



Inyo County Environmental Health Services

Hazardous Materials Area Plan



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Prepared By:



Risk Management Professionals, Inc.



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The use, storage and transportation of hazardous materials and the generation and transportation of hazardous wastes are issues of great importance to the protection of life, property, and the environment in the County of Inyo. Hazardous materials emergencies can occur on a highway, in a shipping or pipeline transportation accident, or can be related to a fire or spill at a business or oil and gas facility. The risk of hazardous materials emergencies results in responsibilities for businesses handling or generating hazardous materials and hazardous wastes, and the agencies that must respond to hazardous materials-related incidents.

The State Legislature, in recognizing the risks that hazardous materials and hazardous wastes pose to emergency responders and the community, created a hazardous materials emergency response program under Chapter 6.95, Section 25500 *et seq.* of the Health and Safety Code. This program requires the Administering Agency to develop a Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) detailing the responsibilities of governmental and other response agencies in a hazardous materials incident. The Area Plan includes hazardous materials emergency response information for agencies involved in response to a hazardous materials incident within the County of Inyo.

This program also requires that handlers of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes develop Business Emergency Plans (BEP) and submit them to the Administering Agency. The intent of the BEP is to provide first responders site specific emergency response information such as chemical inventory and facility site maps indicating physical state, location and quantities of hazardous materials and wastes. Included in the BEP are emergency response procedures for hazardous materials emergencies, employee training and documentation and contingency planning. BEP information may be utilized by various response agencies for countywide emergency planning. By developing hazardous materials emergency response plans, both businesses and government agencies are better prepared to respond to these incidents, thus minimizing potential risks to life, property and the environment.

The USA Act of 2001 (H.R. 2975, Section 815) also known as the "Patriot Act" provides protections for governmental disclosures of records to prevent access to certain information by terrorist groups, organizations or individuals. The Inyo County Area Plan does not provide certain types of information that may compromise the safety of Business Emergency Plan program participants or first responder organizations. Individuals seeking specific information regarding Business Emergency Plan program participants may contact the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services or the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Area Plan is threefold.

First, it serves the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD) as a planning guide outlining actions required by the County to protect its citizens, their property and the environment in the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. The Area Plan describes the emergency organization, the assignment of tasks, specifies the policy and general procedures of the County of Inyo EHSD, and provides coordination of planning for all phases of emergency response to a hazardous materials incident or emergency.

Secondly, the Area Plan provides a planning tool for other agencies and businesses in developing their hazardous materials pre-emergency planning activities and emergency response roles. The Area Plan functions as a response planning and guidance resource for businesses in Inyo County by delineating the organization and responsibilities of the EHSD. It is hoped that businesses in Inyo County will use this Area Plan to assist them in establishing their level of response for any size of release their business can safely handle.

Finally, the Area Plan serves one aspect of the SARA Title III "Community Right-to-Know" law that allows the community the right to know about chemical hazards in their community and how the County plans for such emergencies. This document will provide information about facilities that pose a threat or potential hazard to the health and safety of the community.

This Area Plan encompasses the County's response procedures and protocols, pre-emergency planning, notification and coordination with outside agencies, public information policies and training outlined in order to allow more accurate development and updating of these procedures. The level of community exposure to hazardous materials was determined from analysis of information collected through Federal and State mandated Risk Management Plans, Business Emergency Plans, and chemical inventory surveys of all Businesses in Inyo County. Other modes of potential chemical releases, such as through transportation of hazardous materials through the community, will also be addressed. Other factors that may affect the level of exposure by any hazardous materials release such as geography, local weather and population demographics are also addressed. In addition, protocols for responding to pesticide drift

incidents have been included the specific provisions required by SB 391 (Florez).

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Plan are:

- To save lives, reduce injuries, and minimize property/environmental damage in the event of an incident involving hazardous materials.
- To describe pre-emergency preparations, concept of operations, organization, Scene Management System, protective actions and supporting systems required to implement this plan.
- To promote a coordinated and integrated response to hazardous materials incidents.
- To define roles and responsibilities of participating departments and agencies.
- To identify lines of authority and coordination when this plan is activated.
- To confine the effects of an immediate hazardous materials incident by guarding against its extension or the occurrence of secondary incidents.

1.3 JURISDICTION

The County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department was designated as "Administering Agency" for the Business Emergency Plan under Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. The role of the County is to take the necessary actions to prevent and mitigate undue risks to the population and environment brought about by hazardous materials releases. As the Administering Agency, the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department is responsible for collecting and retaining files on businesses that use hazardous materials above certain threshold amounts. The data includes a chemical inventory from each business which must be updated on a yearly basis. The inventories are kept in files at the Environmental Health Services Department and hard copies are distributed to the applicable fire departments, as necessary.

When a hazardous materials incident occurs within the Inyo County, the Fire Departments along with the County Sheriff Department are the responsible parties for the County. However, the Inyo County does not have a full HazMat Team and utilizes a joint agreement with the neighboring counties as well as private contractors to conduct a coordinated HazMat response. The Fire Departments and the County Sheriff Department shall be placed under the Incident Command System as the responsible parties for conduct of operations through the duration of the incident. Support will be provided by the State and Federal agencies upon request.

The Fire and County Sheriff Departments shall utilize all available resources deemed necessary to protect the community. Every effort will be made to minimize and abate the release or spill in order to reduce or eliminate the threat to the public and minimize the impact on the environment.

1.4 ADMINISTRATION OF AREA PLAN

1.4.1 General Administration

As an Administering Agency for Chapter 6.95 the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services is charged with preparing this Area Plan and with reviewing and updating this Area Plan. The law requires that this Plan be reviewed and updated as known changes occur, but at a minimum of every three years. In order to meet the review requirement the County of Inyo EHSD will review this document on a yearly basis. Policies and procedures will be assessed to ensure that they are consistent with current needs and practices. Phone numbers will be called to verify they are still current. The following personnel shall be the responsible parties for ensuring that the Area Plan is up to date:

- **Inyo County EHS Director**, or his designated representative, to coordinate any changes that have occurred with the response issues, to update the plan on changes in legal mandates, changes in County ordinances, resolutions etc, and for input into changes in risks associated with hazardous materials within the County presented by handlers in the community

All changes to the Area Plan shall be incorporated by the Inyo County Hazardous Materials Coordinator, and the corrected Area Plan shall be circulated to the Fire Departments for verification of the changes to the Area Plan.

1.4.2 Certified Unified Program Agency

In 1993 the State legislature passed and the Governor signed Senate Bill 1082 [Calderon]. This bill was passed to make the administration of some of the hazardous materials programs more coordinated, consistent and more responsive to businesses in the State. This bill changed the way the following six hazardous materials programs were to be run.

- Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Aboveground Storage Tanks (spill control and countermeasure plan only)
- Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Material Management Plans and Inventories

The bill allowed counties or cities in some cases to apply for and become Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) within the State. The CUPA was charged with overseeing the administration of the six hazardous materials programs. The CUPA would then be responsive to the State to ensure that all programs are being run consistently in the CUPA jurisdiction.

Since each CUPA is charged with ultimate authority overseeing these programs it was assumed that accountability would be easier and this would lead to more consistency in administering these programs throughout the State.

As the CUPA for the programs above, it is the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department's responsibility to manage and ensure that all requirements under the law are met for the facilities in the Inyo County. Each one of the programs above is further regulated at the State level. The State requires written audits from the CUPA on a yearly basis, and every three years makes a formal site audit to make sure that the CUPA is implementing the hazardous materials programs in a consistent and coordinated manner. The laws governing the CUPA program are found in Chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code "Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program".

1.4.3 Administering Agency Responsibilities

As related to this Area Plan, the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department's responsibilities for administration of Chapter 6.95 include:

- a. Collect and retain hazardous materials inventories from businesses that use hazardous materials above the State mandated threshold amounts defined as 55 gallons of liquid, 200 cubic feet of compressed gas or 500 pounds of solids.
- b. Review and maintain copies of Emergency Response Business Emergency Plans.
- c. Ensure availability of inventory and Emergency Response Business Emergency Plan information to emergency responders on a 24 hour basis.
- d. Ensure availability of inventory and Business Emergency Plan information to the public under the Community Right-to-Know program and to provide this information to other government agencies as needed.

- e. Provide inventory and Business Emergency Plan information to the California Emergency Response Commission (currently identified in California as the California Emergency Planning and Response Commission or CEPRC and the Local Emergency Planning Committee LEPC upon request).
- f. Inspect at least once every three years, all facilities which handle or store hazardous materials above the threshold quantities in Chapter 6.95.
- g. Develop and update the Area Plan every three years.

1.4.4 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning

The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department utilizes the information collected under Article 1 Health & Safety Code to plan for emergency response to hazardous materials. The County EHSD receives inventories of all chemicals used in Inyo County exceeding predetermined threshold limits. These chemicals are reviewed for how they are used and the hazards they present to the community. The Business Emergency Plan includes a map or plot plan that displays important areas of the facility with respect to hazardous materials usage. This allows the Inyo County EHSD to pre-plan those businesses for the chemicals they use.

Pre-plans are contingency plans prepared by the County emergency responders. The pre-plans show what hazardous materials are at the facility, a plot plan showing important features, and other information that is necessary to the emergency responders.

1.5 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Hazardous material incidents differ from other emergencies due to the wide diversity of causative factors and the pervasiveness of the potential threat. The circumstances and geographic features in the vicinity of incidents vary greatly. Incidents may occur at fixed facilities where the opportunity for development of site specific contingency plans facilitates a coordinated response. However, incidents may also occur at any place along any land, water, or air transportation route.

The majority of hazardous material incidents are handled prior to becoming a disaster. Nevertheless, the County needs to be flexible in its response to a developing incident. This plan is designed to accommodate the response to minor releases (level I) and up to the initial stages of a large (level III) hazardous material incident. In the case of large (level III) incident, the Inyo County government involvement is principally found in discovery, evaluating, notification and initiation of immediate action.

The plan has been developed to allow concepts used in handling other types of emergencies to be used for hazardous materials incidents as well.

1.6 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The authority for the Area Plan is found in Chapter 6.95 §25503; “Adoption of Regulations for Minimum Standards for Business Emergency Plans and Area Plans.” The *minimum* requirements for Area Plans are given as regulations in Title 19, 19 CCR §2720 through §2728. The area plan will provide the County with the ability.

§25503(c) An administering agency shall establish an area plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within its jurisdiction. An area plan is not a statute, ordinance, or regulation for purposes of Section 669 of the Evidence Code. The standards for area plans in the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall provide for all of the following:

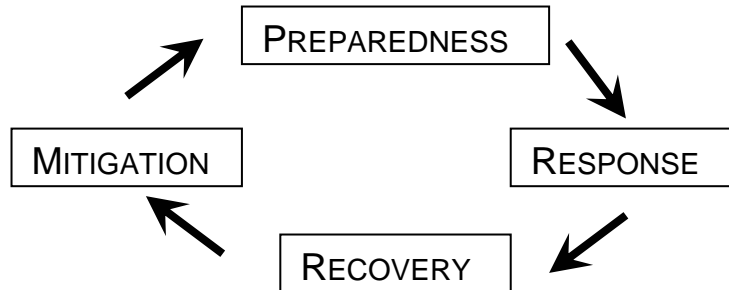
- (1) Procedures and protocols for emergency rescue personnel, including the safety and health of those personnel.
- (2) Pre-emergency planning.
- (3) Notification and coordination of onsite activities with state, local and federal agencies, responsible parties, and special districts.
- (4) Training of appropriate employees.
- (5) Onsite public safety and information.
- (6) Required supplies and equipment.
- (7) Access to emergency response contractors and hazardous waste disposal sites.
- (8) Incident critique and follow-up.
- (9) Requirement for notifications to the office of reports made pursuant to Section 25507.
- (10) The administering agency shall certify to the office [OES] every three years that it has conducted a complete review of its area plan and has made any necessary revisions.

The following references and documents have been cited and used in the preparation of this Area Plan. Many of these documents are available on-line.

1. California Emergency Services Act
2. California Emergency Plan
3. California Vehicle Code, Sections 2450 through 2454, and section 23113
4. California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95 Article 1 Sections 25500 through 25521 and Article 2 Sections 25531 through 25543; Chapter 6.7, Sections 25280 through 25299; and Chapter 6.11.
5. State of California, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Hazardous Materials Consolidated Contingency Plan, Guidance Document, draft 04/01/98.
6. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
7. California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP), August 1999, *[working draft]*
8. California Fire Code, 2001
9. Title 22 California Code of Regulations, 22 CCR
10. Title 19 California Code of Regulations, 19 CCR
11. Title 27 California Code of Regulations, 27 CCR
12. National Incident Management System, 2006
13. National Response Framework, 2008
14. Incident Response Toolkit, 2006

1.7 PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The four phases of emergency management employed before, during, and after an incident are identified as Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation (as illustrated below).



NOTE: In emergency management and as used in this Area Plan, the term “mitigation” refers to the process of eliminating or reducing the effects of future emergencies and disasters. It is a phase within the overall concept of operations. However, within the hazardous materials discipline, the term “mitigation” is used within the response phase to mean the stopping or elimination of the cause of a release, or a reduction of the serious health and safety or environmental risks it poses; and within the recovery phase to refer to the process of cleaning up or restoring the environment to a safe or original (pre-release) state. (Source: California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, draft August 1999)

1.7.1 Preparedness (Area Plan Part 2)

The preparedness phase consists of conducting hazard or risk analysis; identification of agency roles and responsibilities; developing emergency response plans and procedures; mutual aid or assistance agreements; response resources; and conducting training, drills, and exercises to test the plans, procedures, and training. It also includes a medical surveillance program to protect the health and safety of responders. Preparedness also includes the development of inspection and enforcement programs.

1.7.2 Response (Area Plan Part 3)

The response to a hazardous materials emergency includes measures such as the implementation of emergency plans; activation of emergency operation centers;

mobilization of resources; issuance of health and safety warnings and directions; provision of medical and social services assistance; enforcement of laws and regulations; and declaration of emergencies as enabled by appropriate legislation. This phase is designed to eliminate or control the immediate, acute threat to public health and the environment. A successful response may or may not completely eliminate the threat to human health and the environment.

1.7.3 Recovery (Area Plan Part 4)

The recovery phase restores communities and/or the environment to a safe or pre-emergency condition, and includes measures such as investigation and cleanup of remaining hazardous substances contamination, physical restoration and reconstruction of damaged facilities and the environment, counseling of victims, performing economic impact studies and implementing financial assistance programs, providing temporary housing or permanently relocating victims, and providing health and safety information. As the recovery phase is the transition from the response phase to a pre-emergency condition, post incident critique and follow-up are considered part of the recovery phase, as well, and are conducted as soon after the incident as possible.

1.7.4 Mitigation (Area Plan Part 5)

The mitigation phase is the ongoing effort to prevent or reduce the impact that a hazardous material incident will have on people, property, and the environment. It is preventative by definition and should not be confused with “site mitigation programs” designed to investigate and cleanup hazardous substances contamination. Mitigation processes include laws and regulations mandating prevention, inspection, and enforcement programs; development of zoning and land use management plans; education; and tax and insurance incentives.

The following sections of this plan are organized using these four basic phases. Appendices will support some of the information in this plan and identify specific response, recovery, or mitigation information and resources.

PART 2.0: PREPAREDNESS

The **Preparedness** section of Area Plan is divided into the following sections:

- 2.1 Planning
- 2.2 Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
- 2.3 Mutual Aid
- 2.4 Training
- 2.5 HazMat Equipment and Supplies

Preparedness consists of activities undertaken in advance of an emergency. These activities are primarily designed to develop operational capabilities and improve response to hazardous materials incidents. In the County of Inyo, most of these activities have the added benefit of being utilized as a key part of emergency and incident prevention (via inspections, permits, plan review and code/regulatory enforcement) as part of the mitigation phase of emergency management.

Preparedness activities undertaken include, but are not limited to, the following:

- hazardous materials auditing and inspections,
- risk management plan development,
- pre-incident planning,
- mutual aid agreements,
- resource inventories,
- warning systems and procedures,
- emergency communications,
- training, drills and exercises including pesticide-related incident response issues,
- response planning, and
- activities designed to help the community become aware of what they can do to protect themselves in a hazardous materials incident.

2.1.1 PLANNING PROCESS

2.1.1.1 Planning Oversight

The Area Plan development, update and revision process is a collaborative effort of public response and planning organizations/departments within the County of Inyo, other municipal response agencies, private organizations, and OES. Those involved in the planning and Area Plan review process include:

- County of Inyo Environmental Health Services
- Bishop Police Department
- County Sheriff's Departments
- County of Inyo Fire Departments:
 - City of Bishop Fire Department
 - Death Valley Fire Department
 - National Parks Services
 - CalFire
 - US Forrest Service
 - Big Pine Fire Department
 - Lone Pine Fire Department
 - Independence Fire Department
 - Southern Inyo Fire Department
 - Olancha Fire Department

2.1.1.2 Response Agency Planning and Coordination

The County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department plans and coordinates its hazardous materials response and planning activities with various County and applicable City departments on an as-needed basis, and several local and regional response entities. Response agency planning and coordination activities include:

- Participation in periodic county-wide and regional disaster and response drills and exercises.
- Active representation on the OES/Region VI Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC);

- Participation in other LEPC committee planning activities;
- Participation in the California CUPA Forum – Southern California Region;

2.1.2 PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

Upon completion of the Area Plan, all stakeholder agencies assigned a primary function will be provided with a copy for review. Upon completion of review by these agencies, the Area Plan will be submitted to OES for review to ensure compliance with state law. Finally, the Area Plan will be submitted to the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department for review and approval. Upon approval, the plan will be officially adopted and promulgated.

2.1.3 PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING

The pre-incident planning occurs before the emergency. The County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD) is tasked with preparing for hazardous materials emergencies by obtaining inventories of hazardous materials used in the county and providing the County Fire Departments with this information.

2.1.3.1 Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

Hazard analysis is the process of identifying the types of hazards that exist and their likelihood of occurrence. A hazard is anything that can cause harm or injury to persons or the environment. Risk assessment is the process of evaluating the degree of harm a hazard presents to the community. Hazard analyses are conducted by the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services. Hazard analysis and risk assessments are planning tools used in developing emergency response plans and procedures. They are also used for assessing, designing and modifying safety systems, and identifying areas where special training would be needed in response to a release.

2.1.3.2 Plan Development and Implementation

The Inyo County EHSD prepares pre-plans for handlers of hazardous materials in the County. These plans are prepared by the personnel and consist of written documentation of the hazardous materials at the site, a map of the site showing important features such as drains and doors that might be useful in an emergency. These plans also contain information about business contacts if an incident should happen after normal working hours. Additionally, pre-plans are coordinated with the hazardous materials database from the yearly hazardous materials inventory.

Hazardous materials incidents have the potential to be small and easily handled or major in scope requiring utilization of resources from City, County, and State agencies. Coordination of the various assistance agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and the State are essential to pre-planning for an incident. The Area Plan is a collection of various plans and policies that the County departments follows in preparing and responding to hazardous materials releases. The data collected from Chapter 6.95 and from inspections within the County is used to rank the handlers of hazardous materials within the County according to the risk the handler presents to the community. The

various Fire Departments in the County of Inyo also use this data to prepare for responding to releases at a facility.

Planning for hazardous materials emergencies is based on the collection of inventory and Business Emergency Plan information as mandated by Chapter 6.95 Health and Safety Code (H&SC). Information such as emergency contacts and phone numbers, facility information, chemical inventory and location is verified through on-site inspections which are conducted by shift personnel. Also, the Business Emergency Plans submitted by businesses under Chapter 6.95 includes information related to employee and agency notifications, hazardous materials clean up, and response capabilities.

Cognizant County response and supporting agencies, as well as businesses handling hazardous materials, prepare supporting plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and checklists to support their emergency operations. Such plans and procedures provide for coordination and communication among all entities responding to an emergency.

The County also prepares multi-hazard response and management plans required by various agencies. The Inyo County EHSD prepares standard operating procedures (SOP's) and checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists, as well as emergency response and prevention plans by businesses under various laws/regulations. Many of these plans involve risk assessment and hazardous materials awareness, and include documents such as Business Emergency Plans, Risk Management Plans, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans, Hazardous Waste Contingency Plans, and others. Additional County emergency planning activities include residential and business preparedness through community and business organizational groups.

2.1.3.3 Integration with Regional, State and Federal Emergency Contingency Plans

This Area Plan has been developed to be consistent with regional and state emergency plans, including the California Local Emergency Planning Committee Region VI Emergency Plan, California State Emergency Plan, the California Hazardous Materials Incident Response Toolkit, and Federal plans such as the National Response Framework. These plans are referenced in various sections of this Area Plan. Should a major hazardous materials incident occur beyond the capabilities of the Inyo County EHSD, these regional, state and federal plans would be implemented through

established mutual aid channels. Inyo County EHSD incident command personnel are familiar with these plans and the procedures necessary for implementation.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Region VI Emergency Plan outlines what means are available to the various communities in Region VI in the event of a hazardous materials release. Region VI encompasses the six county areas of Mono County, Inyo County, San Bernardino County, Riverside County, San Diego County and Imperial County.

2.1.3.4 Training

There are ten fire departments in the County of Inyo, as listed below:

- City of Bishop Fire Department
- Death Valley Fire Department
- National Parks Services
- CalFire
- US Forrest Service
- Big Pine Fire Department
- Lone Pine Fire Department
- Independence Fire Department
- Southern Inyo Fire Department
- Olancha Fire Department

Each fire department in the County of Inyo has varying training and emergency response capabilities depending on the specific regional hazards. The training is generally based on the types of hazards that would be encountered in the County, on new or improved response techniques, or on changes in the hazardous materials laws.

Businesses handling hazardous materials are required to prepare Business Emergency Plans (BEP) that indicate how the business responds to hazardous materials releases. It is not mandatory that businesses have a hazardous materials team or that their personnel be trained to respond to releases. However, any response level the business has must be documented in the BEP and appropriate training given to the employees who respond. The level and type of training is dependant upon their specific roles, responsibilities, capabilities and resources of the business.

All Fire Department response personnel are trained in the Incident Command System (ICS). The Incident Command System is a standardized methodology used by fire departments throughout the State in order to organize the response to emergency situations. Any large hazardous materials incident that is responded to by any Fire Department in the County of Inyo is managed using the ICS. Fire Department personnel are trained as first responders for the identification of hazardous materials incidents and utilize a joint agreement with the neighboring jurisdictions as well as private contractors based upon incident resource needs. The use of the Incident Command System in the response meets state (Standardized Emergency Management System, SEMS) and federal (National Incident Management System, NIMS) requirements.

2.1.3.5 Public/Business Awareness and Education

The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department is not responsible for conducting any specialized seminars or awareness programs for businesses and industries using hazardous materials. The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services conducts such training programs to educate businesses as well as citizens to develop skills needed to help themselves, their family and neighbors in the event of a disaster.

2.1.4 INTEGRATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTINGENCY PLANS

Contingency plans for hazardous materials releases and other types of emergencies are developed at the local, state and federal level. Because of the many plans, close coordination is required to ensure they integrate. The Area Plan also integrates into the California Region VI Hazardous Materials Plan as well as with the California Hazardous Material Incident Response Toolkit at the state level. The state Toolkit is consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other federal hazardous materials response plans, as well. Additional descriptions of relevant state and federal emergency response plans and planning requirements are contained in the Toolkit.

2.1.4.1 Business Emergency Plans (BEP)

Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) requires all businesses which use hazardous materials or hazardous waste during the current year in amounts equal to or greater than 500 pounds of solids, 55 gallons of liquids, or 200 cubic feet (at standard temperature and pressure) of compressed gases, must submit a Business Emergency Plan (BEP) to the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD). The major program objectives include protecting the health of emergency responders, the public, and to safeguard the environment and property. The BEP is part of the Community Right-to-Know program which allows the community the opportunity to review the hazards in their community presented by the businesses that use hazardous materials.

Businesses are required to immediately notify the EHSD of any substantial change to their BEP. This would include a 100 percent change in the quantity of any hazardous material handled, any new hazardous material handled over the threshold quantities, or a change of business address, ownership or name. Failure to do so can result in a non-compliance violation and possible fines.

Business Emergency Plans are reviewed by the Inyo County EHSD Hazardous Materials Disclosure personnel. BEP's serve as a summary of the hazardous materials emergency planning and response procedures that are in place at the regulated business. The BEP also summarizes a facility's hazardous materials incident prevention and hazard mitigation measures.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, all information in the BEPs is made available, as needed, to interested parties. The BEP information excludes by law information such as

maps, location of chemicals and how the chemicals are used. Hard copies of the Business Emergency Plans are filed at the Inyo County EHSD office by address and are available during normal working hours.

2.1.4.2 Hazardous Materials Response Protocols

The Hazardous Materials Response Protocols are developed to coordinate and describe the on-scene/field-level operational response to hazardous materials emergencies. The management of a hazardous materials incident is legally a Federal, State, County, City and private industry partnership, with each partner specifically designated by statute to be responsible for certain prescribed actions at a hazardous materials incident. The main responsibility of the Fire Departments in Inyo County centers on scene management, assessing the hazard, notification of the proper agencies, and providing the necessary interim measures to minimize the effect of a hazardous condition on people, the environment and property. The Fire Departments in Inyo County rely on detailed hazardous materials response protocols developed by the fully-equipped and trained responding hazardous materials response teams of private contractors or neighboring jurisdictions.

2.1.4.3 Inyo County General Plan – Safety Element

The General Plan is a state-mandated document that sets forth public policy relative to future land use and development of the County. California Government Code Section 65302(g) requires the inclusion in the County's General Plan of a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks. The law, as amended, requires that the safety element has as a minimum the following components:

- The identification, mapping and appraisal of seismic hazards, including those areas subject to liquefaction, ground-shaking, surface rupture, or seismic sea waves;
- An appraisal of mudslides, landslides, and slope instability which might occur as a result of earthquake;
- The identification of the potential for fires and other manmade and natural disasters and measures designed to reduce the loss of life, injury, and damage to property; and
- The identification of evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances.

The Safety Element additionally identifies hazards unique to the County (such as hazardous materials use) and sets forth a strategy of comprehensive activities and programs designed to specifically address these risks. The Safety Element focuses on hazards, the activities and programs designed to mitigate those hazards, the constraints and opportunities for action to address these hazards, and the policies which provide the planning context for future decisions in responding to the hazards.

Hazard information contained in the Safety Element is used to develop the Fire Departments' target hazards and any specialized response procedures or training needed to safely and efficiently respond to emergencies at facilities within the County.

Public safety standards include guidelines for minimizing the risks associated with hazards, particularly through the planning process. Through implementation of the Safety Element of the General Plan, public safety delivery systems or programs provide goals and activities for the elimination and avoidance of hazards.

