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7000 Hazardous Materials

7100 Introduction

This section is intended to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requirement for hazardous-substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101380, which created the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), also amended the FWPCA (codified as Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1)). Among other things, that amendment requires contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and requires response plans for waterfront facilities and vessels handling hazardous substances. The substances designated by the FWPCA as hazardous, and therefore requiring contingency planning in accordance with the FWPCA, are listed in Title 40 CFR 116.4. Only three of those substances are handled in bulk in the Sector San Francisco (SF) Area of Responsibility (AOR). While the law requires planning for "hazardous substance (HAZSUB)" releases, the developers of this section have chosen to use the broader term "hazardous materials" (HAZMAT) for plan development, as defined in ACP Volume I, section 1200. The Coast Guard has authority, jurisdiction, and resources that may be used to assist a HAZMAT incident response even if the substance released is not a FWPCA-designated substance, and we should, therefore, plan for assisting a HAZMAT incident response. Essentially, this section addresses response to any undesirable non-oil substance leaked into the environment. This section outlines the jurisdictional boundaries of HAZMAT incident response between federal, state, and local agencies, and identifies some of the potentially available response assets to address a hazmat incident.

7110 Background

For the purposes of this section, the discussion will be limited to hazmat incidents occurring during marine transportation only. This approach has been taken in order to isolate the issues of jurisdiction and response procedures to one clearly defined area. However, the authorities, jurisdictions, and resources identified herein may be useful in any hazmat incident impacting waters where the CG Sector SF has jurisdiction as the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

In accordance with the <u>California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit)</u>, a supplement to the State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan (STDCP), response and management of a hazmat incident is primarily the responsibility of local government acting as the lead for public health and safety within their jurisdiction. This is especially true when an incident occurs in an inland location. Local fire and police departments and other emergency personnel who have been trained in response procedures for hazmat incidents will respond and be the first officials to begin handling the emergency. If other local assistance is required, or, due to the size of an incident, state, or federal resources are needed, a larger response network is built through the Incident Command System (ICS) and a Unified Command (UC) representing joint decision-making authority. The vast majority of relatively routine hazmat incidents are handled in this manner.

However, hazmat-incident response in the marine environment offers a unique set of variables that do not lend themselves to traditional jurisdictional lines. Local government personnel may have the resources and proper training to respond to land-based incidents, but may not have expertise in dealing with marine fire-fighting or emergency responses on water. Conversely, the CG has the expertise to manage many marine incidents, such as

marine fires, disabled vessels and personnel rescue. Response management is also complicated when state and federal specialized response teams, with proper training to assist in an incident response, must be correctly requested and integrated into the management structure in order to properly aid the Unified Command (UC).

The agency or person in charge of an incident and who actually manages the incident may be two separate entities. Section 311(c)(1)(B) of the CWA (33 USC §1321), as amended by OPA 90, gives the President (i.e., FOSC) authority to "direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge" (emphasis added). (Sidebar note: since the authority cited is issued in the CWA, it only creates iurisdiction over discharges of those hazardous substances designated under Section 311((b)(2) of the CWA, and published in Title 40 CFR 116.4. There are only three such hazardous substances carried in bulk as cargo and discharged to just five facilities in the Sector SF AOR. Smaller discharges of such substances may, of course, result from other sources.) The National Contingency Plan (NCP), states that "the FOSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response agencies. FOSCs may designate capable persons from federal, state, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives." [40 CFR 300.135(d)] Thus, a local government may manage a response, and the FOSC's only involvement would be notification and ensuring that the local official, serving as the FOSC on scene representative, had the capabilities to conduct a safe and effective response, with FOSC assistance as needed.

The method by which a hazmat emergency is managed is contingent upon two variables: the incident's location and size. If pier-side, where local responders can have direct access to a site, local government may take the lead. If the incident is on an anchored vessel or at sea, the CG will likely begin as the incident commander. Initial response to marine hazmat emergencies will involve the responsible party, local government responders, the CG, and appropriate state agencies, but as the incident grows and the need for specialized personnel and resources increase, the ICS will expand and the UC will be formed with the responsible decision makers. Given the specifics of a particular incident, the lead authority in the UC team would likely be the local government or the CG, with potential involvement by the responsible party (spiller) and the state.

Communication and coordination will be paramount in any hazmat incident in order to ensure a proper response structure and clear lines of authority exist.

7120 Government Policy and Response

7120.1 Introduction

The response system for the governmental agencies widely differs depending on which level of government is involved. Each level has its own unique capabilities, responsibilities, response strengths, jurisdictions, and authorities. The following sections describe the response actions and systems for the federal, state, and local agencies as viewed by the agencies themselves.

7120.2 HAZMAT References

Regional Contingency Plan (Appendix V) – Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) COMDTINST M16465.29 COMDTINST M16465.30 MOU between US Coast Guard and EPA Instrument of Redelegation Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5: Management of Domestic Incidents Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-8: National Preparedness National Incident Management System (NIMS), 1 March 2004 National Response Framework (NRF)

State Emergency Plan (2009) State of California OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit) LEPC 2 Regional Plan

7120.3 Federal Policy and Response

Under the NCP, the FOSC is the senior official for all response efforts. These responsibilities are shared between the CG and the EPA. The CG provides the FOSC for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the coastal zone. EPA provides FOSCs for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the inland zone. The CG FOSC has additional responsibility for spills, releases, and threatened spills and releases from vessels and CG-regulated marine-transportation-related facilities. The boundaries between the CG and EPA zones can be found in this Area Contingency Plan, section 1200.

The role of FOSC is radically different depending on the material(s) involved in a spill or threatening to impact federal waters. In incidents involving oil, the CG FOSC takes a very active role in the response. The FOSC serves as the senior member of the UC and directs the response activities. For hazmat releases or threatened releases, the FOSC looks after federal interests and provides support to the local, county, or state responding agency. The FOSC would assume an active role only under specific circumstances, such as when an incident exceeds response capabilities of local agencies. The FOSC would assist the state and local agencies with any technical advice, obtaining specialized assistance, and monitoring of the response.

See Federal On-Scene Checklist in Section 7130.1.

There are seven areas of CG response in the event of a hazmat release:

(1) Conducting local contingency planning for response to hazardous chemical releases

(2) Conducting traditional COTP response measures such as restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic; notifying facilities operating vulnerable water intakes of the release; coordinating with state and local emergency forces; and assisting

as resources and capabilities permit

(3) Conducting a preliminary assessment of the incident to: (a) evaluate the magnitude of the threat to the public health and welfare and the environment, (b) determine if response action by the spiller and/or the state and local government is adequate, (c) establish jurisdiction for a Federal response, and (d) collect the data necessary to formulate a response plan if a Federal response is warranted

(4) Contacting the owner and/or operator of the source of the release, if known, to inform them of their potential liability for government removal costs, to explain the CG's role as FOSC, and to gather information for response and port safety purposes; administrative orders shall be used when appropriate to direct actions of the responsible party

(5) Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, carrying out first aid mitigation actions if the situation warrants immediate action; first aid mitigation actions are those response actions taken by response personnel necessary to address immediate concerns prior to the arrival of cleanup contractors or action by the responsible party.

(6) Monitoring cleanup actions of responsible parties or, in the case of Federal removals, providing on-scene supervision of removal activities, ensuring the employment of a sound removal strategy. The FOSC is not expected to be capable of designing and carrying out a complex removal plan. In certain situations, support from Special Forces (E.G. National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)) may be necessary to assist in the development or review of a removal strategy. In either case, the FOSC shall ensure that guidelines regarding worker safety are adhered to by all parties involved in the response.

(7) For Federal removals, arranging for the services of contractors and supervising their actions, ensuring that response costs are documented as required by the C G Marine Safety Manual 16000.14 VOL IX, Chapter 5.

Federal resources that may be utilized for hazardous materials response are described in the <u>USCG Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams -</u> <u>Capabilities and Contact Handbook (Region 9 Contingency Plan</u> – Appendix V)

USCG SECTOR SAN FRANCISCO 24-hour phone: 415-399-3547 24-hour fax: 415-399-3554

7120.4 State Policy and Response

In California, generally state government emergency management directs and conducts state-level emergency operations and coordinates support for local emergency services. Certain resources exist at the state level, and if requested can be made available to assist federal and local responders in a marine hazmat incident. Hazmat responses will be conducted under the auspices of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as directed by Governor's Executive Order S-2-05. NIMS defines the principles of the incident-command system, incident resources and facilities, and common responsibilities.

