a case-by-case basis. Mass Care assistance is provided through any necessary combination of three integrated elements – individual or congregate temporary shelters, fixed or mobile feeding operations, and the direct distribution of relief supplies.

(a) Sheltering - Sheltering may include congregate sheltering or the use of commercial facilities, such as motels and hotels, as shelters for individuals or families. Shelters may be open in anticipation of a

disaster, during an evacuation, or after a disaster occurs. Shelters are intended as a safe haven from impending disaster and/or short-term emergency housing until disaster victims can return to their homes or locate alternate housing after a disaster. Whether before or after a disaster, shelters will be located in safe areas and provide appropriate services.

(b) Feeding - Feeding operations will provide regular meals in shelters and appropriate food service at additional fixed sites or via mobile distribution for victims in the affected area. Food will meet public health and nutritional requirements, and to the extent possible, match the religious and cultural sensitivities of those being served.

c. School Districts

(1) Coordinates with American Red Cross on the availability of schools to be used as shelters.

(2) Coordinates with the EOC on public information.

3. Shelter Locations and Transportation:

a. Evacuation procedures will be coordinated between the IC or a designated representative, and the County Office of Emergency Services (OES). Together, these representatives will select the most appropriate area for establishing a shelter. The County OES will coordinate with the American Red Cross and the appropriate schools districts to select the best location within the area which has been identified for sheltering. Upon determination of the shelter location, the County OES will coordinate with the IC to establish evacuee pick-up points.

b. Sheltering information including evacuation centers and evacuee pick-up points will be disseminated to the following:

(1) Incident Site

(2) Evacuation Section

(3) News Media via Public Information Officer

(4) Other agencies as appropriate

4. Post Evacuation:

a. Once the evacuation area is determined to be safe, EMD will work with the County Health Officer to advise the IC that it is safe for the evacuees to return. The IC should advise the EOC of the actions to be taken prior to the removal of barricades or collapse of the evacuation perimeter. The EOC will coordinate with the emergency shelters to develop plans for returning the shelter inhabitants to the evacuated area. The PIO is responsible for disseminating post evacuation information to the news media.

b. Depending on the incident, EMD and the County Health Officer will provide post information to evacuees regarding their evacuated areas. This may include information on:

(1) Cleaning procedures for clothing, cooking utensils and furniture

(2) Handling of food substances

(3) Care of pets

(4) Care of plants

(5) Lingering or long term health effects

c. After the incident conclusion, the County Office of Emergency Services will assemble information from the Red Cross, and other agencies participating in the evacuation for the consolidation of appropriate formal records.

5. Sheltering in Place:

a. Sheltering-in-place is a viable alternative to evacuation for incidents involving a short-term, unexpected airborne release of a hazardous material, when there is little or no time for notification and evacuation. Sheltering-in-place requires that

people stay indoors and make their homes and buildings airtight. This can be done by closing doors, windows and vents and by closing air conditioning and heating systems until the threat passes. Once the threat has passed, the concentration of material indoors may be higher than outdoors, due to infiltration. It may then be necessary for the occupants to move outdoors.

b. Considerations:

(1) The decision to shelter-in-place is the IC's responsibility and should be based on the following:

(a) Material released

[1] type

[2] concentration

[3] estimated duration of the release

(b) Location of the release

(c) Toxicological effects

(d) Atmospheric conditions

[1] wind direction

[2] speed

[3] stability

[4] weather

[5] temperature

[6] dispersion patterns

(e) Time of Day

(f) Number of people at risk

(g) Type of population (ambulatory, non-ambulatory)

(h) Location of population

(i) Emergency response and response time

(j) Time necessary to conduct evacuation

(k) Adequacy of the shelters

6. Instructions for the Public:

(a) The effectiveness of sheltering-in-place is dependent on initial public information and periodic informational updates. The public may be instructed to do the following:

(1) Close all internal and external doors and close and lock all windows

(2) Stop drafts: use wet towels in gaps under doors and duct tape around sides/cracks on doors and windows.

(3) Turn off outside ventilation and close vents to the outside.

(4) Turn off all sources of ignition, if it is safe to do so.

(5) Turn off home air-conditioners and switch inlets to closed position. Seal any gaps around air-conditioners windows units with tape, plastic sheeting, paper, or aluminum wrap.

(6) Turn off and cover exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, dryer vents and other spaces.

(7) Turn off clothes dryer.

(8) Close fireplace dampers.

(9) Hold a wet cloth or handkerchief over nose and mouth.

(10) For a higher degree of protection, stay in the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the cold water in the shower using a strong spray to "wash" the air.

(11) If an explosion is possible outdoors, close drapes, curtains, and shades over windows. Stay away from windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.

(12) Minimize the use of elevators in buildings. Elevators tend to "pump" outdoor air through a building as they travel up and down.

(13) Once the toxic cloud passes and all steps have been taken to ensure that the incident will not recur, the ventilation must be increased by opening windows and doors, turning on ventilation systems and moving occupants outdoors.

(14) Other specifics related to the incident.

6. Re-Occupancy Guidelines:

(a) The Health Officer provides authorization for re-occupancy of facilities or other areas that have been evacuated as the result of an official action of an emergency response or other authorized agency, the Environmental Management Department, or following an order of the Health Officer pursuant to Penal Code section 409.5.

(1) The Environmental Management Department Environmental Compliance Division has delegated authority to authorize re-occupancy on behalf of the Health Officer under circumstances where training and testing capabilities lead to a clear determination of the hazardous substance, correction of the problem that resulted in the evacuation, and determination that the substance no longer constitutes a danger.

(2) Prior to a re-occupancy decision, the Health Officer must be consulted under circumstances in which the potential hazard is not clearly identified and/or when the evacuated site cannot be declared safe for occupancy

without further action. In this case, the Environmental Management Department and Health Officer will develop a plan as necessary to (a) perform additional environmental testing, and (b) undertake decontamination measures to render the premises safe. Where necessary, additional agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Public Health will be engaged.

(3) In situations where a business owner or private citizen initiates an evacuation out of concern for a possible hazardous substance that is *not* substantiated by hazardous materials specialists or the Public Health Officer, re-occupancy does not require authorization by the Health Officer. The party responsible for the facility may use discretion in re-occupying the facility and may choose to engage the assistance of a private industrial hygienist in making that decision.

CHAPTER 7: SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

(Title 19 CCR § 2727)

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED FOR POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES IN THE JURISDICTION

This section contains information on equipment and supplies maintained by Sacramento County's HMRT's. The EMD IR Team is most likely to respond as a technical reference to a level II hazardous material incident and does not typically carry spill response equipment. The fire departments, public works departments and Caltrans have the ability to clean up small petroleum hydrocarbon releases on roadways and on the right of way. These agencies are capable of responding in various degrees and have designated staff to test, maintain and decontaminate equipment on a regular basis.

City of Sacramento Fire Department 1,000 foot OSPR boom trailer

Agency equipment lists are subject to change as new technology is developed and roles and responsibilities change. A current list of supplies which are available for use during an emergency response may be obtained by contacting the individual agency.

B. TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Fire protection agencies will be responsible for maintaining and testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) and structural fire fighting equipment. This equipment will be tested and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.

All other agencies that maintain equipment and supplies available for response to a hazardous materials incident are responsible for the testing and maintenance of this equipment. Responding agencies must ensure there are adequate emergency supplies on hand at all times.

CHAPTER 8: CRITIQUE AND FOLLOW-UP

(Title 19 CCR § 2728)

A. CRITIQUE

When applicable, interagency incident critiques will be held to provide a means to determine the efficiency of the response efforts and provide methods of improving safety and incident operations. The critique is held to determine:

1. What went wrong?
2. What went right?
3. What was learned?
4. Can we improve our operations in the future?
5. Should the plan be changed?
6. Determine what costs were incurred.
7. Gather reports from all involved.

The critique should not be used to point accusing fingers and to lay blame on any one person or agency.

B. FOLLOW-UP

Based on the outcome of the critique it should be determined what items need to be addressed and who is responsible conduct the follow-up, i.e.:

1. Recovery of agency costs
2. Enforcement actions if necessary
3. Corrections in plans and procedures
4. Agency responsibilities

APPENDIX A

GUIDELINES FOR DECLARING A COUNTY HEALTH EMERGENCY

GUIDELINES FOR DECLARING A COUNTY HEALTH EMERGENCY

AUTHORITY

These guidelines are promulgated pursuant to Section 101075 et seq of the California Health and Safety Code.

CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION OF A LOCAL HEALTH EMERGENCY BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Health Officer may declare a local health emergency in the jurisdiction or affected area of the County whenever the Health Officer reasonably determines that the release or escape of hazardous waste or medical waste, or waste which may become hazardous waste or medical waste, poses an immediate threat to public health, or if there is an imminent and proximate threat of the introduction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, chemical agent, noncommunicable biologic agent, toxin, or radioactive agent.

1. "Hazardous materials" means the materials identified above, including:

    a. systemic poisons, carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens, and biologic toxins;

    b. corrosive substances;

    c. flammable substances;

    d. irritants;

    e. strong sensitizers;

    f. substances which generate pressure through decomposition;

    g. radioactive materials;

    h. infectious substances;

    i. reactive substances.

2. "Hazardous waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do any of the following:

a. Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness;

b. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

3. “Medical waste” means waste which meets both of the following requirements:

a. The waste is composed of waste which is generated or produced as a result of any of the following actions:

i. Diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals;

ii. Research pertaining to the activities specified in (a)(i);

iii. The production or testing of biologicals;

iv. The accumulation of properly contained home generated sharps waste that is brought by a patient, a member of the patient’s family, or by a person authorized by the enforcement agency, to a point of consolidation approved by the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117904 or authorized pursuant to Section 118147 of the Medical Waste Management Act (H&SC 117600-118360);

v. Removal of a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

b. The waste is either of the following:

i. Biohazardous waste; or

ii. Sharps waste.

4. "Waste," for the purpose of this plan, means either of the following:

a. Any material for which no use or reuse is intended and which is to be discarded.

b. Any material which spills, escapes, or is released from any manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or other plant, facility, or process, or which escapes or is released from the transporting or transferring from one place to another, or during the pumping, processing, storing, or packaging, or which enters or may enter an unconfined air space or a surface water course which is not totally contained on the contiguous property of such plant, facility or process, or which enters, or may enter, the groundwater underlying such plant, facility, or process.

Spills, releases, or introduction of any hazardous material identified above do not necessarily call for the declaration of a local health emergency. In order for such a declaration to be made, the following criteria should be met:

(A) If the released hazardous material is hazardous waste or medical waste, the material and the nature of its release must constitute an immediate threat to the public health. Such a threat exists with respect to hazardous waste if any of the following conditions exist:

1. The released material, if of a known composition, is, or may be, present in an uncontrolled environment in concentrations which may meet the above stated definition of a hazardous waste.

2. The released material, if of a known or unknown composition, has produced, or alleged to have produced, symptoms of acute toxicity among persons exposed to it.

3. The released material, if of an unknown composition, is a product or by-product of an industrial process or a reaction of materials known or suspected to contain a hazardous material, and which may be present in an uncontrolled environment in concentrations which could meet the above stated definition of a hazardous waste.

(B) If hazardous material is a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, chemical agent, non-communicable biologic agent, toxin, or radioactive agent, there must be an imminent and proximate threat of the introduction of such material that poses an immediate threat to public health.

(C) The declaration by the Health Officer of a local health emergency is recommended when it appears to the Health Officer that any of the following may be necessary or advisable to provide an adequate response to the release of hazardous material:

1. Health Officer supervision and control over County environmental health and sanitation programs and personnel as needed to ensure availability of field staff to respond to the emergency. (Authority H&S Code §101310)

2. Enhanced compliance of affected parties in carrying out required actions including disclosure of information regarding the released materials and cooperation regarding testing of the materials.

3. Resources available through mutual aid and other sources of disaster assistance when local resources are considered insufficient to fully respond to the event.

PROCEDURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IDENTIFYING A POTENTIAL LOCAL HEALTH EMERGENCY INVOLVING A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE

(A) Receipt of Initial Report:

1. Telephone reports and electronic reports of hazardous materials releases will be received according to procedures established in this plan.

2. Upon receipt of the telephone report or electronic report, the responsible agency will obtain as much information pertinent to the release as possible.

3. The Director of the Environmental Management Department (EMD) or designee shall be informed, as soon as is reasonably possible after receipt of the initial report that a hazardous materials release has occurred.

(B) Investigation:

1. After receipt of the initial report, the responsible agency representative will respond to the scene of the incident when appropriate and will obtain necessary further information to recommend immediate life-protective measures and to provide pertinent information to the Health Officer regarding the need to declare a local health emergency.

2. The responsible agency representative will provide all available information obtained to the Director of EMD or designee as soon as is reasonably possible.

3. The responsible agency will, if possible, collect samples of the released material for subsequent laboratory analysis.

4. The Director of EMD or designee shall make or cause to be made an investigation, including an on-the-scene investigation when appropriate, for the purpose of obtaining available medically related information and other pertinent information from alleged victims, medical personnel treating victims, owners of the hazardous material involved, or any other person(s) who may have information pertinent to the situation.

(C) Evaluation of Situation:

1. Upon receiving the investigation report, the Director of EMD or designee shall evaluate the emergency situation and, when appropriate, shall consult with the Health Officer or designee to assist the Health Officer in determining whether a local health emergency declaration is advisable.

2. All responding hazardous materials agencies report any hazardous releases to the State Warning Center.

PROCEDURES FOR DECLARING A LOCAL HEALTH EMERGENCY

A. Declaration of a Local Health Emergency

1. If the Health Officer determines that declaration of a local health emergency is necessary, he/she shall immediately do so verbally, followed as soon as possible by a written declaration containing the following information:

   a. The circumstances leading to the declaration, including the nature of the hazardous material released, if known, and the act or accident causing the release.

   b. A precise delineation of the area(s) affected by the release.

   c. The occurrence of any injuries or illnesses attributed to the release.

d. The potential risk created by the release, if known.

e. The reasons the declaration is necessary.

f. The anticipated period of time the declaration will remain in effect.

g. The measures necessary to abate the emergency, to the extent known at the time of the declaration.

2. Initiate ratification of the declaration of local health emergency per Section B below on the same day that the declaration is made.

3. The verbal and written declaration shall be immediately issued to the following parties:

a. The person(s) or firm(s) believed to be responsible for the hazardous material.

b. The responsible Public Safety Agency(ies).

c. The County Office of Emergency Services.

d. The Emergency Medical Services Agency.

e. The County Board of Supervisors.

f. The Sacramento County Counsel.

g. The State Health Officer

h. The City Managers/Administrators (as applicable).

i. The news media, if appropriate (Released through IC).

j. Other persons requesting copies, if appropriate.

If terrorism or a crime is believed to be involved, the Health Officer, in cooperation with the investigating law enforcement agency, may restrict notification and disclosure of information to the Board of Supervisors and such other persons and agencies as is appropriate under the circumstances.

4. The Health Officer shall issue progress reports at reasonable intervals to the parties listed in A(3) (b)-(h) and to A(3)(a),(i) and (j) as appropriate. If terrorism or a crime is believed to be involved, the Health Officer, in cooperation with the investigating law enforcement agency, may restrict notification and disclosure of information to the Board of Supervisors and such other persons and agencies as is appropriate under the circumstances.

5. Termination of a Local Health Emergency Lasting Seven (7) Days Or Less

   The local health emergency shall be terminated at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant termination. For a local health emergency lasting seven days or less, the Health Officer shall terminate the local health emergency and shall notify the parties listed above in A(3) (b)-(h), and A(3)(a),(i) and (j) as appropriate, of such termination. The Health Officer shall request removal from the Board of Supervisors' agenda of any pending request for Board ratification per (B) below when the declaration has been terminated by the Health Officer.

(B) Ratification and Review by Board of Supervisors of Local Health Emergencies Extending Beyond Seven (7) Days

1. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is necessary to extend the local health emergency beyond seven (7) days, he/she shall prepare a request to place ratification of the declaration of the local health emergency on the Board of Supervisors' agenda before expiration of 7 days from when the declaration was made.

2. The request for ratification shall contain a complete description of the events constituting the emergency, the nature of the public health hazard, the reasons for the declaration by the Health Officer, the reasons the declaration must be extended, and an estimate of how long the emergency will continue.

3. Copies of the request for ratification shall be distributed to the parties named in A(3) above.

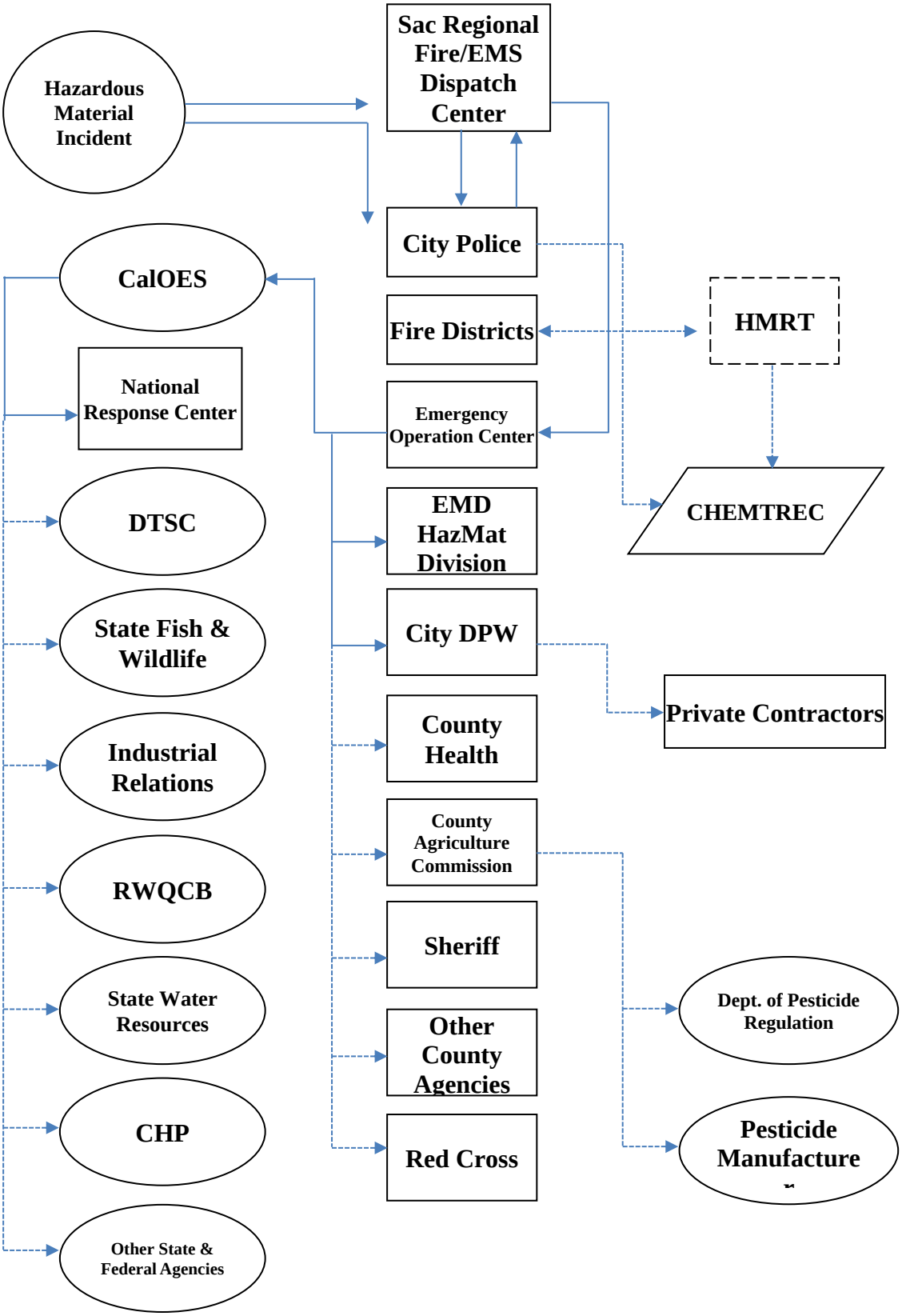
4. Should the declaration be ratified, the Health Officer shall present progress reports to the Board on the state of the emergency not less than every fourteen (14) days for review by the Board of Supervisors, with his/her recommendation as to whether the local health emergency should be continued or terminated. Copies of such progress reports shall be distributed to the parties named in A(3) above.

5. The Board of Supervisors shall proclaim a termination of a local health emergency that has been ratified by the Board at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant termination

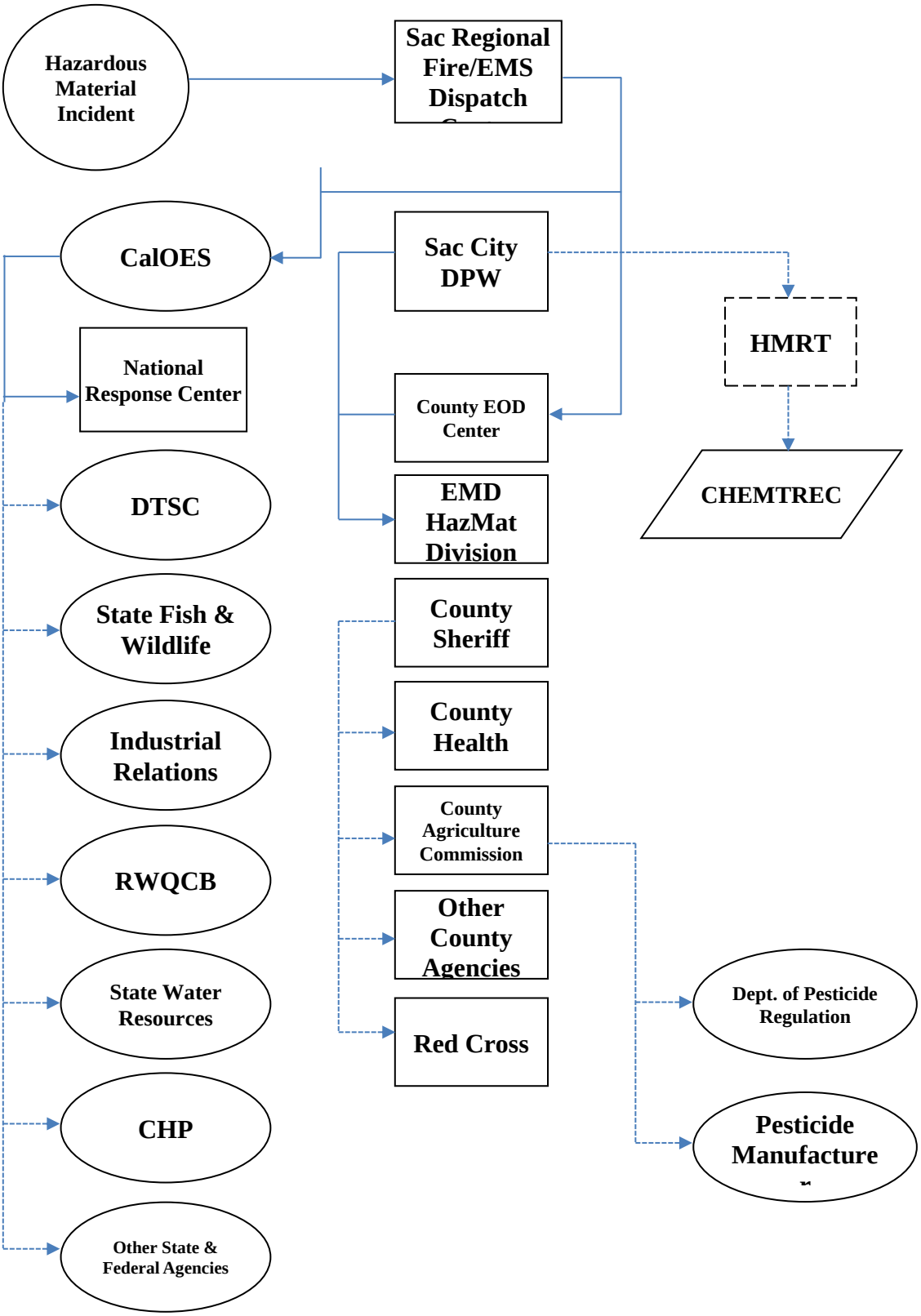
APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT NOTIFICATION DIAGRAMS