2.1.4.4 California Hazardous Material Incident Response Toolkit

The California Hazardous Material Incident Response Toolkit (Toolkit), is developed and administered by OES and provides for an integrated and effective state procedure to respond to the occurrence of toxic disasters (including chemical, oil, radiological and biological) within the state. The Toolkit provides for the:

- designation of a lead agency to direct strategy to remediate the effects of a toxic disaster,
- for specified state agencies to implement the Toolkit,
- for interagency coordination of the training conducted by state agencies pursuant to the Toolkit, and
- for on-scene coordination of response actions.

The Hazardous Materials Incident Response Toolkit developed in January 2006 incorporates the State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan (STDCP), Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP), California Response Plan, Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment (RAPID) Plan, the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) program, and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

The Toolkit describes the state's hazardous material emergency response organization; the roles and responsibilities of state agencies; the relationship of the state with local,

federal, volunteer, and private organizations; and the relationship of the Toolkit with other plans relating to the release of hazardous materials, including chemical, radiological, and biological materials.

The organizational and coordination procedures and protocols identified in the Toolkit for major emergencies are those adopted by this Area Plan; the Toolkit is incorporated into this Area Plan by reference.

2.1.4.5 California State Emergency Plan

The State Emergency Plan, developed and administered by the OES, defines the emergency management system used for all emergencies in California. It describes the California Emergency Organization which provides the Governor access to public and private resources within the State in times of emergency. This plan is supported by other contingency plans and operating procedures.

The State Emergency Plan establishes the policies, concepts, and general protocols for the implementation of SEMS and NIMS. The use of SEMS and NIMS is required by law during multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional emergency response by State agencies. Local government must also use SEMS and NIMS to be eligible for reimbursement of certain response-related personnel costs. All organizations dealing with emergency activities at any level should use SEMS and NIMS throughout the four phases of a disaster: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Integrating all emergency management activities, throughout all phases of an emergency, and across all functions increases accountability, provides continuity of resource application, establishes a clear chain of command and coordination, and identifies responsibilities for critical task performance.

The organizational and coordination procedures and protocols identified in the State Emergency Plan for major emergencies are those adopted by this Area Plan; the State Emergency Plan is incorporated into this Area Plan by reference.

2.1.4.6 National Response Framework

The National Response Framework establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents. The plan incorporates best practices and procedures from incident management disciplines—homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, public works, public health, responder and recovery worker health and safety, emergency medical

services, and the private sector - and integrates them into a unified structure. The National Response Framework forms the basis of how the federal government coordinates with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents. It establishes protocols to help:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
- Ensure security of the homeland;
- Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
- Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
- Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
- Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

The National Response Framework is a multi-hazard plan, and contains specific sections related to hazardous materials emergency response. The “Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil Spill and Hazardous Materials Response” provides 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. As an element of the National Response Framework, ESF #10 may be activated under one of the following conditions:

- In response to a disaster for which the President (through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)) determines that Federal assistance is required to supplement the response efforts of the affected State and local governments; or
- In anticipation of a major disaster or emergency that is expected to result in a declaration under the Stafford Act. FEMA will determine, in consultation with affected States, the EPA, and the U.S. Coast Guard, if appropriate, if such activation is required to supplement the efforts of State and local governments. Within the context of this ESF, the term “hazardous materials” is defined broadly to include oil; hazardous substances (under CERCLA); pollutants and contaminants defined under CERCLA; and certain chemical, biological, and other

weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Federal response to releases of “hazardous materials” is carried out under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300).

EPA serves as the lead agency for each activation of ESF #10. EPA will be the ESF #10 Regional Chair in preparedness and for ESF #10 activations in response to a disaster or emergency affecting areas under EPA jurisdiction. The USCG will be the ESF #10 Regional Incident Chair for a disaster or emergency affecting only the areas under USCG jurisdiction (such as the San Gabriel River).

ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials by placing the response mechanisms of the NCP within the National Response Framework coordination structure. The ESF includes the appropriate response actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential hazardous materials incidents. The ESF establishes the lead coordination roles, the division and specification of responsibilities among Federal agencies, and the national and on-site response organization that may be brought to bear in response actions, including description of the organizations, response personnel, and resources that are available. ESF #10 is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support State and local response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials.

The purpose of the “Terrorism Incident Annex” is to ensure that the National Response Framework is adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within the United States, including terrorism involving WMD. This annex:

- Describes crisis management. Guidance is provided in other Federal emergency operations plans;
- Defines the policies and structures to coordinate crisis management with consequence management; and
- Defines consequence management, which uses the National Response Framework process and structure, supplemented as necessary by resources normally activated through other Federal emergency operations plans.

The Terrorism Incident Annex:

- Applies to all threats or acts of terrorism considered “Incidents of National Significance”;

- Applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be directed to respond to the consequences of a threat or act of terrorism; and
- Builds upon the process and structure of the National Response Framework by addressing unique policies, situations, operating concepts, responsibilities, and funding guidelines required for response to the consequences of terrorism.

The organizational and coordination procedures and protocols identified in the National Response Framework for major emergencies are those adopted by this Area Plan. The National Response Framework is incorporated into this Area Plan by reference.

SECTION 2.2: HAZARD ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

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2.2.1 HAZARD ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

2.2.1.1 General Program Overview

Inyo County extends from the San Bernardino County from the south; Tulare County and Madera County on the west; Mono County on the north; and the State of Nevada on the east. Death Valley National Park lies in its eastern half. U.S. Highway 395 runs north and south on the western side of the county, border to border. The County's major population is located primarily in the Owens Valley of California on the East Slope of the Sierra Nevada's.

Inyo County is the second largest county in California. It is 10,140 square miles and has a population of 17,945 (2000 census). 92 percent of the land is owned federally, 3.9% of the land is owned by the City of Los Angeles, 2.4% of land is in State ownership and 1.7% of the land is privately owned. The average minimum temperature is 27 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average maximum is 95 degrees Fahrenheit. There are only 5.5 inches of rain annually.

Inyo County is designated as a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) by the State of California. At this time the County manages the following hazardous materials related programs:

- Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Aboveground Storage Tanks (spill control and countermeasure plan only)
- Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Material Management Plans and Inventories

One of the primary goals of the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD) in administering these programs is to evaluate a business' hazardous materials-related risks and hazards, to develop and keep current emergency response and preparedness plans, and to assure availability of resources to cope with a hazardous materials emergency. Whenever a planning or building permit is taken out, the owner or operator must sign a form indicating whether the project will or will not use hazardous materials. If the owner or operator indicates that hazardous materials will be used they must get a "sign off" by the Inyo County EHSD before they proceed with the project. This assures that the project will comply with all hazardous materials and safety

regulations. In addition, all new industrial/residential plans must be reviewed by the Inyo County EHDS to identify any potential environmental or hazardous material related problems.

2.2.1.2 Inspections

All hazardous materials permitted businesses within the Inyo County are inspected periodically by Inyo County EHSD. This ensures all businesses are included in the proper permit programs.

The Inyo County EHSD prepares pre-plans for use during emergencies. Pre-plans are developed before the emergency so the responders will have an idea of what to expect at the facility. One factor used for determining which occupancies are pre-planned includes the use and storage of hazardous materials. Based upon information gathered from hazardous materials disclosure inventory statements and from fire code hazardous materials permits, these occupancies are identified as needing pre-plans. Risk and hazard information from facility inspections and Business Emergency Plans and other permits is used as an integral part of the hazardous materials response training (including drill and exercise development). Additionally, the inspections fulfill H&SC Chapter 6.95, §25503 (e)(1) requirements for conducting on-site hazardous materials inspections.

2.2.1.3 Program Elements

Article 1 Chapter 6.95 H&SC, Hazardous Materials Inventory and Business Emergency Plans

Under Chapter 6.95, the Inyo County EHSD collects Business Emergency Plans (BEP) from all businesses within the County that handle, use or store hazardous materials in amounts equal to or greater than 55 gallons of liquids, 200 cubic feet of compressed gases, or 500 pounds of solids. Further, the Inyo County EHSD may regulate businesses that handle less than these State thresholds under either the Uniform Fire Code permitted amounts or the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program. The BEP includes information on the type and amount of chemicals used at the site, the emergency response capabilities of the business and training of employees on response to spills and releases, and chemical handling safety. The businesses in the County that use hazardous materials under Chapter 6.95 are required to update their inventories on a yearly basis or sooner if new chemicals, above the threshold amounts,

are added to their inventory or if the use of a particular chemical increases by more than 100%. The BEP must be certified by the facilities on an annual schedule and updated when pertinent information changes in the operation of the business.

Each year, businesses that fall within the purvey of the Chapter 6.95 hazardous materials program are sent a packet that contains forms to file their annual Business Emergency Plan and Chemical inventory. After the businesses complete the packets they send a copy to the Inyo County EHSD.

California Fire Code

The purpose of the Uniform Fire Code is to:

- Prevent, suppress or extinguish dangerous or hazardous fires;
- Regulate the storage, use and handling of hazardous materials;
- Make sure that the installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment is installed under recognized standards and maintained;
- Maintain and regulate fire escapes, exits, fire protection equipment and elimination of fire hazards on land and in buildings, structures and other property, including those under construction; and
- Investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and unauthorized releases of hazardous materials.

The Uniform Fire Code enforces consensus regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding to a reasonable degree life, the environment, and property from the hazards of fire and explosion. These hazards may arise from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life, the environment, or property in the occupancy of buildings or premises.

All business occupancies within the County of Inyo are subject to annual fire safety inspections. These inspections serve the purpose of enforcing fire code requirements for life safety, maintenance of fire-resistive construction, and hazardous materials use and storage. Businesses that handle hazardous materials under chapter 6.95 H&SC are also inspected on an annual basis.

Article 2 Chapter 6.95, California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program.

The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program is defined in Article 2 of Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. This program replaces the older California Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) and merges the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program with the federal Risk Management Program. Both programs require businesses that handle defined “regulated substances” to prepare a Risk Management Program (RMP). Regulated substances are generally the more toxic or flammable hazardous materials that would be handled by businesses. Regulated substances include chlorine for water disinfection, ammonia for agriculture and burner emissions reduction, and flammables such as propane. The intent of the CalARP Program is to prevent the release of materials that could cause harm to the public or the environment, and to ensure that proper mitigation measures are in-place should a release occur.

The Risk Management Program and the CalARP are both applicable to California facilities. On June 21, 1999, all facilities that handled regulated substances over the Federal threshold amounts had to submit a Risk Management Program to the Federal EPA and to the local Administrating Agency.

There are approximately 360 chemicals subject to the CalARP regulations. The chemicals are listed on three tables in Title 19; two Federal lists and one State list. There are about 66 highly toxic chemicals in Table 1, and 30 highly flammable chemicals in Table 2 and about 350 California only chemicals on Table 3, many of the California chemicals are also on the Federal lists. A facility that utilizes any of these chemicals above a specified threshold quantity must prepare either a CalARP Risk Management Plan and/or a Federal RMP. The RMP must then be submitted to either the Federal EPA and/or Inyo County EHSD for review. If the regulated substance was from Table 1 or 2, the facility must also submit the plan to the USEPA, which will post the plan electronically (except for the off-site consequence analysis) on the USEPA website. Threshold quantities range from 1 pound to 20,000 pounds depending on the material. The main elements in the CalARP Risk Management Program include an accident history, consequence analysis, prevention program, and an emergency response element.

The CalARP hazards analysis will be carried out by the Inyo County EHSD as required under §25534 of the California H&S Code. The risk to the community will be determined assuming a “worst-case release scenario”. If the release will impact off-site populations, the business will be required to prepare a RMP.

For RMP, the business prepares outlines their management programs that the facility uses to manage their risk of release of their regulated substance. After submittal of an RMP, the Administering Agency is required to post a notice in a local newspaper, indicating that that facility has prepared an RMP and has submitted it to the Administering Agency. The Administering Agency must then review the RMP for completeness and, when found complete, the Administering Agency must place the RMP into the library and make it available to the public and solicit public comments for 45 days. This is done by placing another notice in the newspaper. After public comments are received, the Administering Agency must incorporate the comments into the final review of the RMP.

Chapter 6.7, Underground Storage Tanks

All Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems operating within the County of Inyo must be permitted. The storage tank system includes the tank itself, the associated piping, the monitoring system, and related equipment.

As of December 22, 1998, all USTs must have met new State upgrade requirements, or the tank must be permanently "closed". Examples of the upgrade requirements are replacing single-walled tanks with double-walled tanks, installing overfill protection, spill containment, striker plates, or corrosion protection. Modifications such as these require a permit.

Additional testing, inspection, spill containment and operator/inspection certification requirements were imposed in 2000 by California SB 989. Inspection of UST, per SB 989, and UST installation/removal is performed by the County of Inyo EHSD.

The Inyo County EHSD serves as the Administering Agency for contamination of the soil from leaking USTs that does not pose an impact on the ground water. Records are also kept on ongoing clean-ups and sites that have been cleaned up and final closure letters issued. These documents all become public records and can be reviewed by the public under the freedom of information act and other State laws.

Hazardous Waste Generator Permit (H&SC Chapter 6.5, 22 CCR Division 4.5)

Any business that generates hazardous waste must obtain a permit from the Inyo County EHSD. State (and federal) hazardous waste regulations require all hazardous waste generators to design and operate their facility to prevent fires, releases or explosions. Generators must also have in place certain emergency preparedness and incident prevention features and equipment, such as fire fighting water supply, spill and

release supplies, emergency communication devices, and adequate spill containment. Generators must also train their employees in emergency procedures and emergency equipment use. Hazardous waste generators must prepare and implement a contingency plan for waste releases. The majority of the required contingency plan elements are addressed in the Business Emergency Plans. Inspection of hazardous waste generators is performed by the Inyo County EHSD.

Hazardous Waste Treatment Tiered Permit (H&SC, Chapter 6.5, 22 CCR Division 4.5, Chapter 45)

If a business treats the hazardous waste they generated, by altering its physical, chemical or biological state; the business would need a tiered treatment permit. Businesses treating their hazardous waste may include plating shops, photo developers, metal-etching shops, acid or alkaline chemical mixers, etc. Currently, there are no businesses in the Inyo County that are required to submit a Tiered Permit application to the Inyo County EHSD.

Aboveground Storage Tank Permit (Uniform Fire Code; H&SC Chapter 6.67; 40 CFR Part 112)

All Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) containing a hazardous material must be permitted by the Inyo County EHSD. In addition to an annual permit, permits are also required to install, remove, or modify an AST system. A facility is also required to complete a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan if an AST, which contains a petroleum based product, has a capacity of 660 gallons or more, and can impact a 'navigable waterway' (i.e., storm water system) if released. A SPCC is also required if the aggregate quantity of petroleum based products (including containers) exceeds 1320 gallons. The role of Inyo County EHSD as a CUPA is to ensure that businesses complete a SPCC and have it available on-site if they exceed the above quantities.

Industrial Waste Disposal Permit

Any business within the County generating, treating and disposing of industrial (non-hazardous) waste to the sanitary sewer must obtain an industrial waste permit. The type of permit required depends on the amount of the source of the waste and the method of disposal. Facilities hauling industrial waste off-site may also require a permit. Businesses removing underground equipment previously used to convey or treat industrial waste (i.e., a sump or a clarifier) must obtain a closure permit.

2.2.1.4 Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

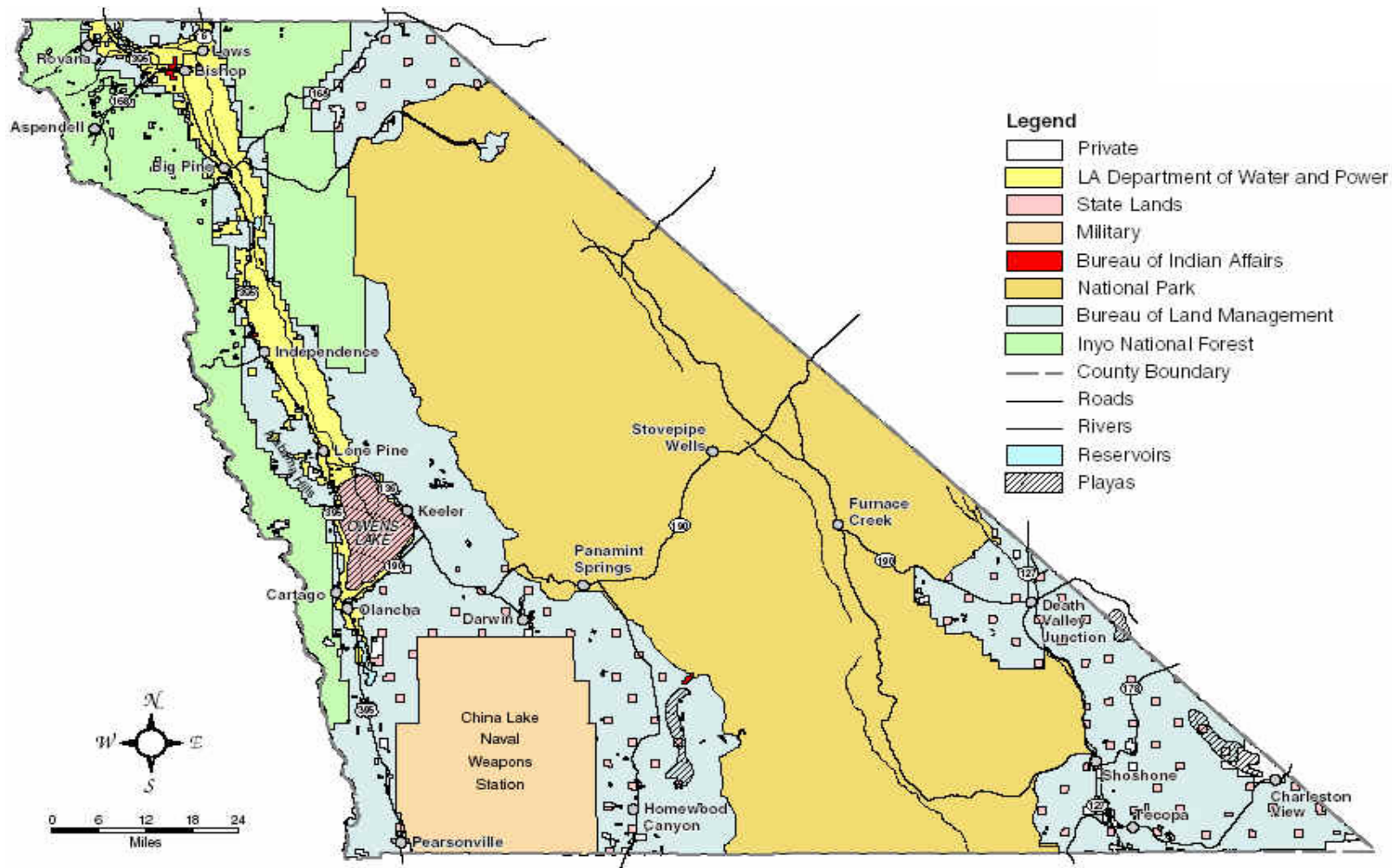
The process of hazard analysis and risk assessment falls within the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department (EHSD). This is done two separate ways. Inyo County EHSD administers the CalARP Program, which facilitates a preliminary hazard assessment of all facilities in the County that handle regulated substances in amounts equal to or greater than the amounts specified in Table 3 of the CalARP Program. Since the tables of chemicals under the California plan are by definition highly toxic or highly flammable, the initial hazards analysis is performed by determining those facilities that handle the regulated substances in quantities equal to or greater than the threshold amounts. For those businesses that handle regulated substances above the threshold they are by definition a potential hazard to the community.

The list of businesses that are a potential hazard to the community must then be reviewed to determine if they present an unacceptable risk of release to the community. The list of facilities handling regulated substances is determined by the yearly inventory statement required by all hazardous materials users in Inyo County. Other facilities that may have regulated substances but are not part of the RMP are determined by their compliance with the Uniform Fire Code disclosure statement and or by inspections done on a regular basis.

A hazard can be defined as a condition that has the potential to result in an equipment or system failure that can result in human injury or death or damage to the environment. Hazards are divided into two categories: natural or technological. Natural hazards include earthquakes, and floods; while technological hazards include transportation accidents, illegal disposal, and equipment failures during manufacturing, storage, transportation, and use of hazardous materials.

Natural and Technological Hazards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes • Landslides • Floods • Wildfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation accidents • Illegal disposal • Process failures • Mechanical equipment failures

MAP 2-1: General Area Map



Source: California Teale Data Center 1996.

2.2.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HAZARDS

Within the County of Inyo, many hazardous materials are manufactured and/or used in the production of materials and products that support the economic base of the County. Hazardous wastes are also routinely generated within the County. Most facilities generating hazardous wastes treat, store, recycle or dispose of their wastes via permitted commercial waste management companies. Although hazardous materials Business Emergency Plans and inventories identify the larger users of hazardous materials and wastes (500 pounds of solid, 55 gallons of liquid, or 200 standard cubic feet of gas), the non-reportable quantities also pose a threat to emergency responders.

In the County of Inyo, C.R. Briggs is the only CalARP/RMP regulated facility. C.R. Briggs was required to develop and implement a comprehensive safety and accident prevention program, and to summarize the components of the program into a public document called the Risk Management Plan (RMP). The CalARP/RMP-regulated chemicals present at C.R Briggs are anhydrous ammonia and propane.

The following table lists the users of acutely hazardous materials within the Inyo County, which are defined by the Federal government as extremely hazardous substances.

Facility Name	Address	Regulated Substance
C.R. Briggs	8 miles South of Ballarat on Wingate Rd., Trona, CA 93562	Anhydrous Ammonia, Propane

Additionally, a complete list of businesses with hazardous materials is located in Appendix E: Target Hazards.

When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, the Environmental Health Services Department will determine the best action, including, but not limited to, notifying residents of a pesticide drift exposure incident and coordination of an evacuation to a safe refuge area, if deemed necessary by emergency response personnel.

MAP 2-2: CalARP Regulated Facility Location



2.2.3 TRANSPORTATION HAZARDS

The transportation of hazardous materials presents a significant day-to-day risk for a hazardous materials emergency. The transport of hazardous materials through the County of Inyo is regulated by the California Highway Patrol on the highway. Because of the multitude of hazardous substances being transported, incidents are more likely to occur along highways.

Highways

Hazardous materials are often transported through the area on U.S. Highway 395, and State Route 190. Surface streets are used for the local transportation of hazardous materials. Potential hazardous materials incidents could be exacerbated by the transport to Utah and Nevada, of waste low level radioactive materials. Map 2-3 identifies the approved truck network routes for hazardous materials within the County.

Rail

There are no active railroads within the jurisdiction of the Inyo County.

Pipelines

There are no pipelines within the jurisdiction of the Inyo County.

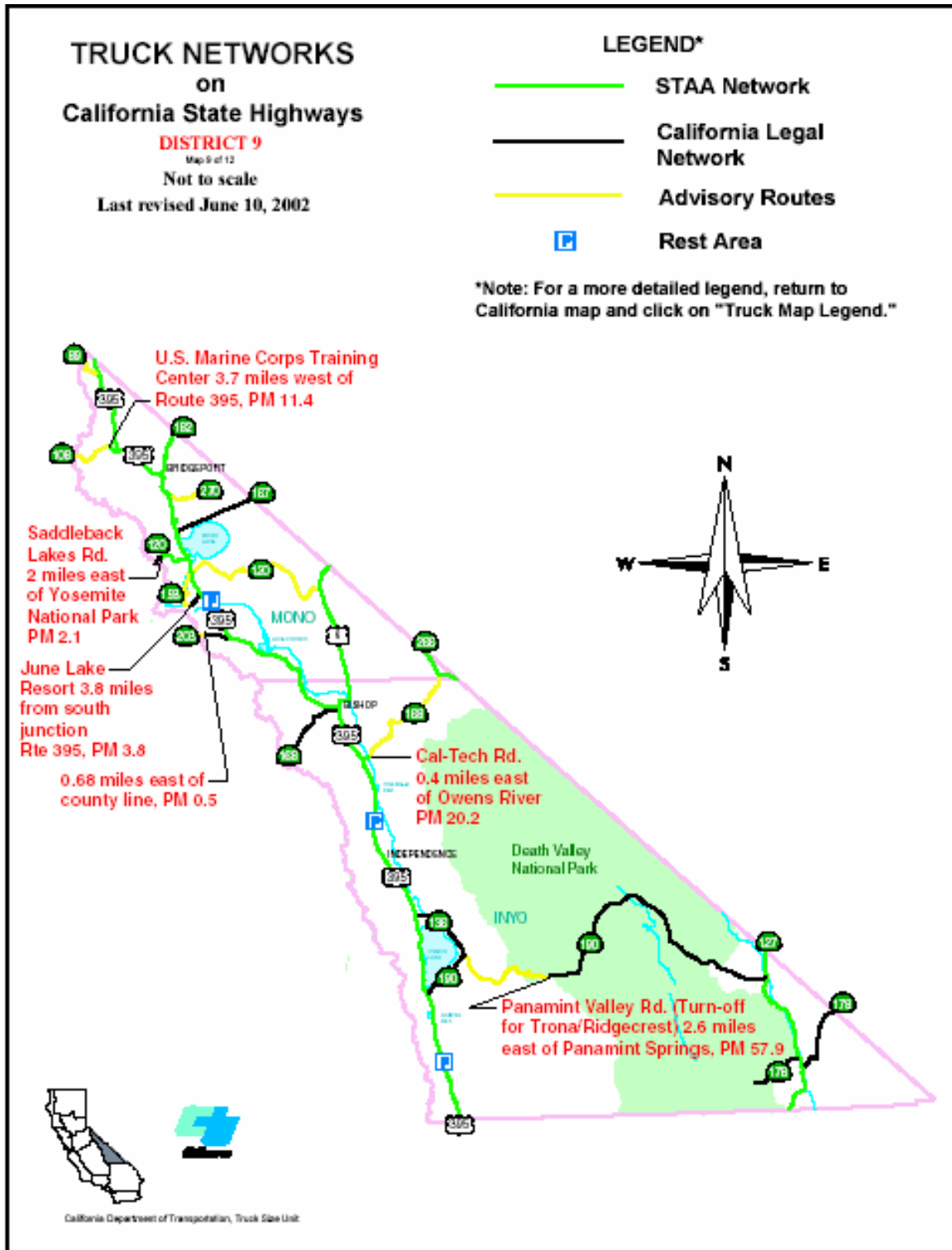
Air

There are seven airports within the county limits. Hazardous materials may be transported by air over the County.

Water

There are no waterways within the jurisdiction of the Inyo County.