A release or threatened release of a hazmat within the State of California must be reported. Hazmat includes any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment, if released. This can include materials like sediment, wine, and sewage, etc.. There is no minimum reportable quantity. An immediate verbal report of any release or threatened release of hazardous material must be made to (1) the local emergency response agency (such as 9-1-1, or the fire or health department, as directed by local laws), then (2) to the California Office of Emergency Management (Cal-OES) at 800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911. This immediate report should include: location of the release or threatened release; the name(s) of the person(s) reporting; hazardous material involved; estimates of the quantity, and potential hazards presented by the material. The volume or other details should be provided in a follow-up report if they were inaccurate, incomplete, or significantly differ from the initial report.

Cal-OES will notify appropriate federal, state, and local government contacts depending. Additionally, the responsible party (RP), reporting party, or responders may request that Cal-OES contact specialized state agencies for additional assistance.

The 2009 California State Emergency Plan (SEP) establishes Emergency Functions (CA-EF) similar to the Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF). CA-EF 10 applies to hazardous materials spills. The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) has been designated the lead agency to coordinate CA-EF 10. For large, complex, or multi-jurisdictional incidents CalEPA could coordinate resource issues among state agencies for the purpose of supporting the response activities.

In California, in accordance with HMICP Figure 2.1, there is no express pre-designated state IC for hazardous materials spills except for on-highway spills, where the CHP is the IC. The primary state agencies that will perform as state on-scene commander or assist the incident responders are the following:

• **On-Highway Hazardous Substance Incidents** – The California Highway Patrol shall function as the IC for all state highways and freeways, and will serve the position of SOSC as designated in California Vehicle Code § 2454. Cal-OES may provide support and coordination of resources when requested by CHP.

• **Off-Highway Hazardous Substance Incidents** – When off-highway spills of hazardous substance impact human health and safety as the primary concern DTSC or a local agency will assume the role of IC . During these off-highway incidents the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) may function in a support capacity for wildlife issues in order to assist the lead agency or SOSC. When a hazardous substance spill is no longer a threat to public safety, but continues to pose a threat to wildlife or habitat, DFW-OSPR may assume the lead role as IC for the remainder of the cleanup. DFW is the trustee for the state's fish, wildlife, and their habitat (Fish & Game C. §711.7) Thus, DFW has traditionally accepted the role of lead state agency at off-highway spills whenever fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat are threatened or injured by a spill of hazardous substance, or other deleterious material. During these off-highway incidents Cal-OES may function in a support capacity in order to assist the SOSC when requested by DFW-OSPR.

• **Oil Spills in State Waters** – The Administrator of OSPR is the IC for oil spill incidents in marine waters and inland waters, as designated in Gov. C. §8670.7 and Fish & Game Code §5655. Cal-OES may provide support and coordination of resources when requested by OSPR. (Ref. California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan).

The following are supporting agencies that may be called on to assist in the incident:

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - as part of Cal EPA, DTSC has expertise handling and responding to a situation involving hazmat;

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) - also part of Cal EPA and is concerned with researching and responding to a substance's impact to human health and the environment. This responsibility includes assisting with State fisheries closures during a marine oil spill incident;

State Air and Water Boards - are both part of Cal EPA and have certain jurisdiction for air and water quality. Regional water boards enforce discharge permit aspects of state law and the Clean Water Act associated with spills and response. Local air quality management district's generally focus on facilities (fixed sources).

Further responsibilities and resources are contained in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) and further detailed in the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit), compiled by the Cal-OES. The HMICP & the Tool Kit contain a listing of additional federal, state, and local resources available during a response to a hazmat incident. The HMICP & the Tool Kit also outline the policy and process that should be followed during a hazmat incident in California. The HMICP is currently being rewritten to be consistent with NIMS and other state response programs that the Legislature has created since its last edition.

For most hazmat emergencies, local-government responders will be on scene first at an incident within their jurisdiction. If not present on the scene, local-government representatives should be brought into the management of the incident as soon as possible. Generally, in any hazmat incident assisting agencies will respond from three functional areas:

Fire Services - Certain fire departments have established a hazmat response team whose organizational structure will provide the necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at a hazmat incident.

Law Enforcement - The local law-enforcement agency will respond to most hazmat incidents. Depending on the incident factors, law enforcement may be a partner in the unified command of the incident, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by law enforcement include: isolating the incident area; managing crowd control; traffic control; providing protective public action, such as evacuations or sheltering-in-place; and managing criminal investigations.

Environmental-Health Agencies - In most cases, the local or state environmental health agency will be at the scene and a partner in the Unified Command of the incident. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by environmental-health agencies include: determining the nature and identity of the hazardous material; establishing the criteria for cleanup and disposal of the material; declaring the site safe for reentry by the public; providing the medical history of exposed individuals; monitoring the surrounding environment; assisting in the cleanup of the site; and providing technical advice.

These three functional areas will be addressed through local, state and federal officials responding to the incident utilizing ICS. The design of the ICS structure and the makeup of the UC will be determined by the specifics of a particular incident, and the agency or department with primary jurisdictional authority. A system of hazmat mutual aid is being

developed in California. A specific subset of the master mutual-aid program, it will simplify and organize procedures for responding agencies to share personnel and resources during an incident, however large.

7120.5 Local Policy and Response

Pursuant to Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, local governments are required to develop local area plans, (which differ from the Federal ACPs) documenting policies and procedures for responding to hazardous materials incidents. These policies and procedures cover agency notification and coordination, communications, utilization of the incident-command system, pre-emergency planning, public safety and information, supplies and equipment, and roles and responsibilities of local response agencies. The primary objectives for local responders are the rescue and treatment of victims, fire suppression, isolation of contaminated areas, control and containment of hazardous materials, and facilitation of any public evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. The local area plans also delineate who is responsible for management of the incident andmay differ on the designee of the incident commander. Depending on the nature and scope of the hazardous materials release, representatives from local police, fire, health department, or offices of emergency services may serve as incident commander or collectively as a group of incident commanders under a Unified Command.

Local area plans may specify areas of responsibilities of hazardous materials response agencies. These jurisdictions may include one or multiple counties, cities, unincorporated areas, or any combination thereof, which may include adjacent waters. In the coastal zone the FOSC authority/responsibility resides with the CG. However, the on-scene management of the incident may reside with the appropriate local government agency responder based on the scope of the response.

Local agencies may encounter a number of limitations when responding to hazardous materials releases in waters or from vessels. These limitations include but are not limited to:

- Access to marine vessels;
- Communications with the master of the vessel;
- Experience with hazardous materials carried on vessels;
- Experience with vessel operations;
- Knowledge and access to booming resources; and
- Experience with marine contractors.

Local agencies will vary in their ability to respond to incidents which occur in coastal waters. The following is a summary of local agency capabilities:

Docked Vessels. Most local agencies should be able to respond to incidents occurring at docked vessels. They may still require assistance from the CG to control vessel traffic, notify facilities with vulnerable intakes, conduct booming, investigation and law enforcement efforts.

Vessels at Anchorage. Some local agencies may be able to respond to incidents on vessels at anchor in bays or inlets. They may have the transportation and communication capabilities to handle the incident. The will be greater CG assistance and coordination in hazardous material responses to vessels at anchor.

Vessels Underway. Few, if any, local agencies will be able to respond to incidents which occur off the coastal waters in the Pacific. For most incidents, the CG will be the initial responding agency. In all cases where hazardous materials incidents in coastal waters may impact local jurisdictions, local agencies must still be notified=, even if they are unable to take mitigation actions. Local governments are responsible for the public health and safety of its citizens and property. They can control public access to contaminated areas. Local agencies can notify and possibly protect impacted coastal facilities such as marinas and ports. Local governments can also provide logistical assistance, lending personnel and other response resources to the lead responding agency.. Most local governments have regional mutual aid agreements in which response assets can be requested and deployed.