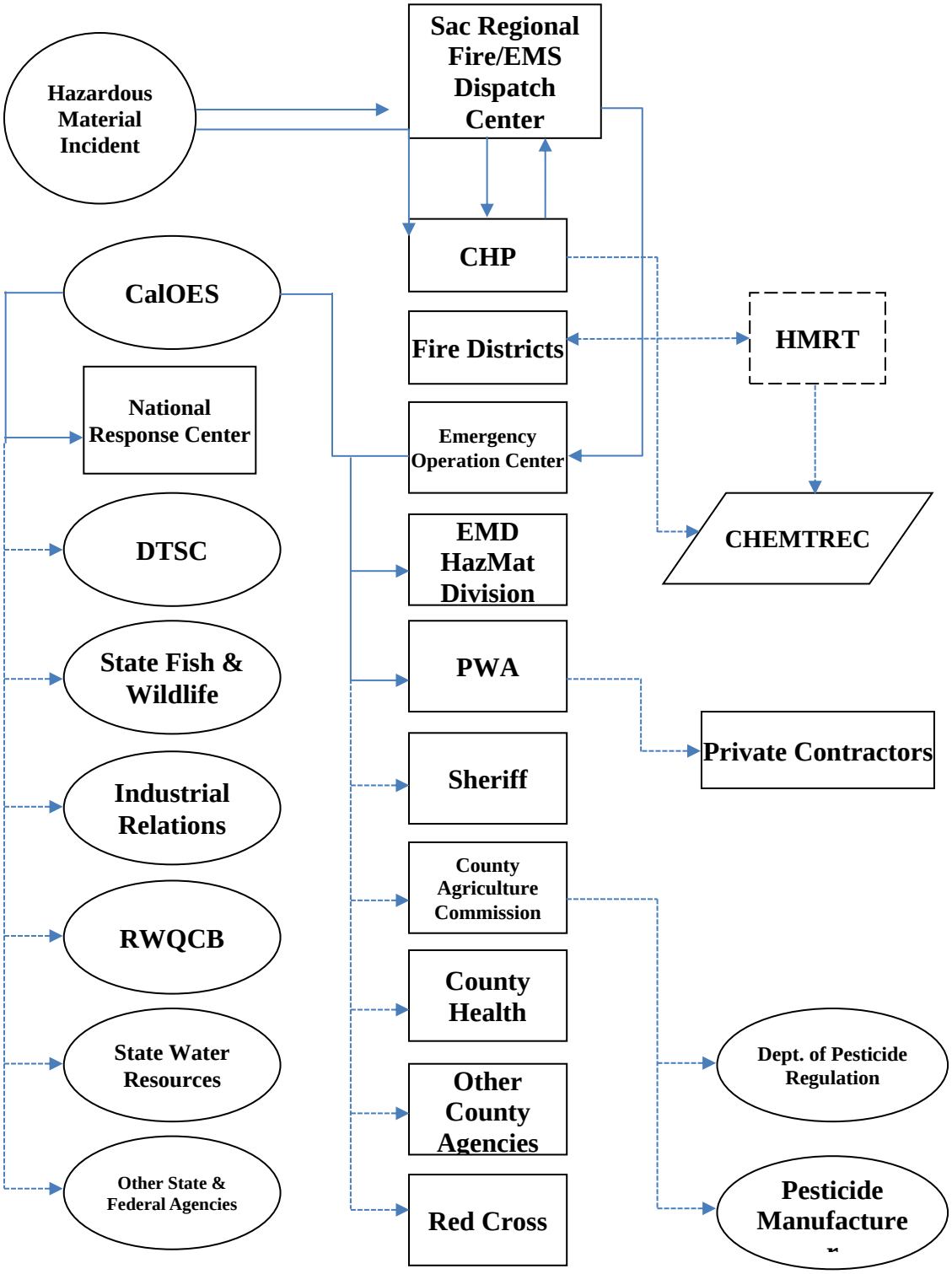
SACRAMENTO COUNTY NOTIFICATION TREE
"CITIES OF FOLSOM, GALT, ISLETON, RANCHO CORDOVA, CITRUS HEIGHTS & ELK GROVE"



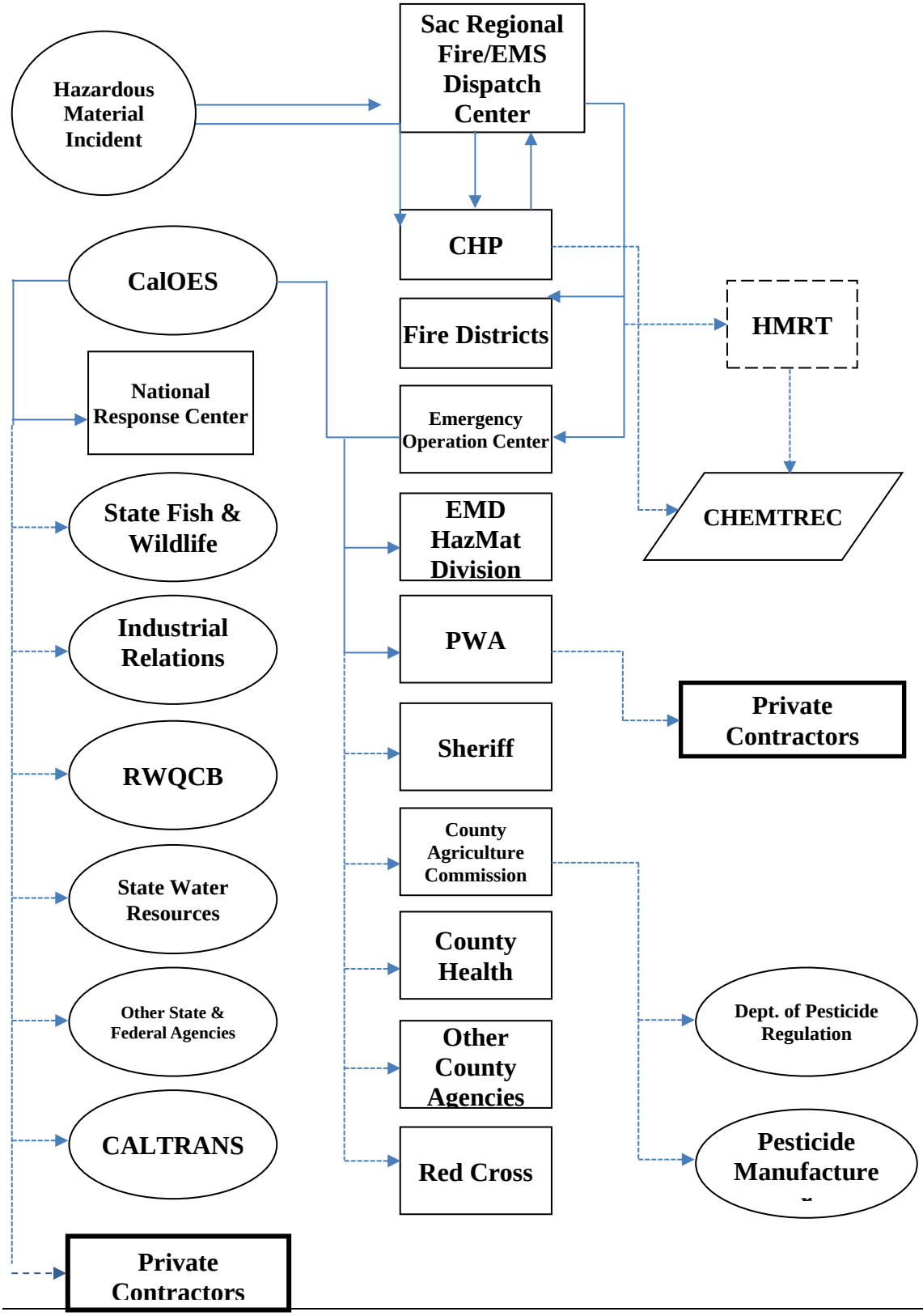
Sacramento City Notification Tree
(Excluding Freeways)



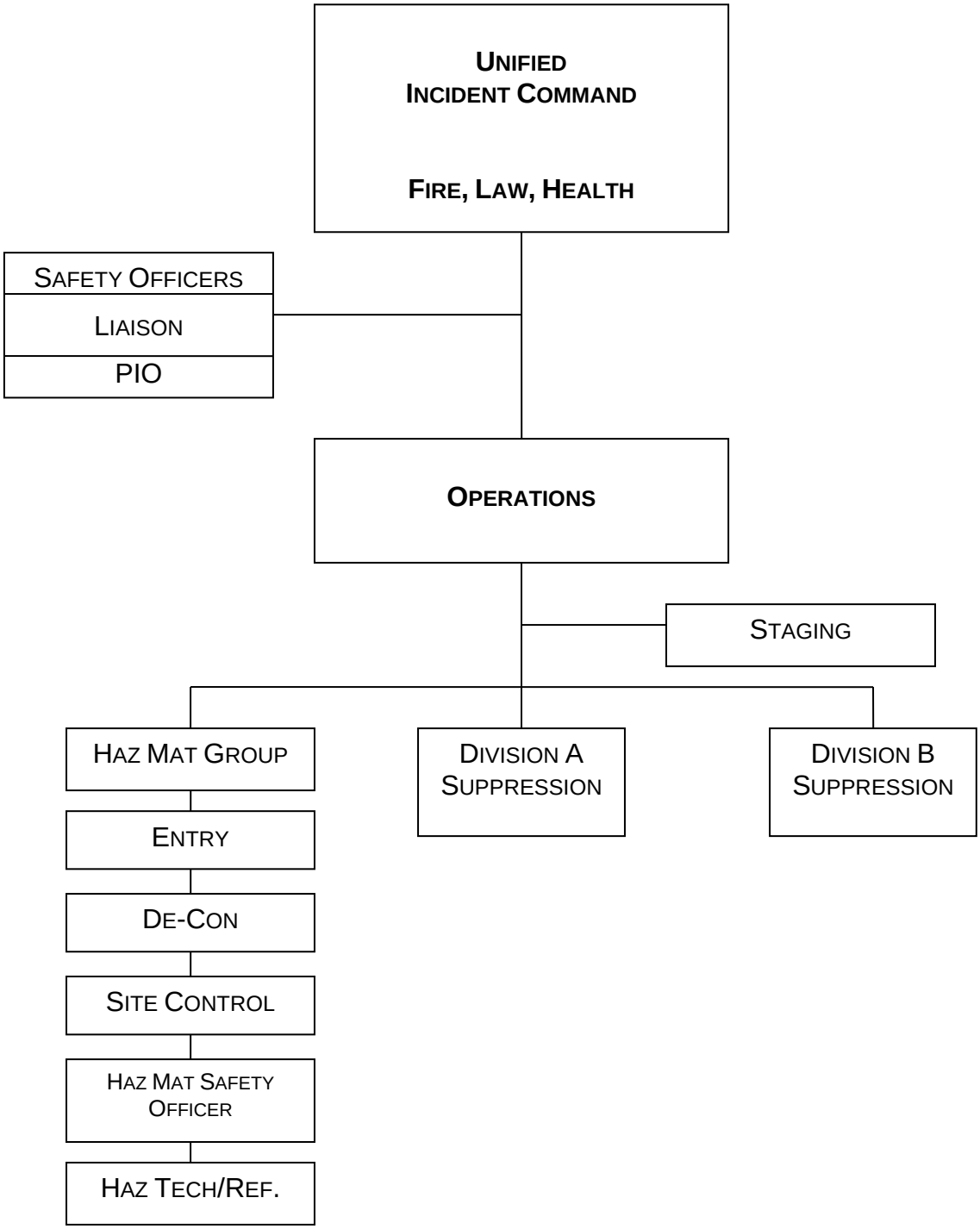
SACRAMENTO COUNTY NOTIFICATION TREE
"ON ROAD UNINCORPORATED AREA"



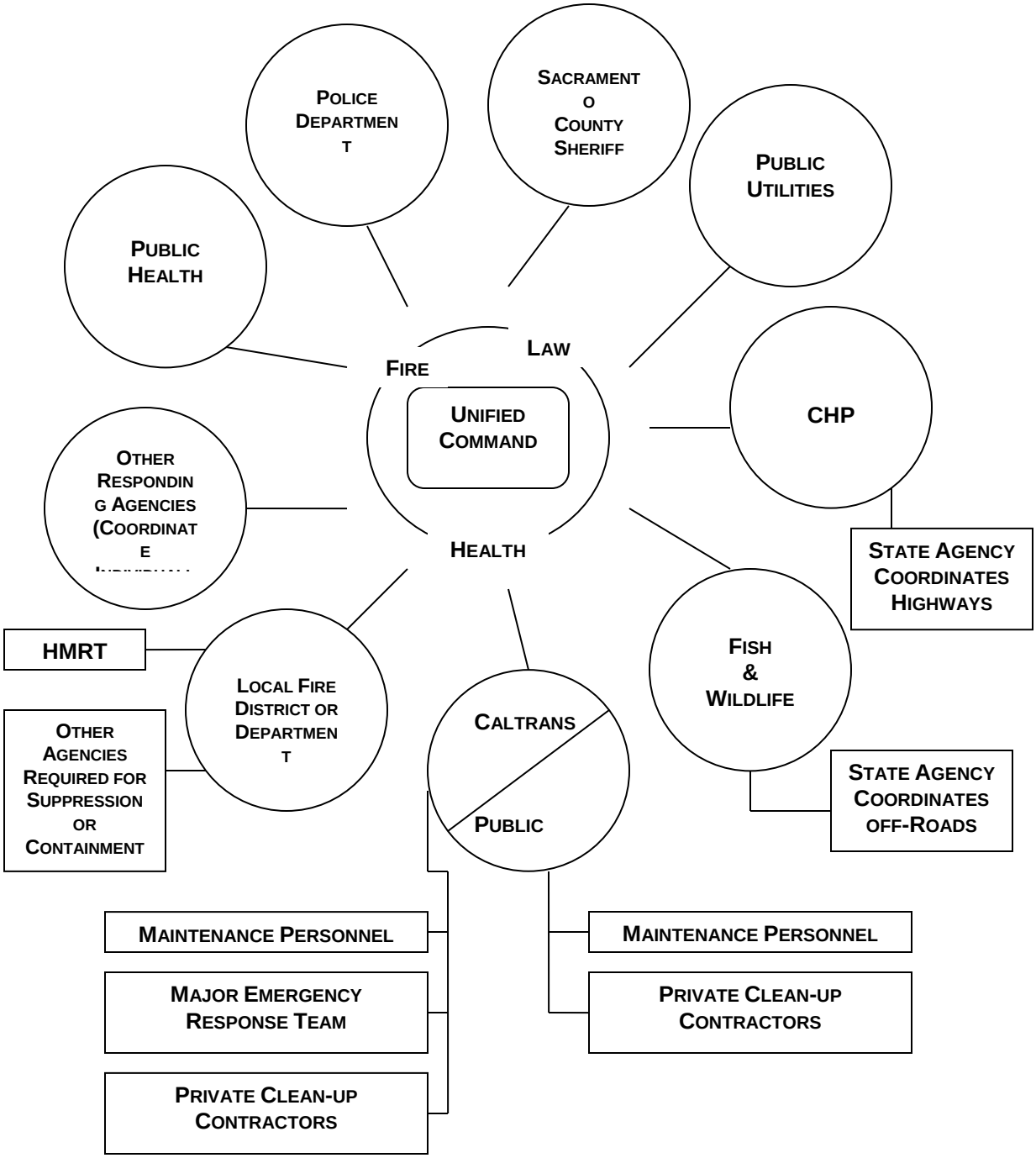
SACRAMENTO COUNTY NOTIFICATION TREE "ON-HIGHWAY"
(INCLUDES FREEWAYS)



Incident Command Operation Flow Charts
For Haz Mat Levels I, II, III



INFORMATION FLOW CHART



This chart is an example of the information flow that may be typical during a Hazardous Materials Incident.

APPENDIX C

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT RESPONSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT RESPONSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

☎ IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☎

FOR **IMMEDIATE** NOTIFICATION OF A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT,
THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES MUST BE CALLED ACCORDINGLY:

- **Local Government.....911** (*or appropriate local number*)
- **State Government (State Warning Center) .....(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911**
- **On Highway Spills (Call CHP).....911** (*or appropriate local number*)
- **Federal Government (National Response Center) .....(800) 424-8802** or **(Not in service**
-

LOCAL AGENCIES

(Telephone #'s are Area Code 916 Unless Otherwise Specified)

AGENCY	PHONE #	COMMENTS
SACRAMENTO COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	875-6900 – 24-hr	Will contact all county services when needed
FIRE DEPARTMENTS		**ADDRESS**
Cosumnes Fire	405-7100	10573 E. Stockton Blvd, Elk Grove, CA
Courtland	775-1210	95624
River Delta	(707) 421-7090	11751 Riverside Ave., Courtland, CA 95615
Folsom City Fire	984-2280	16969 Jackson Slough Rd, Isleton, CA 95641
Herald Fire District	(209) 748-2322	535 Glenn Dr., Folsom, CA 95630
Isleton City Fire	777-7776	12746 Ivie Road, Herald, CA 95638
Sac City Fire	808-1300	100 Second St., Isleton, CA 95641
Sac Metro Fire	859-4300	5770 Freeport Blvd., #200, Sac, CA 95822
		10545 Armstrong Ave. #200
Walnut Grove Fire District	776-1113	Mather, California 95655-4102
Wilton Fire	687-6920	PO Box, Walnut Grove, CA 95690
LAW ENFORCEMENT		9800 Dillard Rd., Wilton, CA 95693
CHP	861-1333 (Sacramento Office)	
Citrus Heights City Police	727-5500 (Non-Emergency)	861-1324 (Dispatch)
County Sheriff	874-5128 (Non-Emergency)	726-3015 (Emergency)

Elk Grove City Police	714-5115 (Non-Emergency)	874-5111 (Emergency)
Folsom City Police	355-7231 (Non-Emergency)	714-5111 (Emergency)
Galt City Police	209-366-7000(Non-	985-7551 (Emergency)
Isleton City Police	Emergency)	209-366-7020 (Emergency)
Rancho Cordova Police	777-7774	
Sacramento City Police	362-5115 (Non-Emergency)	362-5111 (Emergency)
	264-5471 (Non-Emergency)	264-5471 (Emergency)

LOCAL AGENCIES (CONT.)

(Telephone #'s are Area Code 916 Unless Otherwise Specified)

AGENCY	PHONE #	COMMENTS
PUBLIC WORKS		**AFTER HOURS**
Sacramento County (Trans)	875-5857	Call County Communications Center
Sacramento City	808-5454	Call Sacramento City Operator
• Utilities	808-8300	Call Sacramento City Operator
• DOT	727-4770	Call Citrus Heights PD
Citrus Heights	478-2256	Call 687-3005
Elk Grove	355-8361	Call Folsom Fire
Folsom	(209) 366-7260	Call Galt PD
Galt	851-8710	After Hours Call 207-9708
Rancho Cordova	875-6603	Call County Communications Center
COUNTY AG DEPARTMENT	875-5881	Call County Communications Center
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	875-5986	
Health Officer (Dr. Kasirye)		
COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL	875-8550	Call County Communications Center
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	875-8444	
Director	875-8527	

Chief – Env. Compliance	875-8414	
Chief – Env. Health	956-6784	
Incident Response Team		
COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES	874-4670	Call County Communications Center
COUNTY WATER QUALITY	875-6730	Call County Communications Center
• Sacramento Area Sewer District	875-RAIN	Call County Communications Center
• Storm Drain		

OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS: State Agencies

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	AGENCY ROLE
Air Resources Board (ARB)	VIA THE STATE WARNING CENTER: (800) 852-7550	Protects and enhances the ambient air quality of the state, through local and regional air pollution authorities.
Cal Trans	(916) 859-7900	Caltrans is the state agency responsible for highway, bridge, and rail transportation planning, construction, and maintenance
Cal Recycle	(916) 322-4027	Oversees household hazardous waste (HHW) programs within California; coordinates with counties requesting HHW assistance.
Department of Fish & Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR)	FISH AND WILDLIFE DISPATCH: (916) 358-1300	Natural Resource Trustee for the state of California; ensures that fish, wildlife and their habitats are protected & any issues are addressed by the IC/UC during response and cleanup phases; ensures that cleanup, remediation and restoration are done appropriately.
Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)	DISTRICT #6 (SACRAMENTO): (916) 322-1110 (24hr)	Responsible for preventing damage to life, health, property, and the environment resulting from oil, gas and geothermal drilling, production, or plugging and abandonment operations.

Department of Public Health (DPH)	(916) 328-3605 CDPHDutyOfficer@cdph.ca.gov-	Provides support for public health and medical emergencies, chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological incidents.
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	(916) 255-3545	Protects human health and the environment; provides local assistance from requests via the Hazardous Waste Account; regulatory authority for emergency removals; coordinates the RAPID Force.
	TOXICS HOTLINE: (800) 698-6942	To report violations of hazardous waste laws.

NOTE: *STATE AGENCIES can also be accessed via the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550*

OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Federal Agencies

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	AGENCY ROLE
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (USEPA)	**GENERAL NUMBER**: (866) EPA-WEST or (415) 947-8000	**FOSC** for inland hazardous materials and oil spills; ensures that response actions are taken to control and remove discharges of oil and hazardous materials into the inland zone. Under CERCLA/OPA '90, provides limited, pre-declaration assistance for hazardous materials release assessment and cleanup.
	EPA SPILL PHONE: (800) 300-2193	For spills of oil or hazardous materials.
	SARA TITLE III HOTLINE: (800) 424-9346	For questions on the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	**24-HOUR DUTY OFFICER** 415-399-3547	**FOSC** for marine hazardous materials and oil spills; ensures that response actions are taken to control and remove discharges of oil and hazardous material releases into the coastal zone; access to OPA '90 (oil) and CERCLA (hazardous materials) funding; control of navigable waterways.
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX (FEMA)	**24-HOUR DUTY OFFICER** (510) 627-7162 Mitigation (510) 627-7059 Chief	Administers the Federal Disaster Assistance Program; supports state and local response efforts upon request after declaration of an emergency; provides federal funding for hazardous materials response & cleanup efforts (ESF #10).

NOTE: *FEDERAL agencies can also be accessed via the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802*

OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	AGENCY ROLE
Poison Control Centers California National	 (800) 876-4766 (800) 222-1222	Provides: regional hospital capabilities for hazardous materials victims; poison/exposure information to hospital staff, emergency response personnel, and the general public; assist with drug identification for law enforcement agencies.
CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300	Provides: emergency information for chemical releases & fire control measures; precautionary information; assist with chemical identification if unknown; notification of manufacturer and/or shipper.

☎ IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☎

for EMERGENCY FUNDING

When accessing emergency funding. The Responsible Party (RP) is liable for the costs associated with the abatement and mitigation of a hazardous material spill. If the RP is unknown, unwilling or unable to provide a safe and adequate response, government may have to ensure the protection of the public health and safety, and the environment by providing abatement and mitigation of the spill. The following telephone numbers are provided to assist responding agencies.

Remember: Use the responsible party and local resources first, before calling on state and federal resources!

State:

IMPACT	AGENCY AND FUND NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Human Health & Environment	**Department of Toxic Substances Control** Emergency Reserve Account	(800) 260-3972 or call the State Warning Center … ask for the DTSC Duty Officer
Illegal Drug Labs	**Department of Toxic Substances Control** Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account	(800) 260-3972 or call the State Warning Center … ask for the DTSC Duty Officer
Oil Spill	**Office of Spill Prevention and Response** Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	(916) 358-1300 OSPR 24-hour Communication Center
Surface and Groundwater Spills	**State Water Resources Control Board** Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	916-341-5720

NOTE: *STATE AGENCIES can also be accessed via the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550*

☎ IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS ☎
(CONT.)

Federal:

IMPACT	AGENCY AND FUND NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Oil Spill	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	Accessed by the FOSC (USEPA or USCG)
Hazardous Materials	Superfund (CERCLA)	Accessed by the FOSC (USEPA or USCG)

NOTE: *FEDERAL agencies can be accessed via the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802*

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLE INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) CHECKLISTS

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) CHECKLIST

❒ **ASSUME COMMAND OF SCENE**

❒ **ESTABLISH COMMAND POST**

- ❒ Report Command Post Position
- ❒ Request Mobile Command Vehicle
- ❒ Establish Communications with Dispatch
- ❒ Establish Com w/Sac County Comm. Center

❒ **NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES**

- ❒ Fire Service
- ❒ Law Enforcement
- ❒ CalOES/County OES (State/Local)
- ❒ EMD IR Team
- ❒ Public Health
- ❒ Public Works/Cal Trans

❒ **ESTABLISH SCENE CONTROL**

- ❒ Cordon Off Area
- ❒ Traffic Control/Rerouting
- ❒ Crowd Control – Establish Limit Lines
- ❒ Appoint Safety Officer

❒ **REQUEST ADDITIONAL SUPPORT**

- ❒ Fire
- ❒ Law Enforcement
- ❒ Medical
- ❒ Other

AGENCIES INVOLVED	RESPONDING TIME	
NOTIFIED ☑	NOTIFIED	ARRIVED
❒ C.H.P		
❒ Sheriff		
❒ Police		
❒ Fire		
❒ C.D.F.		
❒ CalOES		
❒ Emergency Ops.		
❒ EMD		
❒ Cal Trans		
❒ Public Works		
❒ Ag. Comm		
❒ Water Agency		
❒ Public Utility		
❒ Fish & Wildlife		
❒ Coast Guard		
❒ Red Cross		
❒ Water Resources		
❒ Air Resources		
❒ EPA		
❒ National Guard		
❒ Health Services		
❒ Food & Ag.		
❒ Radiological		
Other:		
_____		
_____		

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) CHECKLIST (CONT.)