MAP 2-3: Truck Network Transportation Routes



2.2.4 GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

Historically, California has always been seismically active. Few areas in Southern California have not been, or will not be affected in the future, by strong ground shaking from nearby earthquakes. Located within Inyo County are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults, including the Sierra Nevada, Owens Valley, and Wilson Canyon faults. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties. The major effect would be on the communities and transportation corridors.

Impacts due to seismic events are a result of ground shaking, surface faulting, ground failures, and tsunamis. Ground shaking is probably the most damaging component of an earthquake, and lasts a few seconds in a moderate quake to as much as four minutes in a great earthquake. The degree of ground shaking is dependent on the distance from the epicenter and the characteristics of the underlying geology.

Fires, gas leaks, explosions, hazardous materials spills, the interruption of utility services, and damage to the infrastructure are potential hazards resulting from earthquakes. Structures that are highly susceptible to earthquake hazards include un-reinforced masonry buildings, buildings with non-bearing walls and partitions, non-ductile concrete frame buildings, pre-cast tilt-up construction, long span and irregularly-shaped structures.

Surface faulting develops scarps, grabens (trenches), fractures, and pressure ridges in the area directly associated with the fault line. Should surface faulting occur, the most common hazards are damaged utility lines, sheared roadways, and structural damage.

A moderate earthquake occurring in or near these areas could result in deaths, casualties, property and environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities. The effects could be aggravated by collateral emergencies such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation emergencies and the possible influx of other people from the surrounding area, into the basin.

The community needs would most likely exceed the response capability of the County's emergency management organization, requiring mutual assistance from volunteer and private agencies, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Support Functions.

In any earthquake, the primary consideration is saving lives. Time and effort must also be given to providing for people's mental health by reuniting families (particularly tourists), providing shelter to the displaced persons and restoring basic needs and services. A major effort will be needed to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities and provide continuing care and temporary housing for affected citizens. Of special note, people from other counties, areas, or even Nevada may impact the resources of Inyo as they attempt to travel through or to Bishop or Independence. A fault, if ruptured, could significantly impact the traffic, north-south along U.S. 395.

The County's Office of Emergency Services has identified the potential hazard areas within Inyo County if a major earthquake should occur. These potential hazard areas are identified on the Inyo County Major Hazards map. The ground shaking of a major earthquake on any one of these three faults would result in serious damage to the Inyo communities. Intense ground shaking can create the phenomenon of liquefaction, where the soil loses its shear strength. An intensity distribution map and potential liquefaction zones are depicted on the USGS maps.

Expected Damage

There are two hospitals located within Inyo County. Northern Inyo Hospital, located in Bishop, has 32 beds, including an Intensive Care Unit, 24 hour Emergency Room, and is staffed with 32 Physician/Surgeons. Southern Inyo Hospital is located in Lone Pine and has 40 beds, 1 Emergency Room bed and 4 Acute Care beds. Approximately half of the beds could be lost during a major earthquake due to the age and construction type of the hospitals.

Telephone systems will be affected by system failure, overloads, loss of electrical power and possible failure of some alternate power systems. Immediately following an event, numerous failures will occur, compounded by system use overloads. This will likely disable up to 80% of the telephone system for one day. Radio systems are expected to operate at 40% effectiveness the first 12 hours following an earthquake, increase to 50% for the second 12 hours, then begin to slowly decline to approximately 40% within 36 hours. Microwaves systems will likely be 30% or less effective following a major earthquake.

Transmission lines are vulnerable to many hazards, due to their length and remoteness of the lines. Damage to substations may cause outages. Damage to generation affects

production. Earthquakes affect high voltage equipment most. Damage to substations affects delivery. Repairs to electrical equipment require physically clearing roadways, and movement of special equipment. Restoration of local electrical power will be coordinated with regional and local utility representatives. Up to 60% of the system load may be interrupted immediately following the initial earthquake shock wave. Much of the affected area may have service restored in days; however, a severely damaged area's underground distribution system may create longer service delays.

Damage to propane gas facilities serving the Inyo communities will consist primarily of isolated tank ruptures. Breaks in individual service connections within the densely populated areas (recreational parks, or trailer communities) will be significant, particularly near the fault zones, especially in the cities of Bishop and Independence. The many leaks pose a fire threat in these susceptible areas of intense ground shaking and/or poor ground near the valley perimeter.

Water availability and distribution for supporting life, and treating the sick and the injured, is of major concern to the County of Inyo. It is expected that the area primary water source will be inaccessible due to damage to the treatment station and/or the pipelines that distribute potable water. Dams just outside the County also affect the water and power availability and production. Sources of water include County of Inyo, Mutual Water Districts, and Community Service Districts.

There are water reservoirs within the "affected area" of Inyo County. Crowley Lake reservoir northwest of the county is operated by Los Angeles Department of Power and Water. The reservoirs on Bishop Creek (west of Bishop) are operated by Southern California Edison and have the potential to breach and damage infrastructure with the Bishop area. Additionally, the reservoirs of Pleasant Valley, Tinnemaha, and Haiwee, along the Los Angeles LADWP aqueduct, have potential impacts on various communities.

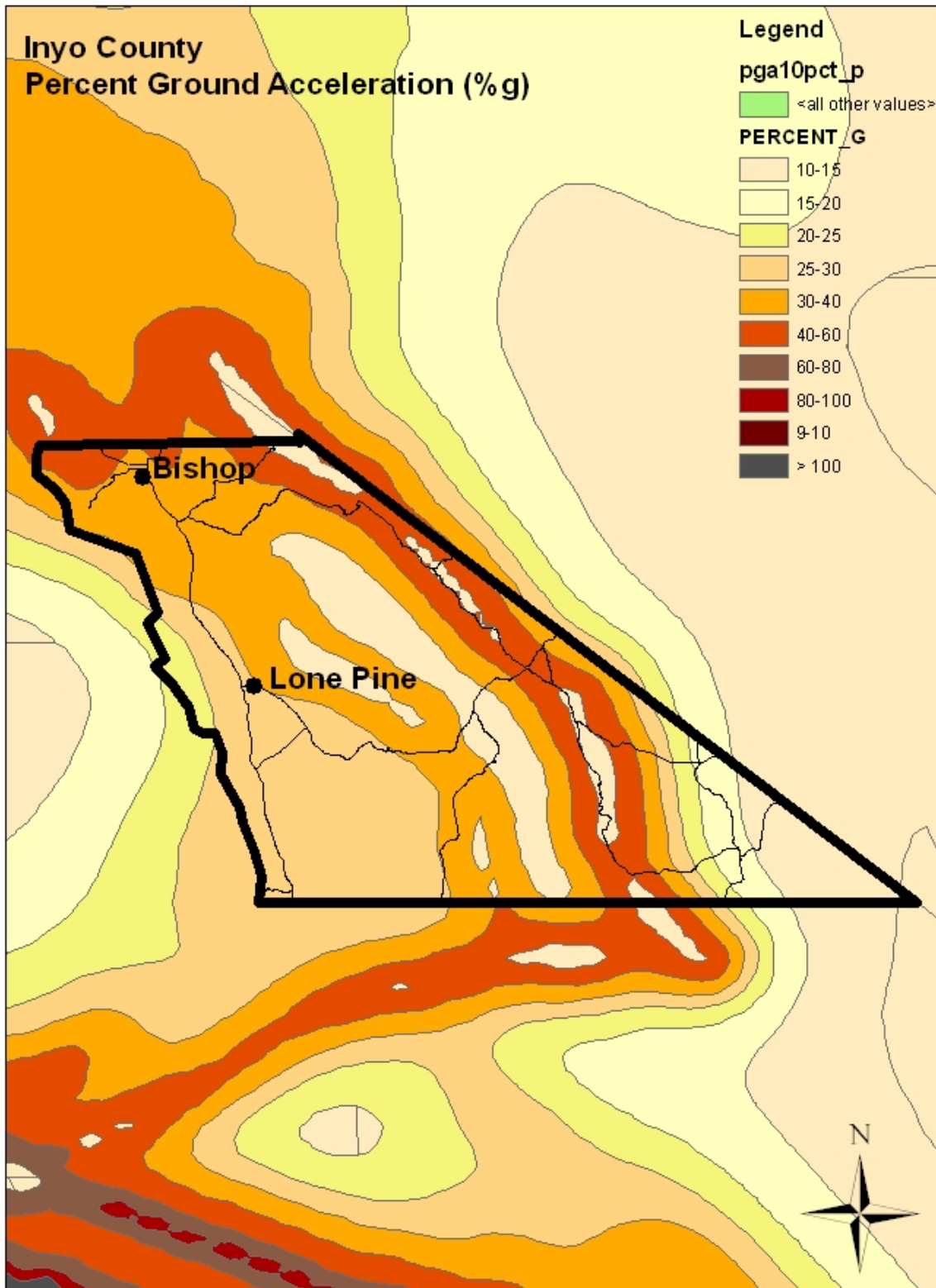
The City of Bishop, and towns of Independence and Lone Pine, each have large water tanks/reservoirs that maybe subject to seismic damage. If the reservoirs and water tanks remain intact, they will likely provide ample potable water to meet demands during the time the water treatment station is being repaired. The reservoirs are on solid ground and are expected to be usable after a major earthquake. However, many other water tank and distribution systems for mutual or district water systems may have a low survivability. Therefore, potable water will most likely have to be supplied in these area communities. Depending on the time of year and the number of tourist/transients, this could be a major issue.

Significant damage is expected on the road system. U.S. highway 395 is expected to be un-passable in areas from Ridgecrest, to north of Bishop. State highway 190 is expected to be closed in areas from the U.S. Highway 395 interchange to Nevada Highway 95, and Highway 168 from Big Pine to Nevada Highway 95. These three highways have the potential to be closed at least 72 hours, perhaps several weeks. Vehicular traffic will be limited on the foothill roads due to potential and actual landslides. Many surface streets in the downtown commercial area will be blocked by debris from buildings, fallen electrical lines, and pavement damage.

Sewage collection systems throughout the County are expected to sustain widespread damage. In the City Bishop, two sanitation plants (Eastern Sierra Community Services and City of Bishop) are located in a probable liquefaction area near the airport. The sanitation plants may also experience electrical power losses. If backup generating systems fail, the result could be the discharge of raw sewage into the neighboring water ways. The sanitation plants could be out of service from one to four months, depending on damage.

Additionally, residential sewer connections throughout the County will break and plug, especially in the potential liquefaction zones. In rural areas, septic systems are prevalent and are subject to seismic damage. While these individual septic tank – leach field systems may not affect large populations, the resulting loss of sewage control may have delayed health affects adding stressors to the health care facilities and staff.

MAP 2-4: Percent Ground Acceleration



2.2.5 FLOOD AND INUNDATION HAZARDS

The primary flood control concerns for Inyo County are the controlled releases to canals or water distribution devices. In the event of a natural disaster, or technical disaster, there is the possibility of water breaching the containment of canals or aqueducts.

Expected Damage

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power have developed maps that depict the areas adjacent to water ways that could be expected to be flooded if the water heights for either the McNally Canal or other LADWP channels are 3 feet over the maximum capacity (flood stage).

The inundation for the McNally canal is assuming that the natural unregulated flow of that creek is three feet over its maximum capacity. Calculations indicate that the progress of the flood trough would be minimal, though isolated areas would be affected.

2.2.6 TERRORISM

Over the last several years, the threat of terrorist attack on domestic soil has increased to the point where the federal government, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other agencies have begun planning, preparedness, prevention and response activities throughout the country. This threat includes 'weapons of mass destruction' (WMD). WMDs are defined by USEPA as "weapons or devices that are intended, or have the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people, through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; or radiation or radioactivity." Even without the use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents, WMD can also include a large conventional explosive that produces catastrophic loss of life or property. One goal of this Area Plan is to increase the awareness of emergency responders to the threat of WMD and to enhance the recognition of WMD/CBRN incident potential during initial incident response activities.

The effects of terrorist activities can vary significantly, depending on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, injuries, and the loss of lives. Of major concern is the LADWP aqueduct system that runs throughout the county.

To date, terrorism has been targeted primarily against United States of America interests abroad. However, the World Trade Center bombing in New York and the Oklahoma City bombing are reminders that terrorist attacks may occur anywhere in the United States. Although no known terrorist attacks have occurred in Inyo County, the County and the jurisdiction within the County are still vulnerable to the threat of terrorism. The Bishop Airport, the China Lake Naval Air Station and the Death Valley National Park, and LADWP aqueduct are all susceptible to terrorist activities and sabotage.

A new and potentially greater threat to Inyo County is agri-terrorism. This activity is accomplished through water systems or crop application of poisons. Agriculture and water officials will be required and directed to develop plans and resources for mitigating this potential.

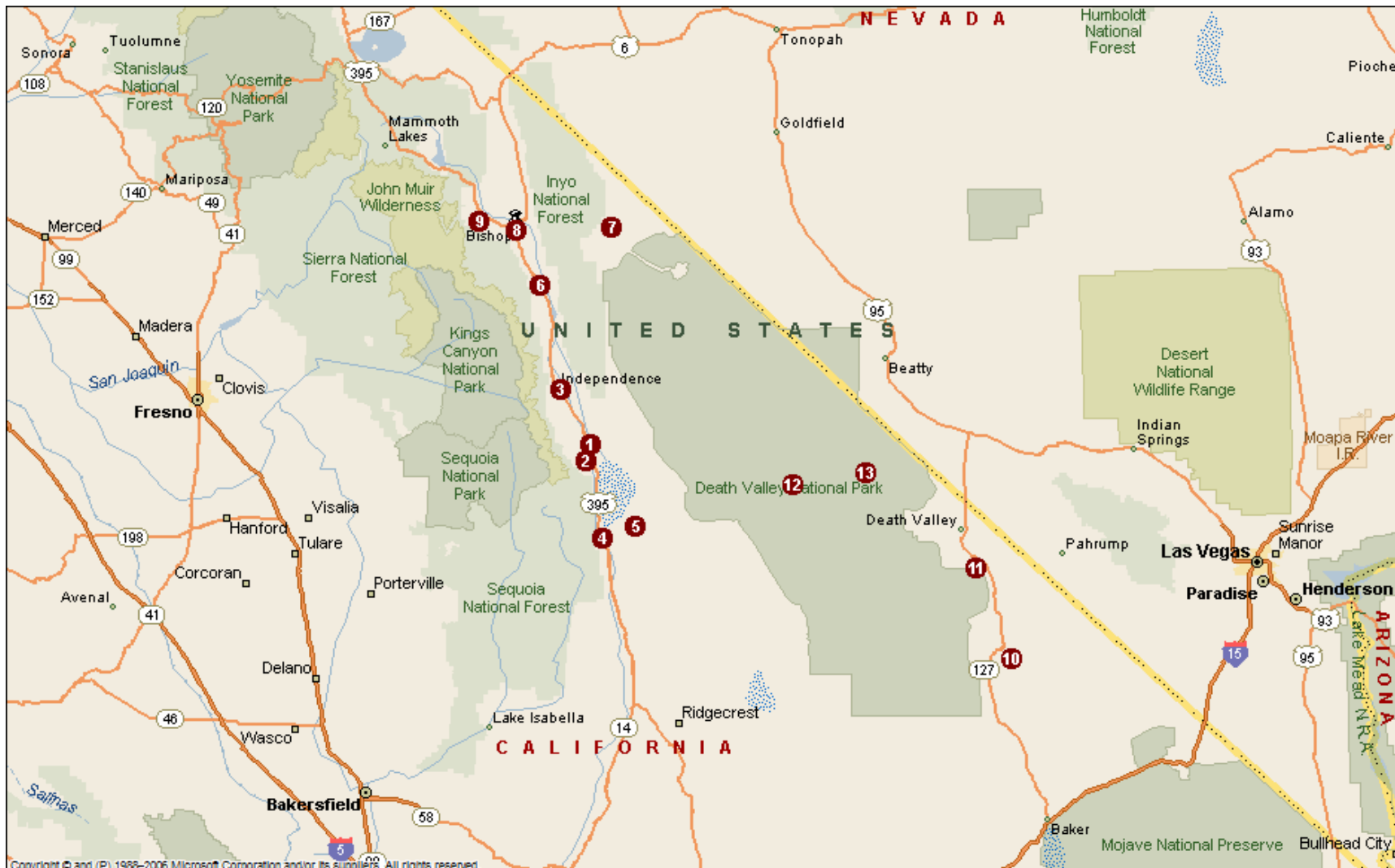
2.2.7 CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORIES

Instances of illegal drug laboratories have occurred throughout the country and specifically in California. The production of illegal drugs requires the use and mixture of highly flammable and explosive types of chemicals. These laboratories may be found almost anywhere. They represent an extremely dangerous and volatile situation, which can be damaging not only to the immediate occupants of a structure but also the neighborhood, and emergency responders, should any one of a number of chemicals ignite or explode.

2.2.8 SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Special needs populations are considered those occupying schools, hospitals, long-term health care facilities, and day care facilities. Environmentally sensitive areas include natural areas such as river; national or state parks, forests, or monuments; officially designated wildlife sanctuaries, preserves, refuges and Federal wilderness areas. Sensitive population/facilities are located in several areas of the County and may be impacted by a hazardous materials emergency, depending upon the magnitude of the emergency. Within the County of Inyo, these facilities include high schools, middle schools, elementary schools, and a community center. Responders need to be aware that these areas may have more restrictive regulatory and coordination considerations for response and recovery activities. Map 2-6 shows the location of sensitive areas as well as response forces such as Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department, and California Highway Patrol.

MAP 2-6: Special Needs Populations



Map 2-6 Index

Number	Name	Address
1	Lo-Inyo Elementary School	223 E Locust St Lone Pine, CA 93545
	Inyo Sheriff Substation	210 N Washington St Lone Pine, CA 93545
	Southern Inyo Hospital	510 E Locust St Lone Pine, CA 93545
	Lone Pine High School	S Main St Lone Pine, CA 93545
2	US Fire Station	
3	Independence Fire Department	200 S Jackson St Independence, CA 93526
	Owens Valley High School	202 S Clay St Independence, CA 93526
	Inyo County Jail	S Clay St Independence, CA 93526
	Owens Valley Elementary School	202 S Clay St Independence, CA 93526
4	Olancha Elementary School	School Rd Olancha, CA 93549
5	Olancha Fire Department	
6	Big Pine Fire Department	181 S Main St, Big Pine, CA 93513
	Big Pine Unified School District	500 S Main St, Big Pine, CA
7	Deep Springs College	Deep Springs Ranch Rd Big Pine, CA 93513
8	Bishop Fire Department	W Line St Bishop, CA 93514

Number	Name	Address
	Bishop Police Department	W Line St Bishop, CA 93514
	Northern Inyo Hospital	150 Pioneer Ln Bishop, CA 93514
	Bishop Union Elementary School	800 W Pine St Bishop, CA 93514
	Bishop Union Elementary School	800 W Line St Bishop, CA 93514
	Bishop Union Elementary School	201 Home St Bishop, CA 93514
	Home Street Middle School	201 Home St Bishop, CA 93514
	Bishop Union High School	301 N Fowler St Bishop, CA 93514
	California Highway Patrol	469 S Main St Bishop, CA 93514
9	Forestry Fire Station	2781 S Round Valley Rd Bishop, CA 93514
	Round Valley Elementary	Pine Creek Rd & N Round Valley Rd Bishop, CA 93514
10	Southern Inyo Fire Protection	Tecopa Hot Springs Rd Tecopa, CA 92389
	Tecopa-Francis Elementary School	Old Spanish Trail Hwy Tecopa, CA 92389
11	Death Valley High Academy	72 Charles Brown, Shoshone, CA
12	Furnace Creek Fire Department	
13	Death Valley Elementary School	Old Ghost Rd Death Valley, CA 92328

SECTION 2.3: MUTUAL AID

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2.3.1 MUTUAL AID CONCEPTS

The Fire and Sheriff's Departments in Inyo County must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to emergencies and have provisions for mutual aid if the response effort requires resources beyond those available to the agency.

Mutual aid is a concept which enhances the response capabilities of all governmental jurisdictions in times of large emergencies or disasters. Economics and other practical necessities dictate that it is impossible for any one jurisdiction to provide all the resources necessary to properly handle the occasional large emergency or disaster. For this reason, virtually all public safety and most related agencies have mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and larger governmental entities.

2.3.1.1 Requesting Mutual Aid

In the event that the Inyo County Fire and Police Departments are unable to provide the level of emergency response support required by the situation, the Incident Commander may initiate a mutual aid request. The determination of the Fire Department's inability to provide the required staffing is a judgment call which recognizes that the Fire Department's resources are exhausted and mutual aid resources are needed.

2.3.1.2 Providing Mutual Aid

Other counties may request that the Inyo County Fire Departments provide mutual aid. In the event that the County OES is unable to communicate, mutual aid requests may come directly from the requesting jurisdiction.

It shall be the policy of the Inyo County Fire Departments that mutual aid requests will be filled to the maximum extent possible. The ability of the Inyo County Fire Departments to supply mutual aid shall be determined by the Incident Commander after considering the likelihood of an EOC activation within the County, whether related or not, and the anticipated level of emergency response, should such an activation occur during the period when mutual aid is being supplied. Other considerations are the time of day, day of week, number of mutual aid responders requested and the anticipated duration of the mutual aid response.

2.3.2 STATEWIDE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

California's disaster planning is based on a statewide system of mutual aid. Each local jurisdiction relies first on its own resources, and then calls for assistance:

- city to city,
- city to county,
- county to county, and
- county to the regional office of the OES,
- which relays un-met requests to the State.

A figure depicting California's mutual aid regions is located on the following page.

2.3.2.1 Master Mutual Aid Agreement

The Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA) was initially signed in California in 1950 and was an agreement among cities, counties, and the State to join together in a comprehensive program to provide voluntary services, personnel, and facilities when local resources were inadequate to handle an emergency. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement now contains discipline-specific Mutual Aid Systems that function on a statewide basis.

Under the terms of the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, emergency response is provided at no cost to a requesting jurisdiction. Under specific conditions, federal and State monies may be appropriated to reimburse public agencies who aid other jurisdictions. If other agreements, memoranda, and contracts are used to provide assistance for consideration, the terms of those documents may affect disaster assistance eligibility.

According to State policy, contracts for emergency response needs and disaster repair and restoration should be entered into by the lowest level of government possible. Therefore, a city should enter into a contract before a county, and counties should enter into contracts before the State or State agencies. Local entities bear the cost and may be reimbursed if funds are made available. Mutual aid coordination by OES can range from a facilitators role of communicating requests from various jurisdictions (acting as a broker), to requesting mutual aid in response to a Governor's Order for signatories of the

MMAA to provide mutual aid to impacted jurisdictions. The following general system approach will be used for all response conditions and disciplines.

State and local (political subdivision) agencies contacted by OES to conduct emergency operations as provided for in the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, Emergency Services Act, Governor's executive order, or order, will be issued a number for reference in monitoring the progress of the task and for agency use in maintaining records of expenses incurred.

Specific numbering procedures are maintained by OES headquarters which address authorized action by OES branches, the SOC, the REOCs, and OES Executive Duty Officers. The number provides evidence of a duly authorized emergency response activity conducted under the authority of the OES Director, or the Governor. It does not constitute a purchase order or interagency agreement between OES and the responding agency.

2.3.2.2 California OES Mutual Aid Regions

The State of California is currently divided into three administrative regions and six OES mutual aid regions. Regional managers, their staff and any designated state agency representatives constitute the regional emergency management staff. The map on the following page depicts the OES mutual aid regions and the contact information for the Southern Regional Branch Mutual Aid Region is listed below:

Southern Regional Branch Mutual Aid (Regions 1 & 6) Contacts

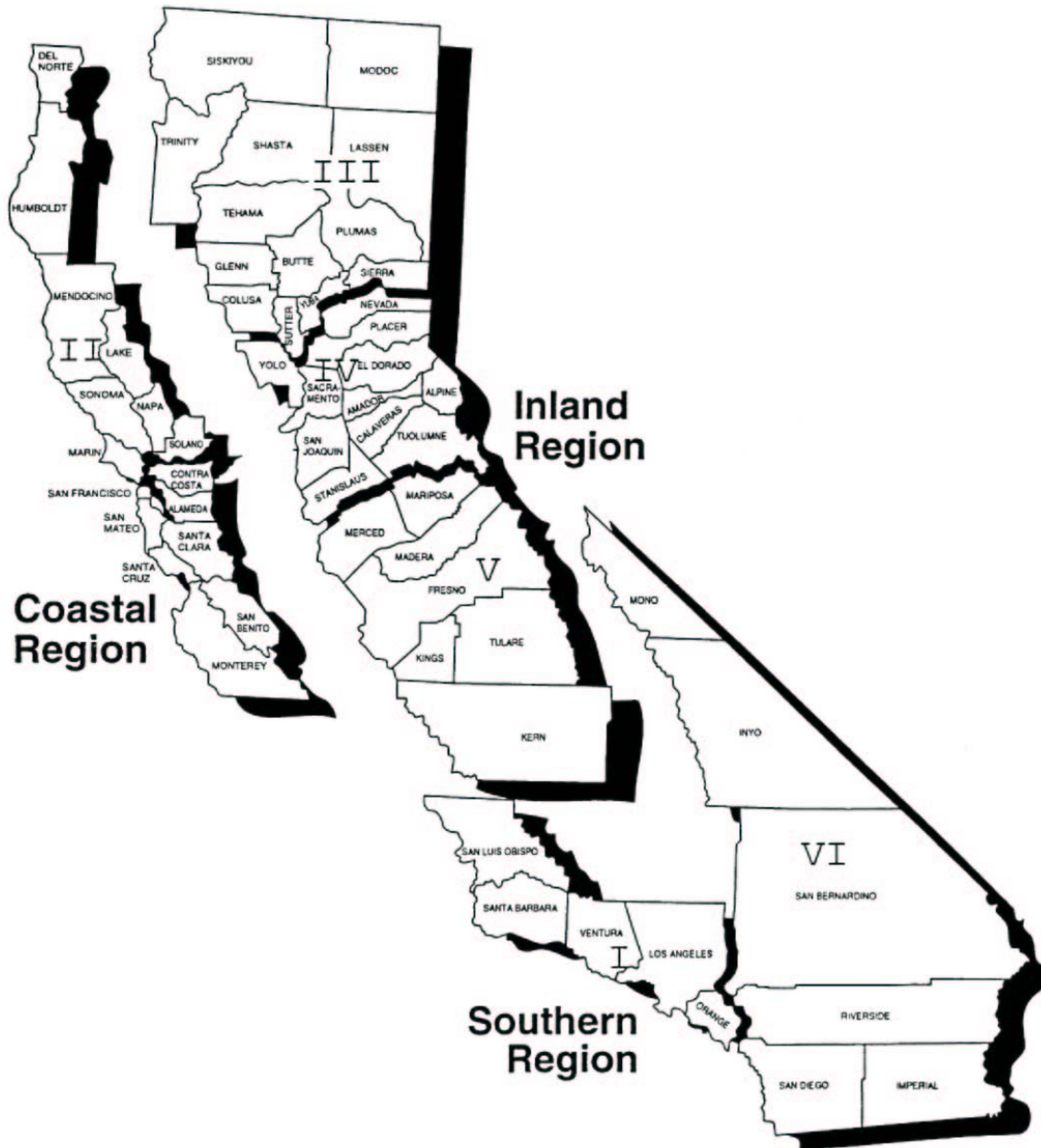
4671 Liberty Avenue

Los Alamitos, CA 90720

(562) 795-2900

(562) 795-2877 FAX

Office of Emergency Services Mutual Aid Regions



Within the framework of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, several discipline-specific mutual aid coordinators will operate from the County EOC, such as fire and rescue, law, medical, and public works. Mutual aid requests for these disciplines will be coordinated through the Operational Area coordinators.