7120.6 The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

A CUPA, or Certified Unified Program Agency, is a local government agency that is certified by Cal/EPA to implement the Unified Program within its jurisdiction, which can be a county, city, or Joint Powers Authority (JPA). Following amendments of the California Health and Safety Code by SB 1082 in 1994, the Unified Program was created to consolidate six state environmental programs under the authority of the CUPA. These six programs are the Hazardous Materials Business Plan/Emergency Response Plan, Hazardous Waste/Tiered Permitting, Underground Storage Tanks, Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks, California Accidental Release Prevention, and the California Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan. The CUPA can designate a Participating Agency, or PA, to administer one or more of these programs within their jurisdiction on its behalf. http://www.calcupa.net/

Within the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area, CUPAs are typically run by the health departments or fire service agencies. While most CUPAs have county jurisdictions, individual cities can administer the CUPA function such is the case in Alameda County, and with permission of their county, may potentially serve as the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator

See CRHMRO HazMat Response Teams

The statutory requirements of the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program allow the CUPA to be a repository of hazardous materials inventory and emergency response information, which is vital to pre-emergency planning and the early stages of a response effort to a hazardous materials incident. The CUPA reviews Business Plans and Emergency Response Plans and inspects these facilities to verify accuracy of hazardous materials inventory reporting and training and implementation of response plans. Facilities that store and handle hazardous materials must annually report this information to the CUPA. Effective January 1, 2013, facilities must begin electronically submitting their Hazardous Materials Business Plans and other facility information to the web-based California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) or directly to the CUPA's electronic portal. Information submitted to statewide CERS can be accessed by CUPA regulators and other regulatory or response agencies and the public. Nevertheless, the local CUPA may/should still have current copies of their facilities' Hazardous Materials Business Plan if they were not electronically submitted to the portal or CERS. Hazardous Materials Business Plans are accessible to the general public under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/

7120.7 Joint Hazardous Materials Workgroup

In 2013 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was forged between the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area Committee HazMat Workgroup (co-chaired by the USCG Captain of the Port), LEPC Region II, and CRHMRO to conduct quarterly joint meetings due to similarities in their mission scopes and objectives. During these meetings, information is exchanged amongst public and private hazardous materials emergency responders and other stakeholders with regard to post-incident reviews, best response practices, training opportunities, and grant funding to provide regional training and studies.

SFBD Area Committee Hazardous Materials Workgroup

The Sector SF AC Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Workgroup was established with the intent of improving the San Francisco Bay, Delta, North and Central Coast Area Committees' awareness of HazMat emergency response activities and identification of HazMat lessons learned during drills and actual incidents which result in recommended changes to the Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

The HazMat Workgroup is tasked with:

- Tracking future drills and other exercises within the AC area involving HazMat
- Sharing HazMat incident responses (non-proprietary/industry sensitive) and lessons learned with the AC and recommend changes to the ACP
- Promoting HazMat training opportunities within the AC area.

This Workgroup <u>meets at least twice a year</u> and may meet more frequently as required or needed. At all regular AC meetings the workgroup chair will announce future meetings. The Chairperson will provide the AC a bi-annual written report delineating lessons learned, recommendations and all future exercises within AC's applicable Area of Responsibility.

Region II Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and the CUPAs were established under Federal and State statutes to implement the federal EPCRA program at the state level. The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) coordinates and provides staff support for the SERC and LEPC. Also known as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Title III in the U.S. Code, EPCRA was established to provide information to the public and local governments about hazardous materials present in their communities and to support emergency planning efforts for response to hazardous materials releases. To implement these goals, each state is required to establish a SERC. In California, the SERC delegated the collection and dissemination functions of hazardous materials information and local area plan development to the CUPAs. The SERC oversees six (6) LEPC regions. LEPCs serves as forums for emergency management agencies, responders, industry, and the public for information sharing and coordinating efforts on emergency planning and training for chemical hazards found in their respective communities.

Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CRHMRO)

CRHMRO or the Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization can be seen as a subset of the LEPC function with regard to being a venue in which hazardous

materials emergency responders and industry can share experiences, lessons learned, response practices and methodologies, and training opportunities. CRHMRO has been meeting monthly in Martinez since June 25, 1992. Its mission is to ensure that hazardous materials response resources and training are integrated between the coastal counties within LEPC Region II. CRHMRO is currently a work group under the Contra Costa County Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Group. Biennially, CRHMRO hosts a Hazardous Materials Transportation Workshop, which offers training and course offerings on a wide array of topics such as response practices to and responder safety around the various modes of hazardous materials transport.

Link to CRHMRO website: <u>http://crhmro.org/</u>

See CRHMRO HAZMAT Response Teams and Support Resources in Section 4720.1

7130 On Scene Checklist Template

On Scene Checklist:

- IF THERE IS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY, THIS CHECKLIST CAN BE USED AS A GENERAL **GUIDELINE** FOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE ACTIONS.
- THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE INCIDENT-SPECIFIC AND THE ORDER OF COMPLETION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PRIORITIES OF PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PROPERTY:

Discover and Notification

- 1. Insure safety of life and health.
 - a. If necessary, rescue victims ONLY if rescue can be done safely.
 - b. Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.
 - c. Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place).
- 2. Isolate the area and deny entry.
- 3. Stay upwind and upgrade.
- 4. Eliminate any ignition sources, and avoid contact with the spilled substance.
- 5. Identify the spilled substance(s), and the potential hazards.
- 6. Notify the appropriate agencies. (*without impeding immediate control of the release or medical measures*)
- 7. Request appropriate response resources and assistance (contractors, agencies).
- 8. Activate Incident Command System (ICS).
- 9. Assign ICS roles and responsibilities.
- 10. Establish Incident Command Post.
- 11. Prepare Site Safety Plan.
- 12. Initiate Investigation.
- 13. Liaison with government agencies (local, state, federal) that have jurisdiction.

Preliminary Assessment and Initial Actions

- 1. Control the source (stop the discharge).
- 2. Minimize the spread.
- 3. Assess the situation.
 - a. Determine extent of spill;
 - *b.* Determine objectives and strategies;
 - c. Establish immediate priorities; and
 - d. Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- 4. Implement IAP.
- 5. Protect sensitive habitats and species.
- 6. Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA).

Containment, Recover, Cleanup, and Waste Management

- 1. Contain the spread.
- 2. Recover spilled product.
- 3. Mitigate impacted areas.
- 4. Collect and share pertinent information.
- 5. Continually reassess situation; adjust IAP as needed.
- 6. Manage and coordinate response actions and operations.
- 7. Ensure proper disposition of recovered product and contaminated materials.
- 8. Demobilize response equipment and personnel.

Documentation, Cost Recovery, and Closure

- 1. Compile response documentation.
- 2. Recover response costs.
- 3. Develop plan for site rehabilitation and/or restoration.
- 4. Rehabilitate and/or restore natural resources and property; monitor recovery.
- 5. Recover damages to natural resources and property.
- 6. Close incident; release Responsible Party from further cleanup action.