❒ **EVACUATION ORDERED**

- ❒ Warning/Notification
  - ❒ Law Enforcement
  - ❒ CalOES/County OES (State and/or Local)
- ❒ Shelter
  - ( ) Red Cross
  - ( ) School
  - ( ) Churches
- ❒ Security
- ❒ Transportation/Evacuees
  - ( ) School Districts
  - ( ) Bus Companies
- ❒ Livestock, Pets

❒ **PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

- ❒ HMRT
- ❒ Ag. Commissioner
- ❒ Local Laboratories
- ❒ Shipping Documents
- ❒ Private Contractor

❒ **REMOVAL/CLEAN-UP**

- ❒ State Highways – Cal Trans
- ❒ County Roads – County PW
- ❒ Unincorporated Area – Off Road County PW
- ❒ Incorporated Area – City PW
- ❒ Private Land

❒ **TERMINATE ON-SCENE ACTIVITY**

- ❒ Release Support Agencies/Notify Dispatch
- ❒ Clean-up Approved by EMD IR Team
- ❒ Conduct Final Briefing – News Media

NOTES: _____

_____

_____

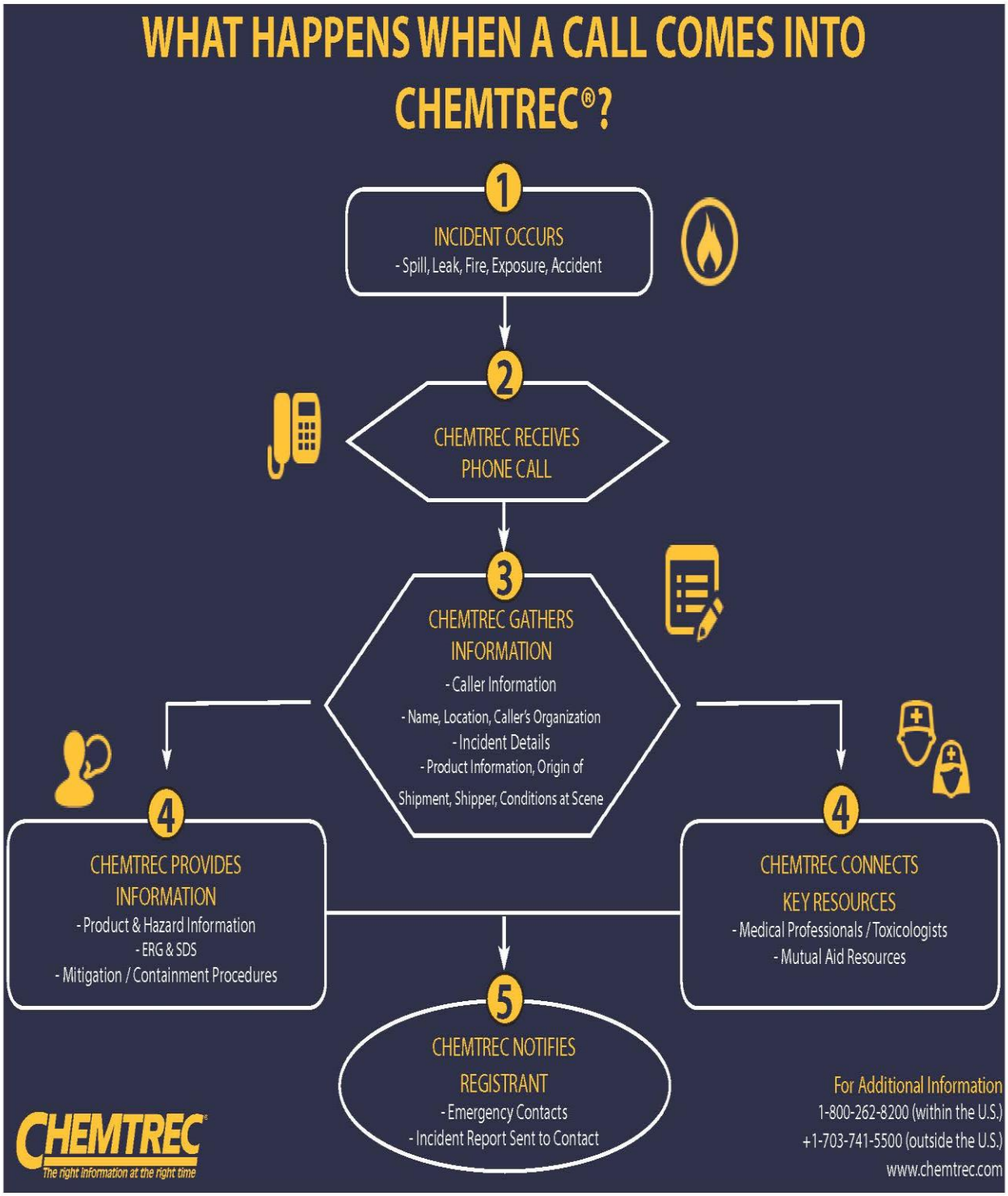
_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX E

CHEMTREC FLOWCHART


WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CALL COMES INTO CHEMTREC®?
1
INCIDENT OCCURS
- Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, Accident
2
CHEMTREC RECEIVES PHONE CALL
3
CHEMTREC GATHERS INFORMATION
- Caller Information
- Name, Location, Caller's Organization
- Incident Details
- Product Information, Origin of Shipment, Shipper, Conditions at Scene
4
CHEMTREC PROVIDES INFORMATION
- Product & Hazard Information
- ERG & SDS
- Mitigation / Containment Procedures
4
CHEMTREC CONNECTS KEY RESOURCES
- Medical Professionals / Toxicologists
- Mutual Aid Resources
5
CHEMTREC NOTIFIES REGISTRANT
- Emergency Contacts
- Incident Report Sent to Contact
CHEMTREC
The right information at the right time
For Additional Information
1-800-262-8200 (within the U.S.)
+1-703-741-5500 (outside the U.S.)
www.chemtrec.com

APPENDIX F

EXAMPLE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITE-SAFETY PLANS

The forms shown in this Appendix are used by Sac Metro and Sacramento City Fire agencies in order to collect and archive information regarding incidents involving hazardous materials. The following are examples of the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Site-Safety/Incident Action Plan and the City of Sacramento's Hazardous Materials Site-Safety Plan. In some cases, these forms contain confidential details that may not be available to the public in their entirety. Questions regarding the information contained in these reports should be directed to the responsible agency.

Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
SITE-SAFETY/INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Date: _____ Time: _____ Incident Number_____

Incident Location: _____ CalOES Control Number_____

Initial Incident Assessment

Brief Description of incident: _____

_____

Material(s) Involved

Chemical(s) Believed to be involved:

_____ Physical State: Est. of Vol. Released:

_____ _____ _____

Associated Hazard(s): Type of Container: Amt. Remaining in Container:

_____ _____ _____

Incident Command Positions

1. Incident Commander:	2. HAZ-MAT Safety:
3. Operations:	4. Staging:
5. HM Group Supervisor:	6. Technical Reference:
7. Entry Team Leader:	8. Safe Refuge Area Mgr
9. De-Con Team Leader:	10. PIO
11. Site-Access Control Leader:	12. Environmental Management Division
13. Medical Group Supervisor:	14. Law Enforcement

ENTRY PLAN

Entry Team Leader: _____

Entry Team Goal: _____

- All personnel operating within the Exclusion (HOT) Zone shall be in Level____ Personal Protective Equipment with _____ inner and _____ outer gloves.

Communications

- Tactical Channel for Haz-Mat Incident _____
- Tactical Channel for Entry Team _____

Operational Period

Entry Team time "ON AIR" guideline: _____minute SCBA (-) _____ walk in (-)_____ walk out (-)_____ Decon

(-) _____ work load (10 heavy, 5 mod,0 light) (-) _____temperature (10 hot, 5 mod, 0 cool) = _____ min

IE: 60 min SCBA – 2 min walk in – 2 min walk out – 5 min Decon – 5 wk load – 10 temp = 31 min "on-air"

Time In: _____ **Time Out:** _____

Entry Team 1: Objective / Assignment

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____

Entry Team 2: Objective / Assignment

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____

Back-Up Team: Objective / Assignment

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____

Emergency Operations

Hand Signals may be required to communicate, signals shall be as follows:

- One Hand Waving above head = OK (YES)
- One Hand Waving at waist level = NO (NEGATIVE)
- Two Hands Above Head = NEED HELP!

In the event of an emergency, all personnel operating in the Exclusion Zone shall immediately report to the designated "SAFE REFUGE AREA" which is located: _____

Entry Team Safety

☐ Entry Team Briefed on Effects of Chemical(s) / Action Plan Reviewed

☐ Safety Officer Briefed on Effects of Chemical(s) / Action Plan Reviewed

☐ EMS Personnel Briefed:

- ☐ on effects of chemical(s) / Action Plan Reviewed
- ☐ treatment procedures
- ☐ medical monitoring procedures

review procedures sheet

☐ Pre-entry Physicals Conducted (see attached sheet)

☐ Protective Clothing Determined for specific chemical

Protective suit type & # :_____Last tested date:_____

☐ Level of Protection ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

☐ Post-entry Physicals Conducted (see attached sheet)

☐ Post-transport Decon Required for:

☐ Rescuers ☐ Vehicles ☐ Equipment

☐ Receiving Hospital Notified of Decon Requirements and Procedures:

- ☐ Personnel
- ☐ isolated area required?
- ☐ Equipment
- ☐ isolated area required?

☐ Suit compatibility researched

☐ Uniform removed & Nomax coveralls on

☐ Visual check of protective suit

- ☐ zippers fully closed
- ☐ No obvious damage to suit
- ☐ Double gloves & over booties used
- ☐ Glove & over booties ends taped closed
- ☐ Respirator checked

DECONTAMINATION PLAN

De-Con Team Leader_____

- All Personnel operating within the Contamination Reduction (Warm) Zone shall be in level _____ Personal Protective Equipment with _____ inner and _____ outer gloves.

De-Con Team Members:	De-Con Method:	<u>De-Con Corridor:</u>
1. _____	1. Absorption	⇒ Emergency De-Con
2. _____	2. Dilution	⇒ Gross/ 1 Wash/ Rinse
3. _____	3. Discard	⇒ Gross/ 2 Wash/ Rinse
4. _____	4. Neutralization	
5. _____		
6. _____	De-Con Solution: _____	

ENTRY / DE-CON TEAM

PRE/POST VITAL SIGNS

NAME	Age/ Weight	Max Heart Rate	Pulse	B/P	Body Oral Temp.	Pulse after 1 min.	Pulse after 3 min.	B/P	Body Oral Temp.

Personnel exhibiting ANY of the following characteristics shall not be allowed to operate within the EXCLUSION (HOT) or CONTAMINATION REDUCTION (WARM) ZONE!

- *Pulse rate in excess of 70% of calculated maximum heart rate, or irregular without history of. Calculated maximum heart rate = 220 minus individuals age.*
- *Resting heart rate greater than 110bpm. (after 3 min rest)*
- *A difference of less than 10bpm between the maximum heart rate and the resting heart rate.*
- *Blood Pressure greater than 150/105 or a 20 or more point deviation from their normal BP*
- *Respirations rate of greater than 24*
- *Oral temperature of greater than 99.5 F or less than 97.0 oral*
- *Loss of greater than 2% pre hydration weight*

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

NAME	SUIT #	BOOT #	GLOVE #	CHEMICAL

Medical Monitoring Leader Checklist

Nature Of Incident:_____

_____

Location:_____

Medical Monitoring Leader :_____

☐ Medical Monitoring Leader Identified

☐ Medical Monitoring Team Personnel / Assignments

1._____ / _____

2._____ / _____

3._____ / _____

4._____ / _____

Command

Haz-Mat Group Supervisor:_____

Safety Officer-Haz-Mat:_____

Operations Sections Chief:_____

Decon Team Leader:_____

Medical Group Supervisor:_____

Command post location:_____

Site Set-up

- ❒ Treatment and Triage Site Set-up (patients)
- ❒ Location (describe area, should be close to decon):_____

  _____

- ❒ Medical Evaluation Site Set-up (pre-and pst-entry evaluations)

  Location (describe area, should be close to Haz Mat units): _____

  _____

- ❒ Command, Entry, Safety, and Decon Officers Notified of Location
- ❒ Medical Evaluation and Treatment Supplies and Equipment Available
- ❒ Transport Vehicle Available (one must be an ALS unit)
  - ❒ Unit number _____
  - ❒ Unit number _____
  - ❒ Unit number _____
  - ❒ Unit number _____
  - ❒ Other (helicopter, etc.) _____

    _____

- ❒ Protective Clothing for EMS Personnel Determined
- ❒ Level of protection:
- ❒ Primary Receiving Hospital Defined
  (Check with Haz Mat Group Supervisor)
- ❒ Receiving Hospital Notified of Decontamination Procedures
  (Consult Decon Team Leader for recommendations)

Chemical Information

❒ Name(s) of Chemicals Involved (obtained from research)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

❒ Signs/Symptoms of Exposure and Onset

Chemical(s) name:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

❒ Additional Chemicals Listed in Notes Section

Medical Treatment

❒ Exposure Treatment ❒ Protocol

❒ Physician contacted Who? _____ Time _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

❒ Antidotes

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

❒ Contraindications

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

❒ Facility Contacted for Treatment/Antidote Information

❒ Poison control center

❒ Other: _____

Facility:_____ Phone Number:_____

Contact person: _____

Facility:_____ Phone Number:_____

Contact person: _____

❒ Availability of Drugs / Antidotes Established

Locations: _____

WEATHER

Time:_____ Wind Speed:_____ Wind Direction:_____

Temp:_____ RH:_____ Cloud Cover: Clear - Part - Complete

Inversion: Y – N Ceiling: _____ Open Country or Urban Forest

Identified Chemical(s) Hazard Assessment

Reference: List 3_____

1) Chemical Name: _____ Shipping/Generic Name: _____
DOT Hazard Class: _____ U.N. Number:_____ CAS Number:_____
Type of Container: _____ Product Form: Gas Liquid Solid (circle one)
Est. Amount of Product Released: _____ Container Volume (Potential):_____
Mfg./Shipper: _____ Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____
Boiling Point: _____ Flash Point: _____ Ignition Temp: _____IDLH: _____
Heavier / Lighter ----Than Air Heavier / Lighter ----Than Water
Water Soluble: Yes / No Water Reactive: Yes / No
Field ID: PH_____ Oxidizer: Yes / No Flammability: Yes / No Toxicity: Yes / No

Reference: List 3_____

2) Chemical Name: _____ Shipping/Generic Name: _____
DOT Hazard Class: _____ U.N. Number:_____ CAS Number:_____
Type of Container: _____ Product Form: Gas Liquid Solid (circle one)
Est. Amount of Product Released: _____ Container Volume (Potential):_____
Mfg./Shipper: _____ Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____
Boiling Point: _____ Flash Point: _____ Ignition Temp: _____IDLH: _____
Heavier / Lighter ----Than Air Heavier / Lighter ----Than Water
Water Soluble: Yes / No Water Reactive: Yes / No
Field ID: PH_____ Oxidizer: Yes / No Flammability: Yes / No Toxicity: Yes / No

Reference: List 3_____

3) Chemical Name: _____ Shipping/Generic Name: _____
DOT Hazard Class: _____ U.N. Number:_____ CAS Number:_____
Type of Container: _____ Product Form: Gas Liquid Solid (circle one)
Est. Amount of Product Released: _____ Container Volume (Potential):_____

Mfg./Shipper: _____ Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____

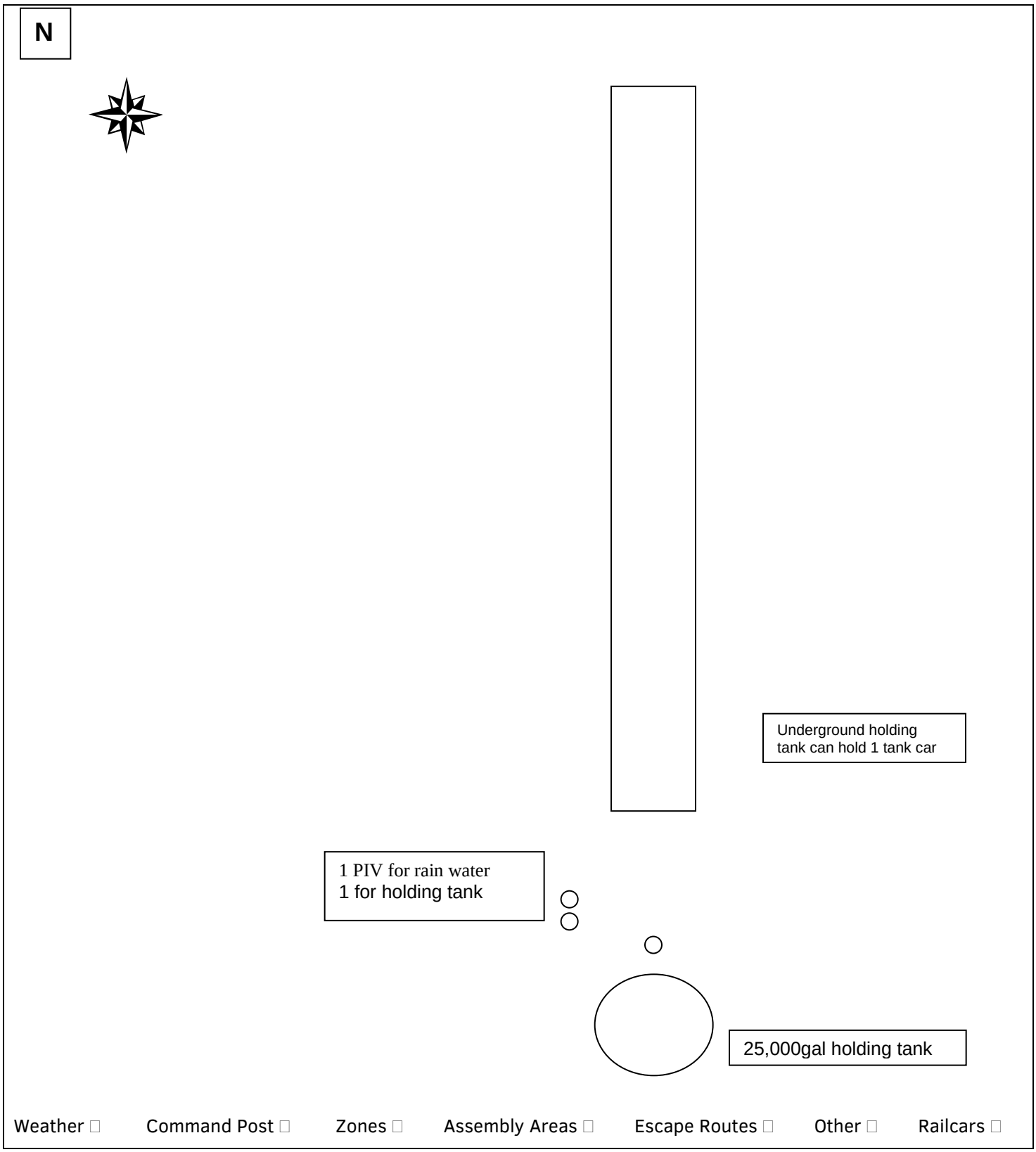
Boiling Point: _____ Flash Point: _____ Ignition Temp: _____IDLH: _____

Heavier / Lighter ----Than Air Heavier / Lighter ----Than Water

Water Soluble: Yes / No Water Reactive: Yes / No

Field ID: PH_____ Oxidizer: Yes / No Flammability: Yes / No Toxicity: Yes / No

SITE MAP U.P.R.R. HAZ-MAT TRACK



SITE MAP

Weather ☐ Command Post ☐ Zones ☐ Assembly Areas ☐ Escape Routes ☐ Other ☐ North ☐

INCIDENT DE-BRIEF

_____ Chemicals were involved in this incident. Common signs

and symptoms _____Any personnel

who believe they may have been exposed to or contaminated by a substance involved shall complete

a fire department exposure report and notify the Supervisor Immediately.

Incident Termination

The completed Site-Safety Plan, as well as all other supporting documentation completed by those assigned ICS Positions, shall be forwarded to the Incident Commander. The IC will utilize the information for the Incident report, then forward the documentation to the HAZ-MAT BC.

Incident Evaluation

All personnel involved in this incident are encouraged to send an informal summary evaluation of the incident to the HAZMAT Captain via e-mail within one week. Please include "Lessons Learned" both good and bad. This information will be used to compile an "Incident Evaluation".

END OF SHORT SITE SAFETY PLAN

GEOGRAPHIC (SITE) HAZARD INFORMATION

☐ Waterway at Risk

_____

_____

With any significant release, notify Regional Water Quality Control Board @ 255-3000

☐ School or Public Assembly at Risk

_____

_____

for any Haz Mat within ¼ mile of a school, the School Superintendent must be notified.

☐ Transportation Route at Risk

_____

_____

_____

☐ Private property

Responsible: _____

Authority/Position: _____

Phone: _____

Air Quality Risk (Plume)

_____

Notification of Other Agencies

☐ State Warning Center: (800) 852-7550
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services (OES): (916) 874-4670
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ Sacramento County Environmental Health Department: (916) 875-8550
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ California Department of Fish and Wildlife: (916) 358-1300
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ California EPA Toxic Substance Control: (916) 255-3545
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ United States Coast Guard National Response Center: (800) 424-8802
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ United States Environmental protection agency spill notification: (800) 424-8802
Spoke with: _____ Notified @_____hrs ETA: _____

☐ California Highway Patrol

☐ City/County Water Departments

- ☐ Placer County Sheriff Department
- ☐ City Police Department
- ☐ CALTRANS
- ☐ City/County Waste Water Department
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

MEDICAL PLAN

Medical Group Leader: _____

ALS Ambulance Provider: _____

AMB. Requested @ _____ AMB. Arrived @ _____AMB. Personnel Briefed @_____

AMB Unit/Personnel: _____

Receiving Hospital: _____

Hosp. Pre-Alerted @ _____ Spoke With: _____

Hosp. Notified of Termination of Incident @ _____ Spoke With: _____

Emergency Room Numbers

- Sutter Rsvl. Med. Ctr. 916-786-3033
- Sutter Auburn 530-888-4500 x 5100
- Kaiser North 916-973-6600
- Kaiser South ER 916-686-2535
- Kaiser Roseville 916-784-4000
- Sutter General 916-454-2222
- Mercy San Juan 916-537-5000
- Methodist ER 916-423-6126
- UCD Medical Center 916-734-2011
- National Poison Control Cntr. 800-222-1222
- California Poison Control Cntr. 800-876-4766

END OF METRO FIRE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITE-SAFETY/INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

City of Sacramento
HAZMAT SITE-SAFETY PLAN

Sacramento
FIRE DEPARTMENT

HAZMAT SITE-SAFETY PLAN

INCIDENT INFORMATION	
Name	
Location	
Date	
Time	
Incident #	
OES #	

INITIAL SIZE-UP	
Situation Found	
Product Name(s)	
Actions Prior to Arrival	
Observed Reactions	

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		
PRIMARY	Command	
	Hazmat Group	
	Entry Team	
EMERG.	1 hand above head = OK	
	1 hand waived at waist = NO	
	2 hands above head = HELP	

PRODUCT FACTS	
Physical State	
Quantity Released	
Quantity Potential	
Container Status	

Incident Commander

Hazmat Group

Hazmat Safety

Entry Team Work Period
_____ minutes

Site Access Control

Technical Reference

Hazmat Medical

AMBULANCE

HOSPITAL

Safe Refuge Area

Entry Team

1. ON Air: OFF Air:
2. ON Air: OFF Air:
3. ON Air: OFF Air:

Back-Up Team

1. ON Air: OFF Air:
2. ON Air: OFF Air:
3. ON Air: OFF Air:

Decon Team

1. ON Air: OFF Air:
2. ON Air: OFF Air:
3. ON Air: OFF Air:

Hazards/Risks:

Mitigation Goals:

Decon Method(s)
- ☐ Discard
- ☐ Dilution
- ☐ Absorption
- ☐ Nuetralization

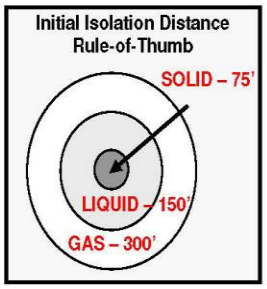
Number of Pools

Updated: 06.2015 Hazmat Site Safety Plan Page 1 of 12

SITE ACCESS CONROL – SITE MAP

Identify Control Zones:

- Exclusion Zone
- Decontamination Zone
- Support Zone
- Anticipated Plume(s)



Geographic Risks?

☐ Waterways: _____

☐ Transportations Routes: _____

☐ Schools: _____

☐ Public Assemblies: _____

Isolation / Evacuation Distances:

☐ Initial Isolation Distance(s) _____

☐ Evacuation Distance(s) _____

☐ Shelter-In-Place Zone(s) _____

Wind Direction and Speed?

Slope / Drainage?