Once the County EOC is activated, communications will be established between the EOC and these discipline-specific Operational Area mutual aid coordinators. All other requests for assistance will flow through the appropriate Operational Area SEMS/NIMS function. The jurisdiction(s) requesting mutual aid will remain in charge and retain overall direction of personnel and equipment provided through mutual aid.

The California Mutual Aid Program, channels of coordination, and mutual aid systems are shown in the following table.

California Mutual Aid Program Mutual Aid Systems and Channels of Statewide Mutual Aid Coordination			
Coordinated by state OES			Coordinated by EMSA**
Fire and Rescue	Law Enforcement	Emergency Services	Disaster Medical
Fire Mutual Aid System	Coroners Mutual aid System	All other emergency services mutual aid not included in other systems.	Disaster Medical Mutual Aid System.
Urban Search and Rescue System	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System	Volunteer Engineers Mutual Aid System*	
	Search and Rescue Mutual Aid System (non urban)	Public Works Mutual Aid System*	
		Emergency Managers Mutual Aid System*	
		Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid System*	
		Water Agency Response Network (WARN)*	

*Systems currently under development

**Emergency Medical Services Authority

SECTION 2.4: TRAINING

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2.4.1 TRAINING

2.4.1.1 Hazardous Materials Disclosure Personnel

Hazardous Materials Personnel

Hazardous Materials Disclosure staff training has been achieved through in-house on-the-job training, training offered by outside regulatory agencies (such as DTSC, CSTI, etc.), consultants, and various seminars throughout the area. Training and topics have included hazardous waste, inspection and sampling techniques, monitoring equipment, personal protective equipment, decontamination, hazard recognition, chemistry of hazardous materials, health and environmental effects, sampling methodologies, code enforcement, incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, and emergency operations.

2.4.1.2 Fire Department Engine Company Personnel

The Fire Departments in Inyo County do not maintain a Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT). However, a joint agreement with the neighboring jurisdictions as well as private contractors provides some response within the County of Inyo. All of these personnel have received extensive training in hazardous materials emergency response, planning and associated technical specialties. All Inyo County Fire Departments personnel participating in any hazardous materials incident response have received training, as appropriate for their specific function, in the following areas:

- Emergency procedures for first response to a release or threatened release;
- Health and safety procedures for response personnel, including those procedures required by 19 CCR 2722;
- Use of emergency response equipment and supplies;
- Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources;
- Use of the Incident Command System and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Identification of medical facilities capable of providing treatment appropriate for hazardous material incident;
- Evacuation plans and procedures;

- Monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment;
- First-aid procedures for hazardous material incidents;
- Procedures for informing the public during emergencies; and
- Psychological stress that may be encountered during disaster operations.

All Inyo County Fire Departments engine company personnel are State-Certified and are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness level. This is the standard State 24-hour training in accordance with Section 2725 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 19. All emergency response personnel will receive the required 24 hours of hazardous materials first responders refresher training annually.

All engine company personnel are trained in Fire Prevention inspections and fire personnel have been trained in-house to perform hazardous materials inspections. All Fire Department personnel are trained in-house or outside on a regular basis as coordinated by the training officer. All fire personnel are EMT trained and many have received advanced training in swift water rescue, paramedic, heavy rescue, confined spaces, and hazardous materials.

2.4.1.3 Ongoing Training and Annual Refresher Training

Ongoing training encompasses the subject areas referenced in Title 27, CCR Sections 15260 (c) and 15270 (c) and includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Training with outside agencies such as DTSC;
- In-house training (at least once a month);
- On-the-job training;
- CSTI- California Specialist Training Institute;
- Outside consultants;
- Seminars;
- Periodic refresher training related to Hazardous Materials Specialist designations

Those employees who are initially trained in accordance with Title 8 CCR §5192(q)(6) (HAZWOPER) receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or are required to demonstrate competency in those areas at least annually. Annual refresher training content is determined by a needs

assessment based on review of incident critiques and changes in legislation affecting emergency response.

Mandatory refresher training for all hazardous materials first responder operational personnel consists of at least 12 hours of maintenance training and/or drills each year (one hour per month). Refresher training for all certified hazardous materials mat technicians and specialists includes at least 24 hours of maintenance training and/or drills each year.

2.4.1.4 General Regulatory Training Requirements Met by Inyo County Response Personnel

Federal and state regulations address training requirements for hazardous material emergency responders. The standard, entitled Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) has two parts; requirements for workers at hazardous waste sites and requirements for responders to hazardous materials releases regardless of where they may occur. State worker safety standards & requirements are found in 8 CCR 5192. The code requires the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), including the appointment of a safety official, and mandates training for workers who may be called upon to respond to an actual or threatened hazardous material release.

The training curriculum must include, at a minimum, recognition of hazards, selection, care and use of personal protective equipment, and safe operating procedures to be used at the incident scene. The training should be appropriate for the individual's job responsibilities and the situations that may be encountered as part of the worker's employment. Minimum training provisions for local governments and businesses that handle hazardous materials are contained in H&SC §§ 25503 & 25504, and 19 CCR 2725 & 2732, respectively.

California Government Code § 8574.20 requires OES to develop and manage the California Hazardous Substances Incident Response Training and Education Program to provide approved classes in hazardous substance response taught by trained instructors and to certify students who complete the courses. Regulations (19 CCR 2510-2560) were developed to implement the program. While California uses the same terms as the federal regulations, such as First Responder, Incident Commander, Hazardous Materials Specialist, and others; California's certified training program meets or exceeds the federal training requirements.

The California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), as the training organization of OES, provides certified training for hazardous materials response, including the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), First Responder Awareness and Operations, Hazardous Materials Specialist and Technician, Incident Command, Safety Officer, Train the Trainer, Arson Investigation, Safety and Survival and Executive Management. Specialized courses in radiological response; decontamination; rail cars and cargo tanks; clandestine drug labs; response to terrorist incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical weapons; and criminal investigation of environmental crimes are also provided. The Inyo County Fire Departments have received, and continue to receive, a wide range of CSTI training, as funds become available.

2.4.1.5 Training Records

As required by Title 8 CCR §5192 (q)(8)(B), training records or a statement of competency for all trained personnel is maintained for completed refresher training. Training records for the Inyo County Fire Departments' personnel are documented by each Fire Department, and stored within each individual personnel file.

2.4.2 FIELD AND TABLETOP EXERCISE WITH INDUSTRY

The Inyo County OES coordinates various field and table top exercises with industry on an as needed basis.

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2.5.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

2.5.1.1 Procedures for Accessing and Deploying Equipment and Supplies

Since the Inyo County Fire Departments do not field Hazardous Materials Response Teams, resources from the neighboring jurisdiction as well as private contractors are available for immediate response. Response equipment is staffed, and supplies are available on a 24-hour basis. Resources from other county agencies, such as public works agencies, are readily available during normal working hours, but requests for these resources are delayed after hours due to the need to recall appropriate personnel.

2.5.1.2 Private Sector Resources

The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department maintains informal agreements with private sector businesses for their resources which may assist emergency response efforts. Below table lists the private contractors that the County may request help from in case of a hazardous material spill.

Emergency Spill Contractor	Phone Number	Location
A/C Industrial Services	(530) 343-5488	Chico, CA
Advanced Cleanup Technologies (ACT)	(661) 392-7765	Bakersfield, CA
Bens Trucking & Equipment	(530) 527-5040	Red Bluff, CA
Clean Harbors	(408) 451-5000	Compton, CA
Delta Oilfield Services	(530) 622-2841	Woodland, CA
Dillard Environmental Services	(925) 634-6850	Byron, CA
Ecology Control Industries (ECI)	(310) 354-9999	Torrance, CA
H2O Environmental	(775) 351-2237	Reno, NV
HazMat Trans	(909) 889-5607	San Bernardino, CA
Island Environmental Services	(909) 598-4449	Pomona, CA

Emergency Spill Contractor	Phone Number	Location
JC Environmental	(619) 477-4416	National City, CA
Morgan Environmental	(510) 267-0134	Oakland, CA
Ocean Blue Environmental	(562) 624-4120	Long Beach, CA
Pacific Trans Environmental Services	(619) 441-1818	El Cajon, CA
PARC Environmental	(559) 233-7156	Fresno, CA
Patriot Environmental Services	(562) 436-2614	Long Beach, CA
RAH Environmental	(916) 563-7770	Sacramento, CA
United Storm Water	(877) 717-8676	City of Industry, CA
Universal Environmental	(707) 747-6699	Benicia, CA

2.5.1.3 Equipment and Supply Locations

The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department does not store any Haz-Mat response equipment. The Fire Departments as well as the clean-up contractors, however; are in charge of maintaining all applicable Haz-Mat response equipment.

2.5.1.4 Resources Available Through Neighboring Jurisdictions

Arrangements for using neighboring jurisdiction resources are defined within county/operational area emergency plans.

2.5.1.5 Identification of Equipment Shortfalls

The applicable Fire Departments within the County evaluate their specific equipment needs, and submit a budget request for procurement of hazardous materials emergency response supplies each year, as part of the normal budgeting process. Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department is not responsible for identification of hazardous materials response equipment shortfalls.

2.5.1.6 Responsibility for Supplies and Equipment

The applicable Fire Departments as well as private Haz-Mat clean-up contractors are responsible for ensuring that necessary equipment and supplies are fully stocked, tested, and in ready condition.

2.5.1.7 Testing and Maintenance of Emergency Equipment

Some emergency equipment is maintained by the Inyo County Fire Departments, with most equipment serviced by a vendor under contract. All equipment is inventoried and maintained on a regular basis. Maintenance includes personal protective equipment inspection, pressure tests and repair. Maintenance also includes a functional test and calibration. Instrument activity is documented as needed.

All testing of personnel protective equipment is done as specified by the manufacturer. Maintenance of all equipment is done per manufacturer or recognized industrial standards. Vehicle maintenance is done routinely as suggested by the manufacturer.

2.5.1.8 Retention of Maintenance Records

Maintenance records are maintained on personal protective equipment and detection equipment by the Fire Departments as well as private Haz-Mat clean-up contractors.

PART 3.0: RESPONSE

The main ***Emergency Response*** objective of County of Inyo Environmental Health Services department is to eliminate or control the immediate, acute threat to public health and the environment. The Emergency Response initiated by County of Inyo Environmental Health Services department will vary according to the characteristics and requirements of the situation.

The following hazardous materials response information is included within the Area Plan:

- Section 3.1 Integrated Emergency Management Systems
- Section 3.2 Emergency Response Procedures
- Section 3.3 Roles and Responsibilities
- Section 3.4 Communication
- Section 3.5 Notification and Release Reporting

SECTION 3.1: INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

SECTION 3.1: INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS I

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3.1.1 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. NIMS incorporates incident management best practices developed and proven by thousands of responders and authorities across the country, including the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). These practices, coupled with consistency and national standardization, will be carried forward throughout incident management processes, such as exercises, qualification and certification, communications interoperability, doctrinal changes, training, and publications, public affairs, equipping, evaluating, and incident management.

3.1.1.1 Legal Basis

The legal basis for the implementation of NIMS in this Emergency Response Plan is through Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) – 5. On March 1, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security issued NIMS to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines.

The County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department and emergency response personnel operate in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as described and required by HSPD-5 for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies.

3.1.1.2 Key Features of NIMS

- **Incident Command System (ICS).** NIMS establishes ICS as a standard incident management organization with five functional areas -- command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration -- for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination, and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications.
- **Communications and Information Management.** Standardized communications during an incident are essential and NIMS prescribes

interoperable communications systems for both incident and information management. Responders and managers across all agencies and jurisdictions must have a common operating picture for a more efficient and effective incident response.

- **Preparedness.** Preparedness includes a range of measures, actions, and processes that must be accomplished before an incident happens. NIMS preparedness measures including planning, training, exercises, qualification and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, and publication management. All of these serve to ensure that pre-incident actions are standardized and consistent with mutually-agreed doctrine. NIMS further places emphasis on mitigation activities to enhance preparedness. Mitigation includes public education and outreach, structural modifications to lessen the loss of life or destruction of property, code enforcement in support of zoning rules, land management, and building codes, and flood insurance and property buy-out for frequently flooded areas.
- **Joint Information System (JIS).** NIMS organizational measures enhance the public communication effort. The Joint Information System provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers (JIC) and brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message. This will ensure that federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident.
- **NIMS Integration Center (NIC).** To ensure that NIMS remains an accurate and effective management tool, the NIMS NIC will be established by the Secretary of Homeland Security to assess proposed changes to NIMS, capture, and evaluate lessons learned, and employ best practices. The NIC will provide strategic direction and oversight of the NIMS, supporting both routine maintenance and continuous refinement of the system and its components over the long term. The NIC will develop and facilitate national standards for NIMS education and training, first responder communications and equipment, typing of resources, qualification and credentialing of incident management and responder personnel, and standardization of equipment maintenance and resources. The NIC will continue to use the collaborative process of federal, state, tribal, local, multi-discipline and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy.

3.1.2 STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

For federal, state, and county declared emergencies, County employees may become emergency workers under those jurisdictions' control.

3.1.2.1 Legal Basis

The legal basis for the implementation of SEMS in this Emergency Response Plan is through Senate Bill (SB) 1841, which was passed by the State Legislature and became effective January 1, 1993. The law was in response to emergency coordination problems encountered during the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire in Oakland, and is found in Section 8607 of the California Government Code. The intent of the law is to improve the coordination of State and Local Emergency Response to disasters in California.

The Inyo County Emergency Management Organization operates in compliance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as described and required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California.

3.1.2.2 Planning and Coordination Levels

SEMS is an integrated management system, which provides for five (5) emergency response levels, including:

- 1) Field Response Level: The Field Response Level comprises of emergency response personnel and resources carrying out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.
- 2) Local Government Level: The definition of local government includes cities, counties, and special districts. They manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdictions. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their EOCs are activated or when a Local Emergency has been proclaimed.
- 3) Operational Area Level: The operational area is an intermediate level of SEMS, which comprises a county and all political subdivisions within the county, including special districts. The operational area staff manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area, and serves as the communication link between the Local Government Level and the Regional Level.

- 4) Regional Level: The SEMS regions are also known as mutual aid regions. There are six regions, and their purpose is to provide for more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities. At the Regional Level, information and resources are managed and coordinated among operational areas within the Region, between the operational areas, and at the State Level. In addition, coordination of state agency support for emergency response within the Region occurs at this level.
- 5) State Level: At the State Level (State Operations Center in Sacramento), state resources are assigned in response to the needs of other levels and mutual aid is coordinated among the mutual aid regions and between the Regional and the State Levels. The coordination and communication link between the state and federal disaster response systems also occurs at this level.

3.1.2.3 SEMS Features

SEMS provides effective Emergency Response Management, and assigns response functions into the various sections based upon commonalities, relationships, and agency assignments.

Essential Management Functions: At the field response level, the five primary ICS functions of command, operations, planning and intelligence, logistics, and finance and administration are used. At the local government, operational area, regional, and state levels, the term management is used instead of command, and the titles of other functions remain the same.

Management by Objectives: As applied to SEMS, management by objectives means that each level of operations establishes measurable and attainable objectives to be accomplished for each established operational time period. Each objective may have one or more strategies and performance actions. The operational period is the time period set by management for the completion of the objectives. It may vary from a few hours to days, as determined by the situation.

Action Planning: There are two variations of action planning under SEMS. First, Incident Action Plans, written or oral action plans at the field response level, reflect the overall strategy and specific tactical action and support information for the next specified operational period. Second, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Action Plans are developed at the local, operational area, regional, and state levels to provide designated personnel with knowledge of the objectives to be achieved and the steps required.

Action plans provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall performance, in addition to providing direction.

Modular Organization: Modular organization provides for only those elements of the organization which are required to meet the current objectives to be activated and provides that all organizational elements can be arranged in various ways under SEMS essential functions (Management, Operations, Planning and Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance and Administration). Each activated element must have a person in-charge of it. A supervisor may be in-charge of more than one element.

Organizational Unity: Every individual within the organization has a designated supervisor and hierarchy of command or management under the concept of organizational unity. Also, all organizational elements within each activated level are linked together to form a single overall organization within acceptable span-of-control limits.

Span-of-Control: Maintenance of an acceptable span-of-control is the responsibility of every supervisor. The optimum span-of-control is one to five, meaning one supervisor with supervisory authority over five subordinates. The recommended span-of-control at all levels is one to three through one to seven. A larger span-of-control can be acceptable if the supervised positions are all performing a similar function.

Personnel Accountability: The intent of personnel accountability is to ensure that proper safeguards are in place, so that all personnel are accounted for at any time. This is accomplished through organizational unity and hierarchy of management using check-in forms, position logs, and other status-keeping systems.

Common Terminology: Common terms are used for all organizational elements, position titles, and facility designations and resources, ensuring consistency and standardization within and between SEMS levels. It enables multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional organizations and resources to work together rapidly and effectively.

Resource Management: In SEMS, functional activities relate to managing resources at all levels. Resource management describes the ways in which field resources are managed and how status is maintained. The management activity varies from level to level, from directing to controlling to coordination, to inventorying, and the procedures vary accordingly.

Integrated Communication: At the field level, integrated communication is used in any emergency. Throughout EOCs and among SEMS levels, communication systems must

be compatible and planning and information flow must occur in an effective manner. Integrated communication refers to hardware systems, planning for system selection and linking, and the procedures and processes for transferring information.

The following is a description of the individual components of SEMS

- 1) The Incident Command Systems (ICS) was developed initially as part of the FIRESCOPE program during the 1970's by an inter-agency working group representing Local, State, and Federal Fire Services in California. The ICS was adopted by the Fire Services in California as their standard response system for all hazards. The ICS was also adopted by the federal land management agencies as the standard for response to all wild land fires nationally. A national, generic version of ICS is now in place.
- 2) The Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), as it applies to SEMS, is actually inter-agency coordination, and means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization. These agencies work together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response, sharing critical resources, and prioritizing incidents.
- 3) The Master Mutual Aid Agreement was initially signed in California in 1950 and was an agreement among cities, counties, and the State to join together in a comprehensive program to provide voluntary services, personnel, and facilities when local resources were inadequate to handle an emergency. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement now contains discipline-specific Mutual Aid Systems that function on a statewide basis.
- 4) Operational Areas (OA's) consist of counties, and all political subdivisions within a county area. The governing bodies of each county, and the political subdivisions within each county, have organized and structured their individual Operational Areas. The Operational Area is responsible for the coordination of resources and information, and acts as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the State's Regional EOC (REOC), the County EOC, and the County EOC's of individual jurisdictions. Operations area management staff and mutual aid coordinators locate and mobilize resources requested by local government.

Any emergency not specifically indicated below, would be assigned to a Mutual Aid Coordinator, as defined by the type of emergency and applicable State or Federal laws. Coordination of resources under Fire, Law Enforcement, and other systems with formal adopted Mutual Aid plans, will follow their respective systems, protocols, and procedures.

Law Enforcement

Earthquake
Civil Disturbance
Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
Terrorism
Act of War

Fire and Rescue

Fire
Oil Spills
Hazardous Material Release
Mass Casualty

Public Works

Dam Failure
Flood
Storm

Health Care

Threat of Declared Epidemic

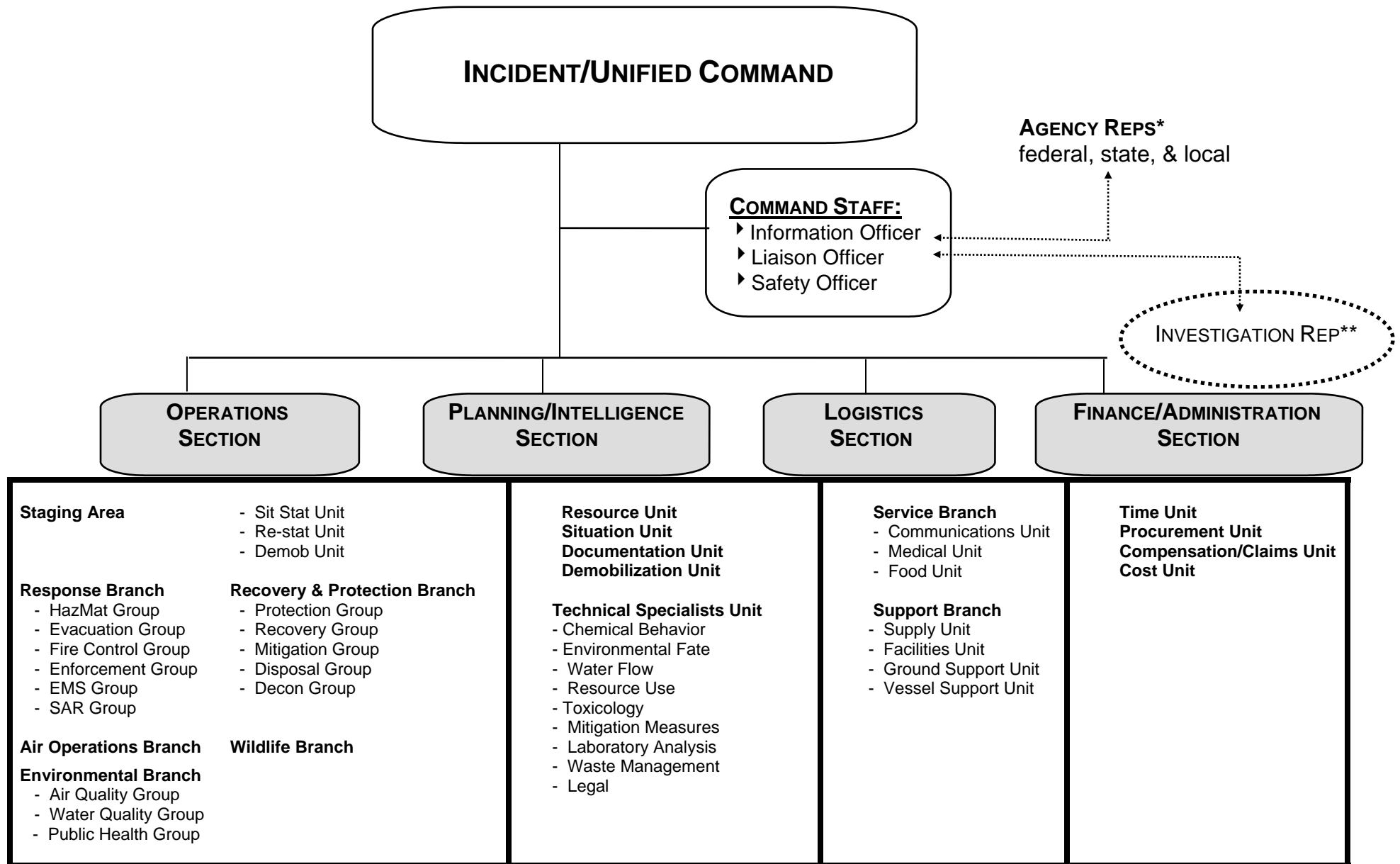
- 5) Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) is a satellite-based communications system with a high frequency radio backup. OASIS provides the capability to rapidly transfer a wide variety of information between agencies using the system. In SEMS, OASIS can be viewed as both a communications network and an information dissemination system, linking (3) three of the (5) five emergency response levels (State, Region, and Operation Area). The information processing component of OASIS contains fifteen (15) forms that provide a rapid and accurate means of transferring information between locations on the OASIS network.

3.1.3 UNIFIED COMMAND

Note: Consistent with the 1994 Uniform Fire Code, Section 104.1, "Authority at Fires and Other Emergencies," municipal authorities have sole authority over the abatement of fires, acute hazardous conditions, and related emergencies, both on-site and off-site. The municipal authority does not have the latitude to relinquish its authority and/or responsibility for emergency response and abatement within its jurisdictional boundaries.

One of the key reasons for using a standardized ICS approach is the ability to adapt the emergency response to the particular event. Standardized ICS provides an organized platform for readily and rapidly integrating other emergency response organizations that also use a standardized ICS, e.g., municipal emergency response organizations and industrial mutual aid companies.

Following the arrival of Municipal Emergency Services, and at the discretion of the Municipal Emergency Services Incident Commander, a Unified Command ICS structure may be established. For a Unified Command structure, key like-positions of both emergency support teams are paired and decisions are typically made jointly; however, the Municipal Emergency Services Incident Commander retains ultimate authority. These authorities apply to command and control issues, as well as location of the Incident Command Post. If a Unified Command is established, Incident Commanders should be co-located to facilitate Unified Command communication.



* Personnel and resources integrate into ICS sections via the Liaison Officer

** Investigation and NRDA Representatives coordinate activities within the operational area via the Liaison Officer

3.1.4 INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

3.1.4.1 Incident Command System (ICS)

The County of Inyo follows the ICS format for all responses to releases of hazardous materials. The ICS system the various County Departments follow is based on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) as developed by FIRESCOPE.

Hazardous Materials Incidents ICS Structure:

The ICS is used to provide organizational structure for any hazardous materials incident. The primary overseer of the hazardous materials unit will be the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Group Supervisor oversees the three functional positions of the group:

- Entry Leader
 - Responsible for supervising all companies and personnel operating in the Exclusion Zone. This person directs all tactics and controls the positions and functions of all personnel in the Exclusion Zone.
- Decontamination Leader
 - Ensures all rescued citizens, personnel and equipment have been decontaminated before leaving the incident.
- Site Access Control Leader
 - Has the responsibility of isolating the Exclusion and Contamination Reduction Zone and ensuring that citizens and personnel use proper access routes.

The evacuation of any personnel outside of the control zone is not the responsibility of the Group Supervisor and will be managed by regular ICS positions. In most cases, the objectives such as evacuation, isolation, medical, traffic control will be managed by Division/Group Supervisors.