CHECKL	IST: CG DISCOVERY/NOTIFICATION ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS
1.	If not already known, obtain and report the following to the NRC once known: Location of the release Type of material released Estimate of quantity of material released Possible source of the release Date and time of the release
2.	Contact COTP and report any initial assessment possible (415) 399-3547
3.	Notify Federal state and local agencies – consider requesting assistance from PIAT, DRG, NPFC, ERT, NSF, NOAA and other Strike teams.
4.	 from PIAT, DRG, NPFC, ERT, NSF, NOAA and other Strike teams. Determine if there are appropriate roles for state, local, and private agencies with the authority and capability to handle the incident. Should the Release be a CG Responsibility Under CERCLA? Determine the elements of jurisdiction and initial course of action based on the following elements: The following are NOT considered releases under CERCLA: Section 104(a)(3) of The Act prohibits removal actions financed under CERCLA when the release or threat of a release is the result of: Solely contained within a workplace building (such as asbestos); A normal emission from an auto, truck, marine, or aviation engine or a pumping station; By-products of nuclear power production; A normal application of a pesticide or fertilizer; On a DOD vessel or facility, unless DOD requests assistance; A naturally occurring substance in its unaltered form, or in a form altered by a natural process (such as uranium and radon); or Deterioration of a public or private drinking water system through ordinary use. The elements of jurisdiction under CERCLA are: Release of a hazardous substance within the meaning of: Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as per the lists in 40 CFR 117; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), per the lists in 40 CFR 302; CERCLA as any contaminant posing "imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare", whether Bisted or not; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as per any of the lists or definitions of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261; or Other considerations under CERCLA (See Figure 3 in Section II, page II.10). The CG will take CERCLA FOSC duties if: The location of the release is in the coastal zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, or harbors; If immediate ac

\checkmark	CHECKLIST: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS
	 Deploy to the scene Do not endanger CG personnel at any time during the response
	2. Immediately contact the Incident Commander
	3. Determine the capabilities and assess the needs of the IC
	Contact COTP and/or FOSC to arrange safety zones, search and rescue, and personnel recovery
	5. At this point CG role is mainly one of Coordination and Support for local agency responders.
	Contact appropriate Federal agencies – request PIAT, DRG, NPFC, ERT, NSF and other Strike teams
	7. Notify lead state agencies and other agencies in the Area Contingency Plan.
	8. Issue immediate waterway closure broadcasts to mariners if required
	9. Contact NPFC to get CERCLA Project Number
	10. Open Hotline with NOAA as appropriate
	11. Start incident documentation – assume all documentation will become part of the Administrative Record (MISLE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY)
	12. Begin drafting and issue POLREP as appropriate (See Section II.2.2.1 and Chapter 7 of the USCG Marine Safety Manual and D11 POLREP SOP)
	 13. Conduct a removal preliminary assessment (PA) and if warranted, a removal site inspection: A removal site evaluation for possible CERCLA response shall be undertaken as promptly as possible. Base the removal preliminary assessment on readily available information. Include, but do not limit the removal preliminary assessment to the following: a. Identification of the source and nature of the release or threat of release; b. Evaluation by ATSDR or by other sources, for example, state public health agencies, of the threat to public health; c. Evaluation of factors necessary to make the determination of whether a removal is necessary; and e. Determination of whether a nonfederal party (POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY or PRP) is undertaking proper response or any other organization can make a timely response.

\checkmark	CHECKLIST: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS
	 A removal site evaluation shall be terminated when the FOSC determines: 1. There is no release; 2. The source is neither a vessel nor a CERCLA facility; 3. The release involves neither a hazardous substance, nor a pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States; 4. The release consists of a situation subject to limitations on response (naturally occurring substance, confined to inside a building, is due to normal deterioration of a water supply); 5. The amount, quantity, or concentration released does not warrant federal response; 6. A party responsible for the release, or any other person, is providing appropriate response, and on-scene monitoring by the government is not required; or
	14. Ensure the results of the removal site evaluation are properly and completely documented.
	15. Ensure that appropriate natural resource trustees are promptly notified so they can initiate any actions required of them. Coordinate all response activities with such affected trustees.
	16. If the removal site evaluation indicates that removal action under is not required, but that remedial action under CERCLA may be necessary, the CG FOSC shall coordinate with EPA to transfer FOSC authority to EPA.
	17. If the removal site evaluation and other considerations indicate a removal action is required, commence removal actions.

 FOSC CONSIDERATIONS AND ACTIONS FOR REMOVAL ACTIONS
1. Elements of jurisdiction evaluated and deemed removal by CG is mandated.
2. Notification actions are complete.
3. CG FOSC is designated and in charge.
4. Removal Preliminary Assessment complete and documented
5. Proper reports completed, Administrative Record (AR) started
Potential RP identified and responding and is in compliance, or Administrative Order issued to direct compliance
7. Coordination with Federal, State and Other agencies initiated. Response teams requested if appropriate.
8. Applicable Or Relevant And Appropriate Requirements (ARAR) determined – discussed further in COMDTINST 16465.31 CG HAZMAT Response Manual
Removal Site Inspection complete and documented by inclusion of report in the AR
10. Notification to Natural Resource Trustees (if necessary)
11. ARAR letter to state and the state's response
12. Action Memorandum issued (within one week of exceeding funding ceiling) and based on solid site evaluation or site inspection data – public review afforded if required by the time frames involved
13. NPFC cost recovery and fiscal management checklists commenced and followed
14. Public Notices made and comments evaluated with required FOSC response made as required
15. Removal action contractors and equipment selected and removal actions initiated
16. Removal actions and Sampling Plan put into place
17. Sampling Plan(s) and Data evaluated on an ongoing basis to determine if criteria to stop removal are met
18. Stakeholder actions put into place (JIC established, meeting location determined, PIAT requested)
19. Criteria established to evaluate when removal is no longer required
20. Once criteria are met, closeout the removal action or when appropriate shift FOSC duties to EPA

\checkmark	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD CHECKLIST-Required CG and/or EPA FOSC Documentation			
	Documentation of notification to USCG of spill situation			
	Notification to State of incident			
	Reconnaissance Trip Report			
	Removal Preliminary Assessment Document			
	ATSDR Consultation and Assessment			
	Final Removal Site Inspection Work Plans			
	Removal Site Inspection Report			
	Removal Site Evaluation Report			
	Removal Site Evaluation Termination Form			
	Notification to Natural Resource Trustees (if necessary)			
	ARAR letter to state and the state's response – discussed further in Section II.2.3.4 of this volume			
	Action Memorandum			
	Amendments to Action Memorandum			
	Public Notices			
	Public Comments and FOSC Responses to Public Comments			
	Sampling Plan(s)			
	Sampling Data			
	Chain of Custody Forms			
REMEDIAL ACTIONS Required Documentation for the Administrative Record – Not 100% Applicable to CG				
	Technical Studies performed for the site (e.g., ground water study)			
	Risk evaluation /endangerment Assessment and underlying documentation			
	Memoranda on site-specific or issue-specific policy decisions (e.g., memoranda of off-site disposal availability, compliance with other statues, special coordination needs).			
	Guidance Documents			

\checkmark	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD CHECKLIST-Required CG and/or EPA FOSC Documentation
	Technical Literature
	Community Relations Plan
	Newspaper Articles
	Documents sent to persons on the community relations mailing list and associated date when sent
	Community relations mailing list (individual names and addresses of members of the general public which are on the community relations mailing list should NOT be included here. These should be placed in the confidential portion of the record file.)
	Documentation of Public meetings
	Response to comments from states and other federal agencies
	Affidavits containing relevant factual information not contained elsewhere in the record file
	Index to all documents
	Documentation of state involvement
O ⁻ do	THER DOCUMENTATION – Related to the response – but not enforcement ocuments
	Documents identifying owner/operator or other PRPs
	104(e) / 3007 information request letters
	Response to 104(3) / 3007 information request letters
	Notice letters and PRP response to notice letters
	Administrative orders or COTP Orders
	Consent decrees

7130.1 Federal Special Team Contact Information

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION			
National Response Center 24-hour Spill Reporting	Phone: 1-80	0-424-8802		
California State Warning Center 24- hour reporting	800-852-755 916-845-891	50 or 11		
US Coast Guard Special Teams				
Pacific Strike Team Coast Guard Island Building 54A, Novato, CA,	Phone: Fax:	415.883.3311 415.883.7814		
USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center	Phone:	252.331.6000 or 919-331-6000		
1461 US Hwy 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Fax:	252.331.6012/6013 or 919-331-6012/6013		
	Duty Officer:	1-800-999-6710 PIN: 9949783		
National Pollution Fund Center 4200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1000 Arlington, VA 22203-1804	Phone: FAX:	202-493-6700 202-493-4900		
Public Information Assist Team NSFCC 1461 US Hwy 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Phone: Fax:	919-331-6000 919-331-6012/6013		
USEPA Environmental Response Team ERT- West (Las Vegas) 4220 S. Maryland Pkwy., Bldg. D, Suite 800, Las Vegas NV 89110	24 Hour: Phone: Primary POC: email:	732-321-6660 702-784-8003 Dennisses Valdes valdes.dennisses@epa.gov		
ATSDR Emergency Response Team	24-Hour:	404-498-0120		
DOE NEST	24-Hour:	202-586-8100 (Ask for the Emergency Response Officer)		
FEMA US&R	24 Hour Number: Fax Number: Primary Point of Contact:	(202) 646-4600 202-646-4684 Peter Smalley, WMD Program Specialist H <u>peter.smalley@dhs.gov</u>		
FBI HMRU	Agency Main Number:	703-632-7975		
OSHA HRT	Agency Main Number:	801-524-7900		
USACE Rapid Response (RR)	USACE Operations Center (24/7):	202-767-1001		
POISON CONTROL	Phone:	800-872-5111		
CHEMTREC -	24-hour service Phone:	800-424-9300		