TECHNICAL REFERENCE DATA SHEET - 1

Product Name				Shipping Name			
DOT ID #		DOT Hazard Class		Guide #		CAS#	
STCC#		Hazard Class		Physical State			
Container Type		Quantity Released		Quantity Potential			
MFG/Shipper				Contact Phone #			

PROPERTIES & CHARACTERISTICS	Source #1	Source #2	Source #3
Boiling Point			
Flash Point			
Vapor Pressure			
Flammable Limits	LEL: UEL:	LEL: UEL:	LEL: UEL:
Vapor Density			
Specific Gravity			
Water Solubility			
Water Reactivity			
Ionizing Potential			
Corrosivity – PH			
Oxidizer			
Radioactivity			
TLV–TWA			
PEL or REL			
IDLH			
Exposure Route(s)			
Target Organs			
Molecular Weight			
Polymerization Risks			
Isolation Distance			
Evacuation Distance			

TECHNICAL REFERENCE DATA SHEET - 2

Product Name		Shipping Name	

Additional Information:
Secondary Contamination Potential:
Signs/Symptoms of Exposure:
Treatment for Exposure:

Evacuation Required	☐ YES ☐ NO	Shelter-In-Place Option	☐ YES ☐ NO
CONTROL ZONES		**EVACUATION DISTANCES**	
Exclusion Zone		Initial Evacuation	Feet in all directions
Contamination Reduction Zone		Follow-Up Evacuation Distances	Feet / Mile(s) Wide
Support Zone			Feet / Mile(s) Downwind

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING		
PPE	ENTRY TEAM	DECONTAMINATION REDUCTION TEAM
Suit (Level & Type)		
Gloves		
Boots		
Respiratory Protection	☐ SCBA ☐ APR – Type:	☐ SCBA ☐ APR – Type:

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES		
Decontamination Solutions	☐ Water	☐ .
	☐ Soap & Water	☐ Hypochlorite
	☐ Other:	

PRODUCT SAMPLING & FIELD IDENTIFICATION

5-STEP QUICK TEST						
Physical State						
General Appearance						
RADIOACTIVITY	Type	☐ Alpha ☐ Beta ☐ Gamma ☐ NONE				
	Milli-R/hr	____ @ 1' | ____ @ 5' | ____ @ 10' | ____ @ 20' | ____ @ 50' | ____ @ ____'				
PH	Product		OXIDIZER/ACID TEST	Product		
	In Air			In Air		
WATER REACTIVITY	☐ None ☐ Effervesces ☐ Floats ☐ Sinks ☐ Swims ☐ Other:					
WATER SOLUBILITY	☐ Dissolves ☐ Sinks or Suspends ☐ Floats ☐ Emulsifies ☐ Dissolves ☐ Becomes Stringy or Curdles ☐ Flakes out of Solution					
FLAMMABILITY	Solid	☐ Ignites ☐ Doesn't Ignite ☐ Other:				
	Liquid	☐ Flammable ☐ Combustible ☐ Other:				
TOXICITY	☐ Pesticide Odor	☐ Other:				
REACTIVITY	☐ NONE ☐ Polymerization ☐ Peroxide Formation ☐ Air ☐ Water					

CHEMICAL DETECTION & MONITORING TOOLS	
Instrument	Findings
Ahura FirstDefender (RAMAN)	
Ahura True Defender (I.R.)	
Smiths Detection LCD 3.3	
S	
CGI/PID (10.6 eV)	
Dräger Colorimetric Tubes	
HazCat	
Radiation Detection Device	
Raytek Infrared Thermometer	

ENTRY TEAM OPERATIONAL WORK PLAN

Entry Team

1.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

2.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

3.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	
PPE	ENTRY TEAM
Suit (Level & Type)	
Gloves	
Boots	
Respiratory Protection	☐ SCBA ☐ APR – Type:

ENTRY OBJECTIVES

ENTRY TIME LOG			
Enter Exclusion Zone	Exit Exclusion Zone	Enter Decon Corridor	Exit Decon Corridor

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR ENTRY

OPERATIONAL WORK PERIOD
____ Minute SCBA
____ Workload (H=10;M=5;L=0)
____ Temperature (H=10;M=5;L=0)
____ Walk-In Time
____ Walk-Out Time
– ____ Decontamination Time
____ Net SCBA Operational Work Period

PRODUCT ASSESSMENT & SAMPLING		
☐ Radioactivity?	☐ Rad Watch	☐ Bio-Threat Chemical Agent Detection Tickets
☐ Oxidizer? (KI Paper)	☐ Canaberra Radiation Detector	☐ Biocapture 650
☐ Acid or Base? (PH Paper)	☐ Ludlum	☐ SDT Ultrasonic Listening Device
☐ Thermal? (Raytek / TIC)	☐ LCD 3.3	☐ Remote Video Camera
☐ O2 Atmosphere? (CGI)	☐ CGI/PID	☐ Night Vision Monocular
☐ Flammable Atmosphere? (CGI)	☐ AHURA	☐ Refrigerant Leak Detector
☐ Toxins? (Colorimetric Tubes)	☐ Raytek Pyrometer	Other_____
	☐ Dräger Colorimetric Tubes	

DECONTAMINATION REDUCTION TEAM PLAN

Decon Team

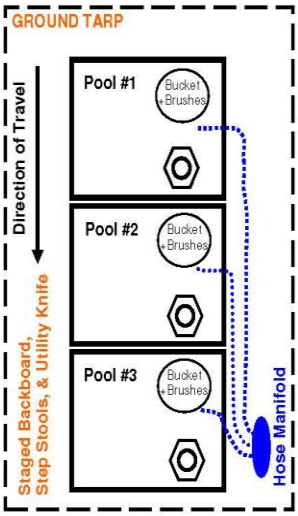
1.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

2.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

3.
ON Air:
OFF Air:

DECON TEAM PPE	
Suit (Level & Type)	
Gloves	
Boots	
Respiratory Protection	☐ SCBA ☐ APR – Type:

DECON METHOD			
DILUTION ⬇	Absorption	Neutralization	Discard
☐ Water		☐ 5% Trisodium Phosphate	
☐ Soap & Water		☐ 10% Calcium Hypochlorite	
☐ Other:			
NUMBER OF POOLS:			



DECON SET-UP PROCEDURES

1. Identify DECON corridor location and place tarp.
2. Set-up proper number of pools (fold-down pool sides appropriately).
3. Secure water supply and set-up manifold w/one spray wand to each pool.
4. Place one pylon in each pool to provide a balance point for users.
5. Place one stiff & soft bristle brush in a 5-gallon bucket at each pool.
6. Stage plastic step stools for use in balancing a backboard (if needed).
7. Stage one backboard & utility knife (for emergency suit extrication) – precautionary measures.
8. Stage needed resources for post-DECON suit testing (i.e. PH paper, Oxidizer Acid Test paper).
9. Stage garbage bags for bagging suits (for secondary DECON upon return to quarters).

DECON OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

1. DECON Team members must maintain operational awareness throughout the entry. Entrants in the Exclusion Zone must be continually monitored.
2. DECON Team members must communicate clearly with entrants. Entrants often will not be able to hear verbal prompts. Continually assess the condition of the entrants (air supply, heat stress, etc.).
3. Only SOFT bristled brushes should be used on the entrant's suit and SCBA facepiece. STIFF bristled brushed should only be used to clean boots.
4. Special attention must be given to gloves and boots during the DECON process.
5. Two taps on the leg using a brush will prompt the entrant to turn 180 degrees or step.
   a. Step-In Pool and begin DECON.
   b. Two taps and rotate 180 degrees.
   c. Two taps again, entrant rotates 180 degrees and lifts one boot (using pylon for balance).
   d. Two taps again, entrant places clean boot in next pool and raises next boot for cleaning.
   e. Two taps again, entrant steps completely into next pool.
6. Upon completion, perform on-site testing to verify DECON of PPE; materials should be bagged for transport to quarters where secondary DECON will be performed.
7. Samples, tools, and monitoring equipment must be properly decontaminated (incident specific).

MEDICAL MONITORING

Hazmat Medical

AMBULANCE

*** REQUIRED FOR ALL ENTRIES

HOSPITAL

☐ PRE ☐ POST Entry Notification Given

MEDICAL MONITORING "REMOVE FROM WORK" CRITERIA	
Body Temperature	>100.4°F
Pulse Rate	>90 BPM (at rest) >110 BPM (after work)
Body Weight Loss	>3%
Other	Other signs & symptoms of heat related illness

MEDICAL MONITORING WORKSHEET					
Name	Age	Pre-Entry		Post-Entry	
		Pulse	Temp	Pulse	Temp

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USE LOG				
Name	Suit	Boot	Gloves	Exposure

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS; ATMOSPHERIC & RADIOLOGICAL MOITORING

CURRENT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS				
Time	Temperature	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Relative Humidity

ANTICIPATED WEATHER CONDITIONS

FIELD DETECTION OF GASSES & VAPORS						
Time	Location	O2	LEL	CO	H2S	VOC's Toxic(s)

RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING				
Time	Location	Alpha	Beta	Gamma

NOTIFICATIONS and EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Agency	Telephone	Time Notified	Person Contacted	NOTES
State Warning Center	(916) 845-8911			OES Control Number:
Sacramento County OES	Day- (916) 874-4670 Night - (916) 875-6900			
Sacramento County Health	(916) 875-5881			
California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(916) 324-9829 (916)-358-2888			
California EPA Toxic Substance Control	(916) 255-6504 (916) 255-3545			
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Cntr.	(800) 424-8802			
United States EPA Spill Notification	(800) 424-8802 (800) 300-2193			
Receiving Hospital				

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	
Event	**Procedure**
EQUIPMENT FAILURE	In the event of an equipment failure that affects the safety of the personnel working in the exclusion zone, entry personnel shall immediately exit the exclusion zone and take refuge at the "Safe Refuge Area".
ENTRANT RESCUE	In the event a rescue of entry personnel is required, the Back-Up Team shall be deployed with specific instructions given by the Hazmat Group Supervisor.
FIRE or EXPLOSION	In the event of a fire or explosion, either the Fire Suppression Group will be deployed with specific instructions given by the Hazmat Group Supervisor or the Evacuation Alarm will be sounded.
EVACUATION ALARM	Alarm Signal:
ENTRANT EVACUATION	The primary entrant escape route shall be the most direct and safest route between the entrant's location and the "Safe Refuge Area".
SUPPORT STAFF EVACUATION	All support personnel shall evacuate to: _____ Following the evacuation, the situation shall be evaluated and personnel shall be directed to take the appropriate corrective actions.

PRE-ENTRY SAFETY MESSAGE, PLAN REVIEW, POST-ENTRY BRIEFING, and MITIGATION PLAN

PRE-ENTRY SAFETY MESSAGE
☐ All personnel have the required training to perform the task(s) or function(s) assigned.
☐ All personnel have the required training to wear and/or operate assigned protective equipment and tools.
☐ All ENTRY and DECON personnel have been medically screened.
General Hazards & Safety Precautions:

PLAN REVIEW			
ALL ENTRY, Back-Up, and DECON personnel have been briefed on the plan prior to entry. This plan shall be available for review by all personnel. Changes shall NOT be made to this plan without the approval of the Hazmat Safety Officer			
Hazmat Safety Officer	Signature:	Date:	Time:
Hazmat Group Supervisor	Signature:	Date:	Time:
Incident Commander	Signature:	Date:	Time:

POST-ENTRY BRIEFING	
Chemicals believed to be involved in incident	Common signs & symptoms of exposure
Any personnel who believe they may have been exposed to an involved substance shall complete an RFD exposure report and notify their immediate supervisor immediately.	

MITIGATION PLAN

INCIDENT TERMINATION – This completed Site Safety Plan and supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the Incident Commander following incident termination. The IC will ultimately forward all documentation to the HAZMAT Battalion Chief.

EVACUTION & SHELTER-IN-PLACE INSTRUCTIONS

EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS

- ☐ Stay calm.
- ☐ If evacuation is MANDATORY: Take critical items (medicine, purse, wallet, and keys) only if they are immediately available. DO NOT take pets.

  If evacuation is PRECAUTIONARY: Take essential items (diapers, baby food, cloths, and money); Leave a message on the door indicating your anticipated destination.
- ☐ Secure your home - turn off all appliances (stove, lights, air conditioners and/or heaters) and lock doors.
- ☐ Maximize transportation (carpool); keep windows and vents in the vehicle CLOSED.
- ☐ Go immediately to the home of a friend or relative outside of the evacuation area, or to a designated evacuation center.
- ☐ Law enforcement officers will be stationed at intersections along the way to direct you.
- ☐ If transportation is needed, contact : _____
- ☐ Children attending the following schools will be evacuated to:

School	Evacuation Location
Do not drive to your child's school – Children should be picked-up at the shelter	

- ☐ The released hazardous material is toxic. The signs and symptoms of overexposure are as follows:

- ☐ If you believe you have been exposed and are experiencing the signs and symptoms previously noted, seek medical assistance outside of the evacuation area or at the medic station located at :

  _____

SHELTER-IN-PLACE INSTRUCTIONS

- ☐ Get inside your home (or other building) as soon as possible.
- ☐ Close all doors, windows, fireplace dampers, vents, or other openings. Use duct tape, foil, or plastic wrap to seal leaks.
- ☐ Turn off ALL heating, ventilation, and/or air conditioning systems – close vents.
- ☐ Close drapes, curtains, and shades. Stay away from external windows.
- ☐ Use stairwells whenever possible – limit the use of elevators.
- ☐ Use telephones only if you need immediate emergency service.
- ☐ Turn on the radio or television for update information and instructions.
- ☐ Stay inside until authorities announce that it is safe to come out.

SITE SAFETY AND CONTROL PLAN ICS 208	1. Incident Name:	2. Date Prepared:	3. Operational Period: Time:

Section I. Site Information

4. Incident Location:

Section II. Organization

5. Incident Commander:	6. HM Group Supervisor:	7. Tech. Specialist - HM Reference:
8. Safety Officer:	9. Entry Leader:	10. Site Access Control Leader:
11. Asst. Safety Officer - HM:	12. Decontamination Leader:	13. Safe Refuge Area Mgr:
14. Environmental Health:	15.	16.

17. Entry Team: (Buddy System) Name:	PPE Level	18. Decontamination Element: Name:	PPE Level
Entry 1		Decon 1	
Entry 2		Decon 2	
Entry 3		Decon 3	
Entry 4		Decon 4	

Section III. Hazard/Risk Analysis

19. Material:	Container type	Qty.	Phys. State	pH	IDLH	F.P.	I.T.	V.P.	V.D.	S.G.	LEL	UEL

Comment:

Section IV. Hazard Monitoring

20. LEL Instrument(s):	21. O_2 Instrument(s):
22. Toxicity/PPM Instrument(s):	23. Radiological Instrument(s):

Comment:

Section V. Decontamination Procedures

24. Standard Decontamination Procedures:	YES:	NO:

Comment:

Section VI. Site Communications

25. Command Frequency:	26. Tactical Frequency:	27. Entry Frequency:

Section VII. Medical Assistance

28. Medical Monitoring:	YES:	NO:	29. Medical Treatment and Transport In-place:	YES:	NO:

Comment:

Section VIII. Site Map

30. Site Map:

Weather ❑ Command Post ❑ Zones ❑ Assembly Areas ❑ Escape Routes ❑ Other ❑

Section IX. Entry Objectives

31. Entry Objectives:

Section X. SOP'S and Safe Work Practices

32. Modifications to Documented SOP's or Work Practices:	YES:	NO:

Comment:

Section XI. Emergency Procedures

33. Emergency Procedures:

Section XII. Safety Briefing

34. Asst. Safety Officer - HM Signature:	Safety Briefing Completed (Time):
35. HM Group Supervisor Signature:	36. Incident Commander Signature:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SITE SAFETY AND CONTROL PLAN
ICS 208

A Site Safety and Control Plan must be completed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor and reviewed by all within the Hazardous Materials Group prior to operations commencing within the Exclusion Zone.

Item Number	Item Title	Instructions
1.	Incident Name/Number	Print name and/or incident number.
2.	Date and Time	Enter date and time prepared.
3.	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the form applies.
4.	Incident Location	Enter the address and or map coordinates of the incident.
5 - 16.	Organization	Enter names of all individuals assigned to ICS positions. (Entries 5 & 8 mandatory). Use Boxes 15 and 16 for other functions: i.e. Medical Monitoring.
17 - 18.	Entry Team/Decon Element	Enter names and level of PPE of Entry & Decon personnel. (Entries 1 - 4 mandatory buddy system and backup.)
19.	Material	Enter names and pertinent information of all known chemical products. Enter "UNK" if material is not known. Include any that apply to chemical properties. (Definitions: ph = Potential for Hydrogen (Corrosivity), IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health, F.P. = Flash Point, I.T. = Ignition Temperature, V.P. = Vapor Pressure, V.D. = Vapor Density, S.G. = Specific Gravity, LEL = Lower Explosive Limit, UEL = Upper Explosive Limit)
20 - 23.	Hazard Monitoring	List the instruments that will be used to monitor for chemical.
24.	Decontamination Procedures	Check "NO" if modifications are made to standard decontamination procedures and make appropriate Comments including type of solutions.
25 - 27.	Site Communications	Enter the radio frequency(ies) that apply.
28 - 29.	Medical Assistance	Enter comments if "NO" is checked.
30.	Site Map	Sketch or attach a site map that defines all locations and layouts of operational zones. (Check boxes are mandatory to be identified.)
31.	Entry Objectives	List all objectives to be performed by the Entry Team in the Exclusion Zone and any parameters that will alter or stop entry operations.
32 - 33.	SOP's, Safe Work Practices, and Emergency Procedures	List in Comments if any modifications to SOP's and any emergency procedures that will be affected if an emergency occurs while personnel are within the Exclusion Zone.
34 - 36.	Safety Briefing	Have the appropriate individual place their signature in the box once the Site Safety and Control Plan is reviewed. Note the time in box 34 when the safety briefing has been completed.

APPENDIX G

PROCEDURES FOR USE OF STATE EMERGENCY RESERVE ACCOUNT

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CLAN LAB INCIDENT REPORTS AND WORK LOGS

During any drug lab removal action, a Clan Lab Removal Incident Report and a Clan Lab Removal Work Log should be filled out by someone at the scene representing the agency requesting the removal action.

Similarly, for emergency Hazmat incidents that do not involve drug lab wastes or materials, someone representing the requesting agency should fill out an Off Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report and an Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log

These are each one page forms. The Incident Report summarizes pertinent information about the incident. The Work Log documents the contractor's time, equipment, etc. These forms are straight forward and self-explanatory. They are easy to fill out and involve simply fill in the blanks.

The requesting agency representative should have these forms on hand, or be able to get them from the requesting agency. If not, the ERDO should mail or FAX a copy of the missing forms to the local agency. The forms are to be filled out during the incident to ensure accuracy of the information. The ERDO may occasionally need to remind the requesting agent that the Incident Report and Work Log are to be submitted to DTSC within 10 working days after the incident.

Revised March 20, 2009

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Leonard E. Robinson
Acting Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Off-Highway Emergency Response Incidents

EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS:

Health and Safety Code, Section 25354 provides funding for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire or an explosion of, or human exposure to, hazardous substances caused by the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

The DTSC Emergency Response Unit provides for removal and disposal of hazardous substances from emergency hazardous materials incidents in response to requests from local agencies. This includes responding to abandoned hazardous substances, uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or an incidents requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. **Requests for removal actions or other assistance can be made by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

Note: Pursuant to H&S Code Section 25353, DTSC will not perform emergency removal actions for incidents where a government agency is the responsible party or otherwise has jurisdictional responsibility, unless special circumstances exist, such as an immediate danger of fire or explosion or significant threat to human health or the environment.

TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE:

DTSC assistance for off-highway removal and disposal of hazardous materials may be requested by local agencies such as local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. A business or a private citizen concerned about hazardous materials, an emergency hazardous materials incident, or some abandoned hazardous materials, should contact one of the above-mentioned local government agencies.

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A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the emergency removal. They will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

1) Determine if the material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance.

2) Determine whether any containers are leaking, and the quantity released, if any.

3) HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances. **To qualify for State funding of a removal action, the substances must exhibit at least one of the following characteristics or criteria:**
   - **Toxicity**
   - **Corrosivity (A pH of 12.5 or higher, or a pH of 2.0 or less)**
   - **Reactivity to air or water**
   - **Flammability**
   - **Explosivity**
   - **Have some other characteristic that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.**

4) Prepare an inventory of materials requiring removal, including approximate quantity, chemical name or type (hazard class), number and size and condition of containers, and approximate quantity or surface area of contaminated soil, if any.

5) Determine the location of the incident relative to waterways, public access, and nearest population.

6) Determine whether the property is publicly or privately owned (areas under the control of Indian reservations or federal or state agencies may not be eligible for funding).

7) Gather all available information regarding the **responsible party (RP).**

8) Determine whether the RP (if known) is able or willing to pay.
   Note: An attempt must be made to contact the RP (if known) and inform them of their responsibility to pay.

9) Determine whether the incident would be more appropriately handled and/or funded by another agency (See the Section entitled "Alternative Funding" below). If you are unsure or have questions about alternative funding sources, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer** (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for an emergency removal action. If the incident qualifies for DTSC assistance:

1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**

2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

4) DTSC's Emergency Response Unit will not conduct removals in situations that are not emergencies. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will only provide removal and disposal of those hazardous materials which meet one or more of the criteria specified in this policy document, and pose a threat to human health or the environment. If it is not an emergency, or does not pose a serious threat to human health or the environment, the incident will not qualify for DTSC assistance. If you are unsure whether a situation warrants a removal action, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer and provide the required information. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will determine whether an emergency removal action is warranted.

5) If the incident exceeds the resources available from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and request assistance.

6) If technical assistance is needed from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the appropriate staff and coordinate their involvement in the response. The DTSC Emergency Response Program will not perform site mitigation or remediation activities. If your agency requires state assistance in performing a remedial action at a hazardous waste site, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will assist in referring the request to the appropriate DTSC office.

The on-scene response personnel must attempt to identify the wastes involved by field testing (HAZCAT) or observation. If your agency cannot accomplish this task, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may send a contractor to perform that task, but will not be able to provide removal if the materials do not exhibit one or more of the HAZCAT characteristics specified in number 3 under "Information Required" above.

DOCUMENTATION

As a condition of receiving assistance from DTSC, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, including documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, and the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (Line 16).

The Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, Emergency Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC <u>within 10 working days</u> of the initial request for DTSC assistance. All such information should be mailed to:

DTSC, Emergency Response Unit
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

For incidents not involving drug lab waste, the requesting agency is the Generator. In addition to signing on line 16 of the Manifest, the requesting agency's name and mailing address should be written or typed on line 3 of the Manifest. DTSC is <u>not</u> the Generator for these incidents, and so DTSC should <u>not</u> appear there. The requesting agency's main office phone number should go on line 4 of the Manifest.

SPECIAL POLICIES

ALTERNATIVE ASSISTANCE

- If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, call State Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.
- If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.
- If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and requesting that they contact someone at the SWRCB.
- If the incident is on a State highway or within a State highway right-of-way, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS).
- If the incident involves radioactive materials, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request that Cal EMA call the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Duty Officer who will then contact the CDPH Radiologic Health Branch.

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The agency requesting assistance for removal of hazardous wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the County's EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136, Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc, they can obtain a Temporary California EPA ID Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If a responsible party needs an EPA ID Number for RCRA waste, or for a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the US EPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency | Department of Toxic Substances Control

OFF–HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ ERER # _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Descriptive Location: _____

_____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	HAZCAT RESULTS

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER , ADDRESS, PHONE) :

_____

_____

_____

DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES (ISOLATION, EVACUATION, CROWD CONTROL): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REPORT BY : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ AGENCY: _____

I CERTIFY THAT THIS INCIDENT REQUIRED IMMEDIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION NECESSARY TO REMEDY OR PREVENT AN EMERGENCY RESULTING FROM EITHER A FIRE, AN EXPLOSION, OR HUMAN EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

SIGNATURE: _____

DTSC 1203 (8/02)

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency | Department of Toxic Substances Control

OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ ERER # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Time of Contractor Arrival: _____ Time of Equipment Arrival: _____

Description of Extent of Contamination: _____

Soil: _____

Water: _____

Structure: _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

_____

EQUIPMENT USED	TIME		LABOR USED	TIME	
DECRIPTION	ARRIVE	DEPART	JOB CLASSIFICATION	ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMOVED (IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES, LAB RESULTS IF AVAILABLE): _____

_____

_____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

DTSC 1204 (8/02)

APPENDIX H

RECORD OF REVISIONS AND AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

The first Notice of Revision to the Sacramento County 2012 Area Plan was emailed out in December of 2015. Each of the agencies identified on the following table were given copies of the 2012 Area Plan and asked to submit comments / suggested changes. The Area Plan was revised to include the comments / suggested changes in June 2016.