3.1.4.2 Scene Management Structure

The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services, Sheriff's Department, and/or the Fire Departments will assume scene management responsibilities at all hazardous materials incidents except those occurring on highways where the California Highway Patrol has primary traffic investigative authority.

The Incident Commander is responsible for notifying the appropriate agencies, acquiring the necessary resources, and coordinating all of the activities at the scene to properly handle an incident. Scene management responsibilities continue until the emergency has ended, and order has been restored.

3.1.4.3 Emergency Alert List

The Emergency Alert List is to be activated and implemented when an emergency or disaster affects the County of Inyo and poses a major threat to life/health, the environment, and/or property. The list will only be implemented when directed by a County employee who has been given authority to activate the Emergency Alert List.

Alert and Warning

County residents will be alerted of the threatened or actual emergency through electronic media. There are two radio stations in the Emergency Alert System (EAS) in Inyo County.

Radio Stations in the EAS will carry official messages that have been prearranged by the County Administrative Officer in accordance with State of California, Office of Emergency Services design. Generally, the Fire Departments of the affected areas will produce a 5 minute warning wail which will alert the populace to tune the EAS station in their area. Currently most Fire Stations and City of Bishop in particular, practice this procedure daily at noon.

Alerts will be in English. Persons with disability (i.e. deaf or mentally handicap), non-English speaking, or physically handicapped in movement, will require special alerts. Plans to accommodate these populations will be developed as funding and exercises evolve.

Activation Authority

The Inyo County Administration Officer, the Inyo County Sheriff, the Director of Environmental Health, or the Incident Commander may activate the Emergency Alert List when a disaster occurs or threatens to occur in the County of Inyo.

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3.2.1 EVENT LEVELS

Levels of Response

- Level I** Minor incident involving relatively small amounts of non-toxic materials such as motor vehicle fluids; motor oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, brake fluid, or coolant, in quantities of 30 gallons or less.
- Level II** An incident larger than Level I, involving more than one County department, but within the capability of the County and private contractor to handle. Sections of this plan would be activated and proper notifications would be made.
- Level III** An incident requiring Automatic or Mutual Aid response from State, and Federal Agencies.

The Event Classification Levels in the following table can be used as a general guideline in determining the appropriate levels for response and training. Levels of response may vary due to differing perceptions of the incident by response personnel, based on their experience, training, capability, and the local response policy. In addition, the characteristics of the material, the nature of the release, and the vulnerability of the receptors (i.e.; populations, ecosystems) may also influence the level of response. As an example:

1. Response to an unconfined release of a smaller amount of an extremely hazardous substance may require a higher level of response than a response to a contained release of a greater amount of hazardous materials that is less hazardous.
2. A release in an area that is more sensitive (environmentally, culturally, or economically) may increase the level of response, as determined by the Incident Commander of the Unified Command.

The Event Classification Levels in the following chart are consistent with:

- NFPA-471: Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents;
- Title 8 CCR §5192(a)(3): Definitions for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response;
- State of California Hazardous Materials Tool Kit

- National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS); and
- National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

	Incidental Release	Level I Minor Emergency	Level II Moderate Emergency	Level III Major/Catastrophe Emergency
Release Type	<i>Incidental</i>		<i>Uncontrolled</i>	
Mutual Aid	None: In-house resources are adequate and available	None: In-house or local-government resources are adequate and available	Beyond local capabilities: May require mutual aid or outside responders	Significantly exceeds local capabilities. Requires extensive state/federal resources
EOC	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Local EOC may be partially or fully activated	Local EOC and State SOC fully activated
Incident Command	Per Business Plan	Most Likely Unified HazMat Safety Officer is required	Most Likely Unified HazMat Safety Officer is required	Most Likely Unified HazMat Safety Officer is required
Product ID (Examples)	<p>Slow leaks of natural gas or propane gas without evacuation</p> <p>Small amounts of fuels, cleaners, solvents, lubricants, paints or pool acid spilled onto dry land in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>Consumer Commodities (ORM-D)</p> <p>Sewage overflows</p>	<p>Accidental mixtures</p> <p>Unknown commodities</p> <p>A known commodity with NFPA-0 or -1</p> <p>DOT Class-9: Miscellaneous</p> <p>No other DOT-placards required</p> <p>Illegal Dumping</p>	<p>PCBs <u>without</u> fire</p> <p>Etiologic/Biohazards</p> <p>Commodity with NFPA-2 in any category</p> <p>DOT Classes 1-8</p> <p>Clandestine Drug Labs</p> <p>A Haz Mat release into a Confined Space</p> <p>EPA- or Cal-EPA Hazardous Waste</p>	<p>PCBs <u>with</u> fire</p> <p>DOT Inhalation Hazard</p> <p>Commodity with NFPA-3 or -4 in any category, including special hazards</p> <p>DOT Classes 1-8</p> <p>Cryogenics</p> <p>EPA Extremely Hazardous Substance</p>
Quantity Released	Small amounts- confined, absorbed, or neutralized at time	Oil Spills: Less than 30 gallons	Oil Spills: 30 gal – 10,000 gallons	Oil Spills: Over 10,000 gallons

	Incidental Release	Level I Minor Emergency	Level II Moderate Emergency	Level III Major/Catastrophe Emergency
Release Type	<i>Incidental</i>		<i>Uncontrolled</i>	
	of release			
Container Size	Small Pail, drum, cylinder, bag	Small Pail, drum, bags, packages, cylinders—except one-ton	Medium (One-ton cylinder, portable containers, multiple small packages)	Large (Tank cars, tank trucks, stationary tanks, hopper cars/trucks, pipelines)
Container Integrity	Not Damaged	Not Damaged	Damaged, but able to contain contents to allow product handling or transfer	Extensively damaged. Catastrophic rupture is possible
Leak Severity	No release or small release that is confined, absorbed, or neutralized at time of release	Small uncontrolled release or threatened release contained or confined with readily available resources	Release or threatened release that may not be controllable without special resources	Release or threatened release that may not be controllable--even with special resources
Fire/ Explosion	No Unusual Fire Potential	Low Fire Potential	Medium Fire Potential	High Fire Potential or Currently on Fire

3.2.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS AT AN UNCONTROLLED RELEASE

3.2.2.1 Incident Command System (ICS)

An Incident Command System (ICS), with an Incident Commander, shall be established at every hazardous materials emergency. All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the ICS. An incident-specific Site Safety and Control Plan (ICS-208) shall be created when managing an uncontrolled release/hazardous materials emergency.

Under ICS, the Incident Commander is responsible for: formulating an action plan based upon the Inyo County's strategic priorities and strategic approach, establishing a command post location, acquiring the necessary resources, declaring a local emergency and coordinating with command representatives from other agencies until the emergency has ended and order has been restored. The Incident Commander has ultimate authority to determine when control over the affected area has been established to a sufficient degree to terminate the response activities and establish safe criteria for recovery and reoccupying of that area.

Inyo County Fire Departments' personnel are trained in the identification of hazardous materials incidents (first responder only) and the hazardous materials response functions will be supported by the Hazardous Materials Response Teams fielded by the private contractors. The following page illustrates the Incident/Unified Command. In addition, the pages directly following the organization chart describe the duties of personnel specifically involved in hazardous materials incident.

3.2.2.2 Hazard Identification

Hazard identification can be a serious issue with an uncontrolled release from an unknown source. If the release is at a business, it is more than likely that the identity of the materials will be known and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be available. In the event that an unknown material is leaking from a drum or tank, an identification of the material must be made. All first responders are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness level and are aware of the appropriate procedures for approaching a HazMat incident.

The Incident Commander shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present. Identification and site characterization should include:

- Documentation of exposure limits and flammable ranges (e.g., Hazard Ladder).
- Safe handling techniques and control methods.

Hazardous Material Responders are trained to the Certified Technician Level from certified instructors from the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI). Part of the training involves an intensive 80-hour course in basic chemistry and applied chemistry. The applied chemistry teaches them how to identify unknown materials in the field.

3.2.2.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personnel operating at a suspected hazardous materials incident will wear full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The Incident Commander shall implement appropriate emergency operations, and assure that the PPE worn is appropriate for the hazards.

Minimum: full protective clothing (includes helmet, hood, self-contained breathing apparatus, turnout coat and pants, rubber boots and gloves customarily worn by fire fighters).

PPE shall be divided into four categories Level A, B, C & D, based on the degree of protection afforded. NOTE: An asterisk (*) after the description indicates optional, as applicable.

Level A:

To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. The following constitutes Level A equipment:

- (1) Pressure-demand, full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by NIOSH.
- (2) Totally-encapsulating chemical-protective suit.
- (3) Nomex jumpsuit.
- (4) Long underwear.*
- (5) Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
- (6) Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
- (7) Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
- (8) Hard hat (under suit).*

- (9) Disposable protective suit, gloves and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit).*
- (10) Two-way radios (worn inside encapsulating suit).

Level A protection should be used when:

- (1) The chemical substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on either:
 - measured (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases or particulates; or
 - site operations and work functions involving a high potential for splash, immersion, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulates of materials that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the intact skin.
- (2) Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible.
- (3) Operations must be conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas until the absence of conditions requiring Level A protection is determined.

NOTE: Fully encapsulating suit material must be compatible with the substances involved.

Level B:

To be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is necessary but a lesser level of skin protection is needed. The following constitutes Level B equipment:

- (1) Pressure-demand, full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by NIOSH.
- (2) Encapsulating or hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long sleeve jacket; coveralls; one or two piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical resistant overalls).
- (3) Nomex jumpsuit.*
- (4) Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.

- (5) Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
- (6) Boots, outer, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
- (7) Boot covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).*
- (8) Hard hat.
- (9) Two-way radios (worn inside encapsulating suit).
- (10) Face shield.*

Level B protection should be used when:

- (1) The type and atmospheric concentrations of substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection. This involves atmospheres:
 - with IDLH concentrations of specific substances that do not represent a severe skin hazard; or
 - that do not meet the criteria for use of air-purifying respirators.
- (2) Atmosphere contains less than 19.5 percent oxygen.
- (3) Presence of incompletely identified vapors or gases is indicated by direct-reading organic vapor detection instrument, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin.

NOTE: Use only when the vapor or gases present are not suspected of containing high concentrations of chemicals that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the intact skin. Use only when it is highly unlikely that the work being done will generate either high concentrations of vapors, gases, or particulates or splashes of material that will affect exposed skin.

Level C:

To be selected when the concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met. (The Fire Departments in Inyo County do not operate in Level C protection - this is included for information only.) The following constitutes Level C equipment:

- (1) Full-face or half-mask air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved).

- (2) Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; coveralls; two piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical resistant overalls).
- (3) Nomex jumpsuit.*
- (4) Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
- (5) Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
- (6) Boots, outer, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
- (7) Boot covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).*
- (8) Hard hat.
- (9) Escape mask.*
- (10) Two-way radios (worn outside protective clothing).
- (11) Face shield.*

Level C protection should be used when:

- (1) The atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect any exposed skin.
- (2) The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and a canister is available that can remove the contaminant.
- (3) All criteria for the use of air-purifying respirators are met.

NOTE: Atmospheric concentration of chemicals must not exceed IDLH levels. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

Level D:

A work uniform affording minimal protection, used for nuisance contamination only.

The following constitutes Level D equipment:

- (1) Coveralls.
- (2) Gloves.*
- (3) Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
- (4) Boots, outer, chemical-resistant, (disposable).*
- (5) Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.
- (6) Hard hat.
- (7) Escape mask.*

- (8) Face shield.*

Level D protection should be used when:

- (1) The atmosphere contains no known hazard.
- (2) Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of or contact with hazardous levels of any chemicals.

NOTE: This level should not be worn in the Exclusion Zone. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

Selection of Personal Protective Equipment

- All Entry Team and Back-up Team members shall wear the same level of protection.
- All Decon Team members who are in the Contamination Reduction Zone shall wear protective clothing that is no more than one level of protection below the Entry Team.

3.2.2.4 Use of SCBA

Employees engaged in emergency response where there is a potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive-pressure SCBA until the Incident Commander determines, through air monitoring, that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

Hazardous Materials Responders are trained in proper SCBA use and undergo annual training. All SCBA hardware is certified and is maintained as specified by the manufacturer.

3.2.2.5 Buddy System

As in any rescue, fire fighting entry, or hazardous materials entry, the buddy system is followed. Firefighters are taught not to enter an unknown situation without a buddy. Operations in hazardous areas shall also be performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more.

3.2.2.6 Back-Up Personnel

Back-up personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue, and shall not engage in activities that will detract from that mission.

The County of Inyo relies on the Hazardous Materials Response Units supplied by private contractors. All members of these units are trained to highest level of hazardous materials knowledge dictated by the State.

3.2.2.7 Medical Unit

If paramedics are needed, call in for help. The Medical Team is responsible for assessment and treatment of sick, injured and/or exposed persons, and medical monitoring of personnel who enter the Exclusion Zone.

3.2.2.8 Decontamination

The Incident Commander shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures. The following are Emergency Decontamination Guidelines:

1. Move person to a contamination reduction area
2. Position person where water can be contained
3. Remove all protective clothing leaving face piece on and breathing apparatus in operation.
4. Gently flush person and breathing apparatus with fog spray for at least one full minute, avoiding contact with contaminated spray and run off.
5. If skin irritation is present, position person where water can be contained and continue to gently flush skin for fifteen minutes.
6. Wrap person in disposable blanket.
7. Transport person to medical facility for further decontamination, treatment and observation.
8. Notify ambulance and hospital of patients contamination prior to transporting.

3.2.2.9 Safety Officer

The Incident Commander shall designate a safety officer who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented, with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations.

- The Incident Commander has ultimate responsibility for the safety of all personnel on the scene.
- The Safety Officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activities that the Safety Officer judges to be unsafe.

- Any uncontrolled release into a confined space should be treated as a hazardous materials emergency.

The Safety Officer is a member of the incident command staff and is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. The Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials, reports to the incident Safety officer. They are responsible for coordinating safety related activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials group operations as mandated by 29 CFR part 1910.120 and applicable State and local laws. In a multi-activity incident, the Assistant Safety Officer – Hazardous Materials does not act as the Safety Officer for the overall incident.

3.2.3 RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS AT AN INCIDENTAL RELEASE

3.2.3.1 Cal/OSHA Definition of Incidental Release

“Incidental release: An incidental release is one that does not cause a health or safety hazard to employees and does not need to be cleaned up immediately to prevent death or serious injury to employees.”

3.2.3.2 Determination of an Incidental Release

An incidental release may be a release due to a traffic collision on the roadway. In this event fluids from the vehicles may spill out onto the street. These releases are cleaned up by the responding engine company and will not involve the hazardous materials unit.

On any callout of the privately contracted Hazardous Materials Unit for a hazardous materials release, the Hazardous Materials Unit will initially chemically classify the released material if a sample can be obtained or discuss the release with the responsible party. If there is no responsible party available and the released material is an unknown, the hazardous materials unit will analyze the material by the HazCat® identification system. This qualitative analysis system can identify most all materials commonly used, ranging from inorganic metals and acids to organic solvents and chlorinated solvents. The hazardous materials crew is trained in the use of the HazCat® system. Once the material is identified, it will either be classified as a hazardous material and delegation of the clean up turned over to the private contractors or if the release is not hazardous, the scene will be turned over the County's Environmental Division.

The quantity of product released does not by itself determine if an incidental release has occurred. Several variables must be considered in evaluating the hazards and risks associated with a release:

- Container stress
- Container condition
- Chemical identification
- Chemical reactivity
- Physical characteristics
- Projected plume pathway
- Flammability
- Toxicity

- Routes of exposure

3.2.3.3 Responses to Incidental Releases

Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of 8 CCR §5192. Responses where there are no immediate safety or health hazards (such as fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not emergency responses *according to the Cal/OSHA definition*.

It is important to note that the spill and release notification requirements of H&SC §25507 and 19 CCR §2703 require immediate reporting to 911 and the OES Warning Center unless the release poses no significant present or potential harm to human health and safety, property, or the environment. Federal release reporting requirements are triggered by releases into the environment – regardless of a lack of a safety or health hazard.

The County of Inyo relies on local fire departments and private contractors to respond to all releases of hazardous materials including incidental releases within the jurisdiction of Inyo County. The responsible departments in Inyo County may not necessarily clean up or categorize an incidental release if it can be determined by a responsible party that they can handle the clean up in a safe and efficient manner.

3.2.3.4 Clean-Up Safety

Usually, trained employees in the immediate area can safely handle an incidental release. At minimum, these clean-up employees must be properly equipped and trained under the Hazard Communication Standard, 8 CCR §5194. Further interpretation of employee safety regulations shall be referred to the local office of the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA).

3.2.3.5 Hazardous Waste

Incidental spillage of hazardous waste is generally managed in the business' routine hazardous waste stream, under permit from the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department.

Hazardous waste releases may be serious and the Fire Departments will generally be the first responder for the County. When the materials are discovered, the Fire Departments will be notified, which will contact the private Hazardous Materials Response Unit. The Hazardous Materials Response Unit will categorize the release to determine whether it is hazardous waste. During this process, the Hazardous Materials

Response Unit stabilizes the release to prevent it from going into the storm drains, onto adjacent property, and to minimize the surface area of the spill.

3.2.4 COMMAND INTERFACE WITH RESPONSIBLE PARTY (RP)

3.2.4.1 Coordination with Responsible Party (RP)

Depending upon personnel expertise and resource availability, the Incident Commander may allow the responsible party or the property/roadway owner to participate as either an assisting agency or a cooperating agency. The RP should be consulted in decisions that impact the hazardous materials response. The RP should be given the opportunity to abate the incident using their own resources, if it isn't a detriment to the overall operations. The RP may be able to provide some of the following services and supplies:

- Site maps and emergency plans;
- Identification of containers and materials;
- Clean-up funding;
- Technical Advisors (product specialists, Industrial hygienists; container specialists, etc.);
- Skilled Support Personnel (back-hoe operators, crane operators, etc.);
- Assistant Safety Officers;
- Hazardous Materials Technicians;
- Hazardous materials control equipment (vacuum-trucks, absorbents, neutralizers, fittings, etc.);
- Hazardous waste storage treatment or disposal; and
- Other logistical support (lighting, communication, transportation, ground support, etc.).

For example, the gas company is generally allowed to control leaks and repair ruptures in their underground pipelines while fire and law enforcement resources provide for rescue, evacuation, perimeter security, scene safety, fire prevention, and fire control. Before the RP is allowed to engage in incident control activities, the questions that must be answered to the satisfaction of the Incident Commander include, but are not limited to:

- Can clean-up workers demonstrate adequate training competencies?
- Is there an appropriate action plan (e.g.; Site Safety and Control Plan; or Injury

and Illness Prevention Plan; or Business Plan) that addresses intent, organization, operations to be performed, etc.?

- Are the clean-up workers adequately protected when they enter the hot zone?
- Can the incident be abated adequately and in a reasonable amount of time?
- Is the proposed abatement and mitigation agent (clean-up contractor) able to, and legally allowed to, perform the required tasks?
- Can the waste generated be properly managed and/or disposed?

The Fire Department may remove ordinary low-toxicity hazardous materials from an incident site when, in the opinion of the on-scene Incident Commander, it is safe and appropriate to do so. A level I spill that poses a fire threat or threatens property damage is an example of an emergency clean-up that the Fire Department might handle.

The responsible party would be liable for all costs incurred in containing and collecting the spill subject to certain criteria.

3.2.4.2 Non-Emergency Clean-Up: RP Known

If the party responsible for the incident is identified, Fire Department personnel shall promptly notify the other County departments which provided on-scene service of the Responsible Party's identity. Once the Responsible Party has been identified, each department which responded to the incident scene shall prepare a request for billing, in order that departmental response costs may be recovered from the Responsible Party. In such a case, a legible copy of the department's request for billing and of the department's Incident Report shall be promptly forwarded to the accounting section of the Finance Department. If reimbursement from a Responsible Party is received, Finance Department personnel shall reimburse each responding department's operating budget according to the amount the department expended when dealing with the hazardous waste/material incident caused by the Responsible Party.

An incident beyond Level I limits will require the Fire Department to make proper notifications. If the hazardous material/waste can be safely contained and poses no fire or safety threat, the material may be removed by the responsible party. The Fire Department may advise the responsible party of their obligation to have the material removed properly and may assist by offering phone numbers of authorized waste haulers. The City shall stand by until the spill has been removed.

3.2.4.3 Non-Emergency Clean-Up: No Responsible Party

The County of Inyo funds shall be committed to pay for the clean-up/removal of hazardous materials within the County property by a private hazardous waste hauler only when no Responsible Party funding is available. The Incident Commander will contact the private contractors to conduct the clean-up efforts.

If the Incident Commander believes that an emergency situation exists, he shall authorize whatever action he believes to be prudent and necessary for the prevention of injury, illness, death, or major property damage.

3.2.5 PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION/EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

3.2.5.1 Site Perimeter Security

The Inyo County Sheriff's Departments shall provide support at hazardous waste/material incident sites and shall assist the Fire Departments with perimeter control, establishing access routes for emergency equipment, evacuation of potentially affected areas and criminal investigation when necessary.

The Inyo County Sheriff's Department is an active element of the unified command structure and have specific authority/responsibility for scene management and security outside the hazardous materials incident operational area (exclusion, contamination reduction, support zones) controlled by the Fire Departments. The Sheriff's Department has responsibility for incident perimeter control and public safety information (such as evacuation notices).

3.2.5.2 Site Employee Notification and Safety Procedures

As described in Chapter 2.0: Preparedness, businesses are required to file an Business Emergency Plan (BEP), including the hazardous material inventory, with the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department on an annual basis. The BEP must include provisions for the immediate notification of on-site employees of an accident, spill, or release of a hazardous substance. The business plan must also include evacuation procedures and a description of the training the business provides employees regarding the hazards of the materials used at the facility and procedures to be followed by employees in the event of a spill or release. Business Emergency Plans serve as a summary of the hazardous materials emergency planning, emergency training and response procedures in place at a regulated business.

During a hazardous materials incident at a particular facility, wherever possible, a facility representative is brought to the Incident Command location to coordinate all parties response activities and to facilitate communication of safety information to business employees.

3.2.6 EVACUATION, SHELTER IN-PLACE, SITE PERIMETER SECURITY AND OTHER PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

The purpose of this section is to provide the policies and procedures for public protective actions, such as evacuation, relocation, and shelter in-place related to a hazardous materials emergency. It also describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting public protective actions.

3.2.6.1 Overall Objectives

The overall objectives of these public protective actions are to:

- Expedite the evacuation or sheltering in-place of persons during hazardous materials emergencies;
- Control evacuation traffic;
- Provide adequate means of transportation for disabled persons, the elderly, and persons without vehicles;
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated, areas; and
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation resources and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, safe refuge areas need to be areas where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

3.2.6.2 On-Scene Responsibility

- Public protective actions such as evacuation, relocation and shelter in-place are the responsibility of the Sheriff's Departments at the direction of the Incident Commander;
- The Inyo County Fire Departments assist in conducting these operations where necessary, particularly in potentially hazardous evacuation areas where Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) may be required to protect emergency workers from exposure;
- The Incident Commander coordinates public protective actions with the Sheriff's

Department;

- The Inyo County Sheriff's Department assists the Fire Departments' personnel with the control of hazardous materials scenes outside of the exclusion zone. Specific operations include site perimeter security, crowd control, traffic control, and crime scene investigation;

3.2.6.3 Authority of Peace Officers to Close Areas in Emergencies

California Penal Code Part 1 Title 11, §409.5 Police authority to close the area during calamity, indicates whenever there is a menace to the public health or safety created by a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or other disaster, police may close the area. Further, unauthorized persons who willfully and knowingly enter an area closed by a peace officer, and who willfully remains within such area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in California Penal Code §409.5 prevents a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, radio or television station or network from entering a closed area.

3.2.6.4 Public Protective Action Options

When an airborne hazardous material release may place the public in danger, there are two main options available to emergency responders. The first is evacuation and the other is "shelter-in-place". 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.

Evacuation of the public may be indicated when there are:

- Leaks involving unknown gases from large capacity storage containers;
- Explosives or large quantities of materials that could detonate or explode, resulting in damage structures in the immediate area;
- Leaks that cannot be controlled and are expected to continue leaking;
- Uncontrolled fires involving hazardous materials;

Shelter in-place may be an option when:

- The hazardous material has been identified and is a low to moderate health hazard;
- The number of personnel available to assist with the evacuation is limited and hazardous evacuation areas cannot be properly managed;

- The material has been totally released from its container or will last only a short time and is quickly dissipating;
- The hazardous material is a migrating toxic vapor cloud and the citizens are safer inside the building than they would be outside;
- Short duration solid or liquid leaks are present;
- Vapor clouds form "puff" or migrating plume patterns, e.g., clouds that will quickly disperse and are not from a fixed, continuous source; and
- Leaks can be rapidly controlled at their source.

3.2.6.5 Evacuation Considerations

Weather

Several factors may influence the evacuation versus shelter-in-place protection decision. The Incident Commander may have to make critical protection decisions based upon weather conditions and forecasts. Weather conditions which allow increased downwind travel distance are found on a cool, overcast night with gentle winds. Unstable weather conditions with strong sunlight, clear skies, and high levels of turbulence are conditions that promote rapid mixing and dispersal of the contaminants, thereby less downwind travel. High humidity and warm air can force vapors toward the ground. During an atmospheric inversion, contamination will travel further downwind than any other weather condition.

Evacuation Distances

Evacuation distances will require modification for changing weather conditions. Distances will generally be further at night due to atmospheric conditions. Reference sources to assist the Incident Commander in determining appropriate evacuation distances include the DOT Emergency Response Guide and computer programs with plume dispersion models.

Evacuation Areas Defined

The evacuation areas described below are geographic areas listed in order of priority for evacuation. Note that some areas are identified due to the emergency responders' need for personal protective equipment.

Initial Isolation Area

The initial isolation area established by first responders is intended to isolate the release area from the public and from emergency responders without proper personal protective equipment. The DOT Emergency Response Guide identifies an initial isolation area distance for hazardous materials with a potential to produce poisonous vapors. This distance is increased for materials with a greater potential to vaporize and travel from the source. The minimum isolation distance for the public should be increased to include the exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, and support zone.

Hazardous Evacuation Area

The hazardous evacuation area is a location immediately downwind or down-stream of the release where emergency responders conducting evacuation operations or shelter-in-place protection operations are subject to potential chemical exposure. Operations in this area will require providing emergency responders with personal protective equipment appropriate for the hazard (self-contained breathing apparatus and firefighters' structural protective clothing may be appropriate for certain respiratory hazards). When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, Shelter in Place techniques are utilized as necessary to prevent further exposure to the community. In coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, areas of safe refuge are identified where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

Threatened Evacuation Area

The threatened evacuation area is an area identified by the Incident Commander where the public will be subjected to evacuation or in-place protection. Emergency responders conducting evacuation operations or in-place protection operations in this area are not expected to require use of personal protective equipment.