U.S. Department	of Energy	Phone:	630-252-4800 (24-hours)
Radiological Assistance	Program		

CA Highway Patrol (CHP)		911
CA Dept of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	24 Hr Hotline	916-255-6504
CA Dept of Transportation (CALTRANS)	District 4	510-286-4444
CA Div of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)	Cypress office	714-816-6847
CA Dept of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR)	24 Hr Phone	916-358-1300
CA Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) or (PUC)	San Francisco	800-848-5580
CA State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Enforcement	916-341-5272
CA Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Enforcement	510-622-2300
CA State Lands Commission	Sacramento	916-574-1900
CA Dept of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	Northern	916-376-8960

7140 Protective Actions

7140.1 Introduction

When a circumstance exists where a hazardous atmosphere may place the public in danger, there are two main options available to emergency responders:

- 1. Evacuation; or
- 2. Sheltering-In-Place (also known as in-place protection).

The Unified Command may have to decide whether an evacuation of an area or a sheltering in-place is warranted. The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and often with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision-makers.

Evacuations have the benefit of removing impacted individuals from the area, but may result in a greater exposure than by allowing the individuals to remain in a protected area within the exposure zone.

Sheltering-In-Place activities operate on the theory that toxic vapors pass over structures without moving inside them. Research and accident investigations indicate that staying indoors may provide safe haven during toxic cloud releases; however, sustained continuous releases may eventually filter into a structure and endanger the occupants.

Community air monitoring is the responsibility of the local health officer.... For emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions, coordination of community-level air monitoring efforts can be accomplished through involvement of the California Air Resources Board and/or local air districts, in consultation with the Safety Officer of the unified response.

7140.2 Evacuation or Sheltering in Place

To choose either evacuation or sheltering in-place, the following information should be obtained:

- The hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, amount, condition, configuration location, level of certainty of information, and other relevant data;
- The effect of present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions;
- The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency;
- The capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action;
- The population at risk and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action; and
- The time factors involved in the emergency and their effect on the selected protective action.

7140.3 Authority

In California, the authority to close an area is generally vested in persons with certain peace officer powers or the local health officer, by authority of Section 409.5 (a) and (c) of the California Penal Code.

Public highways may be closed for the protection of the public by the department of Public Works, the California Highway Patrol, the county board of supervisors, police departments, or the sheriff's office by authority of various sections of the California Vehicle and Streets and Highways Codes.

In situations where the Governor has declared a State of Emergency or local government has declared a local emergency, the appropriate official may authorize an evacuation as according to provisions of the California Government Code. In some instances, specific state or local agencies, in conjunction with a court order, may

In some instances, specific state or local agencies, in conjunction with a court order, may be empowered to close or isolate an area.

The question of who actually orders an evacuation may be decided on a case-by-case basis. Issues to be considered are the ownership of the property; the level, type, and impact of the problem; operating agreements or plans; applicable court orders; statutory authorities; and any overlapping responsibilities. It is quite likely that concurrent, and perhaps even conflicting, responsibilities exist and should be worked out by mutual agreement. For more information, refer to OES' guidance document "Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency".

7140.4 Termination

Similarly, the power to terminate an evacuation may be concurrent with several entities and it would be possible for those entities to have differing opinions and considerations as to when and where an area needs to be closed or to remain closed. Theoretically, one entity might terminate the closure and another re-institute it because of its particular concerns. This would be possible whenever concurrent powers are involved and where no operating agreement or plan defining those types or command decisions has been adopted by all of the concerned parties. The preferred method of initiating and terminating an evacuation is through NIMS ICS processes under a Unified Command.

7150 Public Information and Emergency Alert System

7150.1 Media Right to Access

In exercising their First Amendment rights, duly authorized representatives of the media (any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network) are allowed to enter a closed area, according to the California Penal Code § 409.5 (d).

All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, "upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of

the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. City of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)]."

Further, "a sheriff has a statutory duty to enforce the laws of the state and maintain public order and safety, and such duty implicitly carries authority to limit public access to certain events, including discretion to permit or not permit press and reporters to cross police lines [Los Angeles Free Press, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1970)]." Members of the media should be aware that any personnel and/or equipment exiting the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) may be subject to decontamination. Access may also be restricted if a site is determined to be a crime scene.

7150.2 Emergency Public Information Checklist

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist within a jurisdiction's emergency plan. EPI actions are initially taken by the on scene IO Team, using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested from the jurisdiction). The EPI staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures. Sample News Media Releases can be found in Attachment 8 of the Tool Kit.

NOTE: According to ICS, all press releases must be cleared through the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command! The EOC Manager is authorized to release information about EOC issues only.

Unidentified Material

- If the incident is in a heavy traffic area and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area (coordinate announcements with responding law agency).
- Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified (clear with Incident Commander and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public).
- If traffic will not impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry as necessary.

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

- If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
- Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
- Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).

 Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs)cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
- Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established Emergency Alert System (EAS) procedures as appropriate.
- Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
- Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take. Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below.

Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:

- 1. How many deaths/injuries are there? Any property damage?
- 2. What response agencies are involved?

3. Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.

4. What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.

5. What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?

6. What company/agency is involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."

7. Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?

8. Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas for improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, indicate so.

9. What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How could similar incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

7200 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Refer to Appendix XV of the Region 9 Contingency Plan.

7200.1 Hazardous Substances (HAZSUB) use in WMD

For the identification of high-risk Coastal Zone HAZSUB sources, particularly those that could be used as a WMD, refer to Table 9500 of the San Francisco Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP).

7300 Radiological Weapons

Refer to Appendix XVI of the Region 9 Contingency Plan.

7400 Response Assets

This section identifies response organizations, beginning with regionwide (generally nongovernmental) organizations. These include chemical mutual-aid organizations, individual companies with response units, and information sources. Then county and municipal organizations are listed, spreadsheet-style, with the applicable home county, which is usually the SEMS Operational Area, listed on each page.

Included with each response unit entry is a FIRESCOPE description of that unit's capability. FIRESCOPE is the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies, a mutual-aid organization originally based on fire response, but also involved with ICS development and, now, hazmat response.

Their hazmat-response unit descriptions are as follows:



CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES Fire and Rescue Division 3650 Schriever Ave Mather, CA. 95655 Phone (916) 845-8711 Night-Weekends: (916) 845-8911 Fax: (916) 845-8396



Fire & Rescue Division Special Operations Unit – Hazardous Materials

HAZ-MAT Company Resource Types – Quick Reference:

Haz-Mat Company resources are "typed" based upon an identified operational capability. Three levels (tiers) of Haz-Mat Company 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 1	Type 2	Туре 3
Type of Incident:	Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals WMD / CBRN Substances	Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals	Known Industrial Chemicals
Air Monitoring:	Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide Specialty Gases WMD/CBRN	Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide Specialty Gases	Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide
Chemical Protective Ensembles:	Liquid-Splash Protective Vapor Protective WMD/CBRN Protective	Liquid-Splash Protective Vapor Protective Hi-Temp. Protective Gloves	Liquid-Splash Protective
Ancillary Protective Clothing:	Hi-Temperature Gloves Cryogenic Protective Gloves WMD/CBRN Protective Gloves Radiological Protective Gloves	Hi-Temperature Gloves Cryogenic Protective Gloves	
Radiation Monitoring:	• Gamma • Beta • Alpha • Radionuclide	• Gamma • Beta	• Gamma • Beta
Technical Reference:	Printed & Electronic Plume Air Modeling, Overlays WMD/CBRN Sources	Printed & Electronic Plume Air Modeling, Overlays	Printed & Electronic
Intervention Capability:	Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch Vapor Leak Plugging, Patch Neutralization WMD/CBRN Containment	 Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch Vapor Leak Plugging, Patch Neutralization 	Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch
Decontamination:	Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals WMD / CBRN Substances	Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals	Known Industrial Chemicals
Training:	Hazardous Materials Specialist (240 hour) Terrorist Technician/Specialist (16 hour)	Hazardous Materials Specialist (240 hour)	• Hazardous Materials Technician (160 hour)