The next required revision of the Sacramento County Area Plan is June 2019.
Any comments / suggested changes can be forwarded to:

Dennis Karidis
Environmental Specialist
Sacramento County EMD
10590 Armstrong Avenue
Mather, CA **95655-4153**
(916) 875-8458
karidisd@saccounty.net

AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION CONTACT LIST

LOCAL PARTICIPANTS	
FIRE	**COUNTY**
Cosumnes Fire Department George Apple Kris Hubbard	**Agricultural Commissioner** Juli Jensen Diana Acosta Christina Evans
Courtland Fire Protection District David Welch	**Communications Center** Michael Anderson Jacqueline Mead Cindy Grives
Folsom Fire Dept. Ron Philips	**Code Enforcement** Barry Chamberlain
Herald Fire Protection District Brian Brown	**Department of Transportation** Reza Moghissi
Isleton Fire Protection District Scott Baroni	**District Attorney's Office** Jay Czajkowski
Sacramento City Fire Jerry Apodaca Derek Parker	**Public Health Division** Dr. Olivia Kasirye Karen Olson
Sacramento City OES Patrick Costamagna	**Public Information Officer** Brenda Bongiorno
Sacramento County Airport Fire Jeff Metzinger	**Metro Air Quality Management District** Angela Thompson
Sacramento Metro Fire District Steve Turner Larry Savage	**Office of Emergency Services** Steve Canteleme
Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Kylee Soares	**Sanitation Districts Agency** Dave Meier
Walnut Grove Fire Protection District Dave Robinson	**Wastewater Source Control** Neil Stallions
Wilton Fire Protection District Jeff Cookson	**Water Resources** Ken Ballard Sean Daneluk

AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION CONTACT LIST

LOCAL PARTICIPANTS		
LAW ENFORCEMENT	**CODE ENFORCEMENT**	**PUBLIC WORKS**
Citrus Heights Police Department Alex Turcotte	**Citrus Heights** Alex Turcotte	**Citrus Heights** Chris Fallbeck
Elk Grove Police Department Brian Noblett Paul Kent	**Elk Grove** Shane Diller	**Elk Grove** John Scott Bob Murdoch
Folsom Police Department Cynthia Renaud	**Folsom** Pete Picardo	**Folsom Hazardous Materials Division** Darin Ajax
Galt Police Department Brian Kalinowski	**Galt** Rusty Hughes	**Galt** Adin Selby
Rancho Cordova Police Department Kate Adams	**Isleton** Dan Hinrichs	**Isleton** Romi Balbini
Sacramento City Police Department Steve Winton	**Rancho Cordova** Kerry Simpson	**Rancho Cordova** Steve Harriman
Sacramento City Police Department Explosive Ordinance Detail James Herrington	**Sacramento City** Carl Simpson Bob Rose	**Rancho Murrietta CSD** Paul Siebensohn
Sacramento County Sheriff Scott McCartney		**Sacramento City Department of Transportation** Juan Montanez Greg Smith Eric Talavera
Sacramento County Sheriff CAL-MMET Sal Robles		**Sacramento City Utilities** Bill Roberts Andy Upton Pete Millino
Sacramento County Sheriff Explosive Ordinance Detail Scott Hyatt		
Sacramento County Sheriff HIDTA Marcus Gregory		
Sacramento County Sheriff Marine Unit Scott Maberry		

AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION CONTACT LIST

STATE PARTICIPANTS	
Air Resources Board Greg Blasek	**Department of Public Health** **Drinking Water and Environmental Management** Marcy Barnett
California Highway Patrol (CHP) Ken Roberts	**Department of Toxic Substances Control** Adam Palmer
CalOES Daniel Dailey	**Department of Water Resources** **Division of Flood Management** Eric Holland
CalTrans George Avila	**Emergency Medical Services Authority** Theresa Gonzales
Department of Fish & Wildlife Paul Hamilton Josh Nicholas	**Housing and Community Development** Brad Harward
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Doug Allen	**National Guard** Adam Rix
Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) Steve Smith	**Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment** Karen Revelis
Department of Pesticide Regulations Alicia Scott	**State Water Resources Control Board** Duncan Austin
Department of Public Health **Radiological** James Thomas	

AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION CONTACT LIST

FEDERAL PARTICIPANTS	
Federal Bureau of Investigation Sheldon Fung Tamieka McCain	**US Environmental Protection Agency** Harry Allen Lance Richman Maggie Waldon
Federal Emergency Management Agency Dennis McKeown Richard Grundstrom	**US Coast Guard** Rhianna Macon Ben Perry-Thistle
National Response Center Darryl Harvey	**US Department of Transportation** **Federal Railroad Authority** Gary Flores Ernie Sirotek

PRIVATE SECTOR	
Union Pacific Paul Holt Mike Algots	**BNSF** James Farner

APPENDIX I

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE GLOSSARY OF STANDARDIZED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE
GLOSSARY OF STANDARDIZED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ABATEMENT - The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard, or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.

ABSORBENT MATERIAL - A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread.

ABSORPTION - 1) The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area; 2) Movement of a toxicant into the circulatory system by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure.

ACCEPTABLE RISK - A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.

ACCESS CONTROL POINT - The point of entry and exit that regulates traffic to and from control zones.

ACGIH - See American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

ACID - A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions; a proton donor.

ACUTE EFFECT - An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. (See Chronic Effect.)

ACUTE EXPOSURE - Exposure that is short in duration.

ACUTE RELEASE - Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration.

ACUTE TOXICITY - Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death.

ADJUVANT - A substance used in pesticide formulation to aid its action. (Also used in the manufacture of drugs.)

ADMINISTERING AGENCY (AA) - The designated unit of a county or city tasked to administer the local implementation of the State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Also known as Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs).

ADSORPTION - Process of adhering to a surface.

AEROSOLS - Liquid droplets, or solid particles dispersed in air, that are of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time.

AFTER ACTION REPORT - A post-incident analysis report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous material incident describing actions taken, materials involved, impacts, etc.

AGENCY SPECIFIC PLAN - An emergency plan written by and addressing an individual agency's response actions, capabilities and resources.

AIHA - See American Industrial Hygiene Association.

AIRBORNE POLLUTANTS - Contaminants that are carried/released into the atmosphere or air.

AIR MODELING - Mathematical models used to predict movement and concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere.

AIR MONITORING -To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air.

AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATORS (APR) - Personal Protective Equipment; a breathing mask with specific chemical cartridges designed to either filter particulates or absorb contaminants before they enter the worker's breathing zone. They are intended to be used only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.

AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR - POWERED - An APR with a portable motor to force air through the filtering/purifying cartridges for use only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - A local/regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.

ALKALI - A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that is soluble in water, neutralizes acids, and is irritating or destructive to tissue.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY - Quality of the surrounding atmosphere or circulating air.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH) - A professional society of persons responsible for full-time industrial hygiene programs, who are employed by official governmental units. Its primary function is to encourage the interchange of experience among governmental industrial hygienists, and to collect and make available

information of value to them. ACGIH promotes standards and techniques in industrial hygiene, and coordinates governmental activities with community agencies.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION (AIHA) - An organization of professionals trained in the recognition and control of health hazards and the prevention of illness related thereto. It promotes the study and control of environmental factors affecting the health of industrial workers, and provides information and communication services pertaining to industrial hygiene.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI) - The Institute serves as a clearinghouse for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations, and government agencies.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM) - The Society establishes voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Sponsors research projects, develops standard test methods, specifications, and recommended practices now in use.

ANHYDROUS - Free from water, dry.

AREA PLAN - A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city or county. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95)

ASBESTOS - A silicate of calcium or magnesium mineral, the friable form occurring in threadlike fibers; noncombustible and a nonconductor of electricity; a known carcinogen.

ASBESTOSIS - A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of fine airborne fibers of asbestos.

ASPHYXIANT - A vapor or gas that can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation (lack of oxygen).

ASSESSMENT - The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard of a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.

ASSISTING AGENCIES - Any agency that assists the jurisdictional agency at the scene of a hazardous materials incident by providing a service or support not within the immediate responsibility or capability of the agency having jurisdiction. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PESTICIDE CONTROL OFFICIALS, INC. - This association consists of officials charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons, and of deputies designated by these officials employed by State, Territorial, dominion, or Federal agencies.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS - A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION - 1) Provides for the position of Incident Commander at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional authority boundaries. 2) The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving the equipment, an installation, or a procedure. (NFPA)

BASE (CHEMICAL) - A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin.

BASE (ICS) - The location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The ICS may be collocated with the ICP.

BIOASSAY - Determination of the relative strength and toxicity of a substance (such as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation.

BIOACCUMULATION - Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat.

BIOHAZARD - Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment.

BIOHAZARD AREA - Any area in which work has been, or is being performed, with infectious agents or materials.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS - Biological materials those are capable of causing acute or long-term damage to living organisms. (NFPA 1990, 1-3)

BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE - The time required for a living organism to eliminate half of a substance which it takes in.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT - A process by which waste is rendered less hazardous, or is reduced in volume, by relying on the action of microorganisms.

BLASTING AGENT - A material designed for blasting which has been tested and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation.

BOILING LIQUID EXPANDING VAPOR EXPLOSION (BLEVE) - A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture.

BOOM - A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant.

BOOTIE - A sock like over-boot protector worn to minimize contamination.

BREAKTHROUGH TIME - The elapsed time between initial contact of the hazardous chemical with the outside surface of a barrier, such as protective clothing material, and the time at which the chemical can be detected at the inside surface of the material.

BREATHING ZONE AIR SAMPLE - A sample collected in the breathing area of a worker to assess exposure to airborne contaminants.

BUDDY SYSTEM - A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)]

BUFFER ZONE - The area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility on which certain usages and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS (ATF) - The Federal bureau that enforces and administers firearms and explosive laws, as well as those covering the production, use and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.

BUSINESS PLAN - A written plan and inventory developed by a business for each facility, site, or branch that provides emergency response guidelines for a release of hazardous materials meeting the requirements of H&SC 25504.

CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION PROGRAM (CalARP) - The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program is the federal Risk Management Program (RMP) with some state specific requirements. On January 1, 1997, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25531 to 25545.3 HSC repealed statutes for California's former Risk Management and Prevention (RMPP) Program and mandated the new CalARP program.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (ARB) - The State board that enforces and implements California and Federal air pollution control laws.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (DFW) - The State department which enforces provisions of the State Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; and acts as the State Liaison Officer at major off highway hazardous materials incidents.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (CDF) - A State resources department that protects unincorporated lands from wildfire and responds to public safety emergencies.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (DPH) - The State department containing the Radiological Health Branch, Office of Drinking Water and Office of Risk Assessment in addition to medical and health services.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC) - The State department responsible for regulation of storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste; and oversight of remediation and long-term clean up of sites contaminated with hazardous substance.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Caltrans) - The State department responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State's highway system. It will ensure, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, the identification and containment of hazardous materials and restoration of orderly traffic flow. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (Cal/OSHA) - The State division responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (Cal/EPA) - The State agency consisting of the Departments of Toxic Substances Control and Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Water Resources and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Air Resources Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board. Cal/EPA sets the policy and direction that the member organizations pursue.

CALIFORNIA FIRE MUTUAL AID PLAN - A pre-plan agreement comprised of fire jurisdictions within the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident that has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.

CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM (CHMIRS) - A mandatory post-incident reporting system to collect statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. This data includes a description of the disaster, the location, the time and date, the state and local agencies responding, the actions taken by the agencies, and the

agency, which had primary authority for responding to the disaster. (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 19 CCR, and Government Code Section 8574.8 (d))

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP) - The State agency with primary responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all State highways constructed as freeways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, and on most State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander, Liaison Officer, and the Statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN - Establishes the State policy for law enforcement mutual aid and outlines the procedures for coordination of alerting, dispatching, and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.

CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CalOES) - The State agency responsible for administration of Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and Title 19 CCR, and development of Statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of Statewide mutual aid.

CALIFORNIA SPECIALIZED TRAINING INSTITUTE (CSTI) - The organization within the Governor's Office of Emergency Services with the responsibility to standardize curriculum and certify instructors, students, and classes in the area of hazardous materials emergency response for the public and private sectors.

CALIFORNIA STATE EMERGENCY PLAN - The document established pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code that addresses the State's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations.

CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM) - A division of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CENTER (CANUTEC) - A 24 hour, government sponsored hot line for chemical emergencies (the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.)

CARBOY - A container, usually encased in a protective basket or crate, used to ship hazardous materials, particularly corrosives.

CARCINOGEN - An agent that produces or is suspected of producing cancer. (FEMA HMCP)

CASCADE SYSTEM - Several air cylinders attached in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) bottles.

CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT - An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER - Legal direction to stop any and all activities.

CELSIUS (CENTIGRADE) C - The internationally used scale for measuring temperature, in which 100° is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere), and 0° is the freezing point.

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC) - The federally funded research organization tasked with disease control and research.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) - The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) at sites where significant activities occur.

CFR – 1) Crash, Fire, Rescue personnel; trained in aircraft fire fighting and rescue; 2) Code of Federal Regulations; enforced by federal and state agencies and contains roles for the function of federal government.

CGA - See Compressed Gas Association.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE (CAS) NUMBER - A numbering system assigned by the American Chemical Society often used by local and State hazardous materials compliance legislation for tracking chemicals in the workplace and in the community.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS RESPONSE INFORMATION SYSTEM/HAZARD ASSESSMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM (CHRIS/HACS) - Developed by the Coast Guard, HACS is a computerized model of the CHRIS manuals (containing chemical-specific data), and is used by Federal on-scene coordinators during a chemical spill/response.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (CMA) - The parent organization that operates CHEMTREC.

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MATERIAL - Any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer's body from contact with a hazardous chemical. (NFPA 1991,1-3)

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE SUIT - Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE - The ability to resist chemical attack. The attack is dependent on the method of test and its severity is measured by determining the changes in physical

properties. Time, temperature, stress, and reagent may all be factors that affect the chemical resistance of a material.

CHEMICAL RESISTANT MATERIALS - Materials that are specifically designed to inhibit or resist the passage of chemicals into and through the material by the processes of penetration, permeation or degradation.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC) - The Chemical Transportation Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), can provide information and technical assistance to emergency responders. [Phone number (800) 424-9300]

CHEMNET - A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. It is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving chemicals. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)

CHLOREP - The chlorine emergency plan, established by the Chlorine Institute, enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)

CHLORINE KITS - Standardized kits commercially manufactured by contract with the Chlorine Institute to provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

CHRONIC EFFECT - Delayed or slowly developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure, which is often hard to recognize.

CLANDESTINE LABORATORY - An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances.

CLEAN AIR ACT - A set of national standards for ambient air quality that defines the principal types and levels of pollution that should not be exceeded. This law requires States to develop "State implementation plans" for achieving the ambient air standards in each air quality control region in the State.

CLEANUP - Incident scene activities directed toward removing hazardous materials, contamination, debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water, and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards, and returning the site to as near a normal state as existed prior to the incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

CLEANUP COMPANY (HAZARDOUS WASTE) - A commercial business entity available for hire to specifically remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes; and when appropriate,

must meet California Highway Patrol and Department of Toxic Substances Control requirements.

CLEANUP OPERATION - An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. (8 CCR 5192(a)(3))

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) - Federal legislation to protect the nation's water and set State water quality standards for interstate navigable waters as the basis for pollution control and enforcement. The main objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

COLD ZONE - The area outside of the warm zone. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operation.

COLORIMETRIC TUBES - Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The tubes are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air.

COMBINED LIQUID WASTE SAMPLER (COLIWASSA) - A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of a liquid container.

COMBUSTIBILITY - The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID - Liquids with a flashpoint above 100o F. (49 CFR 173.120 (b)(2).)

COMBUSTION PRODUCT - By-products produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.

COMMAND - The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS)

COMMAND POST - The location from which the primary command functions are executed, usually co-located with the incident base.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (CAER) - A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) to provide guidance for chemical plant managers to assist them in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities developing integrated hazardous materials response plans.

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW - Legislation requiring business establishments to provide chemical inventory information to local agencies or the public.

COMPANY (FIRE USAGE) - Any piece of fire response equipment having a full complement of personnel. (NIIMS)

COMPATIBILITY - The matching of protective chemical clothing to the hazardous material involved to provide the best protection for the worker.

COMPATIBILITY CHARTS - Permeation and penetration data supplied by manufacturers of chemical protective clothing to indicate chemical resistance and breakthrough time of various garment materials as tested against a battery of chemicals. This test data should be in accordance with ASTM and NFPA standards.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) - Known as CERCLA or SUPERFUND, it addresses hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. It also requires those who release hazardous substances, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), above certain levels (known as "reportable quantities") to notify the National Response Center.

COMPRESSED GAS - Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at 70° F or, regardless of the pressure at 70° F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130° F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100° F as determined by testing. Also includes cryogenic or "refrigerated liquids" (DOT) with boiling points lower than -130° F at 1 atmosphere.

COMPRESSED GAS ASSOCIATION (CGA) - An association of firms producing and distributing compressed, liquefied, and cryogenic gases; also manufacturers of related equipment. CGA submits recommendations to appropriate government agencies to improve safety standards and methods of handling, transporting, and storing gases; acts as advisor to regulatory authorities and other agencies concerned with safe handling of compressed gases; collaborates with national organizations to develop specifications and standards of safety.

COMPUTER AIDED MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (CAMEO) - A computer data base storage-retrieval system of pre-planning and emergency data for on-scene use at hazardous materials incidents.

CONFINEMENT - Procedures taken to keep a material in a defined or localized area.

CONSIGNEE - The addressee to whom the item is shipped.

CONTACT - Being exposed to an undesirable or unknown substance that may pose a threat to health and safety. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

CONTAINER - Any device, in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

CONTAINER, INTERMODAL, ISO - An article of transport equipment that meets the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move single or in multiplex configurations.

CONTAINMENT - All activities necessary to bring the incident to a point of stabilization and to establish a degree of safety for emergency personnel greater than existed upon arrival.

CONTAMINATION - An uncontained substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3)

CONTAMINATION CONTROL LINE - The established line around the contamination reduction zone that separates it from the support zone.

CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE - Term used by the Coast Guard to identify the area of moderate hazard where threat of contamination spread to the immediate surrounding area is low. It is the area immediately outside of the inner hot zone. (See Warm Zone.)

CONTINGENCY PLAN - A pre-planned document presenting an organized and coordinated plan of action to limit potential pollution in case of fire, explosion, or discharge of hazardous materials; defines specific responsibilities and tasks.

CONTROL - The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

CONTROL ZONES - The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) (See Support Zone, Warm Zone, Hot Zone, and Decontamination Corridor.)

COORDINATION - To bring together, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on scene. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

CORROSIVE - The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid materials surfaces by chemical action.

COST RECOVERY - A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERNATIVES (CEA) - Encourages people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council concentrates on the area of energy, and provides specific recommendations that encourage individuals to recognize and assume responsibility for environmentally sound choices available to them.

CRYOGENIC - Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150° F and below (liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen, etc.).

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - Gathering information on the type, extent, and costs of damage after an incident.

DAMMING - A procedure consisting of constructing a dike or embankment to totally immobilize a flowing waterway contaminated with a liquid or solid hazardous substance. (EPA, 600/2-77-277)

DANGEROUS WHEN WET - A label required for water reactive materials (solid) being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations. A labeled material that is in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, these gases are capable of spontaneous combustion. (49 CFR 171.8)

DECLARED EMERGENCY - An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources.

DECONTAMINATION (DECON) - The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident. (Also referred to as "contamination reduction".) (NFPA 472, 1-3)

DECONTAMINATION CORRIDOR - A distinct area within the warm zone that functions as a protective buffer and bridge between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination stations and personnel are located to conduct decontamination procedures. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

DECONTAMINATION OFFICER - A position within the FIRESCOPE ICS HM-120 that has responsibility for identifying the decontamination corridor location & types of decontamination, assigning stations, and managing all decontamination procedures.

DECONTAMINATION TEAM - A group of personnel and resources operating within a decontamination corridor.

DEGRADATION - The loss in physical properties of an item of protective clothing due to exposure to chemicals, use, or ambient conditions.

DELAYED TOXIC EXPOSURE EFFECT - The condition in which symptoms of an exposure are not present immediately after the exposure, but are delayed for a relatively short period of time (such as pulmonary edema a few hours after an inhalation exposure).

DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES - Substances not normally harmful to humans that may be harmful to the environment.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC) - A Federal agency whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.

DEPARTMENT OF Defense (DOD) - The Federal entity that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) - The Federal agency which provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government; and to be responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, the marketing of federal power, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, regulation of energy production and use, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) - The Federal department which serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation; represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest; through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents it plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in insuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders; conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; and represents the Federal Government in legal matters.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL) - The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (DOS) - This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes long-range security and well-being of the United States;

determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interest, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; engages in continuous consultation with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) - This agency assures the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal government and develops national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation at the lowest possible cost.

DESICCANT - A substance, such as silica gel, that removes moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in containers of food or chemical packaging.

DETECTORS -

Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI) Detector: Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.

Corrosivity (pH) Detector: A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkali-caustic). (See pH.)

Flame Ionization Detector (FID): A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.

Gas Chromatograph/ Mass Spectrometer Detector (GC/MS): An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organics.

Heat Detector: An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infrared waves.

Photoionization Detector (PID): A device used to determine the presence of gases/vapors in low concentrations in air.

Radiation Beta Survey Detector: An instrument used to detect beta radiation.

Radiation Dosimeter Detector: An instrument that measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.

Radiation Gamma Survey Detector: An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.

Temperature Detector: An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

DIKE - An embankment or ridge, natural or man-made, used to control the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

DIKE OVERFLOW - A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed over the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

DIKE UNDERFLOW - A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed under the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

DISPERSION - To spread, scatter, or diffuse through air, soil, surface or ground water.

DISPOSAL DRUM - A reference to a specially constructed drum used to overpack damaged or leaking containers of hazardous materials for shipment.

DIVERSION - The intentional, controlled movement of a hazardous material to relocate it into an area where it will pose less harm to the community and the environment. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

DIVISION - That organizational level within the ICS having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The "Division" Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the "Operations" Officer.

DOSE - The amount of substance ingested, absorbed, and/or inhaled per exposure period.

DOUBLE GLOVING - A set of gloves worn over those already in place for enhanced protection.

DOWNWIND - In the direction in which the wind blows.

DUST - Solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

ECOLOGY - A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments.

ECONOMIC POISON - As defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), an economic poison is "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, or weeds, or any other forms of life declared to be pests... any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." As defined, economic poisons are generally known as pesticides.

ECOSYSTEM - A habitat formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.

EDEMA - The swelling of body tissues resulting from fluid retention.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) - Functions as required to provide emergency medical care for ill or injured persons by trained providers.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY - Plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems. Sets the local standards for medical care and transport of victims. California Health and Safety Code Section 1058 vests authority for patient care management in the most qualified medical care provider.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (EMSA) - The State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; identifies and coordinates the procurement of medical assistance, supplies, and hospital beds when local and/or regional resources are depleted; and coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The secured site where government officials exercise centralized coordination in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It also provides executive directives to and liaison for State and federal government representatives, and considers and mandates protective actions.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN - A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction, and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, man-made, and attack related disasters.

EMERGENCY RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS - A fund administered by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to finance actions only for the purpose of remediation or prevention of threats of fire, explosion or human health hazards resulting from a release or potential release of a hazardous substance. (Health and Safety Code 25354)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Response to any occurrence, which has or could result in a release of a hazardous substance. (8 CCR 5192), (19 CCR 2402)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION - An organization that utilizes personnel trained in emergency response. (19 CCR 2402)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL - Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)

EMPTY PACKAGING - Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material in table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.

ENDOTHERMIC - A process or chemical reaction, which is accompanied by absorption of heat.

ENGINE (FIRE USAGE) - Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.

ENTRY POINT - A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident.

ENTRY TEAM LEADER - The entry leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the hot zone. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) - The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.

EPA - See Environmental Protection Agency.

ETIOLOGICAL AGENT - A viable microorganism or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.

EVACUATION - The removal of potentially endangered, but not yet exposed, persons from an area threatened by a hazardous materials incident. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) - Military or civilian bomb squads.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (EHS) - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for chemicals that must be reported pursuant to SARA, Title III. The list of these substances and the threshold planning quantities are identified in 40 CFR 355. Releases of extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA must be reported to the National Response Center. In California, the term Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM) is used. They are identical to the EHS in 40 CFR.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE - Any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling injury or serious

illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics.

EXCLUSION ZONE - See Hot Zone.

EXOTHERMIC - A process or chemical reaction, which is accompanied by the evolution of heat.

EXPLOSION-PROOF EQUIPMENT - Instruments whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosion proof performance is subject to compliance with ASTM standards.

EXPLOSIVE - Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. (49 CFR 173.50)

EXPOSURE - The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any route of entry.

FAHRENHEIT - The scale of temperature in which 212o is the boiling point of water at 760 mm Hg and 32o is the freezing point.

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA) - An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labeled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (WPCA) - See Clean Water Act.

FIBROSIS - A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue.

FILTER CANISTER - A container filled with sorbents and catalysts that removes gases and vapors from air drawn through the unit. The canister may also contain an aerosol (particulate) filter to remove solid or liquid particles. (Air purifying canister type breathing apparatus are not approved for use during emergencies by the fire service in California.)

FIRST RESPONDER - The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from the public or private sector of emergency services.

FIRST RESPONDER, AWARENESS LEVEL - Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release who have been trained to initiate an emergency response

sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

FIRST RESPONDER, OPERATIONS LEVEL - Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

FLAMMABLE LIQUID - Any liquid having a flash point below 100° F (37.8o C). (49 CFR 173.115(a))

FLAMMABLE RANGE - A mixture of flammable gas, as mixed with air, expressed as a percent. Each gas has a range including a lower limit and upper limit and between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

FLAMMABLE SOLID - Any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under conditions normally incident to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, retains heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. Included in this class are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials. (49 CFR 173.150)

FLASHPOINT - The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air and will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA) - Performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.

FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING - Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.

FULLY ENCAPSULATING SUITS - Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.

FUME - Airborne dispersion consisting of minute solid particles arising from the heating of a solid material such as lead, in distinction to a gas or vapor. This physical change is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.

GAS - A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity; can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; easily diffuses into other gases; readily and uniformly distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and/or decreased temperature.

GELLING - A process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid facilitating its isolation and removal.

GROUNDING - Method whereby activities that may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an ignition point.

GROUP - Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.

HABITAT - The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.

HALONS - Fire suppressing gases that are composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached.

HALOGENS - A chemical family that includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

HAZARD - Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment.

HAZARD CLASS - The classification of hazardous materials as categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR. The Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR Part 172.101) designates specific materials as hazardous for the purpose of transportation. It also classifies each material and specifies requirements pertaining to its packaging, labeling, and transportation.

Class 1: Explosives
Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives
Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive explosive articles

Class 2: Gases
Division 2.1 Flammable gases
Division 2.2 Nonflammable gases

Division 2.3 Poison gas
Division 2.4 Corrosive gases

Class 3: Flammable liquids
Division 3.1 Flashpoint below -18°C (0°F)
Division 3.2 Flashpoint -18°C and above, but less than 23°C (73°F)
Division 3.3 Flashpoint 23°C and up to 61°C (141°F)

Class 4: Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; & materials that are dangerous when wet
Division 4.1 Flammable solids
Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
Division 4.3 Materials that are dangerous when wet

Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides
Division 5.1 Oxidizers
Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

Class 6: Poisons and etiologic materials
Division 6.1 Poisonous materials
Division 6.2 Etiologic (infectious) materials

Class 7: Radioactive materials
Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation. It has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

Class 8: Corrosives
A material, liquid, or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible alteration to human skin or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.