Site Perimeter

The site perimeter is a manageable boundary around the control zones and evacuation areas where law enforcement establishes a control point between the public and persons authorized to gain access into the emergency.

3.2.6.6 General Evacuation Procedures

General Process

The Incident Commander will obtain as much of the following information from other responders and support personnel/functions as possible. The Incident Commander will

ensure that the Inyo County Sheriff's Department and others supporting the evacuation process are provided with this information:

- The hazards and symptoms of the release and where it is expected to travel;
- The specific area to evacuate;
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) to be worn;
- Instructions to be given to evacuees;
- Transportation routes to secure areas or shelters;
- Alternative plans of action when the evacuation becomes untenable to the public or personnel without personal protective equipment;
- Transportation methods for evacuees who are without private transportation;
- Relocation assistance for special populations (handicapped, infirmed, incarcerated);
- Shelter locations;
 - Identification of a staging area for victims with health affects from over-exposure;
 - Security for evacuated areas;
 - Traffic and pedestrian control; and
 - Communication procedures.

Identifying the area and population to be evacuated

- Expert opinion and data gathered at the time of the threat determine the hazard area;
- Additional data gathered during the pre-emergency period provides information on the number of persons to be evacuated;
- Throughout the emergency period, it is necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, advise the evacuation of additional areas;
- Determine the area to be evacuated and the number of persons involved, based on information obtained at the time of the incident;

- Use the best available means to warn and instruct the public (CAN system, Sirens, etc.);
- On-scene public safety personnel generally handle evacuations involving only a small number of people without elaborate measures;
- Evacuations involving a larger number of people require the determination and establishment of traffic and access control points, evacuation routes, and evacuation assembly points; and

Scene Evacuation Process

- The Inyo County Sheriff's Departments have primary responsibility for evacuation.
- Threatened areas downwind or downstream of a release are evacuated by the Sheriff's Department, as a first priority;
- The Fire Departments assist law enforcement evacuation efforts in hazardous areas when responders require personal protective equipment such as breathing apparatus;
- The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department provides downwind air monitoring in areas outside of the hot zone and assists the Incident Commander in determining when re-entry is appropriate;
- If evacuation is ordered, attention is directed to relocating detainees from facilities in the hazard area to similar facilities nearby.

Traffic Control Points (TCP's)

- TCP's may also be selected at the time of the emergency, considering the amount of evacuation traffic expected and the configuration of the road network.
- Communications are maintained with traffic control personnel to monitor the progress of the evacuation, to coordinate traffic controls and to implement any changes in evacuation strategy that may be required.

Re-entry into Evacuated Areas

Before re-entry is authorized, data collected in the potentially contaminated/affected area must be evaluated and verified. The re-entry decision should be a consensus of the Unified Command to ensure that each agency's area of concern is addressed. The Inyo County Public Health Department is the designated public health officer for hazardous

materials emergencies and therefore has primary responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to allow the public to reoccupy evacuated areas. Once the decision to authorize re-entry has been made, re-entry operations must be coordinated. Re-entry operations involve:

- Notifying people that they may return to evacuated areas;
- Providing evacuees with special information or instructions;
- Coordinating transportation for evacuees who require it;
- Providing traffic control and security in areas being re-entered;
- Advising people to report lingering vapors or other hazards to emergency services; and
- Advising people to seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms that may be attributable to the hazardous materials release.

3.2.6.7 Transportation

Providing Transportation Assistance/Sensitive Needs

Some people do not have access to a vehicle, including households without motor vehicles, persons who commute to work by public transit, or persons who are left at home without an automobile while others are away. Some people with disabilities, infirmities, or illnesses require special transportation assistance. The number of persons requiring transportation assistance varies substantially from area to area and by time of day and day of the week. Buses, vans, ambulances and other transport vehicles are requested from transportation providers through the Public Works Department. Initial requests are based on estimates of the number of persons requiring assistance. The public is told where to go to obtain transportation as part of evacuation messages.

Identifying evacuation routes

- Primary Routes
 - Primary evacuation routes in the County of Inyo consist of the major streets and highways within the County as well as the interstate freeway system and state routes.
- Alternate Routes
 - Alternate evacuation routes also consist of the major surface streets throughout the County. Due to the variability of wind, traffic and

population at the time of any given hazard event, and the variability and dynamic nature of the event itself, the best evacuation routes have to be selected at the time of the hazard event. As the emergency situation progresses, the Incident Commander will obtain regular updates from law enforcement and other field personnel on the condition of the road network and adjusts the selection of evacuation routes accordingly. Changes in evacuation routes are communicated to all activated EOCs, traffic control personnel, transportation resource coordinators, and access control personnel, shelter managers and information officers.

Assembly Points

Evacuation assembly points, where persons requiring transportation go to be picked up, are selected with consideration given to walking distance, accessibility for buses and safety of evacuees. Assembly points are generally schools, public buildings, or other readily identifiable points.

3.2.6.8 Shelter-in-Place Procedures

Shelter-in-place can be the most efficient means of protecting yourself in a hazardous materials release involving gases or low boiling liquids. Releases of solids or liquids may present other exposure problems such as skin contact and ingestion problems. Care must be taken to minimize these exposures which would happen after sheltering-in-place ends.

General Process

Occupants within an area subject to an order for shelter-in-place protection must be directed to quickly go inside a building, turn off ventilation systems, and remain inside until the danger passes. Emergency responders dispatched to an area for shelter-in-place protection operations may be subjected to exposure to the release and should be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment, including ready access to self-contained breathing apparatus. Public shelter-in-place protection operations involve four steps, which include providing information to emergency responders, informing the public, patrolling during the release, and redirecting contaminated victims for evaluation.

The Incident Commander will obtain as much of the following information from other responders and support personnel/functions as possible. The Incident Commander will ensure that the Sheriff's Department and others supporting the evacuation process are provided with this information:

- The hazards and symptoms of the release and where it is expected to travel;
- The specific areas subject to Shelter-in-Place Protection;
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) to be worn;
- Instructions to be given to the public;
- Limitation of emergency medical care or transportation during the release;
- Public area patrol procedures for duration of release through the Hazardous Evacuation Area (an attempt to reemphasize the out-of-doors hazard without proper protection);
- Identification of a staging area for victims with health affects from exposure; and
- Initiation procedure for all-clear announcement.

Identifying the area and population to be sheltered-in-place involves gathering expert opinion and data at the time of the threat to determine the hazard area. Throughout the emergency period, it is necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, advise the extension of the sheltered area or initiation of evacuation. The area to be sheltered-in-place and the number of persons involved, based on information obtained at the time of the incident must be estimated.

Through the primary use of automated calling system, supported by other supporting communication means, the affected public and businesses will be informed of the in-place-protection order and provided with accurate instructions. The affected population should be instructed to go inside a building, remain inside until the danger passes, and to listen to the radio or television for updated information.

Shelter-In-Place - Area Monitoring

Monitoring of the area subjected to shelter-in-place protection will be provided by the Fire and/or Sheriff's Departments, to ensure that the public does not abandon the appropriate action. Patrols will continue for the duration of the release through the hazardous evacuation area. Hazardous evacuation area monitoring is limited to releases where breathing apparatus and firefighters' structural protective clothing provide adequate personal protective equipment.

Shelter-In-Place - All-Clear Announcement

Before authorizing release of the shelter-in-place protection order, data collected in the potentially contaminated/affected area must be evaluated and verified. The re-entry

decision should be a consensus of the Unified Command to ensure that each agency's area of concern is addressed. The Inyo County Public Health Department is the designated public health officer for hazardous materials emergencies and therefore has primary responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to allow the public to stop sheltering-in-place and to occupy evacuated areas. Once the decision to release the shelter-in-place protective order has been made, release operations must be coordinated. Order release operations involve:

- Notifying people that the in-place protective order has been lifted and the outside areas are safe;
- Providing affected residents and businesses with special information or instructions;
- Advising people to report lingering vapors or other hazards to emergency services; and
- Advising people to seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms that may be attributable to the hazardous materials release.

3.2.6.9 Access to Closed Areas

A record is maintained of all vehicles and personnel who enter a closed area. If hazardous conditions are present in the closed area, all personnel are advised of the conditions and of appropriate precautions.

Entry

Criteria for allowing entry into closed areas are established for each incident by agencies/entities participating in the Unified Command. Criteria include:

- No access
 - Prohibits public from entering the closed area.
 - Authorized personnel, i.e., local, state and federal emergency personnel, are allowed entry to perform emergency work as necessary.
 - Media representatives are allowed access on a controlled basis.
- Limited access
 - Allows persons into closed area according to criteria established by the Incident Commander in coordination with the Sheriff's Department.

- Entry criteria define the persons who are allowed entry and whether motor vehicles are allowed.
- Persons allowed entry might include residents with valid identification, and owners, managers or employees of businesses located in the closed area.
- All persons allowed access are required to sign a waiver of liability and complete an entry permit.

Re-entry

The decision to allow re-entry into closed areas includes the following considerations:

- Evaluate and verify data collected regarding status of the emergency and safety considerations.
- The decision to allow re-entry into the hazard zone should be a consensus of the Unified Command.
- The County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department, along with the Inyo County Public Health Department, has primary responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to allow the public to reoccupy the area.
- Re-entry operations involve:
 - Notifying people that the hazard is all-clear.
 - Providing the public with special information or instructions.
 - Advising people to report lingering vapors or other hazards to emergency services.
 - Advising people to seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms that may be attributable to the hazardous materials release.

3.2.6.10 Warning the Public and Providing Evacuation Instructions

Once the decision to evacuate is made, the affected public and businesses are alerted and given evacuation instructions by various means, primarily via the automated calling system. Other methods include school alert/monitor receivers, AM/FM radio announcements, TV/cable announcements, sirens, mobile loud speakers, hailers and personal contact. Whenever feasible, mobile units are dispatched to the areas to be evacuated to warn the public and monitor evacuation. If an event has not occurred, but is imminent, warning and public information operations take place under extreme time pressure. General and site-specific warning messages and emergency public

information material prepared during the pre-emergency period are used to the extent possible to accelerate these operations.

3.2.6.11 American Red Cross Coordination

Whenever dealing with relocation of populations or evacuation, close coordination is needed with the American Red Cross (ARC). The ARC is responsible for health and welfare information and has entered into agreements with local and county governments to assist in the operation of mass care facilities, reception centers, and/or shelters. The American Red Cross will designate mass care centers at the time of the event. The County of Inyo and the American Red Cross have designated a number of emergency shelter locations both within the County. Shelters could be staffed by a combination of Red Cross volunteers and shelter-trained City employees. Both the Red Cross and County have sheltering supplies and equipment.

3.2.7 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

3.2.7.1 Overview

Handling medical emergencies at a hazardous material release is a major concern due to the potential for contamination. These incidents involve three stages of emergency medical treatment: pre-hospital stabilization and treatment, emergency transportation, and treatment at a health care facility. This section establishes guidelines for the management of medical emergencies involving contaminated patients at hazardous materials incidents *prior* to initiating pre-hospital care. Contaminated patients include civilian victims who are exposed to a hazardous materials release and emergency responders who succumb to a medical condition while operating within the hot zone. The following identifies five goals for emergency responders providing pre-hospital care at a hazardous materials incident:

- To protect themselves and other pre-hospital responders from any significant toxic exposure;
- To obtain accurate information on the health effects of the hazardous material and the appropriate pre-hospital evaluation and medical care for victims;
- To minimize continued exposure of the victim and secondary contamination of health care personnel by ensuring that proper decontamination has been completed prior treatment;
- To provide appropriate pre-hospital emergency care consistent with the responders certification and general Emergency Medical Services (EMS) treatment guidelines; and
- To prevent unnecessary contamination of patient transport vehicles or equipment.

The Medical Team is responsible for assessment and treatment of sick, injured and/or exposed persons, and medical monitoring of personnel who enter the Exclusion Zone.

3.2.7.2 Evaluation

All victims who may have been exposed to a hazardous materials release should be evaluated for the potential of secondary contamination to emergency medical personnel prior to treatment. Victims contaminated by a material with a serious potential for secondary contamination or a material where the risk is not known should be

decontaminated prior to commencing with normal treatment procedures. Victims contaminated by a material with little risk for secondary contamination may be treated for life threatening conditions prior to decontamination. All victims should be subjected to decontamination procedures prior to transportation from the scene.

3.2.7.3 Treatment

Patients who are not contaminated will be treated using existing EMS protocols. This Area Plan does not address detailed treatment guidelines or medical protocols.

3.2.7.4 Secondary Contamination

General

Prior to beginning patient treatment on victims exposed to a hazardous materials release, emergency responders must evaluate the potential for secondary contamination to themselves and members of the Emergency Medical System. This evaluation is accomplished by understanding a material's potential for causing secondary contamination. Many chemicals are very toxic only in the high concentrations found in the immediate area of the release; however, contamination remaining in the victim's hair, skin, or clothing may pose little or no risk when relocated outside of the exclusion zone. Other substances may have relatively little acute toxicity, but because they are suspected of causing cancer or other chronic diseases, they do create a risk of secondary contamination outside of the exclusion zone.

Secondary Contamination Potential Involving Unknown Materials

Emergency responders should consider unknown hazardous material releases to be highly toxic and highly contaminating to personnel, vehicles, and the environment. As more information becomes available about the material, emergency responders can better evaluate risks from secondary contamination. Characteristics of the unknown material's physical state may be used by the emergency responders to assist in determining the potential for secondary contamination.

- *Gas or Vapor Exposures:* The risk of secondary contamination is low if the victim's clothing or skin is not wet from condensed material.
- *Liquid or Mist Exposures:* The risk of secondary contamination is high and the victim should undergo appropriate decontamination procedures.
- *Dust or Powder Exposures:* The risk of secondary contamination is high and the victim should undergo appropriate decontamination procedures.

3.2.7.5 Haz-Med - Incident Command System Components

Several specialized elements of the Incident Command System may be implemented when a situation arises involving contaminated victims.

Hazardous Materials Group/Team

- *Entry Leader* is responsible for the movement of victims within the exclusion zone to a safe refuge area.
- *Site Access Control Leader* establishes the safe refuge area for contaminated victims between the exclusion zone and contamination reduction zone and appoints a Safe Refuge Area Manager if necessary. The Site Access Control Leader ensures that injured or exposed individuals are evaluated for contamination prior to departure from the contamination reduction zone.
- *Safe Refuge Area Manager* evaluates contaminated victims and implements a triage system to determine a sequence for decontamination; ensures that victims are evaluated prior to leaving the safe refuge area for the potential of secondary contamination to emergency responders and the need for decontamination procedures; coordinates with the Medical Team for tracking and treatment of potentially contaminated individuals when medical treatment is needed prior to decontamination; directs contaminated victims, in coordination with the Site Access Control Leader, to the Decontamination Leader; and transfers victims who do not require decontamination to the Medical Team.
- *Decontamination Leader* implements appropriate decontamination procedures and communicates with the Site Access Control Leader regarding the transfer of decontaminated victims requiring medical attention.

Medical Team

The Medical Team operates in the support zone and provides pre-hospital care to victims following the decontamination process. Secondary contamination concerns should be evaluated for circumstances, such as eye irrigation where decontamination continues during pre-hospital treatment. Medical services transporters should evaluate secondary contamination potential during transport.

3.2.7.6 Safe Refuge Area Operations

The safe refuge area is established between the exclusion zone and contamination reduction zone. This location provides an area where victims are protected from further exposure and are evaluated for contamination prior to treatment. Triage may be necessary to determine a sequence for victim decontamination. The triage process must take into consideration the potential for secondary contamination to emergency responders when immediate treatment for life threatening conditions is required prior to decontamination.

- Victims within the exclusion zone must be moved to a safe area for contamination evaluation that will prevent further contamination exposure;
- Victims in the safe refuge area are evaluated for the potential of secondary contamination and evaluated for acute medical conditions. Persons with no exposure are released to the medical group located in the support zone for further medical evaluation;
- Victims must be decontaminated prior to treatment in order to prevent secondary contamination of unprotected or minimally protected EMS treatment personnel (including EMT's paramedics, ambulance attendants, and emergency receiving center personnel);
- Ambulatory contaminated victims remain in the safe refuge area until they are directed to the decontamination area;
- Non-ambulatory contaminated patients must be properly stabilized before they are relocated to the primary decontamination area or subjected to an emergency decontamination procedure;
- Treatment for life threatening traumas, such as CPR for cardiac arrest, may begin prior to decontamination and continue through decontamination, when there is little risk for secondary contamination;
- Medical supplies and equipment should be protected from contamination where possible;
- Disposable equipment should be used whenever possible;
- All equipment must be decontaminated or returned to the exclusion zone and treated as hazardous waste.

3.2.7.7 Haz-Med Decontamination Operations (Decontamination of Victims)

The standardized decontamination process described includes procedures for primary decontamination and emergency decontamination. The type or extent of patient contamination and the type or extent of injuries will dictate the decontamination effort required. Procedures should address the decontamination of ambulatory and non-ambulatory victims. If there is any doubt about contamination, victims should be subjected to the decontamination process.

- Victim decontamination includes removal of wet or exposed clothing, flushing affected skin and hair with water, along with soap or shampoo when needed;
- Washing with large amounts of water is usually the only decontamination process available;
- Victims contaminated with a substance that will cause secondary contamination should not be treated or transported prior to decontamination attempts. This prevents exposure of emergency personnel, transport vehicles, and medical care facilities;
- A contaminated appendage can be washed without wetting the whole body, if that is the only part contaminated. Clothing covering the remainder of the body and exposed skin should be carefully checked for contamination;
- Some decontamination procedures will continue beyond the decontamination area. Chemical exposures, such as corrosives in the eye, may require irrigation with water following the decontamination process;
- Contaminated clothing removed from the victim should be deposited in the exclusion zone and treated as contaminated waste.

Primary Decontamination

Primary decontamination is an accelerated removal of contamination from the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn by personnel exiting from the exclusion zone. The operation continues to an extent that prevents exposures while personnel remove their PPE. Additionally, primary decontamination may be used for stabilized ambulatory victims who were in the area of the release and who are suspected of being contaminated. Primary decontamination may not be appropriate for victims with acute medical conditions due to set-up time and organization of the decontamination area.

Emergency Decontamination

Emergency decontamination is a minimum standard procedure for the immediate removal of contamination from an exposed victim, usually due to an endangered life or health situation. The operation continues to an extent that prevents secondary exposures to emergency medical personnel transport vehicles, and health care facilities. Emergency decontamination takes place without the benefit of a pre-established containment area or primary decontamination plan. These situations include (1) contaminated victims requiring immediate life-saving care, and (2) emergency responders operating within the hot zone who have lost their capability to reach the preplanned decontamination set-up (primary decontamination). Emergency decontamination procedures include:

- Emergency responders conducting evaluation and decontamination should wear the best available personal protective equipment for the hazard present,
- Victims should be relocated to an area uphill and upwind of the exclusion zone where water run-off exposure is minimized.
- Victim's clothing should be removed where contaminated to allow flushing of affected skin and hair;
- Contaminated areas of the victim should be subjected to a water spray from the best water supply available, such as showers, garden hoses, or pre-connected hose lines on fire apparatus.
- Following the decontamination procedure, boundaries for the exclusion zone should be re-evaluated to include contaminated clothing and contaminated run-off water.

Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination

Procedures are in place for decontamination of personnel. The Hazardous Materials Unit is equipped with various devices used for decontamination purposes. See Equipment and Supplies below for additional information.

3.2.7.8 Haz-Med Treatment Area Operations

Victims should be subjected to decontamination procedures prior to commencing with treatment when there is a potential for emergency responders' exposure to secondary contamination. Victims with obvious significant illness or injury will need stabilization, treatment, and rapid transport following effective decontamination procedures. In most

cases, patients with serious trauma or medical illness can be quickly stripped and flushed with water prior to delivery to the treatment area in the cold zone.

- Provisions, such as latex gloves, eye/skin protection, and respiratory protection should be considered for EMS personnel exposed to potential secondary contamination;
- Patient treatment will follow established EMS protocols, using base station and Poison Control Center contacts;
- Some decontamination efforts (i.e., eye flushing) continue in the treatment area.

3.2.7.9 Haz-Med Communication Considerations

Hospital notification is of critical importance and should include chemical specific information for the receiving centers. Notification should include verbal notification prior to arrival and written information arriving with the patient or by Fax. Information should include the chemical name(s) and decontamination methods used on-scene.

The Incident Commander should notify Dispatch of incidents involving contaminated patients and request notification of the Poison Control Center. The Poison Control Center has FAX capability and can send treatment information to the scene, when requested.

3.2.7.10 Transportation

Once successful decontamination and on-scene treatment are completed, patient transportation becomes routine. Transportation of contaminated patients to the hospital should be avoided. For situations in which transporting contaminated patients becomes a necessity, the potential for secondary contamination should be addressed prior to loading contaminated patients. Measures should be enacted to reduce secondary contamination, such as isolating contaminated body parts with a polyethylene disposable blanket. Driving with the windows open will provide circulation of fresh air and further reduce the risk of secondary exposures.

3.2.8 SPECIAL FIRST RESPONSE ISSUES REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION - CHEM-BIO

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are defined by USEPA as "weapons or devices that are intended, or have the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people, through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic poisonous chemicals; disease organisms; or radiation or radioactivity." As the US Department of Justice (via the FBI) is the designated lead agency for operational response to threats or acts of terrorism within U.S. territory, the anticipated initial role of the Inyo County Environmental Health Services is to recognize that a WMD incident has occurred, coordinate initial public protective actions, and coordinate with other local, state and federal response organizations. As noted earlier, the National Response Framework developed by FEMA includes the Terrorism Incident Annex describing the basic federal response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction/domestic terrorism incident.

Due to the similar nature of certain WMD incidents to a hazardous materials incident, the need to enhance the recognition of WMD incident potential during initial incident response activities is critical. Of the various types of WMD incidents, those most similar to hazardous materials incidents are those involving chemical and/or biological agents (chem-bio).

3.2.8.1 Chem-Bio Incident Objectives

- Secure perimeter and designate zones of operation;
- Control and identify agent release;
- Rescue, decontaminate, triage, treat and transport victims;
- Move uninvolved crowds/persons to safe zones;
- Stabilize incidents;
- Avoid secondary contamination;
- Secure evidence and crime scene; and
- Protect against secondary attack.

3.2.8.2 Chem-Bio Incident Considerations:

The most important actions for first responders when potentially confronting a WMD chem-bio incident are the initial scene assessment and gaining control of the situation as it evolves. While the basic initial actions of a first responder to a potential chem-bio incident are similar to any other hazardous materials incident, there are some indicators of a potential chem-bio WMD incident which the first responder must be cognizant of. If a chem-bio incident is suspected (or confirmed), several enhanced notification elements must be made to protect and better prepare follow-on responders. Initial response considerations include:

Chemical Warfare Agent Indicators:

- Unusual dead or dying animals (lack of insects);
- Unexplained Casualties (multiple victims, serious illnesses, nausea, disorientation, difficulty breathing, convulsions, definite casualty patterns);
- Unusual liquid, spray or vapor (droplets, oily film, unexplained odor, low-flying clouds/fog unrelated to weather); and
- Suspicious devices/packages (unusual metal debris, abandoned spray devices, unexplained munitions, leaking packages).

Biological Warfare Agent Indicators:

- Unusual dead or dying animals (sick or dying animals, people or fish);
- Unusual Casualties (unusual illness for region/area, definite pattern inconsistent with natural disease);
- Unusual liquid, spray or vapor (spraying and suspicious devices or vapor); and
- Unusual swarms of insects.

Essential Notification Elements (to state/federal responders):

- Observed chem-bio indicators;
- Wind direction and weather on-scene;
- Plume/cloud direction;
- Victim orientation (direction, position, pattern);
- Number of apparent victims;
- Type of injuries/symptoms presented;

- Witness statements or observations;
- Nature of chem-bio agents (if known);
- Exact location of reporting unit; and
- Suggested safe access route and staging area.

3.2.9 SPECIAL FIRST RESPONSE ISSUES REGARDING CLANDESTINE NARCOTICS LABORATORIES

3.2.9.1 Clandestine Laboratory Incident Considerations

The production of illegal drugs requires the use and mixture of highly flammable and explosive types of chemicals, and the structures/areas used for their manufacture may contain booby traps, weapons, and substandard chemical handling equipment, processes and containers. The nature of a response to a clandestine drug laboratory is similar to any other hazardous materials incident, but with specific critical enhanced recognition and site entry considerations.