S:\Hazardous-Materials\HazMat Team Typing\DUNBAR Documents & Files\FIRESCOPE Stuff\ABEEL 3 HM Typing Quick Reference.doc

7410 National Resources

CHEMTREC (Emergency: 1-800-424-9300, Non-emergency: 1-800-262-8200)

http://www.chemtrec.com/responder/services/Pages/HowCHEMTRECAssistsEmergencyResponders.aspx

CHEMTREC is a 24-hour public service of the American Chemistry Council committed to providing emergency response personnel, law enforcement agencies and other interested persons with information and advice necessary to better mitigate emergencies associated with hazardous materials. CHEMTREC can provide a wealth of information using its network of company contacts, its extensive reference library, several product-specific mutual-aid networks, and other resources.

CHEMTREC can provide:

(1) Immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures;

(2) precautionary information;

(3) assistance in identification of a hazardous substance if the manufacturer is known or if shipping papers are present; and,

(4) immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers through their emergency contacts or notification of industry mutual-aid networks.

CHEMTREC can also assist with the following specific actions:

(1) They can contact the chemical manufacturer for detailed technical information, and, in some cases, activation of the manufacturer's response team.
(2) They can contact carriers for technical information, waybill or cargo manifest printouts, and some carriers can assist with chemical- and wreckage-removal operations.

(3) While the Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is organized by the Chlorine Institute, it is activated by CHEMTREC.

For mutual aid resources available thru CHEMTREC registrants (note there is a list of CHEMNET contractors at the following webpage):

http://www.chemtrec.com/responder/services/Pages/MutualAid.aspx

The CHEMNET® program is a network of for-hire contractors (primarily in the USA) for CHEMTREC registrants who may need the services of an emergency response contractor at the scene of an incident involving their product. The CHEMNET list is the primary resource for shippers, carriers and others that require the services of a contractor for response to a incident involving hazardous materials. Upon request, CHEMTREC can link the shipper with the <u>CHEMNET contractor</u> closest to the scene.

Manufacturers of certain basic chemicals and related industry associations have developed Mutual Aid Networks that are available to assist with incidents involving those specific hazardous materials. Products covered by Mutual Aid Networks include chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen peroxide, phosphorus (through the Phosphorus Emergency Response Team - PERT), and compressed gases. For CHLORINE-related emergencies, see the CHLOREP webpage;

http://www.chlorineinstitute.org/emergency-preparedness/chlorep/index.cfm

CHLOREP, CHLORine Emergency Plan administered and coordinated by The Chlorine Institute, is a program to provide an organized and effective system for responding to chlorine emergencies in the United States and Canada. It operates on a 24-hour, 7-day-aweek basis with established phone contacts.

For HAZARDOUS MATERIALS poisonings, see the American Association of Poison Control Centers;

http://www.aapcc.org/

or the California Poison Control Center;

http://www.calpoison.org/

Note that the number for each is the same as they are connected to each other.

The California Poison Control System (CPCS) provides immediate, free and expert treatment advice and referral over the telephone in case of exposure to poisonous or toxic substances.

Pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and poison information providers answer the calls to 1-800-222-1222 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Language interpreters are always available.

For community assistance with hazardous materials incidents see TRANSCAERwebsite:

http://www.transcaer.com/

TRANSCAER® (**Trans**portation **C**ommunity **A**wareness and **E**mergency **R**esponse) is a voluntary national outreach effort that focuses on assisting communities to prepare for and to respond to a possible hazardous materials transportation incident. TRANSCAER® members consist of volunteer representatives from the chemical manufacturing, transportation, distributor, and emergency response industries, as well as the government.

For API (American Petroleum Institute) resources to assist with oil spills see website:

http://www.oilspillinfo.org/respond.html

7410.1 Inventory and Resource lists

The following figure and table shows regional hazmat response resources.



CE	CERTIFIED CALIFORNIA HAZ-MAT TEAMS, BY TYPE (Items highlighted is new data since last update) – AS OF 7/22/14								
	Request #	Insp. #	Pass #	AGENCY	Operational and Local Identifier	Region	Unit Designation	Attained	Zip Code
	14	13	32	Burbank City Fire	XLC-BRK	1	HM-12	2-16-11	91505
	10	10	9	Glendale City Fire	XLC-GLN		HM-24	2-26-08	91204
	45	40	15	Ventura County Fire	XLE-VER XVE-VNC		HM-151 HM-50	6-23-10	93010
	46	40	28	Anabeim Fire	XOR-ANA	i	HM-8	9-21-10	92807
	18	17	30	Los Angeles County Fire	XIB-LAC	i	HM-150	12-27-10	91387
	51	46	37	Orange Co Fire Authority	XOR-ORC	i	HM-4	8-15-11	92612
	49	44	26	Orange Co Fire Auth. (formerly Santa Ana hm-9)	XOR-ORC	1	HM-79	6-22-10	92705
	54	48	34	Santa Monica Fire	XLA-SMA	1	HM-4	4-5-11	90404
	55	58	47	Santa Fe Springs Fire	XLE-SFS	1	HM # 851	10-9-12	90670
	6	6	11	Alameda County Fire	XAL-ACF	1	HM-12	3-10-08	94546
	43	62	52	Oakland City Fire	XAL-OKL	I	HM # 2599	8-23-13	94607
	22	45	31	San Jose City Fire	XSC-SJS	11	HIT-29	2-9-11	95134
TYDE	24	23	19	Santa Clara County Fire	XSC-CNT	11	HM – 2	12-16-09	95014
TIPE	1	1	1	Roseville City Fire	XPL-RSV	IV	HM-1	10-26-06	95678
1	2	2	2	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	IV	HMRT-7	12-27-06	95823
	3	3	3	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	IV	HMRT-30	12-28-06	95835
	4	4	4	Sacramento Metro F.P.D.	XSA-SAC	IV	HM-109	7-13-06	95608
	42	36	25up	Bakersfield Fire. Dept	XKE-BKF	V	HM-15	1-11-11	93314
	27	26	13	Clovis City Fire	XFR-CLV	V	HM-40	5-1-09	93611
	17	16	12	Fresno City Fire	XFR-FRN	V	HM-1	11-4-08	93703
	16	15	6	Fresho City Fire	XFR-FRN	V	HIM-10	11-20-07	93/22
	11	01	14up	Merced County F.D.	XMD-MRD	V	HM-02	3-13-13	95301
	52	30	41	Visalia Fire Diverside City Fire	XIU-VSA	V	HIM-35	12-12-11	93291
	69	00	440	Riverside City Fire	YRO RDC	VI	HM-73	4-7-14	92505
	00	00	56	San Diena City Fire	XSD SND		HIM-1	5-30-14	92337
	49	70	57	San Diego City Fire	XSD-SND	VI	HM-2	5-30-14	92126
	15	14	7	U.S. Marine Com Camp Pendleton	XSD-MCP	VI	HazMat 1	3-13-08	92055
	10	14		TYPE 1 TOTAL -	700 1001		The Line 1	20	02000
-	00	¢E.	63	Canta Barbara County	VCD CDC	1	LIM-21	10 7 13	02427
	63	71	58	Belmont City Fire	XSM-BEI	n	HM-14	7.3.14	94002
	5	5	8	Contra Costa County JPA	XCC-CCH		HM-1	11-1-07	94553
	31	29	22	Humboldt Bay Fire Dept	XHU-EUR	1	HM-8190	4-21-10	95501
	41	35	33	Fremont City Fire	XAL-FRE	ü	HM-57	4-4-11	94538
	53	51	48up	Livermore-Pleasanton	XAL-LAP	ü	HM-92	10-16-12	94588
	33	31	17	Marin County Fire Haz-Mat JPA	XMR-MRN	II	HM-1	7-22-09	94945
	28	27	16	San Ramon Fire Prot. Dist	XCC-SRM		HM-35	6-19-09	94506
	8	8	18	Sonoma County Fire	XSN-SSR	11	HM-2936	11-02-09	95403
	25	24	24	Sunnyvale Dept. Public Safety	XSC-SNY	11	HM-2	6-1-10	94085
	35	32	29	Napa County Fire	XNA-NPA	1	HM-27	10-26-10	94558
TYPE	44	39	35	San Francisco Fire	XSF-SFR	11	HM-1	4-5-11	94102
2	50	45	38	Solano County O.E.S. (Fairfield City FD)	XSO-FRF	- 11	HM-1	8-24-11	94533
2	23	52	45	Santa Clara City Fire	XSC-SNC	11	HM-9	6-19-12	95051
	36	33	20	Butte County Fire	XBU-BUT	III	HM-5	4-1-10	95926
	37	34	21	Butte County Fire	XBU-BUT	111	HM-64	4-1-10	95966
	12	54	42	Shasta-Cascade HM JPA (Redding Fire)	XSH-SHS	ш	HM-24	2-17-12	96002
	13	12	10	Truckee Fire Prot. District	XTB-TRK	IV	HM-1	10-6-08	96161
	47	42	40	Kern County Fire	XKE-KRN	V	HM-66	11-2-11	93308
	60	59	49up	Corona City Fire	XRI-COR	VI	HM-4	4-5-13	92879
	56	5/	43up	Hemet City Fire	XRI-HMT	VI	HM-1	6-5-12	92545
	65	63	51	Riverside County Fire	XRI-KRU VDI DDI I	VI	HIVI-34	5-14-13	92596
		04		TVDE 2 TOTAL		VI	TINF01	10-10-10	02211
-	-			TIPE 2 TOTAL.			-	c	
	7	7	5	Long Beach Fire Dept.	XLF-LOB		HIM-24	2-26-08	90802
-	20	49	36	Mit. View Fire	XSC-MTV		HM-5	5-13-11	94043
TYPE	21	20	27	Paio Alto Fire Dept.	XSC-PAF		Rescue 2	8-2-10	94304
3	58	56	46	Santa Rosa City Fire	XSN-SRS		HM-1	7-2-12	95404
	61	60	50	Salinas City Fire – Monterey County JPA	XMY-SLS	1	HM-2	4-22-13	93901
		53	39	Sutter County Fire	XSU-STC	111	Rescue 8	9-2-11	95991
			-	TYPE 3 TOTAL:				D	
			TO	TAL TEAMS PASSED INSPECTION:				58	
THE	SE TOTAL	S ARE A	CTUAL	- THEY WILL NOT JIVE WITH THE "QUICK-GLAN	CE" CHART TOT	ALS, as I	that chart incl	ludes count	ing and
_			ti	abulating separately UP-GRADE INSPECTIONS, a	nd FULL RE-INPS	SECTION	S.		100 M