Class 9: Miscellaneous
A material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class (such as a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste).

ORM-D: Other regulated material
A material, which, although otherwise subjected to regulations, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT - An airborne pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL - A term used by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZARDOUS MATERIALS) - A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment. Hazardous materials include but are not limited to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, hazardous/toxic chemicals, biological agents, and radioactive materials.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CATEGORIZATION (HAZCAT) - A field analysis process to determine basic hazardous materials hazard classification and some chemical and physical properties of unknowns.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY - The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT CONTINGENCY PLAN (HMICP) - The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by CalOES from 1991 to 2004 pursuant to Government Code §8574.17.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT TOOL KIT (TOOL KIT) - The reference document born from the split of the HMICP and the STDCP.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM (HMRT) - An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A Hazardous materials Team may be a separate component of a fire brigade or a fire department or other appropriately trained and equipped units from public or private agencies.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM -- TECHNICIAN LEVEL - Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Technician Level in accordance with NFPA 472, Chapter 3 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

a. Group Supervisor

b. Entry Leader

c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer

d. Site Access Control Officer

e. Decontamination Leader

f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protective clothing:

a. Entry Team - 2

b. Backup Team – 2

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM -- SPECIALIST LEVEL - Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level in accordance with NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 4 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

a. Group Leader

b. Entry Team Leader

c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer

d. Site Access Control Officer

e. Decontamination Leader

f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained for entry with vapor protective clothing:

a. Entry Team - 2

b. Backup Team – 2

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM -- SPECIALTY - Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), who are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and/or specific techniques or support services, and/or the provision of specialized technical advice and assistance in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(5). The Team is capable, either within their own team or in agreement with a Hazardous Materials Response Team on scene, of the following:

The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

a. Group Supervisor

b. Entry Team Leader

c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer

d. Site Access Control Officer

e. Decontamination Leader

f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protection:

a. Entry team - 2

b. Backup team – 2

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - Hazardous Substance, as used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, encompasses every chemical regulated by both the Department of

Transportation (hazardous materials) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous waste), including emergency response (8 CCR 5192).

HAZARDOUS WASTE - 1) Waste materials or mixtures of waste which require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and/or the environment; 2) The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term hazardous waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated hazardous waste, when in transport, must also meet 49 CFR parts 170 through 179.

HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE - Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste placed in or on the ground.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT DECONTAMINATION LEADER - Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes. (ICS-HM-222-3)
Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Decontamination Leader is responsible for the operations of the decontamination element, providing decontamination as required by the Incident Action Plan.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, UNIFORM - • Review Common Responsibilities.
The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law and must accompany shipments of hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262, Subpart B) • Establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor(s). Identify contaminated people and equipment.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE - Maintain control of movement of people and equipment within the Contamination Reduction Zone. A location where hazardous wastes are located, and there is either a threat of a release or an actual release of these wastes which may have an adverse effect on public health or the environment. • Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader. Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader and the Safe Refuge Area Manager (if activated).

HEALTH HAZARD, CHEMICAL - Coordinate handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants within the Contamination Reduction Zone. Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)]. • Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

HEAVY METAL - A high-density metallic element that may demonstrate health hazards as a result of exposure and may contribute to contamination of the environment. This includes

chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others.

HEPATOTOXIC - A substance that negatively affects the liver. An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. (See Pesticides.)

HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC) - A procedure used in organics analysis to separate chemical mixtures based on differential ionic absorption to various substrates.

HOT TAPPING - A sophisticated method of welding on and the cutting of holes through liquid, compressed gas vessels, and piping for the purpose of relieving pressure and/or removing product.

HOT ZONE - An area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the "exclusion zone", the "red zone", and the "restricted zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT (HMTA) - The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (HMTA), is the major transportation-related statute affecting transportation of hazardous cargoes. Regulations apply to ". . . any person who transports, or causes to be transported or shipped, a hazardous material; or who manufactures, fabricates, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package or container which is represented, marked, certified, or sold by such person for use in the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials."

HYGROSCOPIC - A substance that has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel.

HYPERGOLIC - Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing.

IGNITABLE MATERIAL - Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140° F or, if not a liquid, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes.

IGNITION TEMPERATURE - The minimum temperature at which a material will initiate or maintain combustion.

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH) - An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (8 CCR 5192(a)3)

INFORMATION OFFICER (IO) - The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media, as well as other groups.

INCIDENT - An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) - A plan developed at the field response level that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

INCIDENT COMMAND - A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) - The individual responsible for overall management of the incident at the field level.

INCIDENT COMMAND POST - See Command Post.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

INCOMPATIBLE WASTE - Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES - Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation.

INFECTIOUS WASTE - Waste containing pathogens; may consist of tissues, organs, body parts, blood, and body fluids.

INGESTION - The process of taking substances such as food, drink, and medicine into the body through the mouth.

INHIBITOR - A chemical added to another substance to prevent or slow down an unwanted or sudden occurrence of chemical change.

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS - Chemical compounds that do not contain the element carbon with the exception of carbon oxides and carbon sulfides.

INSECTICIDE - A chemical product used to kill and control insects. (See Pesticides.)

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA) - An association of air carriers that develop guidelines for transportation of cargo.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) - An organization that develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure safe and orderly growth.

INVESTIGATE - To systematically search or inquire into the particulars of an incident, and collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal and/or civil prosecution.

IRRITANT - A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property that can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR)

ISOLATING THE SCENE - Preventing persons and equipment from becoming exposed to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material by the establishment of site control zones.

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC PLAN - A plan that details emergency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within an area, agency, facility or political subdivision.

LABPACK - Putting multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material.

LACRIMATION - Tearing produced by eye irritation.

LC50 **(lethal concentration, 50%) -** The amount of a toxicant in air that is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.

LD50 **(lethal dose, 50%) -** The amount of a toxicant administered by other than inhalation which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.

LEAK - The uncontrolled release of a hazardous material that could pose a threat to health, safety, and/or the environment.

LEAK CONTROL COMPOUNDS - Substances used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure containers.

LEAK CONTROL DEVICES - Tools and equipment used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure and some low-pressure containers, pipes, and tanks.

LEVEL OF PROTECTION - In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designations of types of personal protective equipment to be worn based on NFPA standards.

- ***Level A*** - Vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

• ***Level B*** - Liquid splash protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.
• ***Level C*** - Limited use protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

Level One Incident :
Hazardous materials incidents which can be correctly contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to first responders having jurisdiction, and whose qualifications are limited to and do not exceed the scope of training as explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "First Responder, Operational Level".

Level Two Incident:
Hazardous materials incidents which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the resources of a Hazardous Materials Response Team, which requires the use of specialized chemical protective clothing, and whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "Hazardous Materials Technician Level".

Level Three Incident :
A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Technician or Specialist Level) whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code, Chapter 1503; and/or requires the use of two or more Hazardous Materials Response Teams; and/or must be additionally assisted by qualified specialty teams or individuals.

LOCAL DISASTER PLAN - A plan developed and used by local government for extraordinary events.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - A committee appointed by a State emergency response commission, as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its corresponding Office of Emergency Services mutual aid region.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - Local agencies as defined in Government Code § 8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 5, CDAA, § 2900 (y).

LOCALIZED EXPOSURE - Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.

LOGISTICS CHIEF - That organizational position within the ICS having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL) - The lowest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, or fire, etc.

MACROENCAPSULATION - The isolation of a waste by embedding it in, or surrounding it with, a material that acts as a barrier to water or air (e.g., clay and plastic liners).

MANIFEST, UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE - A document required by 40 CFR 262 to accompany any shipment of hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of final disposal/destruction. (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform)

MARKING - The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, or specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials/hazardous waste.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) - A document which contains information regarding the specific identity of hazardous chemicals, including information on health effects, first aid, chemical and physical properties, and emergency phone numbers.

MELTING POINT - The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.

MICROORGANISM - A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye.

MIDNIGHT DUMPING - Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.

MIST - Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. A mist is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air.

MITIGATION - Any action employed to contain, reduce, or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material.

MONITORING - The act of systematically checking to determine contaminant levels and atmospheric conditions.

MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION - Use of instruments and other techniques to determine the presence or levels of hazardous materials.

MONITORING EQUIPMENT - Instruments and devices used to identify, qualify, and/or quantify contaminants.

MUTAGEN - A substance capable of causing genetic damage.

MUTUAL AID - An agreement to supply, if available, specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions without the expectation of reimbursement.

NARCOSIS - Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP) - Created by CERCLA to define the federal response authority and responsibility for oil and hazardous material spills.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) - An international voluntary membership organization to promote improved fire protection and prevention, establish safeguards against loss of life and property by fire, and writes and publishes the American National Standards.

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIIMS) - A standardized systems approach to incident management that consists of five major sub-divisions collectively providing a total systems approach to all-risk incident management.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH) - A Federal agency, which, among other activities, tests and certifies respiratory protective devices, air-sampling detector tubes, and recommends occupational exposure limits for various substances.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA) - The agency responsible to serve as scientific support coordinator for a federal on scene coordinator. Assists in oil spill and air toxics modeling and meteorological monitoring and oceanic research.

NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (NPTN) - The 24-hour national hotline (800) 858-PEST operated by the Texas Tech University School of Medicine providing toll-free information about pesticide safety, application, chemistry and toxicology to callers in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Questions are answered directly or via next day mail.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) - A communications center operated by the United States Coast Guard headquarters located in Washington, DC. They provide information on suggested technical emergency actions, and must be notified by the spiller within 24 hours of any spill of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.

NECROSIS - Death in a particular part of a living tissue.

NEPHROTOXIC - A substance that negatively affects the kidneys.

NEUROTOXIC - A substance that negatively affects the nervous system.

NEUTRALIZATION - The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to equal value (pH 7 is neutral).

NON-FLAMMABLE GAS - Any material or mixture, in a cylinder or tank, other than poison or flammable gas, having an absolute pressure in the container exceeding 40 p.s.i at 70° F, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i at 130° F. (49 CFR)

NORTH AMERICAN (NA) IDENTIFICATION NUMBER - A four-digit number, preceded by "NA", used in the United States and Canada to identify a hazardous material or group of hazardous materials in transportation.

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (NOS or n.o.s.) - In shipping regulations, the term is used for classes of substances to which restrictions apply, but for which the individual members of the class are not listed in the regulations.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) - Component of the United States Department of Labor; an agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authorities for most United States industries, businesses and States.

ODOR THRESHOLD - The lowest concentration in the atmosphere that can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk.

OFFICE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY (OHMS) - A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended revisions to 49 CFR.

OIL - Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats those are generally slippery, combustible, viscous, liquid or liquefiable at room temperature.

OIL SPILL CLEANUP AGENT - Any material used in removing oil from the environment, including inert sorbent materials, approved chemical dispersants, surface collecting agents, sinking agents, and biological additives.

OLFACTORY - Pertaining to the sense of smell.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC) - As explained in the National Contingency Plan, it is the pre-designated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident, and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws.

OPERATIONS - The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.

ORAL TOXICITY - Adverse effects resulting from taking a substance into the body through the mouth.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE - Strong oxidizers, often chemically unstable, containing the -o-o- structure. They react readily with solvents or fuels resulting in an explosion or fire.

OVERPACK - An enclosure used to consolidate two or more packages of hazardous material. "Overpack" does not include a freight container.

OXIDIZER - A chemical, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. (49 CFR 173.151)

OXYGEN DEFICIENCY - A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life.

OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERE - An atmosphere that contains an oxygen content less than 19.5 % by volume at sea level.

PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM - The National Strike Force pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in responses to oil or chemical incidents occurring in the western United States and administered by the United States Coast Guard.

PALLETS - A low portable platform constructed of wood, metal, plastic, or fiberboard, built to specified dimensions, on which supplies are loaded, transported, or stored in units.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) - A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999,999 other units.

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) - A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999 other units.

PATHOGEN - Any disease producing organism, including viruses.

PCB CONTAMINATED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT - Any electrical equipment, including transformers, that contains at least 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm of PCBs. (40 CFR 761.3)

PCB ITEM - An item containing PCBs at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater.
(40 CFR 761.3)

PCB TRANSFORMER - Any transformer that contains 500 ppm of PCBs or greater. (40 CFR 761.3)

PENETRATION - The movement of liquid molecules through a chemical protective clothing, suit, garment or material.

PERMEATION - The movement of vapor or gas molecules through a chemical protective garment material.

PERMEATION KITS - Kits assembled for the purpose of testing on-site an unknown liquid substance for permeability of chemical protective clothing.

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL) - The employees' permitted exposure limit to any material listed in Table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of OSHA regulations, section 1910.1000, Air Contaminants.

PERSISTENT TOXIC SUBSTANCE - A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - Equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes- personal protective clothing, self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

PESTICIDES - A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.

pH - A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity.

PLUGGING AND PATCHING KITS - Kits commercially available or privately assembled for the purpose of providing capabilities for emergency plugging and patching of leaking containers, pipes, and tanks.

PLUME - A vapor, liquid, dust, or gaseous cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy.

PNEUMONITIS - Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs.

POISON CONTROL CENTERS - California is served by four certified and designated regional poison control centers. Each PCC is available 24 hours a day and can provide immediate health effects, scene management, victim decontamination, and other emergency medical treatment advice for hazardous materials emergencies. A physician specializing in medical toxicology is available for back-up consultation.

POLLUTION - Contamination of air, water, land, or other natural resources that will or is likely to create a public nuisance and cause health and environmental harm.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) - One of several aromatic compounds containing two benzene nuclei with two or more chlorine atoms.

POLYMERIZATION - A chemical reaction, usually carried out with a catalyst, heat, or light, and often under high pressure, which generates high temperature and when uncontrolled may be violent.

POST EMERGENCY RESPONSE - That portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun.

POST-INCIDENT ANALYSIS - The termination phase of an incident that includes completion of the required forms and documentation for conducting a critique.

PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING - The process associated with preparing for the response to a hazard by developing plans, identifying resources, conducting exercises, and other techniques to improve an agency's or organization's response capabilities.

PREVENTION PLAN - See California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).

PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION - Replacing a hazardous substance in a process with a less hazardous substance.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME - The DOT designated name for a commodity or material. (49 CFR 172.101)

PROPOSITION 65 - California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING - See Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

PULMONARY - Pertaining to the lungs.

PYROPHORIC - A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130° F. (49 CFR 173.115(c))

QUALITATIVE FIT TEST - A physical testing of a breathing apparatus face piece to the wearer, performed in an atmosphere of amyl acetate or irritant smoke to evaluate whether the wearer can detect the contaminant, indicating mask leakage and improper fit.

RADIATION ABSORBED DOSE (RAD) - A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.

RADIOACTIVE - The spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei accompanied by emission of nuclear radiation.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (RAM) - Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (49 CFR 173.389)

RECORDER - See Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference.

RECOVERY DRUM - See Disposal Drum.

REFERENCE LIBRARY - A selection of chemical textbooks, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team.

REGIONAL PLAN - A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III.

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM - Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the ten Federal EPA regions as specified in the NCP.

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB) - This agency in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is charged with managing statewide water quality.

RELEASE, THREATENED RELEASE - The actual or potential spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles of any hazardous material.

REMEDIAL ACTION - Actions taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION - See Mitigation.

REPORTABLE INCIDENT - Any incident that has or may impact the public health, safety or the environment, or is otherwise required by law to be reported.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) - The designated amount of a specific material that if spilled or released requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC). (49 CFR 172.101, 40 CFR 117.3, 173. and 302.6)

RESCUE - The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel.

RESIDUE - A material remaining in a package after its contents have been emptied and before the packaging is refilled, or cleaned and purged of vapor to remove any potential hazard.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) - The Federal framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. This program is administered by EPA and may be delegated to the States.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - See SCBA and Air Purifying Respirators.

RESPONSE - That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous material incident. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (RP) - A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident.

RISK ANALYSIS - A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, property, and the environment and to note the risks to be taken to identify the incident objectives.

RISK MANAGEMENT - Decision-making process which involves such considerations as risk assessment, technological feasibility, economic information about costs and benefits, statutory requirements, public concerns, and other factors.

RISK MANAGEMENT PREVENTION PLAN (RMPP) - This program has been replaced by the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).

ROENTGEN - A measure of the charge produced in air created by ionizing radiation, usually in reference to gamma radiation.

ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN (REM) - The unit of dose equivalent; takes into account the effectiveness of different types of radiation.

RUPTURE - The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material.
(Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

SAFETY OFFICER - Selected by the Incident Commander, a person at an emergency incident responsible for assuring that all overall operations performed at the incident by all agencies present are done so with respect to the highest levels of safety and health. The Safety Officer shall report directly to the Incident Commander.

SALVAGE DRUM - See Recovery Drum.

SAMPLE - To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.

SARA TITLE III REGIONAL PLAN - See Regional and Local Plan.

SCBA - See "Self Contained Breathing Apparatus".

SCENARIO - An outline of a natural or expected course of events.

SCENE - The location impacted or potentially impacted by a hazard.

SECONDARY MATERIALS - Spent materials, sludges, by-products, scrap metal and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use.

SELECTIVE TOXICITY - The capacity of a chemical to injure one kind of living matter without harming another, even though the two may be in intimate contact.

SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA) - A positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination SCBA/supplied air breathing apparatus certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), or the appropriate approval agency for use in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). (NFPA 1991, 1-3)

SENSITIZER - A substance which on first exposure causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which on repeated exposure may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site.

SHELTERING IN PLACE/IN PLACE PROTECTION - To direct people to quickly go inside a building and remain inside until the danger passes.

SHIPPING PAPERS - Generic term used to refer to documents that must accompany all shipments of goods for transportation. These include Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists, etc. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any.

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (STEL) - See Threshold Limit Value –Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL).

SITE - Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 5192(a)(3).

SKIMMER - Physical systems whereby a liquid phase is recovered from another liquid phase due to polarity differences and stored or transferred for further processing. Typical use is to remove petroleum products floating on a water body.

SLUDGE - Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids.

SMOKE - An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from combustion or sublimation.

SOLIDIFICATION - Process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container.

SOLUBILITY - The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another.

SOLVENTS - A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture.

SPILL - The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous materials in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment.
(See Incident)

SPILLER - See Responsible Party.

SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE - See Pyrophoric.

STABILIZATION - The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

STAGING AREA - The area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time.

STATE WARNING CENTER, CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER, CalOES WARNING CENTER - The California Emergency Management Agency Warning Center facilitates emergency communications with government agencies at all levels. The California State Warning Center monitors seismic activity, weather and other conditions that could cause a disaster and is the central reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The California State Warning Center is the initial contact point in the state to initiate coordination and begin to mobilize federal, state and local agencies during a disaster.

STORAGE - Containment of hazardous materials on a temporary basis in such a manner as to not constitute disposal of such materials.

STRICT LIABILITY - The responsible party is liable even though they have exercised reasonable care.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS & REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) - Created for the purpose of establishing Federal statutes for right-to-know standards, emergency response to hazardous materials incidents, re-authorized the Federal superfund, and mandated States to implement equivalent regulations/requirements.

SUPPORT ZONE - See Cold Zone.

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT - A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids.

SYNERGISTIC EFFECT - The combined effect of two chemicals that is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent alone.

SYSTEMIC - Pertaining to the internal organs and structures of the body.

SYSTEMIC TOXIC EXPOSURE - Toxic effects to the body as a whole spreading via the bloodstream and often displaying delayed symptoms.

TEAM LEADER - See Entry Team Leader.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST -- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REFERENCE - Person assigned to document activities of the Hazardous Material Team and gather information relevant to the chemicals involved and their hazards.

TERATOGEN - A substance or agent that can result in malformations of a fetus.

TERATOGENICITY - Ability to produce birth defects.

TERMINATION - That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases- Debriefing, Post-Incident analysis, and Critique. (NFPA 472, 1-3) (See Post-Incident Analysis.)

THIEVING ROD - A glass rod used like a COLIWASSA, except the liquid is contained in the tube by a vacuum pressure.

THRESHOLD - The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV) - The value for an airborne toxic material that is to be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and represents the concentration to which nearly all workers may be exposed 8 hours per day over extended periods of time without adverse effects.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE - CEILING (TLV-C) - The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TLV-TWA) - An exposure level under which most people can work consistently for 8 hours a day, day after day, with no harmful effects.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (TLV-STEL) - A 15-minute time-weighted coverage exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a work day, nor repeated more than 4 times per day, even if the 8-hour time-weighted average is within the Threshold Limit Value (TLV).

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ) - The quantity designated for each extremely hazardous substance that triggers a required notification by facilities to the State emergency response commission that such facilities are subject to reporting under SARA Title III.

TOTALLY ENCAPSULATED SUITS - Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body. (See Fully Encapsulated Suit.)

TOXIC - Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals or people.

TOXIC CHEMICALS - EPA uses this term for chemicals whose total emissions and releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical as identified in SARA Title III.

TOXICITY - A relative property of a chemical agent that refers to its harmful effect on some biological mechanism and the conditions under which this effect occurs.

TRAFFIC CONTROL/CROWD CONTROL - Action(s) by law enforcement to secure and/or minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents, impediments and congestion.

TREATMENT - Any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose.

UNITED NATIONS (UN) IDENTIFICATION NUMBER - When UN precedes a four-digit number, it indicates that this identification number is used internationally to identify a hazardous material.

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL) - The highest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated.

UPWIND - In or toward the direction from which the wind blows.

VAPOR - An air dispersion of molecules of a substance that is normally a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure.

VAPOR DISPERSION - The movement of vapor clouds in air due to turbulence, gravity, spreading, and mixing.

VAPOR PROTECTIVE SUIT - See Levels of Protection.

VULNERABILITY - The susceptibility of life, the environment, and/or property, to damage by a hazard.

WARM ZONE - The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the "decontamination", "contamination reduction", "yellow zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

WATER REACTIVE - Having properties of, when contacted by water, reacting violently, generating extreme heat, burning, exploding, or rapidly reacting to produce an ignitable, toxic, or corrosive mist, vapor, or gas.

Glossary of Terms: Terrorism

ACETYLCHOLINE - A chemical neurotransmitter produced by nerve cells acting as a chemical "messenger" to stimulate the heart, skeletal muscles, and numerous secretory glands.

ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE - An enzyme that normally hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter acetylchloline, thereby stopping its activity, but can be inhibited by organophosphates, carbamates and certain other "nerve agents".

AEROBIC - Capable of living and growing only in the presence of free oxygen.

ANTHRAX - A rod shaped aerobic bacteria Bacillus Anthracis that is spore producing and exists in three forms; The pulmonary form is usually 100 % lethal.

ANTIBIOTIC - A substance that inhibits the growth of or kills micro-organisms.

ANTIPERSONNEL - Agents those are effective directly against humans.

ANTITOXIN - A substance found or introduced into the blood serum or other body fluid that is specifically antagonistic to a toxin.

ASEPTIC - Free from infection.

ATROPINE - Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for nerve agents, is very effective in blocking the effects of excess acetylcholine.

BACILLUS - A rod-shaped bacterium.

BACTERIA - Single celled living microscopic organism varying in size from 0.5μm to 5 μm with a nucleus, intracellular structure, and a cell wall capable of duplicating itself through cell division. Some types of bacteria can transform into spores that may last for years or decades. Some types of bacteria can produce highly lethal toxins (Botullinum).

BACTERIAL AGENT - A pathogenic substance that can cause disease in humans and animals by means of two mechanisms; By invading living tissue or by producing poisonous toxins, or both.

BIOLOGICAL AGENT - Usually refers to all agents that may cause disease or death including bacteria, virus, and toxins.

BIOLOGICAL TOXIN - A chemical substance produced by a living organism, such as bacteria, plant, animal or insect, that by itself can be highly lethal, such as botullinum or ricin.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants, or to damage equipment.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENT - Military use of living organisms or their toxins with the intent to cause death, disability, or damage to humans.

BLISTER AGENT - Substances that cause blistering and destruction of the skin through liquid or aerosol contact.

BLOOD AGENT - An antiquated military term implying that the site of action of cyanides is in the blood, but more accurately is described as an oxygen blocker for every cell in the body, beginning with the blood.

BOTULISM - Poisoning by botulinum toxin that is produced by the bacillus Clostridium Botulinim is anaerobic, and is usually 65% lethal.

BRITISH ANTI-LEWISITE - Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for Lewisite, is a heavy metal chelator, not often used, results are not guaranteed.

CARDIAC - Pertaining to the heart.

CARRIER - An individual who harbors specific disease organisms without showing symptoms, thus serving as a means of conveying infection.

CELL - A small mass of protoplasm, generally including a nucleus, surrounded by a semi-permeable membrane.

CHEMICAL AGENT - A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects; See also *Chemical Warfare Agent*.

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS - A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate, and are usually divided into 5 groups: Nerve, Blood, Respiratory (choking), Incapacitating, and Blister (vesicants).

CHEMOTHERAPY - The treatment of disease by chemicals that affect the causative organism unfavorably without seriously reacting on the patient.

CHOKING AGENTS - Substances that irritate, inflame, or cause physical injury to the tissues of the respiratory system, throat, nose and mouth.

CHOLERA - An acute infectious gastrointestinal disease with a mortality rate as high as 30%.