1. Chemical Hazard Concerns:
 - Fire/explosions - Fire and explosions caused by flammable solvents (liquid and vapor atmospheres),
 - Booby traps, chemical booby traps, acids, flammable liquid bombs, incendiary devices, or electrical shock sensitive solid bombs;
 - Toxic atmospheres;
 - Exposure to hazardous chemicals, suspect carcinogens.
2. Field Recognition of Potential Clandestine Laboratories
 - Chemicals which have limited or no legitimate uses in industry and no legitimate homeowner/hobbyist uses indicate a clandestine laboratory;
 - Odor of ether or other strong solvent smell. Ether odor is very distinctive and detectable in low concentration;
 - Other odors such as acetic acid [vinegar], glacial acetic acid, or acetic anhydride;
 - Ammonia odor;
 - Nose, eye, and throat irritation (usually without odor) – Indicative of acid vapors. Usually detected very close to lab, and can be overpowering;
 - Apparatus and chemical glassware;
 - Liquid and solid waste present: containers and wrappers;
 - Odor, discoloration, dead vegetation;

- Discharges to sinks (stained, discolored, oxidized metal, may be no odor);
 - Liquids and solids contained for later disposal;
 - Ground disturbances for buried equipment);
 - Other Indicators
 - ◆ Neighbor reports of chemical odors;
 - ◆ Utility usage two to four times normal;
 - ◆ Suspects changing clothes when entering and leaving locations;
 - ◆ Late night or odd hour activity;
 - ◆ Receipt of chemical and/or equipment shipments;
 - ◆ Customer traffic (activity of people not from neighborhood);
 - ◆ Windows covered or painted over;
 - ◆ Fires or explosions;
 - ◆ Suspects smoking outside;
 - ◆ Building fortifications and new property fencing; and
 - ◆ Paying in cash for rental locations.
3. Personnel/First Responder Safety
- Hazard Priorities and Concerns:
 - ◆ Flammable and/or explosive atmosphere;
 - ◆ Acutely toxic atmospheres (IDLH atmospheres);
 - ◆ Booby traps;
 - ◆ Electrical hazards;
 - ◆ Damaged/leaking compressed gas cylinders;
 - ◆ Entry into a confined space;
 - ◆ Unknown conditions;
 - ◆ Chemical reactions in progress;
 - ◆ Adjacent storage and/or contact of incompatible chemicals;
 - ◆ Oxygen deficient atmospheres;

- ◆ Unstable container storage/leaking or damaged containers;
- ◆ Poor ventilation; and
- ◆ Possibility of suspects in the area.
- Actions Hazardous to First Responders
 - ◆ Entering a laboratory site;
 - ◆ Moving, handling, or picking up any containers, glassware or equipment, device, etc.;
 - ◆ Operating any electrical switches, rheostats, timers, etc.;
 - ◆ Turning off or on any source of water;
 - ◆ Ventilating an enclosed location; and
 - ◆ Capping or uncapping any container.
- Safety Priorities for First Responders
 - ◆ DO NOT enter an unknown environment;
 - ◆ DO NOT touch, operate, move, disturb, etc., anything;
 - ◆ Observe from a distance;
 - ◆ Observe with your EYES not your HANDS;
 - ◆ DO NOT unnecessarily expose yourself;
 - ◆ Request assistance;
 - ◆ Stay upwind;
 - ◆ Prevent unauthorized entry;
 - ◆ Avoid odors and areas of obvious contamination; and
 - ◆ Evacuate immediately at first sign of chemical exposure or potential hazard exposure.
- Protect public safety:
 - ◆ Isolate the scene; prevent entry;
 - ◆ Warn others;
 - ◆ Request additional assistance from responders experienced with clandestine laboratories, if necessary;

- ◆ Provide emergency first aid; and
- ◆ Evacuate vicinity in anticipation of a chemical emergency.
- Assess the situation:
 - ◆ Suspected laboratory type – Regional/area trends;
 - ◆ Chemical hazards - Odor, appearance, etc.;
 - ◆ Quantity of chemicals - Container numbers and sizes;
 - ◆ Condition of containers - Damage, rust, leaks, open/closed;
 - ◆ Physical surroundings - Ventilation, ignition sources, damage;
 - ◆ Lab conditions - Spills, booby-traps, debris, etc.; and
 - ◆ Environmental condition - Weather, off-site targets, etc.

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3.3.1 ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES

The management of a hazardous materials incident is legally a Federal, State, County, City and private industry partnership. Each partner is specifically designated by statute to be responsible for certain prescribed actions at a hazardous materials incident. The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department's main responsibility centers on assisting the first responders with technical hazardous materials information. The first responders (including the local Fire Departments and Sheriff's Department) are responsible for scene management, assessing the hazard, notification of the proper agencies, and providing the necessary interim measures to minimize the effect of a hazardous condition on people, the environment and property.

3.3.1.1 Overall Objectives

The Inyo County has limited response capabilities during hazardous materials emergencies and will request aid from private emergency spill contractors. The Inyo County Office of Emergency Service's overall objectives regarding hazardous materials emergencies are to:

- Mobilize and deploy fire and hazardous materials response resources (from private emergency spill contractors), coordinate fire suppression, hazardous materials incident stabilization and rescue operations related to hazardous materials emergencies;
- Provide first responders who are trained to assess the degree of hazard, determine if an emergency exists, manage the incident scene, conduct hazardous materials incident stabilization actions, notify the appropriate agencies, and summon a higher level of response when on-scene resources are not adequate;
- Coordinate mutual aid fire and hazardous materials response with local, state, and federal agencies as needed;
- Perform incident pre-planning and prevention activities and perform necessary code/regulatory enforcement; and
- Coordinate the evaluation and update process to maintain this plan at a "ready" level.

3.3.1.2 General On-Scene Incident Command Responsibilities

- The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department participates in the on-scene management as a member of the Unified Command, when required, a feature of the Incident Command System (ICS);
- The Inyo County Sheriff's Department will assume scene management/incident command responsibilities at all hazardous materials incidents except those occurring on highways where the California Highway Patrol has primary traffic investigative authority;
- The Incident Commander is responsible for notifying the appropriate agencies, acquiring the necessary resources and coordinating all of the activities at the scene to properly handle an incident. Scene management responsibilities continue until the emergency has ended and order has been restored;
- Most hazardous materials emergencies are managed using a Unified Command structure. Unified Command is normally shared among the Inyo County local fire departments, County Sheriff's Departments and private contractors in order to coordinate each agency's emergency responsibility. Whenever possible and practicable, the responsible party (RP) or property owner is included as a cooperating agency or assisting agency. Many businesses have emergency response personnel and resources, which may assist the recovery operations;
- The agency responsible for Incident Command implements the recommendations of the agencies making up the Unified Command;
- The private emergency spill contractors play an integral role in Haz-Mat incidents;
- The responsibility of enforcement of hazardous waste laws fall on the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department, the local law enforcement agency, and the County Attorney;
- When public evacuation is involved, the only agency with the authority to declare a hazardous materials incident over and the incident area clean, is the jurisdictional health agency or their representative. Re-entry by civilians into a hazardous materials spill area can only be authorized by the appropriate health agency. The Inyo County Public Health Department is the jurisdictional health agency regarding incidents involved in the County of Inyo. All personnel and equipment involved in a hazardous materials incident will be checked for

contamination before being released from the scene.

3.3.1.3 General Response Activities

The HAZMAT trained personnel from the local fire departments and first responders, including the private emergency spill contractors, are the lead organizations for the County of Inyo in hazardous materials incidents. The primary functions will be:

- Scene Management, coordination operations i.e., instituting Incident Command System (ICS)
- Identification of Hazardous Substances involved in the incident
- Assessment of hazard and risk to population, property and environment
- Isolation of area, establishment of zones and perimeters
- Rescue operations and evacuation of endangered population
- Containment of spill or release to prevent further contamination or injury
- Fire Control: Prevention of ignition and suppression of fires
- Coordination and development of emergency resources
- Automatic Aid and Mutual Aid requests, i.e., hazardous materials control teams
- State and Federal Agency notification and aid requests
- Communication through incident command staff
- Activation of County Emergency Operations Center as required
- Public information control and dissemination
- Decontamination of personnel, victims, apparatus and equipment
- Scene restoration

The hazardous materials responders provide two levels of response capability, first responder and Level A Hazardous Materials Team response. The initial responding engine company from the local Fire Departments has first response capability. The first arriving company is only responsible for providing initial size-up, initiating the Incident Command System, initiating strategic priorities and requesting additional resources if needed. The objectives of first responders are the protection of the public, property and environment through defensive operations at a safe distance from the release.

Offensive operations, such as stopping hazardous materials release, are handled by the privately contracted Hazardous Materials Team. The Hazardous Materials Team shall be utilized as a resource (not as first responders), and shall respond at the request of the on-scene commander or the on-duty Battalion Chief.

Hazardous materials incident response activities may include:

- Identify the RPs and inform them of their financial responsibility for recovery and clean up;
- Investigating non-emergency releases;
- Initiating defensive operations at hazardous materials emergencies including isolation of the area, denial of entry, attempt identification of the material, contain the release from a safe distance, control run-off and prevent exposures;
- Requesting the Hazardous Materials Team when it is necessary to conduct offensive operations within the contaminated area (Exclusion Zone) for the purpose of controlling, minimizing, or eliminating the hazards to people, property or the environment;
- Supporting evacuation activities in threatened areas being coordinated by the Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies;
- Supporting evacuation of contaminated areas or areas subject to imminent contamination where respiratory protection for workers may be necessary;
- Establishing safe refuge areas for victims evacuated from the exclusion zone and evaluate the victims for potential contamination;
- Providing on-scene decontamination of victims prior to treatment and transportation to prevent the spread of contaminants;
- Providing primary pre-hospital care for injured persons;
- Assisting in notifying the general public;
- Assisting law enforcement with traffic control, site perimeter access control, and search and rescue efforts as needed;
- Notifying allied response agencies (local, state, federal, and private); and
- Providing on-scene safety during control efforts by other mutual aid or contract responders, as necessary.

3.3.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES

Law enforcement agencies include the Bishop Police Department and the Inyo County Sheriff's Department providing assistance with bomb related incidents, and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) with incident command authority on all on-highway incidents. Additionally, the National Parks Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Forest Service provide law enforcement within the respective jurisdictions.

The primary functions of Law Enforcement are:

- Traffic control, routing and control in coordination with other involved agencies.
- Evacuation (not to include the Exclusion Zone).
- Security of the area and other resources as appropriate.
- Enforcement of the laws, including temporary laws, rules and regulations as may be imposed by administering authority during emergency conditions.
- Coordinate law enforcement activities with other County and State agencies in accordance with mutual aid agreements and with Federal agencies.
- Participate as a member of the Unified Command if needed.

3.3.2.1 General On-Scene Responsibilities for Law Enforcement

- CHP is responsible for incident command on highways unless command responsibility has been delegated to the Inyo County Fire Departments;
- Participation in the Unified Command and coordination of all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Providing site perimeter security operations, in coordination with the Incident Commander;
- Maintaining security patrols in threatened evacuation areas when feasible;
- Taking appropriate precautions to protect personnel from potential hazards;
- Utilizing auxiliary and reserve personnel only for low risk duties, such as security and traffic control;
- Reconfiguring shift and patrol areas, as necessary, to meet the demands of the situation;
- Ordering and supervising evacuation in coordination with the Incident

Commander;

- Controlling access to closed areas;
- Establishing limited access to affected areas;
- Establishing traffic control points;
- Inyo County Sheriffs Department has primary responsibility for conducting search and deactivation of explosive devices and substances;
- Assisting in the investigation of clandestine narcotics laboratories;
- Controlling re-entry into affected areas; and
- Investigating criminal culpability.

3.3.2.2 Additional Investigative Agencies

County Departments:

The dispatcher can contact all departments by phone and has a 24-hour phone list for key supervisors. Key departments and personnel include Community Development, Public Works, and the Attorney personnel that may be needed on a hazardous materials incident.

County Coroner's Office

The Coroner will be contacted if any fatalities occur due to confirmed or suspected hazardous materials incidents.

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)

OES will be notified of any hazardous materials release as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Article 3, Section 2724(d) (see Appendix D). OES will coordinate notification of appropriate State Agencies with responsibility or jurisdiction. 1-800-852-7550.

Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Region 9 is located in San Francisco and can be reached at 1-800-300-2193.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Is the arm of the Federal Government that coordinates with state agencies for disaster relief. FEMA will be contacted if Federal aid is required and will coordinate Federal Agency response. 1-800-424-8802 will access the National Response Center.

The following list of agencies may become involved in some manner with a release of hazardous materials in the County of Inyo. The contact and phone numbers are available at Dispatch.

- Inyo County District Attorney
- Inyo County Sheriff's Department
- Inyo County Health Department
- Inyo County Agricultural Commissioner
- California Highway Patrol
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- State Fire Marshall-Pipeline Division
- California Department of Justice
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
- US Department of Transportation
- US Postal Inspector
- US Environmental Protection Agency Chemical Safety Board
- US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

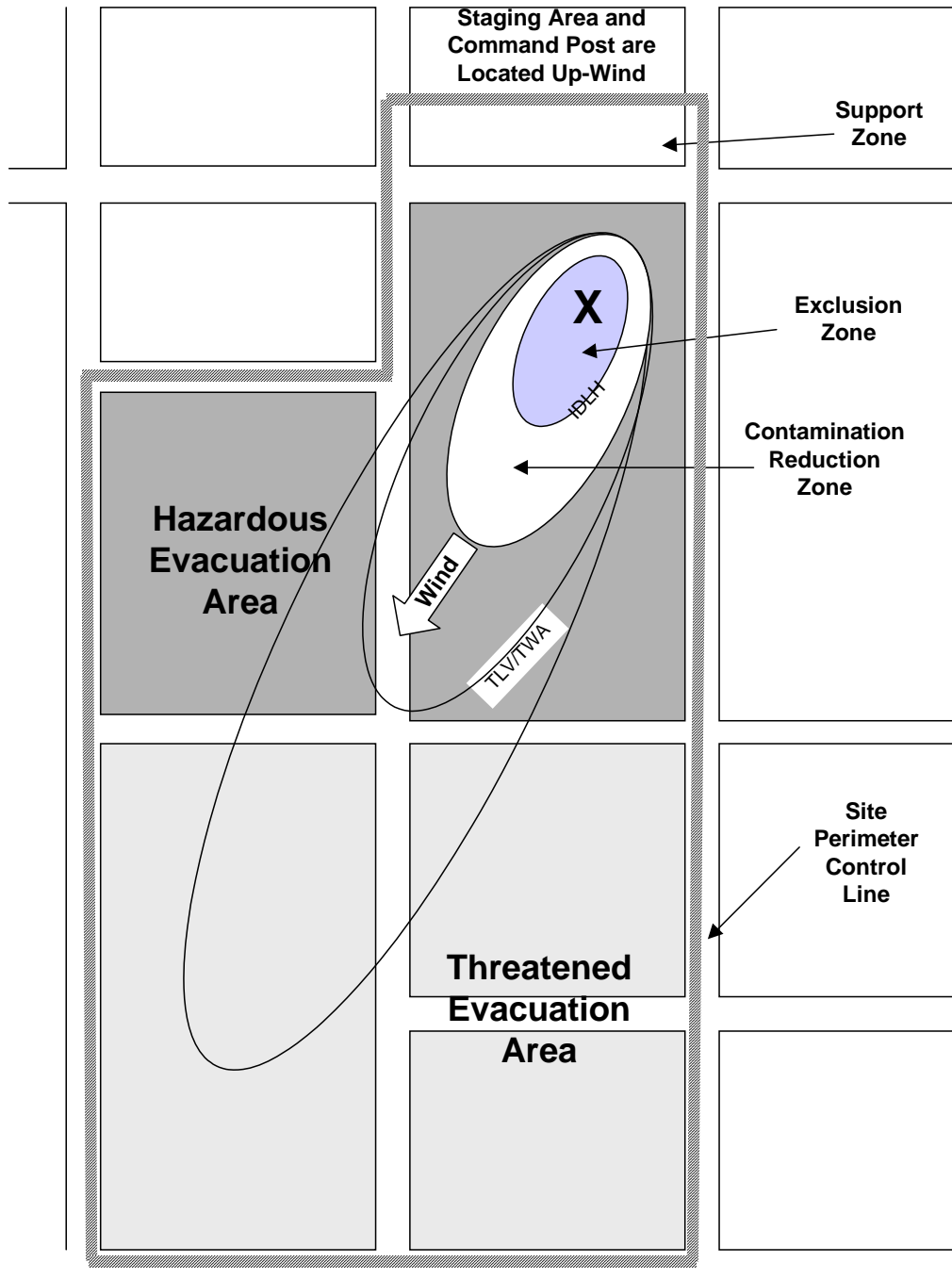
3.3.2.3 Site Perimeter

The site perimeter is a manageable boundary around the control zones and evacuation areas, where the law enforcement agency establishes a control point between the public and persons authorized to gain access into the emergency. Security around any active site is controlled by the Inyo County Sheriff's Departments. People not involved in site safety, clean up or remediation will be kept away by the Sheriff's Departments. A site perimeter is established by staging personnel at key locations to restrict access beyond a designated point. A barricade, such as temporary fencing, allows unattended control from unauthorized access during long term situations. The figure at the end of this section identifies a control zone which is an example of how a scene should be set up by law enforcement for site security.

The three most commonly used terms for the control zones are as follows:

- **Exclusion Zone** - that area immediately around the spill where contamination occurs or could occur. The innermost of the three zones at a site. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this).
- **Contamination Reduction Zone** - that area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This area separates the contaminated area from the Support Zone and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination of the Support Zone.
- **Support Zone** - the clean area outside of the Decontamination Control line where equipment or personnel are not expected to become contaminated and where special protective clothing is not required. This is where resources immediately supporting the hazardous material operation are located. The Command Post and media briefing site are located within the support zone.

SPECIAL NOTE ON THE USE OF EXPOSURE VALUES: The effect of a hazardous substance is based on a reaction of exposed/unprotected organisms or ecosystems to exposure/contamination. Various criteria are used to establish exposure limits to chemicals, such as the threshold limit value (TLV), short term exposure limit (STEL), immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), permissible exposure limits (PEL), emergency response planning guidelines (ERPG), etc. Recommended protection may vary widely based on the methodology used to determine these values. Care should be taken in using exposure values as the primary determinant of zone locations and protective action decisions. Victims can be allergic (hypersensitive), old, young, or infirm, and thus be more at risk from exposure.



3.3.3 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.3.1 On-Scene Responsibilities

In general, overall management of local disaster medical care operations are a coordinated effort among the local medical coordinators, local rescue teams, field rescue and transport services provided by local fire departments, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel through the existing mutual aid network. For a large incident, expedient medical care and first-aid services for injured persons will be provided through a network of disaster medical aid centers, operated and supported by local medical personnel. For most other hazardous materials incidents, Inyo County Fire Departments firefighter/paramedics provide in-field advanced medical treatment (following decontamination) and coordinate transport to area hospitals.

Emergency medical personnel are assigned to the Medical Team, and participate in the unified incident command structure and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander. The Medical Team is responsible for assessment and treatment of sick, injured and/or exposed persons, and medical monitoring of personnel who enter the Exclusion Zone, and assisting the Decontamination Team in the decontamination of injured or exposed personnel.

The patients exposed to hazardous materials are decontaminated on-scene prior to transport, and information regarding the exposure is provided to the hospital. If necessary, area hospitals have basic capability to decontaminate patients.

The Inyo County Fire Departments have certified trained Emergency Paramedic firefighters. The paramedics are trained Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers and are available 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. If transportation to local hospitals is required, the dispatch will call for private ambulances within the County. Private ambulances will transport victims to local hospitals for further medical treatment.

3.3.3.2 Responder/Facility Communications

Requests for EMS services are generally made using 911. Emergency dispatchers send the appropriate medical resources after obtaining information regarding the incident. If hazardous materials are suspected or reported involved, this information is also provided to the responding engine company. Should additional medical resources be necessary, the County of Inyo Office of Emergency Services will request additional EMS support through its mutual aid agreements.

3.3.4 PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.4.1 Overall Objectives of the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department in Public Health Emergencies

The Inyo County Public Health Department is recognized as public health official and has authority in Public Health Emergencies.

3.3.4.2 General On-Scene Responsibilities

HEALTH AGENCIES

In most cases, the local or State health agency will be at the scene as a partner in the Unified Command. Some functional responsibilities that may be handled by health agencies are:

- A. Determining the identity and nature of the Hazardous Materials.
- B. Establishing the criteria for clean-up and disposal of the Hazardous Materials.
- C. Declaring the site safe for re-entry by the public.
- D. Providing medical follow-up of exposed individuals.
- E. Monitoring the environment.
- F. Supervising clean-up of site.
- G. Enforcing various laws and acts.
- H. Determining legal responsibility.
- I. Providing technical advice.
- J. Approving cost of clean-up.

The Inyo County Public Health Department will dictate what their on-scene responsibilities will be.

3.3.5 OTHER RESPONSE PARTICIPANTS IN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCIES

In addition to the Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department, law enforcement agencies, responsible parties, EMS, and public health services; any hazardous materials emergency may require the services of any of the following organizations, agencies, or groups as an assisting or cooperating agency:

3.3.5.1 American Red Cross, Salvation Army

- Act as a cooperating agency within the Incident Command System;
- Provide food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life, on a mass care basis, to persons unable to provide for themselves as a result of a hazardous materials emergency;
- Provide an inquiry service to reunite separated families or respond to inquiries from relatives and friends outside the affected areas;
- Assure an orderly transition from mass care, to separate family living, to post-disaster recovery; and
- Manage the operation of reception centers, as needed.

3.3.5.2 County of Inyo Public Works Department

- Notify the local Fire Department of hazardous materials emergencies discovered;
- Participate in Unified Incident Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Provide construction and engineering support to the EOC and the on-scene incident command;
- Provide detailed information regarding County flood control facilities, e.g., suitability for heavy equipment access, rights of way and drainage characteristics;
- Provide information, characteristics and advice regarding flood control channels, storm drains and other County facilities;
- Provide access to County flood facilities that are locked;
- Provide detailed information regarding County road facilities, e.g., weight limitations, drainage characteristics and rights of way;

- Provide access to detailed roadway and structure engineering plans;
- Assist law enforcement in establishing traffic control points and road detours around the site perimeter;
- Assist law enforcement with barricades for site security and traffic control;
- Provide limited clean-up materials (absorbent booms, pads, sandbags, etc.);
- Provide incident mitigation support services, equipment and personnel in a safe manner for hazardous industrial waste situations;
- Ensure the structural integrity and timely recovery of public facilities during the post-emergency phase of the incident;
- Track manpower, equipment and material usage by incident site for reimbursement purposes;
- Provide heavy equipment, such as tractors and dump trucks for hazardous materials emergency containment and non-hazardous debris removal;
- Conduct emergency repair and/or restoration of essential streets, roads, highways and related bridges, overpasses, underpasses and tunnels;
- Support damage assessment activities; and

3.3.5.3 Flood Control District

Participate in Unified Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;

- Evacuate personnel from flood control passageways;
- Diversion of contaminants from flood control passageways;
- Monitoring of contaminants in flood control Passageways;
- Diking of channels, if needed; and
- Coordination with the US Coast Guard on clean-up to prevent contamination of navigable waterways.

3.3.5.4 Sanitation Districts

- Participate in Unified Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Diversion and channeling of contaminants in sewer lines;
- Control of sewer pumping stations as needed to manage a hazardous materials

incident; and

- Monitoring of contaminants in sewer lines.

3.3.5.5 Inyo County Medical Examiner-Coroner

- If requested at the incident scene, the Coroner Coordinator is responsible for coordinating with the Incident Commander to provide coroner services where needed;
- Identify human remains and provide adequate care (storage, posthumous examination, etc.) as required by law;
- Determine the cause and manner of death;
- Identify, protect and store personal property and effects of the deceased; and
- Notify next of kin.

3.3.5.6 California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)

- May contain, remove, or authorize a private company to remove all materials spilled on the highway under authority of Streets and Highway Code, Section 91 and California Vehicle Code Section 23113(b) (CALTRANS response and clean-up activity is limited to the area of highway right-of-way);
- Assist California Highway Patrol with traffic control and routing requirements;
- May close a state highway to all traffic;
- Assist in identification of hazardous materials, CALTRANS may utilize the services of private companies to aid in the identification of the substances;
- Provide for long term traffic control; and
- Provide 24-hour response capability and all necessary equipment for highway/road repair and maintenance.

3.3.5.7 Regional Water Quality Control Board

- Responsible for protection and improvement of all California water resources including surface and groundwater;
- May test waters suspected of being contaminated by hazardous substances;
- Enforce standards and regulations to protect waters in California;
- Assist in advising water users of potential adverse impacts of a spill; and
- May oversee, direct or otherwise be involved in long-term remediation and clean-

up of spills impacting water, soils or groundwater.

3.3.5.8 California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA)

- Responsible for investigating and compiling information regarding industrial accidents in which workers are seriously injured or killed;
- During hazardous materials incidents, prevent and regulate occupational exposures to hazardous materials; and
- Evaluate the adequacy of health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposure to hazardous material during hazardous material response and recovery operations.

3.3.5.9 California Highway Patrol (CHP)

- Participate in Unified Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Responsible for Incident Command of incidents during the emergency period of on-roadway hazardous materials releases originating on state roads, state-owned bridges, and highways within unincorporated areas;
- Function as the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) for all hazardous material incidents occurring on California highways; assists the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance;
- Responsible for responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all state roads, state-owned bridges, and highways;
- Provide traffic control, traffic rerouting, road closure, prevention of unauthorized entry into restricted and limited-access areas, and assistance to local authorities as requested;
- Serve as statewide information, assistance and notification coordinator for all on-highway hazardous material incidents occurring on highways within California;
- Provide technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous material transportation provisions;
- Evaluate and reports road conditions to OES and the Incident Commander;
- Provide traffic control in support of evacuation and/or relocation;
- Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with local authorities;
- Prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas as requested by authorities;

and

- Assist local authorities in maintaining law and order. Should CHP assistance be requested under the Statewide Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, CHP law enforcement functions will be carried out in cooperation with the Operational Area Coordinator (Orange County Sheriffs Department).

3.3.5.10 California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)

- Participate in Unified Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Responsible for protecting the state's natural living, wildlife resources, and their habitat;
- Provide recommendations and guidelines when a hazardous material has contaminated or may contaminate streams or waterways;
- Assist in the assessment of a hazardous material incident pertaining to its impact on wildlife;
- Function as the State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous material incidents;
- Take action necessary to protect or minimize the impact to fish and wildlife. If wildlife is injured, the department arranges for, and oversees, their care and rehabilitation;
- Provide technical advice on the impact a proposed containment and cleanup operation will have on fish, wildlife, and their habitat. The department also supervises or provides recommendations, establishes guidelines and approves methods for containment and cleanup;
- When natural resources are threatened, the department serves as the lead state agency in determining the completion of cleanup;
- Conduct investigations, including the collection of evidence and the assessment of impacts to living resources and their habitats, to establish criminal and civil liability and responsibility;
- Approve the use of oil spill cleanup agents;
- In the event of a declared emergency, the department will cooperate with other state agencies in providing requested communications and law enforcement support;

- The Director is the State Operating Authority for oil spills and represents the state (along with OES) on the Federal Regional Response Team;
- Chair the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee; and
- Respond to coastal oil spills and administers the Oil Spill Prevention, Abatement, and Removal Act of 1990.

3.3.5.11 California Department of Public Health (CDPH)/Environmental Management Branch (EMB)

- Participate in Unified Command and coordinate all on-scene activities with the Incident Commander;
- Responsible for the public health emergency response to accidents involving radioactive materials in California;
- Monitor radioactive contamination in the environment and contamination of personnel and equipment;
- Establish and direct activities to mitigate the radiological impact on public health (the Department of Food and Agriculture and local agricultural commission may assist in identification of unacceptably contaminated food and fodder);
- Direct or assist local jurisdictions in defining and establishing areas contaminated with radiation;
- Identify laboratories capable of providing radiological support;
- Direct and assist in collection of ingestion pathway samples;
- Participate in local emergency response training programs;
- Request federal (Department of Energy) radiological assistance when deemed necessary;
- Assist the local health officer in assessing the impact on the public's health due to radiation exposure; and
- Coordinate the state public health support for the Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan.