NOTES: SAN DIEGO CITY FIRE, HM-1 and HM-2 both attained TYPE 1 on 5-30-14, both respond from same fire station, ZIP 92126 BELMONT CITY FIRE, HM-14, attained TYPE 2 on 7-3-14, ZIP 94002

TOTAL CERTIFIED HMRT'S: -- 58 --

7410.2 County and Local CUPA Resources

	County	Agency	CUPA	Hazmat Team Site Address	Business Number	Type	OES Confirmed	Fax Number	24 Hour Dispatch	Comments
FEDERAL,		U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team		Hargar 2, Hamilton Field, Novato CA 94949	(415) 883-3311			(415) 883-7814	(415) 883-3311	Ask for Operations Supervisor, Hanger One - Oil response, Hangar Two - HAZMAT response
FEDERAL		U.S. Army 95th Civil Support Team		1525 W. Winton Ave Ruilding 9 Hayward, CA 94545	(510) 780-0683			(510) 293-1809	(510) 780-0683	Operations Officer: Cupt. Nathan Serena, (S10) 750-3143, andhan serena@us army.mil Staff Sg. Tstehan Pemla, (S10) 750-3153, Tstehan Pemla, (S10) 750-3153, Tstehan Miller, Sg. 14 Class Lanna Miller, hause anillert @us.anny.mil
FEDERAL		Federal Fire Department, Concord		410 Norman Ave. Concord, CA 94520 - 1142		Not Typed	_	(925) 246-4073	(925) 245-4075	Robert Ashburn, Capt. (916) 204-7200 robert.a.ashburn@us.army.mil
STATE		Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)		700 Heinz Ave. Berkeley, CA 94710	(800) 260-3972	Not Typed		(510) 510-3891	(800) 852-7550 OES Warring Center, request DTSC support	Michael Pixton O: (510) 540-5742 Mi (510) 589-2981 michael phycor@des.cn.gov
		CHP OSPR								Dave Dearborn Kathleen Jennings
COUNTY	Alameda	Alameda County		Sta. 420336 San Miguel	(510) 670-5884		-	(925)422-5730	(925)447-4257	Response vehicle rotates every
		Fue Department		Castro vauey, CA 94340 Sta. 121065 143rd Ave San Laandro, CA 94577				(925) 447-2088	(925)447-2088	ntre lionus ceimeen ol. 94 & 12
CITY	Alameda	Alameda Environmental Itealth Services	×	1131 Harbor Bay Parkway Alameda, CA 94502	(510) 567-6700 dial O for request	Not Typed		(510) 337-9135	(510)430-3759	
CLTY	Alameda	Berkeley Fire Department	×	2029 Berkeley Way Berkeley, CA 94704	(510) 981-5520 St.02	Not Typed		Cell/Fax Number	9865-186 (015)	
CITY	Alameda	Fremont Fire Department Hazmat Division	×	3300 Capitol Ave. Bldg. A Fremont, CA 94537-5006	(510) 494-4200	Not Typed		(510) 494-4250	(925)447-6880	Victor Avezzie Vavezzie@ci.ftemont.ca.us
CITY	Alameda	Hayward Fire Department Hazmat Division	×	777 B Street If syward, CA 94541		Not Typed				Hugh Murphy (515) 583-4924 hugh murphy@ci.hayward.ca.us

CRHMRO HAZMAT Response Teams and Support Resources Revised: 8/2013 Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CRHMRO)

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				Hax mat Team	Business	Теаш	OES	Far	24 Hour	Comments
Level	County	Agency	CUPA	Site Address	Number	Type	Confirmed	Number	Dispatch	
CITY	Alameda	Livermore/Pleasenton		3560 Nevada St.	(925) 454-2362	Not Typed		(925) 454-2367	(925)373-5402	
		Fire Dept		Livernore, CA 94550						
CITY	Alameda	Newark -			(510) 790-7254					Holly Guier (510) 790-7254
		Contact Alameda County								
CITY	Alameda	Ockland Fire Dept.	×	1445 14th St	(510) 444-3322	Not Typed		(510) 238-2283	(510)444-1616	Dispatch Sup. (510) 238-4036
				Oakiand, CA 94607	(510) 238-3856					
CITY	Alamecia	San Leandro	×		(510) 577-3331					Michael Bakaldin
CITY	Alameča	Union City	×		(510) 675-5320					Laura Mapes
COUNTY	Contra Costa	Env. Health Haz Mat Div.	×	4585 Pacheco Blvd., Suite 100	(925) 335-3200		=	(925) 646-2073	(925) 335-3232	
				Martinez, CA 94553	rolls to 24 hr disp.					
CITY	Contra Costa	Richmond Fire Dept.		4801 Bayview Ave	(510) 307-8037	Not Typed		(510) 708-6166	510) 620-6933/34	
		Station 64		Richmond, CA 94804				Hazmat Vehicle	(510)233-5223	
CITY	Contra Costa	San Ramon Valley Fire		1500 Bollinger Canyon Rd.	(925) 838-6600		=	(925) 838-6649	(925) 838-6640	
		Protection District		San Ramon, CA 94583						
INDUSTR	Contra Costa	Dow Chemical		901 Loveridge Road Pittsburg, CA 94565	(925) 432-5410	Not Typed		(925)432-5957	(925) 432-5555	Scott Etzel (primary contact) Chlorine Institute Team
CITY	L ake	Kelseyville Fire Dept.		4020 Main Street	(707) 279-4268	Not Typed		(707) 279-4422	(707) 263-4289	Relies on Mendocino EH for mutal
				Kelseyville, CA 95451				Station Fax		aid response.
COUNTY	Marin	farin Co. Waste Managemen	x	65 Mitchel Blvd. Suite 200	(415) 499-7085			(415) 466-7373		Julia Earres
				San Rafael, CA 94903						
CITY	Marin	Novato Fire Protection		95 Rowland Way	(415) 878-2690	Not Typed		(415)878-2660	(415)499-6717	
		District								
COUNTY	Mendocino	Environmental Health	×	501 Lowgap Rd 1326	(707) 463-4466	Not Typed		(707)463-4038	116	W zyne Briley - Training Capt. (707)463-4066,(707) 272-4570 (M)
										brileyw@co.mendocino.ca.us