COMMUNICABLE - Capable of being transmitted from one individual to another.

CONTAGIOUS - Transmissible from one individual to another.

CUTANEOUS - Pertaining to the skin.

CYANOGEN CHLORIDE (CK) - A *blood agent* chemical warfare agent, causing almost immediate respiratory and cardiac failure within minutes of inhalation; Not as lethal as hydrogen cyanide.

CYTOTOXIN - A toxin that causes cellular destruction or interfere with metabolic processes, particularly with the respiratory and circulatory systems.

DIARRHEA - Abnormal frequency and liquidity of intestinal discharges.

DIAZEPAM - Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for nerve agents, is very effective as an anti-convulsant and to reduce brain damage.

DISEASE - Illness or sickness.

DISINFECTANT - An agent, usually chemical, that destroys infective agents.

DISTILLED MUSTARD (HD) - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI this sulfur mustard causes severe dermal and eye destruction and burns; is an oily liquid with a garlic odor.

ENCEPHALITIS - Inflammation of the brain.

EDEMA - Excessive accumulation of fluid in body tissue or body cavities.

ENDEMIC - Native to or prevalent in a particular district or region; having a low incidence but is constantly present in a given community or environment.

ENDOTOXIN - A toxin that is produced within a micro-organism and retained within the cell until it disintegrates.

EPIDEMIC - An outbreak of disease that spreads rapidly and attacks many individuals in the same region at the same time.

ERYTHEMA - Reddening of skin resembling a good case of sunburn; Typical of moderate exposure to *Mustard Substances* and *Lewisite.*

EXOTOXIN - A toxin excreted by a living organism.

H = Refers to a Levinstein mustard, a series of persistent blister agents that include distilled mustard (HD), and the nitrogen mustards (HN-1, HN-2, and HN-3).

HYDROCYANIC ACID (AC) - A *blood agent* chemical warfare agent causing almost immediate respiratory and cardiac failure within minutes of inhalation; Most lethal of the cyanides; Also known as hydrogen cyanide.

INCAPACITATING AGENTS - A group of chemical warfare agents intended to incapacitate rather that injure or kill, by causing severe eye and nasal distress and irritation; Popular with law enforcement for riot control; Examples are Mace and Pepper Spray.

INFECTION - Invasion of body tissues by organisms, usually pathogenic, which multiply and cause disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE - One that is caused by a living agent, such as bacteria, protozoa, virus, or fungi, and may or may not be contagious.

INVASIVENESS - The ability of a micro-organism to enter the body and spread throughout the tissues.

INTOXICATION - Poisoning.

INTRAVENOUS - Within the vein.

LACRIMATOR - A compound that causes a large flow of tears and irritates the skin; A Tearing Agent.

LETHAL AGENTS - Biological or chemical agents that could cause significant human mortality.

LEWISITE (L) - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, causes moderate to severe dermal and eye destruction and burns, heavily used but not totally successful, was considered a minor military threat.

MALAISE - A feeling of bodily discomfort.

MARK I - Military kit containing antidotes Atropine and Prolidoxime Chloride.

MACE® (CN) - An *incapacitating* agent "chloroacetophenone" popular with law enforcement and military to render recipient temporarily incapable of resistance or flight. Less popular than stronger military formulation CS.

MALAISE - A vague feeling of bodily discomfort.

MICRO-ORGANISM - Any organism, such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi, that can be seen only with a microscope.

MIOSIS - Excessive contraction of the pupil.

MUSTARD (H) - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, causes severe dermal and eye destruction and burns. The term "mustard" usually refers to "sulfur mustard"; the more pure distilled mustard is referred to as "distilled mustard".

MUSTARGEN - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, is HN2 derivative of nitrogen mustard and the most popular during WWI.

MYCOTOXIN - A toxin produced by fungi.

NAUSEA - Tendency to vomit; sickness of the stomach.

NECROSIS - Death of a cell or group of cells in contact with living tissue.

NEURAL - Relating or pertaining to the nerves.

NEUROTOXIN - A substance that is poisonous or destructive to nerve tissue.

NERVE AGENT - Substances that interfere with the central nervous system primarily through liquid contact (skin) and lesser so through aerosol (lungs).

NEUROTOXINS - Toxins that interfere with nerve impulses and may affect the central nervous system; Tend to act rapidly.

NITROGEN MUSTARD (HN) - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent synthesized during WWI, there are three derivatives, HN1, HN2, and HN3.

NONPERSISTENT AGENT - An agent that upon release loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, typical of most incapacitating agents.

NUCLEUS - A body within a cell that is the center of reproductive activities of the cell.

ORGANO-PHOSPHATE - A phosphate containing organic compound that inhibit cholinesterase enzymes.

2-PAM CHLORIDE - Used in treatment of nerve agent poisoning.

PATHOGENIC - Causing disease.

PATHOGEN - Any disease producing micro-organism or material, which includes virus, bacteria, rickettsia, fungi and mycoplasma.

PERCUTANEOUS AGENT - Able to be absorbed by the body through the skin.

PERSISTENT AGENT - An agent that upon release retains its casualty producing effects for an extended period of time, usually from 30 minutes to several days; A substance usually having a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air.

PHOSGENE - A *respiratory agent* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas, causes severe upper respiratory distress and edema as it hydrolysises to hydrochloric acid.

PHOSGENE OXIME - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent, not popular, little used, was a minor military threat, is highly corrosive and a irritant.

PHYTOTOXIN - A toxin derived from a plant, such as ricin.

PLAGUE - Or "Black Death", is an aerobic bacterium *Yersinia Pestis* and occurs in three clinical forms; Pneumonic that can be 90% lethal, Septicemic, and Bubonic, which is the most common and may be 30% lethal; Pneumonic is highly contagious.

RESPIRATORY AGENT - Also referred to as pulmonary agents, a reference to chemical agents that attack the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract causing severe pain and edema; Chlorine, phosgene and oxides of nitrogen are examples.

RICIN - A poisonous toxin distilled from the seed of the castor oil plant.

RIOT CONTROL AGENT - An incapacitating agent intended to temporarily render a person inoperative by causing extreme distress and pain, but is not lethal; Examples are CN (MACE) and CS.

SARIN (GB) - A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an LC_{50} skin dose of 100-200 mg.

SEPTIC - Produced by or due to putrefaction or morbid germs.

SOMAN (GD) - A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an LC_{50} skin dose of 50-70 mg.

SPORES - A bacteria cell with a hardened shell that is more resistant to cold, heat, drying, chemicals and radiation than the bacterium itself, and may lie dormant for decades; They germinate when conditions are favorable and transform into bacteria cells.

SULFUR MUSTARD (H) - A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent synthesized during WWI, there are two derivatives H, and HD. See also "Mustard".

SYMPTOMS - Functional evidence of disease or of conditions, or a change in conditions that indicate a mental or bodily state.

TABUN (GA) - A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an LC_{50} skin dose of 200-400 mg.

TEAR AGENT - An incapacitating agent that produces irritating or disabling effects that rapidly disappear within minutes after exposure; A Lacrimator.

TERRORISM - The unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.

TOXIC - Poisonous and perhaps deadly depending on the dose and resistance of the individual.

TOXICITY - The quality of being poisonous depending on the potency of the toxin.

TOXIN - A chemical substance that is a product of a living organism, - plant, animal or bacteria, - which produce adverse or lethal effects on humans and animals; True toxins are protein like, more or less unstable particularly on contact with air, and require a short incubation or latent period to produce symptoms.

TRANSMISSIBLE AGENT - Pathogens that can spread disease from person to person.

V AGENTS - Persistent, highly toxic nerve agents developed in mid 1950's and absorbed primarily through the skin; An example is VX with a skin LC_{50} dose of 10-50 mg.

VACCINE - A preparation of killed or attenuated infective toxic agent used as an inoculation to produce active artificial immunity.

VESICANT - A vapor or liquid chemical threat to dermal and eyes intended to cause severe burns and blistering with delayed effects appearing hours after contact. Prolong exposure causes bone marrow damage. There are no acceptable and reliable antidotes.

VIABLE - Capable of living.

VIRAL AGENT - A virus organism that brings about changes in healthy hosts cell such that the hosts cell usually dies.

VIRULENCE - Refers to the relative infectiousness of an organism or its ability to overcome the defenses of the host.

VIRUS - Extremely small submicroscopic agents from 0.02µm to 0.2µm with a nucleocapsid protein coat or lipid/glycoprotein coat, containing genetic RNA or DNA material, but not having a nucleus and incapable of duplicating itself through cell division; Invades a host cell and takes over the nucleus in order to replicate.

VOMITING AGENT - An incapacitating agent that encourages uncontrolled vomiting, nausea, coughing, sneezing, tearing, and pain to the affected areas, but rarely causes death.

APPENDIX J

REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

Reimbursing Medical Costs of Persons Injured In Pesticide Incidents

January 2005

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

Beginning in 2005, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators will be legally responsible to pay certain medical costs of victims.

The new requirement was passed and signed into law in 2004 (Senate Bill 391, Florez). The new law squarely places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those businesses that are responsible for the harm. It also increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) can impose for pesticide violations.

The law was prompted by several incidents in which large numbers of persons living near agricultural fields were made ill by pesticide drift. Many were without medical insurance, and did not have the means to pay for medical treatment themselves.

WILL THE NEW LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?

The new law places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those that are responsible for the harm when they violate pesticide rules.

No. The CACs enforce pesticide laws locally and are responsible for investigating pesticide illnesses and incidents in their jurisdictions.

After determining whether pesticide laws were violated, a CAC has a variety of enforcement options including administrative civil penalties. The law also increases the level of civil penalty authority for CACs.

The major emphasis of the law involves the responsibility of the violator to pay for medical costs.

Under the new law, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, the penalty action a CAC issues will also include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to pay the uncompensated medical costs of those who suffered acute illness or injury and sought immediate medical treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]).

There is no obligation, expectation or authority for the CAC to oversee the reimbursement process.

(continued on page 2)

(continued from page 1)

› *After the CAC issues a final enforcement order that includes the statement of a violator's responsibility for reimbursing victims, what happens next?*

After the final enforcement order is issued, the violator has 30 days to submit a written plan to DPR, detailing how unreimbursed medical costs will be paid (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› *Does the CAC determine what the medical costs are, or who qualifies for reimbursement?*

No. Although the county will probably identify most individuals who were made ill, neither the CAC nor DPR are obligated to determine the amount of uncompensated medical costs, or who qualifies for reimbursement.

The violator is ultimately responsible for covering the costs of those affected.

› *Who gets the reimbursement?*

The violator must compensate the injured individuals or their medical providers, such as ambulance companies, doctors, and hospitals.

› *What if the CAC doesn't know the names of everyone who was injured? Can people who come forward later have their medical costs reimbursed?*

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is part of an investigation. By the time an investigation is complete and an enforcement order issued, the CAC usually has the names of those made ill by the illegal application. The CAC can provide a list to the responsible party as soon as possible.

However, under the law, it is not the responsibility of the CAC to identify all persons entitled to medical reimbursement. If additional individuals who suffered acute illness and sought immediate medical care are identified later, they can contact the violator to claim medical reimbursement.

› *What happens if a violator refuses to reimburse medical costs as required by law?*

Violators who refuse to comply with their legal responsibility are subject to enforcement actions by DPR as needed. Additionally, the violator may be subject to lawsuits by private individuals.

› *Investigations usually take several weeks. What happens to victims in the meantime?*

The new law strongly encourages the CACs to complete investigations of and take appropriate action on these incidents within 45 days, and DPR will assist the counties in this effort (FAC 12997.5 [g]). Violators would not be responsible under the law to pay for medical costs until they have exhausted due process appeal rights.

(Continued on page 3)

The law defines *acute* illness or injury as "a medical condition that involves a sudden onset of symptoms due to an illness, injury, or other medical problem that required prompt medical attention and that has a limited duration."

(Continued from page 2)

However, the law provides an incentive for persons responsible for the application to pay medical costs **before** an investigation is complete. If the responsible party pays medical costs immediately, the law gives CACs the option of reducing penalties by as much as 50 percent. (FAC 12997.5[g])

However, the amount of a fine reduction does not affect the costs a responsible party must pay in medical expenses.

› *Can victims file a civil suit for damages if they have accepted payment for medical costs?*

Yes. The law says that accepting payment of emergency medical costs does not affect a victim's right to file suit. However, any damages awarded by a court must be reduced by the amount the victim received in medical reimbursement from the violator. (FAC 12997.5[e])

› *Does the new requirement for medical reimbursement apply in all pesticide incidents in which persons are injured?*

No, it applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used **in production of an agricultural commodity**. Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were **not** performing work as an employee.

› *What about employees who suffer injuries or illnesses?*

Under pre-existing law, medical costs of employees are already covered by the workers' compensation system. These provisions are unaffected by the new law. Workers who are injured follow the same procedure as before: employers are required to see that they get medical treatment immediately, and costs are covered by the workers' compensation system.

› *The law also increased the maximum penalties. How?*

These provisions of the law are broader than the medical reimbursement requirements. SB 391 authorizes DPR and the CACs to levy a **separate** penalty for **each** person who is injured or made ill by a pesticide violation.

DPR and the CACs had previously been allowed to levy separate penalties only for multiple violations of worker safety regulations—the number of workers injured did not increase the penalty, only the number of code sections violated.

Now, a one person/one violation provision applies to violations involving workers as well as victims in non-occupational settings. DPR and CACs have the authority to multiply the amount of the penalty by the number of victims.

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty of up

(Continued on page 4)

Uncompensated medical costs are defined in the law as the cost of care not covered by any other program, such as (but not limited to) medical insurance, the Healthy Families Program, or Medi-Cal. The law specifies that medical expense payments shall not be more than 125% of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates.

(Continued from page 3)

to $5,000 for each person injured or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation, significantly increasing the potential penalties. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› *What about people injured in past incidents?*

The new requirements went into effect on January 1, 2005. There are no provisions in the law to apply it retroactively. This means the law was not written to apply to people injured before January 2005.

The new law only applies to incidents that occur *after* January 1, 2005, in which violations occur and there are non-occupational injuries.

› *The law also requires development of better response mechanisms for emergency agencies. How will this work?*

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is taking the lead on this element of the law. Over the next year, Cal/EPA will work with the County Agricultural Commissioners, local health officers, other local government agencies, and affected community members on standard protocols"—standardized operating procedures — for pesticide incidents. The goal will be to improve procedures used to:

- Request and provide access to pesticide-specific information to help emergency responders identify pesticides involved in a drift incident, as well as appropriate treatments.
- Define specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
- Establish emergency shelters, if needed.
- Access services in languages known to be spoken in the affected area.
- Ensure access to health care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week afterwards.
- Notify medical providers regarding their eligibility for reimbursement under the new law.

› *If I have more questions, whom do I ask?*

Contact DPR's chief legal counsel, Polly Frenkel, 916-324-2666, or via email to pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov.

The new requirements went into effect in January 2005. They do not cover persons injured in earlier incidents.

Department of Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812

www.cdpr.ca.gov

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR's strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement through the county agricultural commissioners. DPR is one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency.

APPENDIX K

UNION PACIFIC COMMODITY FLOW STUDY REQUEST FORM

Request for Hazardous Commodity Flow Information

Organization Requesting Information: _____

Contact Person: _____ Date _____

Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____

(City, State, and Zip Code)

Geographical Description of Area for study: _____

_____

Preferred method to receive report: ☐ Email ☐ U.S. Mail (Mark One)

By signing below I acknowledge and agree to the terms set forth by **Union Pacific Railroad** for use and dissemination of the information contained within the **Union Pacific Railroad** Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Information. Union Pacific Railroad considers this information to be restricted information of a security sensitive nature. I affirm and agree that the information provided by **Union Pacific Railroad** in this report will be used solely for and by bona fide emergency planning and response organizations for the expressed purpose of emergency and contingency planning. This information will not be distributed publicly in whole or in part without the expressed written permission of **Union Pacific Railroad**.

_____

(Signature of person requesting density study)

Email Completed Form to:
gp_hazmatplace@up.com
AND
brsalo@up.com
JADUKES@UP.COM

Enter HM REQUEST for SUBJECT

For UPRR Use Only

Hazardous Materials Service Support:

Date Request Received: _____

Time Period Covered: _____

Date Report Sent:_____

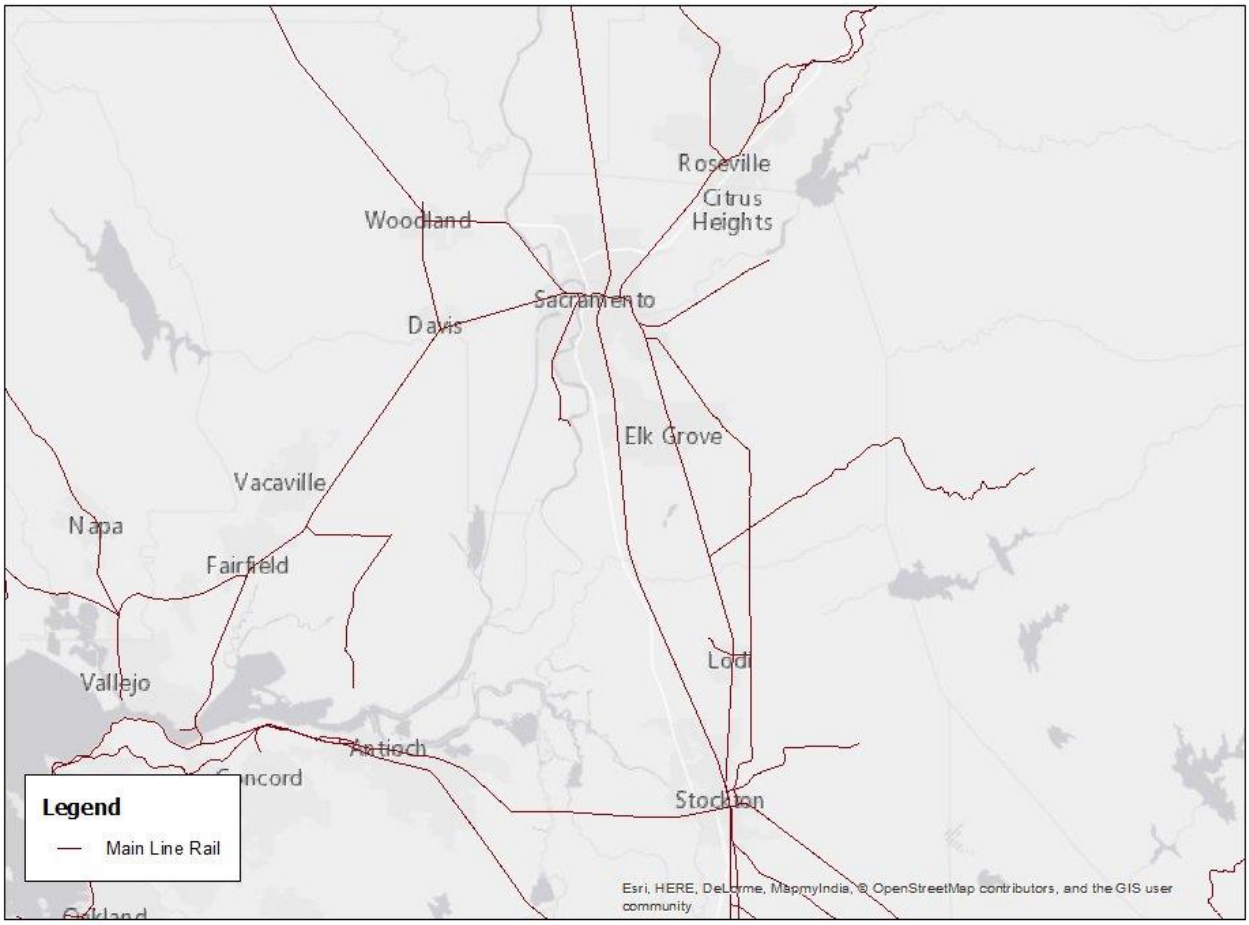
Date data entered REQUEST – HM INFO spreadsheet _____

Report sent via: ☐ Email ☐ U.S. Mail

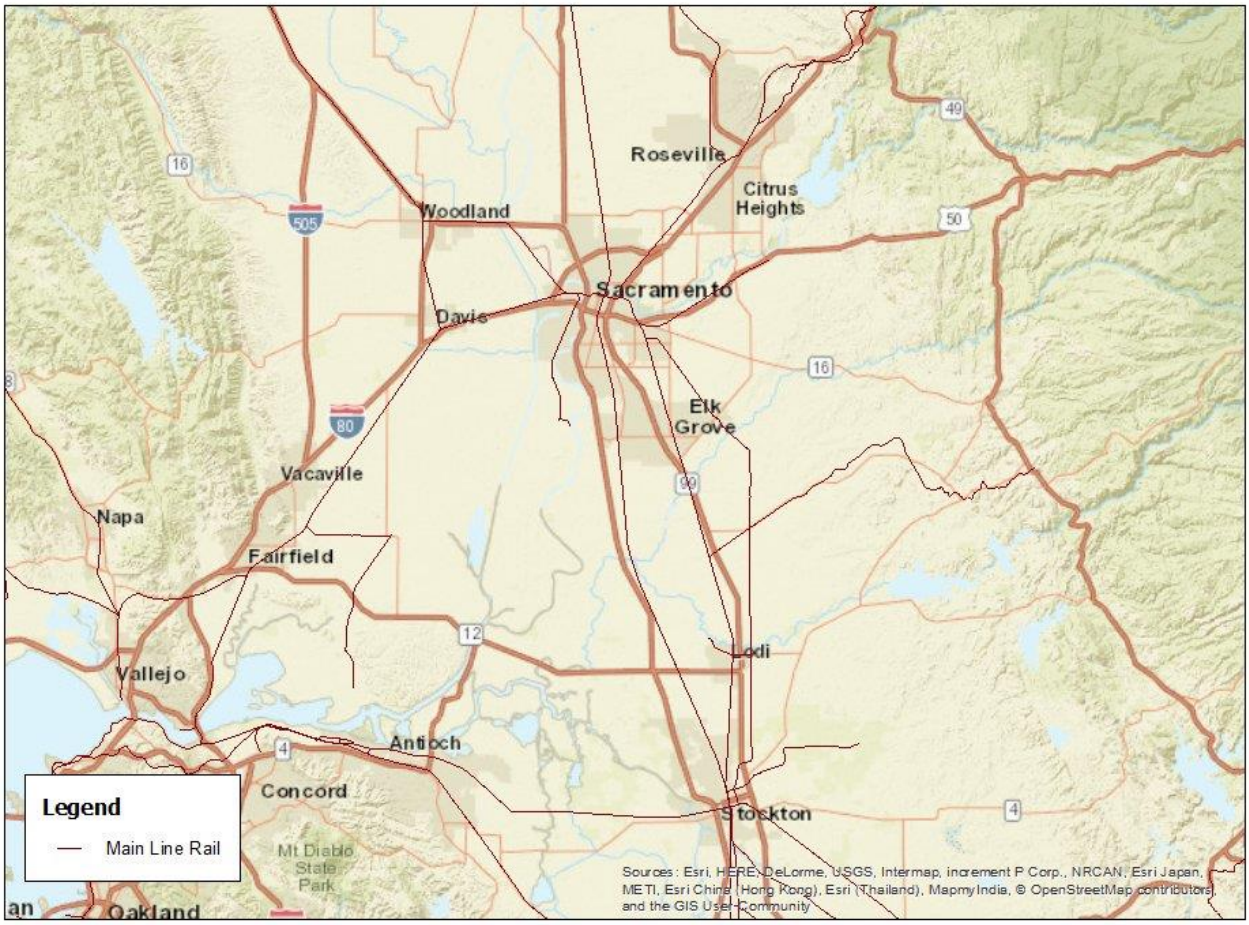
APPENDIX L

MAIN LINE RAIL MAPS

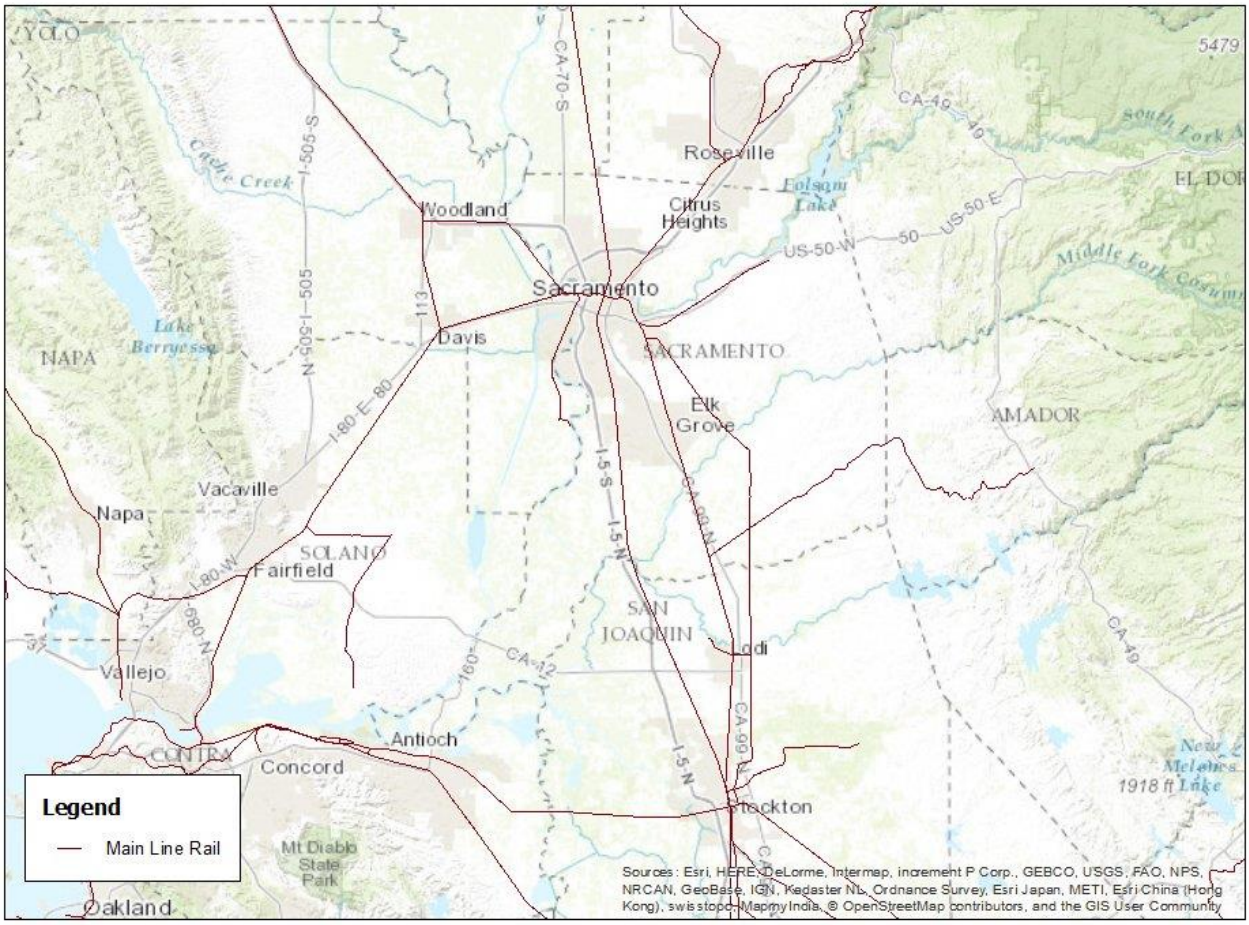
Sacramento County Main Line Rail



Sacramento County Main Line Rail



Sacramento County Main Line Rail

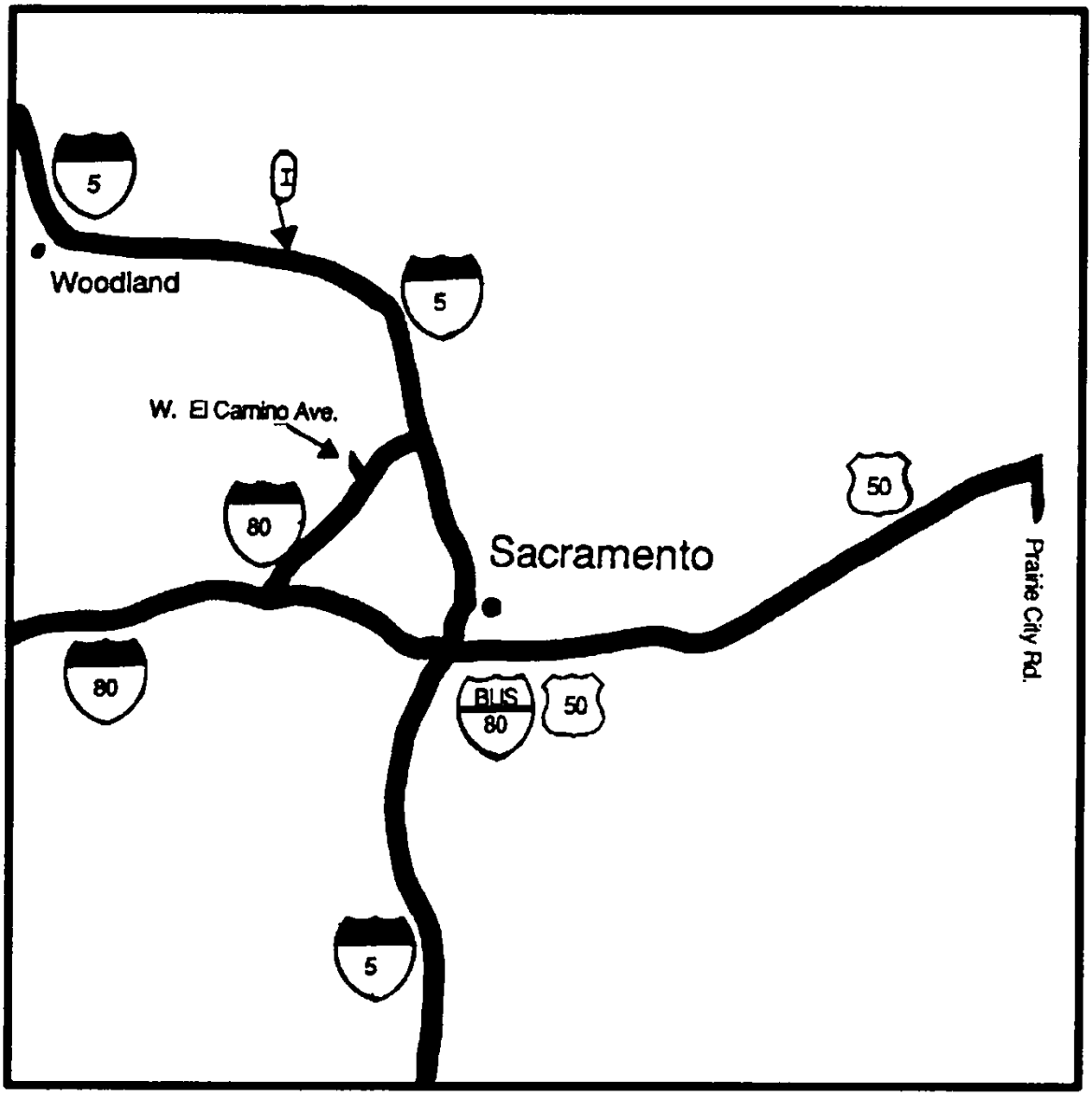


APPENDIX M

ROADWAY SHIPPING MAPS

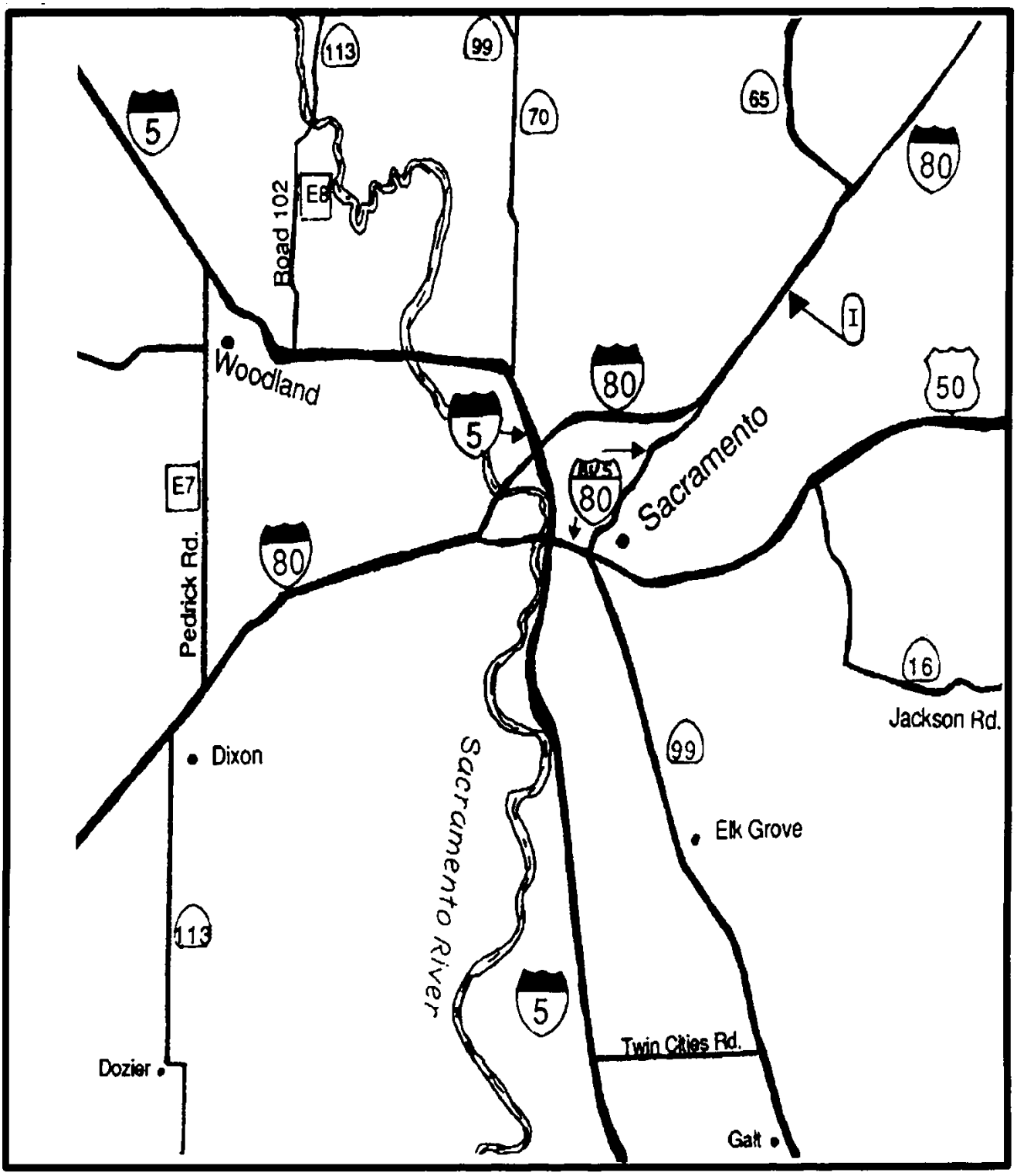
Inhalation Hazards Shipment Routes

(a) Map 1A.



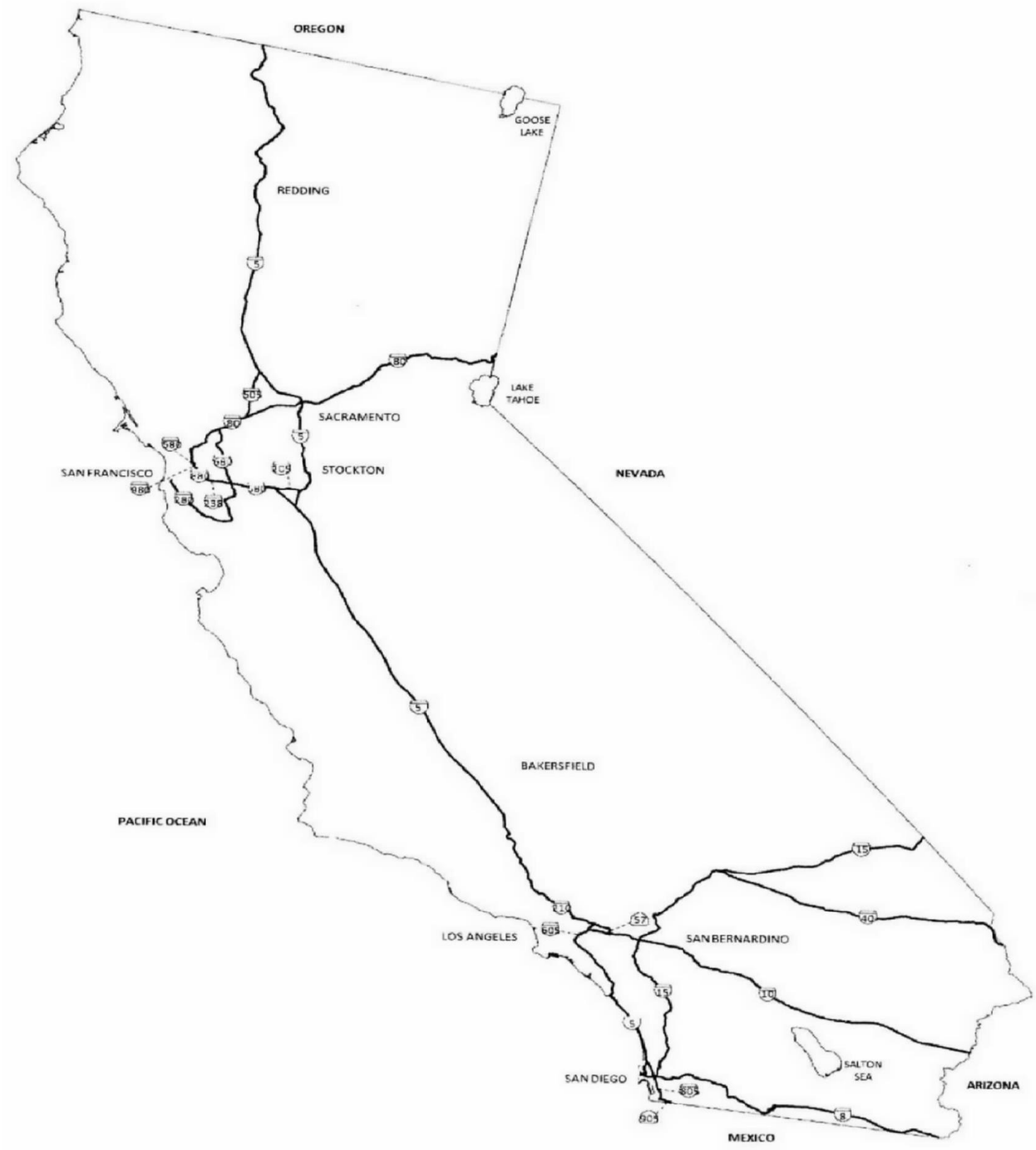
(I) = INSPECTION STOP

Explosives Shipping Routes



I – INSPECTION STOP

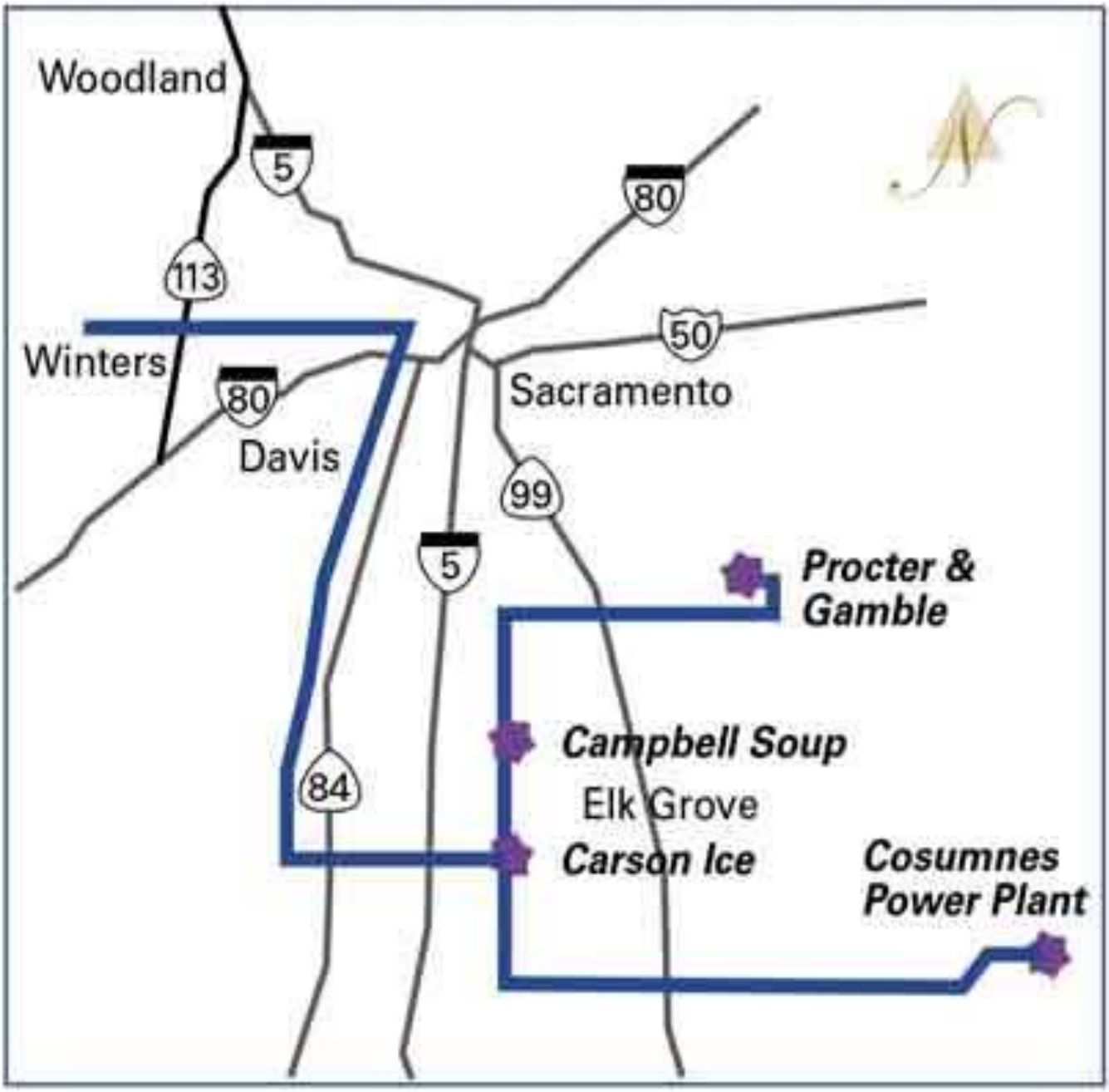
Radioactive Shipping Routes



APPENDIX N

PIPELINE MAPS

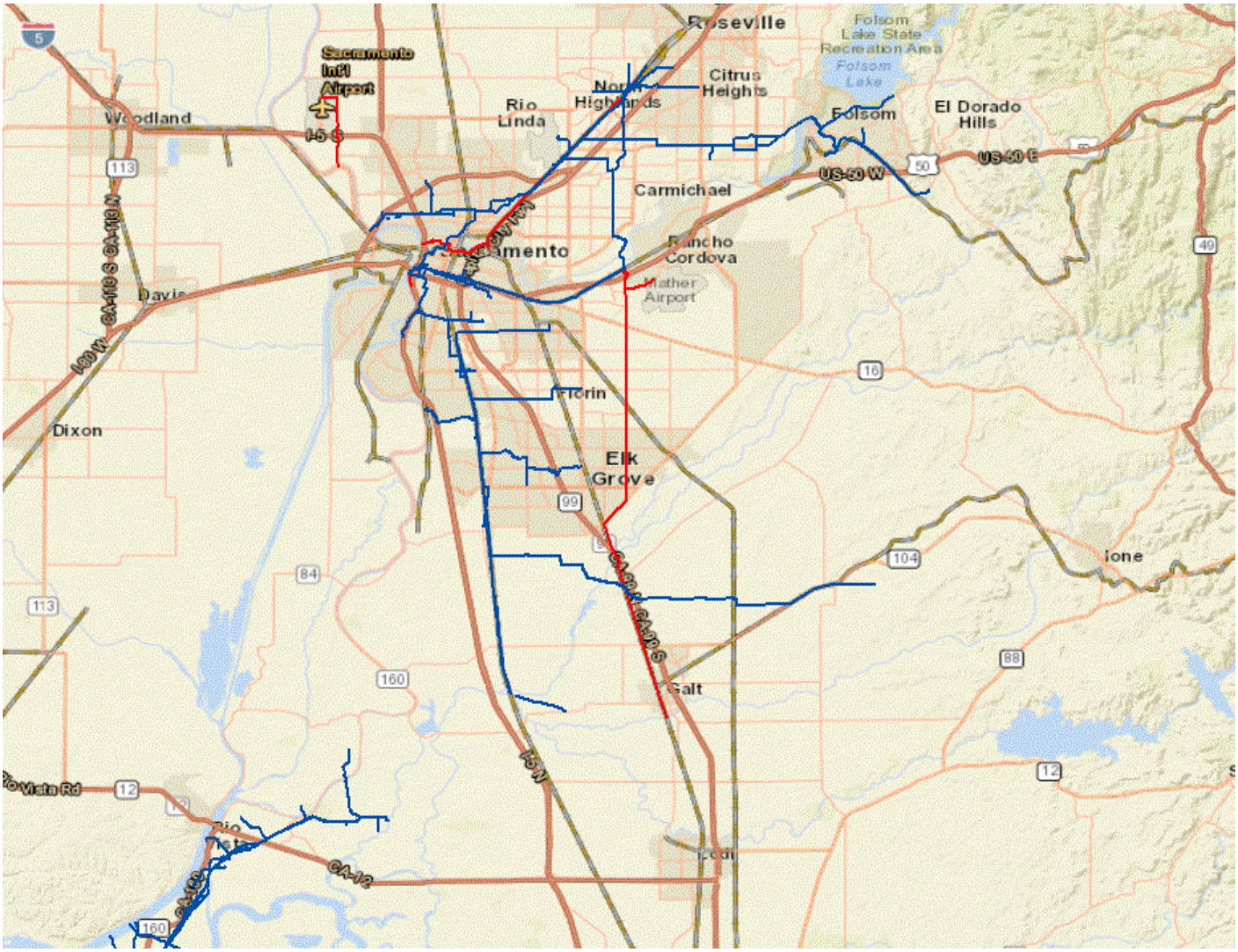
Natural Gas Pipelines



Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Legend

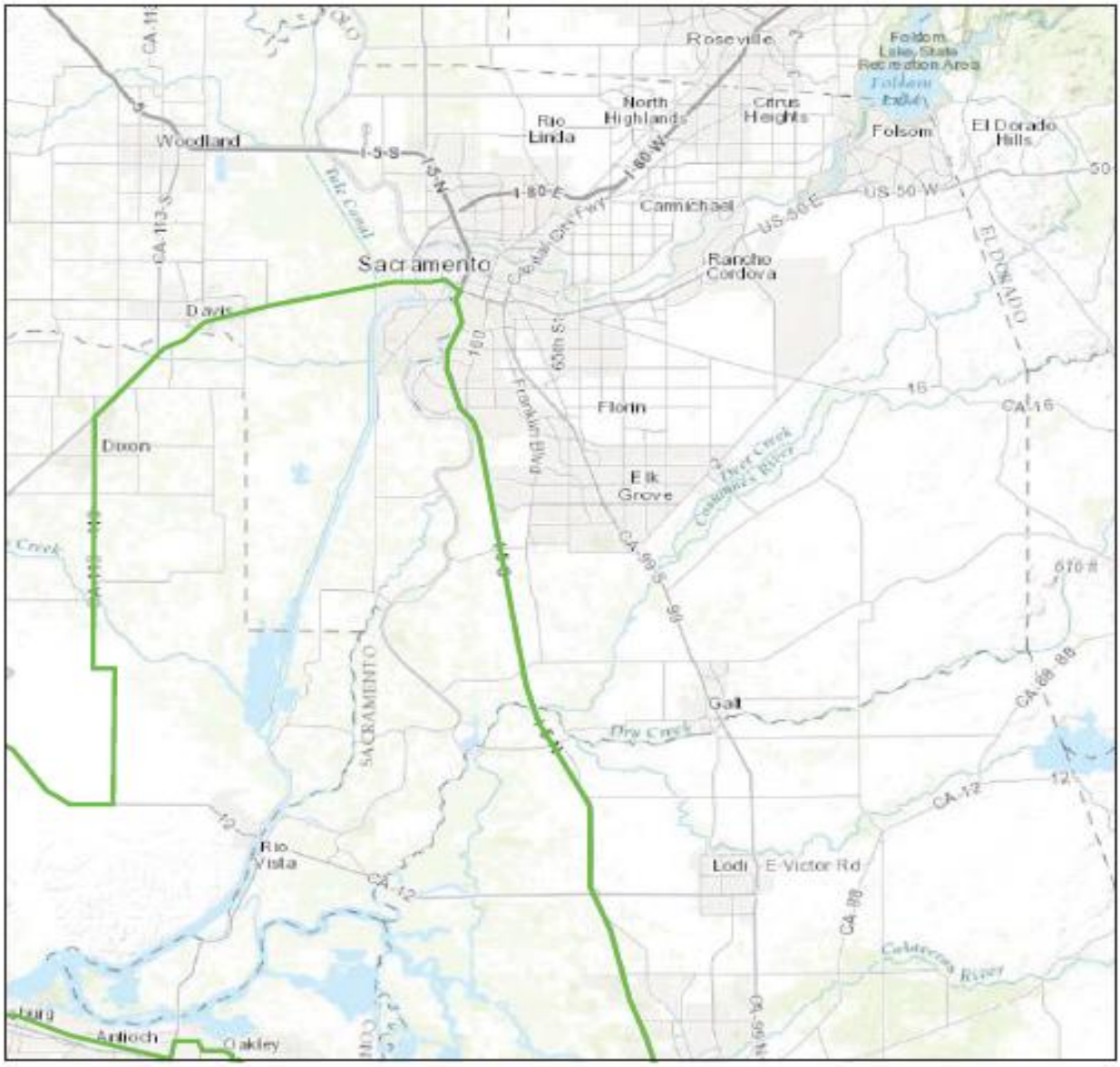
- Gas Transmission Pipelines
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines



APPENDIX O

USEPA / US COAST GUARD JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY MAP

Region 9 - US EPA / US Coast Guard Jurisdictional Boundary



May 26, 2016

1:553,315

0 4.75 9.5 19 mi

0 5 10 20 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Region9_EPA