CRHMRO HAZMAT Response Teams and Support Resources Revised: 8/2013

Printed: C9/22/2014

Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CRHMRO)

Teams and Support Resources	8,2013
CRHMRO HAZMAT Response	Revised:

				Hazmat Team	Business	Team	OES	Fax	24 Hour	Comments
Level	County	Agency	CUPA	Site Address	Number	Type	Confirmed	Number	Dispatch	
				Ukiah, CA 95482						REHIT (Redwood Empire Hazardous Incident Team)
COUNTY	Morterey	Morterey Env. Health	х	1270 Natividad	(831) 755-4511	Not Typed		(831) 755-8954	(831) 754-7391 Primary	Bruce Walden, Training Capt. (831) 755-4680 weidonb@co.menterey.ca.us
				Salinas, CA 93606					(\$31) 769-\$899 Secondary	
CITY	Morterey	Salinas Fire Dept.		65 W. Alisal St. Suite 210	(831) 758-7261	Not Typed		(831) 758-7265	(831) 769-888\$	Chris Vorn, Captain or Rick Williams
		Station 3		Salinas, CA 93901						
CITY	Monterev	Seaside Fire Dept.		1635 Broadway Ave.	(831) 899-6262	Not Typed		(831) 899-6261	(831) 647-7660	Chris Rittenhour. Captain
				Seaside, CA 93955						
COUNTY	Napa	Napa CDF County Fire		1555 Airport Read	(707) 253-6196	Not Typed		(707) 253-6199	(707) 963-4112	Napa Environemtal Health Response
				Napa, CA 94558						with Napa County Fire Hazmet
COUNTY	Napa	a Co. Environmental Manage:	Х	1195 Third Street	(707) 253-4471			(707)253-4545		John Kara
				Napa, CA 94559						
COUNTY	San Francisco	Enviro. Health Management	X	1390 Market St. Ste 210	(415) 215-0805	Not Typed		(415) 252-3910	(415) 252-3855	herry.louie@sfdph.org
										Records with SEED when needed
				San Francisco, CA 94102						at incident
CITY	San Francisco	San Francisco City		109 Oak Street	(415) 558-3400	Not Typed		(415) 558-3599	(415) 558-3268	Clyde Christobol, Capi. (415) 558-3236 Station #36 BC
		Eirs Denstment	T	Can Francisco P A 04100						
		aroundor or r		TATLY UN CONSTRUCTION						
COUNTY	San Mateo	Environmental Health	X	590 Hamilton St.	(650) 363-4305	Not Typed		n'a	(650) 363-4963	
				Redwood City, CA 94052						
COUNTY	San Mateo	South County Fire Dept.		525 Laurel	(650) 802-4313	Not Typed		(650) 740-7217	(650) 363-4963	

Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CRHMRC)

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ame and Support Beest root	calitis and output. nesources	3/2013
CEUMPO HATMAT BOSPONDA	I ASIINTAN I MANTAN ONIMINA	Revised:

				Haz mat Team	Business	Team	OES	Fax	24 Hour	Comments
Level	County	Agency	CUPA	Site Address	Number	Type	Confirmed	Number	Dispatch	
				San Carlos, CA 94070						
COUNTY	Santa Clara	Santa Clara County		14700 Winchester Blvd	(408) 378-4010	Not Typed		(408) 378-9342	(408)299-3144	Contract Fire Dept for Cupertino,
		Fire Department		Los Gatos, CA 95032	0 ssetd					Morgan Hill, Los Galos
COUNTY	Santa Clara	Environmental [lealth	×	See cities below	(408) 918-3400			(408) 280-6479		Jim Blamey
		1555 Berger Drive, Suite 300								
CITY	Santa Clara	Milpitas City Fire Dept.		777 So. Main	(408) 586-2800	Not Typed		(408) 435-7870	(408) 586-2420	
				Milpitas, CA 95035						
CITY	Santa Clara	Mountain View Fire Dept.		1000 Villa Street	(650) 903-6365	Not Typed		(650) 526-7617	(650)903-6395	
		Station 5		Mountain View, CA 94041						
CITY	Santa Clara	Palo Alto Firc Dept		250 Hamilton Ave.	(650) 329-2184	Not Typed		(650) 327-6951	(650) 329-2345	
				Palo Alto, CA 94301						
	2									
CITY	Santa Clara	San Jose City Fire Dept		199 Innovation Dr.	(108) 277-4677	Not Typed		(108) 894-9328	(108) 277-1677	
				San Jose, CA 95134						
CITY	Santa Clara	Santa Clara City Fire Dept.		1675 Lincoln Ave	(408) 615-4900	Not Typed		(408) 241-3006	(408) 615-5580	
				Santa Clara, CA 95050						
CITY	Santa Clara	Sunnyvale City Fire Dept		700 All America Way	(408) 730-7160	Not Typed		(408) 730-7705	(4 08) 730-7180	
				Sunnyvale, CA 94.086						
COUNTY	Santa Cruz	Environmental Health	x	701 Ocean St Rm 312	(831) /51-2022	Not Typed		(831) 151-3128	(831) 171-1183	Steve Schneider
				Santa Cruz, CA 95060						
CITY	Santa Cruz	Watsonville City Fire Dept		115 2nd Street	(831) 728-6060	Not Typed		(831) 761-0736	(831)471-1170	When faxing specify to the attn of
				Watsonville, CA 95076						the Fire Dept.
CITY	Santa Cruz	Scott's Valley Fire District		7 Erba Lane	(831) 438-0211	Not Typed		(831) 438-0383	(831)471-1160	
				Scott's Valley, CA 95066						
COUNTY	Solano	ano Co. Dept of Rescurce Mg	×	675 Texas Street, Suite 5500	(707) 784-6765			(707) 784-4805	(707)421-7090	Matthew Geisent
				Fairfield, CA 94533				~	after hours dispate	Ē

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Comments			Monica Jackon 707.555.1122 mjočsen@sonoma-courly org James Seutler 07.555.3088 jstettle@sonema-courty.org					
24 Hour Dismatch			(707) 576-1371	(707) 762-4546	or (707) 762-2727	(707) 528-5151		
Fax Number	(707) 864-8607		(707) 565-1:72	(707) 762-4547		(707) 543-3520		
OES Confirmed			п					
Team	2461			Not Typed		Not Typed		
Business Number	(707) 864-0468		(707) 565-11.52	(707) 778-4350		(707) 543-3500		
Hazmat Team Sits Address	2155 Cordelia Road	Fairfield, Ca 94534	2360 County Center Dr., Suite 221A Santa Rosa, CA 55403	193 D Street	Petaluma, CA 94952	2373 Circadian Way	Santa Rosa, CA 95407	
CIIPA			×					
A derice	Cordelia Fire Station		Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department	Petaluna Fire Dept.		Santa Rosa City Fire Dept.		
County	Sclano		Sonoma	Sonoma		Sonome		
T evel	CITY		COUNTY	CITY		CITY		

CRHMRO HAZMAT Response Teams and Support Resources Revised: 8/2013