3.3.5.12 California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- Is notified via the OES Warning Center for releases with a significant number of human exposures, resulting in evacuation of more than 1000 people, or when evacuation of a hospital has occurred or is expected to occur;

- In conjunction with the affected medical associations, EMSA develops general guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients;
- Assist with the development and promotion of training for personnel involved in a hazardous materials emergency medical response, including personal safety at the site of an incident, triage and medical management of patients, and limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency departments;
- Activate regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators;
- Identify medical facilities outside the affected county that are capable of handling injured and contaminated persons;
- Arrange for emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government response;
- Identify and coordinates procurement of medical assistance from other state departments, hospitals, and ambulance providers;
- Coordinate the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside of the state;
- Provide funding and management for the State Regional Poison Control Centers; and
- In coordination with local EMS agencies, help mobilize medical mutual aid, notifies regional disaster medical/health coordinator for regional medical mutual aid.

3.3.5.13 Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)

- Responsible for the notification and coordination of any state agencies that may become involved in the response to hazardous materials incidents. For major events, OES is responsible for the State Operations Center, preparation of situation reports for distribution to the Governor's Office, Legislature and other interests or agencies;
- Operate the State Warning Center, which includes notification of emergencies, including hazardous material incidents, to federal, state, and (upon request) local agencies;
- Coordinate the state-wide Mutual Aid Radio Communication Systems;
- Provide assistance to local jurisdictions in preparing emergency plans which

follow multi-hazard (including hazardous materials) functional planning formats;

- Provide planning and training for response to radiological incidents;
- Distribute, maintain and repair radiation detection and measurement instruments;
- Develop the California State Emergency Plan which addresses the state's response to extraordinary situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents (including hazardous materials), and war emergency operations;
- Develop procedures for the State Operations Center;
- Maintain the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System, and assist and coordinate mutual aid planning and operations;
- Coordinate Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE), a cooperative effort involving development and promotion of the Incident Command System (ICS), Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) and related activities. Regional OES personnel can be requested to support local emergency officials (i.e., public information and emergency management personnel). OES can provide command support working with the State Agency Coordinator/Liaison, and by providing communications and mutual aid mobile command posts to support Incident Command. OES can assist local government in accessing mutual aid resources (i.e., fire, law, coroner, etc.) and coordination of requests for other state and federal resources, as needed. Access is through the normal Regional response channels. OES will not directly provide hazardous material technical/field responders.
- Provide emergency financial assistance (disaster funds are channeled through OES in the event of a Presidential or gubernatorial disaster declaration);

3.3.5.14 OES/Hazardous Materials Division

- Implements the state and federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs;
- Reviews administering agency area plans;
- Provides staff for the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission and the local emergency planning committees for development of regional hazardous material response plans, and implementation of Superfund

Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III;

- Updates the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan;
- Provides support to the administering agencies, the public, the private sector, and other state agencies for hazardous material emergency response planning;
- Publishes California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program guidance;
- Co-represents California (along with the Department of Fish and Game) on the Federal Region IX-Regional Response Team;
- Serves as functional branch leader of Hazardous Material Branch in the State Operations Center, and
- Serves as a member of the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee and the Hazardous Waste Strike Force.

3.3.5.15 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)

- The OSC is the federal official that "directs response efforts and coordinates all other [federal] efforts at the scene of a hazardous materials release." In California, the OSC is generally the U.S. Coast Guard for the greater coastal areas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland areas.
- In some circumstances, the OSC may be a representative from the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, or other federal agency.
- The OSC shall, to the extent practicable, collect pertinent facts about the discharge or release, such as its source and cause; the identification of potentially responsible parties; the nature, amount, and location of discharged or released materials; the probable direction and time of travel of the discharged or released materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health and welfare, and the environment; and appropriate cost documentation.
- The OSC's/RPM's (Remedial Project Manager) efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies" (*National Contingency Plan*).

The presence of the federal OSC representative on-scene may not be necessary when state or local agencies take appropriate action. Phone coordination may be all that is necessary. During a response, OSC personnel will:

- Coordinate the response with other agencies

- Investigate the source, cause and violation or other laws
- Assess cleanup feasibility
- Determine when cleanup is satisfactory
- Ensure recovered oil is properly disposed

In hazardous material incidents, the OSC's role is to assist the state and local agencies with any technical advice and to monitor the response. The response will be federalized only when local agencies are unable to safely and adequately respond. Unlike oil pollution incidents, where Coast Guard personnel respond aggressively and often lead the investigation, response to hazardous chemicals is much more conservative. Often the Coast Guard is not the lead agency and OSC representatives act only as advisors to the Incident Commander. See the U.S. Coast Guard Central and Northern California Coastal Zone Oil and Hazardous Substance Federal Pollution Contingency Plan.

Federal On-Scene Coordinators may access the Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund (Superfund) and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (formerly Section 311[k] of the Clean Water Act).

3.3.5.16 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA ensures that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including substantial threats of discharges and releases into the inland zones unless such removal actions are being conducted properly by the responsible party. Hazardous materials incidents involving military vessels or facilities are addressed by DOD or DOE.

The EPA will provide the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for incidents within their jurisdiction and can access federal funding for abating and mitigating releases. In California, the EPA regional headquarters is located in San Francisco. EPA operates the Environmental Response Team to support the OSC's. The OSC shall use appropriate legislative and regulatory authorities, the National Contingency Plan, regional and local contingency plans, and other circumstances unique to each incident to ensure that pollution response is carried out expeditiously and aggressively.

The EPA has access to the Technical Assistance Team (TAT). The TAT is a private contractor who provides technical assistance in the form of engineering, scientific, technical, managerial, administrative and information management support for EPA's emergency response, removal and prevention program. The TAT supports the EPA's capability to adequately respond to environmental emergencies caused by the discharge or release of oil petroleum or hazardous substances to any media (air, land, surface

water or ground water). They also perform spill prevention compliance inspections, process inspections, contingency planning, simulations and training.

3.3.5.17 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce, NOAA)

NOAA provides scientific support to responses for the federal On-Scene Coordinator and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. This includes assessment of the hazards that may be involved, prediction of the movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances. NOAA may, when requested by EPA, provide scientific support for responses to inland areas.

NOAA has developed the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) that assists emergency responders, planners, and Local Emergency Planning Committees in the management of hazardous materials. The NOAA Hazardous Materials Response Branch also provides:

- Scientific support and advice to the U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency to minimize the effects of spills and hazardous waste sites affecting the nation's coastal zone; and,
- Planning assistance to the U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, fire departments, and local emergency planning committees in dealing with chemical emergencies.

3.3.5.18 Department of Energy (DOE)

DOE has the responsibility and capability of providing technical information in the handling and disposal of radiological and nuclear materials.

3.3.5.19 U.S. Coast Guard (DOT/USCG)

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

The Coast Guard operates the National Response Center and maintains some capability to contain and clean up polluting substances in waters and on shores within their jurisdiction through the Pacific Strike Team. The Coast Guard will provide the federal On-Scene Coordinator 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 the EPA. In California, the On-Scene Coordinator for the Coast Guard is provided by the Captain of the Port of the Marine Safety Office (MSO) for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. The Marine Safety Offices in California are located in the San Francisco Area (Santa Maria to the Oregon border), Los Angeles/Long Beach and San Diego. The Coast Guard also operates the Pacific Strike Team to support the OSC's. The OSC shall use appropriate legislative and regulatory authorities, the National Response Plan, regional and local contingency plans, and other circumstances unique to each incident to ensure that response to an incident is carried out expeditiously and aggressively.

3.3.5.20 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA is responsible for administering the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. This program encourages the development and maintenance of federal, state and local multi-hazard disaster plans and mitigation measures. FEMA serves as the lead agency in the management of the Disaster Assistance Program in affected areas after an emergency or a major disaster, if requested by the Governor and declared by the President under the authority of Public Law 93-288. (A hazardous material incident could cause sufficient injury and uninsured damage to merit a Presidential Declaration.) All requests for Presidential emergency declarations shall be made by the governor of the affected state. The request must include:

- Findings to show the event is beyond the capabilities of local and state government;
- Documentation of appropriate actions to be taken under state law and appropriate use of the state's emergency plan;
- Information describing local and state efforts and resources to alleviate the emergency; and
- Definition of the type and extent of federal aid that is necessary.

3.3.5.21 U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The DOJ is the designated lead agency for threats or acts of terrorism within U.S. territory. The DOJ assigns lead assigns lead responsibility for operational response to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Within that role, the FBI operates as the on-scene manager for the Federal Government. It is FBI policy that crisis management will involve only those Federal agencies requested by the FBI to provide expert guidance and/or assistance, as described in the Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)-39

Domestic Deployment Guidelines (classified) and the FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is designated as the lead agency for consequence management within U.S. territory. FEMA retains authority and responsibility to act as the lead agency for consequence management throughout the Federal response. It is FEMA policy to use NRP structures to coordinate all Federal assistance to State and local governments for consequence management. To ensure that there is one overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA), PDD-39 directs FEMA to support the Department of Justice (as delegated to the FBI) until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to FEMA. FEMA supports the overall LFA as permitted by law.

The Department of Homeland Security developed the National Response Plan (NRP) in December 2004, which describes the federal emergency response to Hazardous Materials, Terrorism, Biological, and Catastrophic incidents in the Incident Annexes.

3.3.6 COUNTY OF INYO EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table lists the functional responsibilities of the County of Inyo.

P = Primary S = Support

County of Inyo Departments/ Agencies	Mgmt		Plans/ Intel Situation analysis	Operations											Logistics		Fin/ Admin Recovery
	PIO	Mgmt		Damage Assmt	Alert Warn	Fire & Rescue	Law Enfcmt	Move- ment	Trans	Com	Const &Eng	Util	Care & Shelter	Med/Pub Health	Per- sonnel	Supply Procur	
County Sheriff	S			P	P	S	P	P		P		S	S	S			
County Fire	S			P		P				S	S	S		S			
County Planning				P				S	S	S	P	P					
Board of Education				P					S				S				
County Recorder															S	P	P
Envirmntl Health	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
County Adm. Office	P	P														S	S
County Probation																	S
County Social Services										S			P	S	S	S	S
Comm. Service Districts	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LEPC Region IV	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Public Works			S	S		S					P	P				S	S
Public Health										S			S	P			

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3.4.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

3.4.1.1 Concept of Operations

- The Inyo County Sheriff's main office in Independence has a room maintained especially for use as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and maintains a trailer equipped with communications gear that can be deployed as a Command Post or mobile EOC to remote locations, as needed.
- The general purpose radio network operated by the Sheriff's Department allows the EOC to talk with deputies in the field, with Bishop Police Department, and with other agencies such as California Highway Patrol (CHP), Caltrans, California Department of Forestry (CDF), California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G), US Forest Service (USFS), National Park Service (NPS), Southern California Edison (SCE), and Los Angeles' Department of Water and Power (LADWP).
- Since there are few uncommitted communication resources, existing day-to-day systems should be considered, as that may be all that will be available in an emergency.
- Communications systems installed at or controlled from EOCs will normally be used to support the field activities of the various emergency services that comprise emergency organizations.
- Other available communications systems will be used to provide links to nearby jurisdictions or to higher levels of the Statewide Emergency Organization. Inyo County can borrow equipment from neighboring Mono County, if needed.

3.4.1.2 Law Enforcement Communications

- The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) offers direct uplink and downlink connection between the EOC in Independence and the California State Warning Center in Sacramento. Currently, OASIS offers four lines and one data line.

The OASIS project, funded under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986, was established to create the most robust communications system possible using leased transponder space from commercial satellite operators. The result is the establishment of a system which allows virtually uninterrupted communication between state, regional and operational area level EOCs. OASIS

is a system that consists of a communications satellite, multiple remote sites and a hub.

The satellite is in a stationary or geo-synchronous orbit above the earth's equator. A high frequency (HF) radio system and a satellite communications network were constructed to link all 58 counties with State OES and other state agencies for disaster communications as well as day-to-day traffic. The system, which uses technology similar to cellular telephones, has 60 channels. When a user picks up the line, the system automatically searches for the best available channel.

- The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is organized to provide supplemental communications for the Sheriff's Department. HAM volunteers use radios in a room adjoining the EOC to maintain communication links and relays when others may be overloaded or down.
- The sheriff's office also has a radio network that allows the EOC to talk with sheriff's deputies in the field and potentially other agencies such as California Highway Patrol, Caltrans, and California Department of Forestry. Repeaters are located in the following areas:
 - Silver Peak
 - Mazourka Peak
 - Cerro Gordo
 - Rogers Peak
 - Tecopa Peak
 - El Paso Peak
- The law enforcement ultra high frequency (UHF) system provides to the county law enforcement agencies a flexible, responsive, coordinated communications system.

3.4.1.3 Fire Services Communications

- The local fire departments have the capability to communicate on a local net or countywide basis using the 800 MHz system.

3.4.1.4 Hospitals

Communication with local hospitals is typically conducted through emergency medical services and dispatch; however, direct communication is available via the phone

numbers listed below:

- Northern Inyo Hospital (Base Hospital)
150 Pioneer Lane
Bishop, CA 93514
(760) 873-5811
(760) 873-3201 Fax
- Southern Inyo Hospital (Receiving Hospital)
501 E. Locust
Lone Pine, CA 93546
(760) 876-5501
(760) 879-4388

3.4.1.8 Inyo County Public Works Department

Inyo County Public Works Department utilizes cellular phone and radio communications.

3.4.2 ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATIONS

3.4.2.1 Local Alerting and Warning Systems

California OES

1. OES has two mobile command complexes, each consisting of a communications van, an operations van, a command van and a generator.
2. One complex is located at Los Alamitos, and the other is located at State OES Headquarters in Sacramento.
3. Their primary mission is to provide a communications link between the disaster area and State OES Headquarters.
4. These complexes are capable of operating on all state radio communications systems, satellite systems, mutual aid radio systems, and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES). Whenever possible, radio operators should be provided by the local jurisdiction.
5. California Emergency Services Radio System.

A local government system serving all OES facilities, numerous state agencies and participating county-level emergency service agencies. The system is microwave inter-tied to provide statewide coverage. Control One monitors this system.

6. OES Fire Network.
 - Serves all OES facilities and fire support equipment.
 - Radio equipment on this network is located with fire services agencies in 52 counties.
 - The network employs mountain top mobile relays and interconnects with the State Microwave System to provide statewide coverage.

California Law Enforcement Radio System

1. Serves all OES facilities and interconnects law enforcement agencies of counties and cities.
2. The system is microwave inter-tied to provide statewide coverage.
3. This system is the state's radio backup for the National Warning System.

4. Control One monitors this system.

California National Guard (CNG)

The CNG has an assortment of communications equipment and capabilities with limited in-place facilities. Most communications equipment is designed to serve CNG force, although some reserve capability is available.

Citizens Band Radio (CB)

1. CB operators can participate in civil defense activities on a voluntary basis under the direction of civil defense authorities.
2. This resource is not currently used under agreement with local governments.

3.4.2.2 State Alerting and Warning Systems

1. CALWAS - California Warning System

CALWAS is the state portion of NAWAS that extends to communications and dispatch centers throughout the state. The State Office of Emergency Services headquarters ties into the federal system through the Warning Center in Sacramento. Circuits then extend to county warning points. The California Highway Patrol headquarters in Sacramento is the state's alternate warning point. Both state and federal circuits are monitored 24 hours a day at the Warning Center, the alternate point and each of the local warning points. Counties not on this system will receive warning through other means (normally over the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System [CLETS]).

Immediately following the NAWAS test through the Warning Center, the state conducts the CALWAS test. On alternate Wednesdays, the alternate state warning point, CHP, conducts a test at 10:00 a.m. local time.

2. CESFRS - California Emergency Services Fire Radio System

CESFRS is the statewide communications network, available to all fire agencies. The three available channels have been designated Fire White #1, #2 and #3. White #1 is authorized for base station and mobile operations. White #2 and White #3 are for mobile and portable use only. All three white channels are designated by the Federal Communications Commission as "Intersystem" channels and are intended solely for inter-agency fire operations, i.e., mutual aid. White #2 and White #3 are intended for on-scene use only.

3. CESRS - California Emergency Services Radio System

CESRS serves as an emergency communications system for OES and county emergency services organizations. The system assists in the dissemination of warning information and to support disaster and emergency operations. The system may be used on a day-to-day basis for administrative emergency services business. Statewide communications are provided through a number of microwave interconnected mountain top relays. It operates under appropriate FCC rules and regulations and is administered by the State of California through the Office of Emergency Services. See the "California Emergency Services Radio System, Plan and Licensing Guide," July 1990, written by OES Telecommunications Division for more information.

4. CLEMARS - California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System

CLEMARS was established to provide common police radio frequencies for use statewide by state and local law enforcement agencies during periods of man-made or natural disasters or other emergencies where inter-agency coordination is required. It operates under appropriate FCC rules and regulations and is administered by the State of California through the Office of Emergency Services.

Participation in CLEMARS is open to all California Law Enforcement agencies which are eligible to operate on radio frequencies authorized by the FCC for the Police Radio Service. In addition, the agency's political subdivision must be a signatory to the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement and have developed a mutual aid response capability with trained personnel who will respond when requested by their operational area or regional mutual aid coordinator to provide required assistance.

The system establishes four priorities for use:

- I. Emergency Operations of law enforcement agencies, primarily mutual aid activities.
- II. Emergency or urgent operations of above, involving a single agency.
- III. Special event control activities, generally of a preplanned nature and generally involving joint participation of two or more agencies; or two or more police divisions, stations of CHP, etc. Drills, rehearsals, command post exercises and like activities shall be considered as Priority III activities.

- IV. When no traffic of a higher priority classification is in progress, agencies participating in CLEMARS may utilize the frequency for local communications as a secondary means of communication.

The Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for coordination of use of the system within the Mutual Aid Region.

1. California Law Enforcement Radio System (Intercity Radio) - CLERS

CLERS is a microwave interconnected radio repeater system with statewide coverage. It may also have been referred to locally as Intercity Radio. This system was designed for use by law enforcement agencies for point-to-point communications and to provide a backup warning system to all counties in the state.

2. California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System - CLETS

CLETS is a high-speed message switching system which became operational in 1970. CLETS provides law enforcement and criminal justice agencies access to various data bases and the ability to transmit and receive point-to-point administrative messages to other agencies within California or via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) to other states and Canada. Broadcast messages can be transmitted intrastate to participating agencies in the Group Bulletin Network and to regions nationwide via NLETS. CLETS has direct interface with the FBI-NCIC, NLETS, DMV, Oregon and Nevada. The State provides the computer hardware, switching center personnel, administrative personnel, and the circuitry to one point in each county. The local agencies provide the circuitry and equipment which link them to their county termination point. A number of agencies have message switching computer (MSC) systems and computer aided dispatch (CAD) systems which directly connect to CLETS. Many of these systems have mobile data terminals (MDTs) which allow an officer in the field to inquire directly into various systems.

3. EAS - Emergency Alert System (previously the Emergency Broadcast System)

Each state has been divided into a number of EAS operational areas, consisting of one or more counties within radio reception range of EAS stations serving the area. California has thirty EAS Operational Areas (OA). Almost all AM-FM and TV broadcast stations have national defense emergency authorizations and several of these are protected from fallout. The purpose of EAS in California is to

provide warning, emergency information, guidance, instructions and news of a manmade or natural threat to the public safety, health and welfare.

One primary station in each OA assumes the function of the Common Program Control Broadcast Station for the OA. It is called the CPCS-1 station. If for any reason an CPCS-1 is unable to carry out this responsibility, either primary or alternate broadcast stations assigned as CPCS locations, will be activated in descending order. CPCS assignments are made by the FCC, not the State or local governments. OAs are urged to develop EAS systems that employ a system whereby the local OES feeds all the radio stations simultaneously and not just the CPCS-1 station.

4. EDIS - Emergency Digital Information System

The EDIS provides local, state and federal agencies with a direct computer link to the news media and other agencies during emergencies. EDIS supplements existing emergency public information systems such as the Emergency Alert System. By combining existing data Input Networks with a digital radio Distribution System, EDIS gives authorized agencies a direct data link to the news media and other agencies.

The main purpose of EDIS is to distribute official information to the public during emergencies. However, a system that is not used day-to-day will not be used with confidence during an emergency. Therefore, certain non-emergency uses of EDIS are permitted so long as they do not interfere with more urgent transmissions.

3.4.2.3 Federal Alerting and Warning Systems

1. Emergency Alert System (previously the Emergency Broadcast System) - EAS

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed for the broadcast media to disseminate emergency public information. This system enables the President, and federal, state and local governments to communicate with the general public through commercial broadcast stations.

This system uses the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a volunteer basis. EAS is operated by the broadcast industry according to established and approved EAS plans, standard operating procedures and within the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). FCC rules and regulations require all participating stations with an EAS operating

area to broadcast a common program. Each broadcast station volunteers to participate in EAS and agrees to comply with established rules and regulations of the FCC.

EAS can be accessed at federal, state, and local levels to transmit essential information to the public. Message priorities under Part 73.922(a) of the FCC's rules are as follows:

- Priority One: Presidential Messages (carried live)
- Priority Two: EAS Operational (Local) Area Programming
- Priority Three: State Programming
- Priority Four: National Programming and News

Presidential messages, national programming and news will be routed over established network facilities of the broadcast industry. State programming will originate from the state operations center and will be transmitted through the state using the state's CLERS VHF/UHF radio relay stations.

2. National Warning System - NAWAS

NAWAS is a dedicated wire-line system that provides two-way voice communications between federal warning center, state warning points and local warning points. If the situation ever presents itself, NAWAS is a nationwide system developed to send warnings of impending attack throughout the nation. The system may be activated from two federal facilities that are staffed 24 hours daily: The National Warning Center (North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs) and the Alternate National Warning Center (Olney, Maryland).

During major peacetime emergencies, state agencies may use portions of NAWAS augmented by state and local systems. Each state has a warning point that controls the NAWAS connection within the state. See State Level CALWAS for more information.

3. National Weather Service - NWS

The National Weather Service transmits continuous weather information on 162.40, 162.475, and 162.55 MHz frequencies. Weather Service severe weather broadcasts are preceded with a 1,050 MHz tone that activates weather monitor receivers equipped with decoders. The Weather Service can also access NAWAS to announce severe weather information.

3.4.3 PUBLIC SAFETY INFORMATION/EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

3.4.3.1 Public Safety Information

The objectives of the Inyo County public safety information process are to:

- Rapidly disseminate accurate instructions and information to the public during periods of emergency;
- Respond to media inquiries and calls from the public;
- Establish a media center near the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for use by representatives of the print and electronic media, if required by the scope of the emergency;
- Establish an on-scene public information team at the site of the incident;
- Control rumors by providing clear and concise information in a timely manner to the media;
- Prepare materials for each threat, as necessary, including: definition of the population at risk; evacuation routes; suggestions on the types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc., evacuees should take with them; locations of reception areas/shelters; and safe travel routes for return to residence or business; and
- Establish a method for responding to inquiries and informing families on the status of relatives who are injured or missing, emergency services, and areas damaged/restricted due to a hazardous materials emergency.

Local Emergency Public Information Releases

As an initial action at a hazardous materials incident, the Incident Commander may request the assistance of the County's Public Information Officer (PIO), depending upon the nature and magnitude of the incident. The PIO is in constant communication with the Incident Commander. The PIO is responsible for handling all releases of public information from the incident scene. The on-scene PIO releases emergency public information locally and provides status information to PIOs at the next higher level of government. They coordinate in advance with the public information representatives of local private agencies, such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and utility companies, so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies. Since hazardous

materials emergencies may involve the decision to shelter or evacuate the general public, notifications are made to these private entities (as well as to the Police Department) as soon as possible to provide adequate time for them to prepare.

Should the magnitude of the incident warrant activation of the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the EOC will assume primary responsibility for public release of information, with the on-scene PIO closely coordinating release of information with the EOC PIO. The PIO will closely coordinate the information distributed by local, regional and State centers (as necessary) for consistency and clarity. Public information materials including press release information forms, emergency broadcast system messages and news releases are retained for documentation and evaluation.

Media and Public Requests for Information

The County relies on commercial telephone (including wireless/mobile telephones) for dissemination of information to the media and for responding to direct public inquiry. The rumor control section acts as an information clearinghouse during the hazardous materials emergency.

California Emergency Public Information System/Emergency Alert System.

The California Emergency Public Information System includes county, OES Mutual Aid Region, state and federal PIOs and public information representatives from private agencies. The scope of the emergency determines how many levels of the system become actively involved in coordinating press releases.

In 1997, the Emergency Broadcast System was upgraded to the automated digital Emergency Alert System (EAS). The normal verbal warning message will still be transmitted, but will be accompanied by digital encoded data that contains the type of warning, for what county or counties, a date/time stamp, and the issuing authority. EAS enables any radio station to automatically put that warning message over the air without any human intervention. It is predicted that over 80% of the nation's broadcasters will opt for this automatic "loop through" for EAS warning bulletins.

Because the EAS has the ability to provide the message digitally, this enables it to be carried by television stations and cable television companies. Television stations are not required to place additional text or instructions on the screen for the hearing impaired, but the State of California has facilitated this with a cooperative joint industry-government supported system called the EDIS (Emergency Digital Information Service). The EDIS complements, but is not a part of, the FCC-mandated Emergency Alert

System.

Mutual Aid

When the OES Emergency Public Information Organization at OES Headquarters in Sacramento is activated, PIOs are assigned to the affected OES Mutual Aid Region(s) to gather status information from local jurisdictions and provide it to the State OES PIO. Mutual Aid Region PIOs reply to media calls, and relay information from the state and federal levels to local PIOs.

Using the Media and Other Means

Emergency public information may be disseminated in a number of ways, including:

- Regional commercial radio stations whose signals reach the stricken area (if local stations are off the air);
- Television stations (including cable);
- Newspapers.;
- Special press supplements to newspapers;
- Leaflets distributed by volunteers;
- Public safety loudhailer;
- Police loudspeaker;
- Personal contact; and
- Fax machines.

Media Access Privileges

- Ground Access
 - California Penal Code §409.5 permits access by accredited reporters to areas that are closed to the public during disasters. The California Peace Officers Association recommends that authorized members of the news media be permitted free movement in the area as long as they do not hamper, deter, or interfere with the law enforcement or public safety functions.
- Media Pools
 - If access restrictions for the media are unavoidable in the opinion of the authority in charge of the incident/disaster, a "pool" system is established. Reporters on-scene are permitted to select one representative from each

medium (radio, television, newspaper, wire service) and from each level of coverage (local, regional, national, international) to be escorted into the area. Reporters then share information, photographs and video/audio tape with other accredited reporters. If access by the media must be denied or restricted for any reason, a complete explanation is given.

- Air Access
 - Federal Aviation Administration Regulation 91.137 covers temporary flight restrictions during incidents/disasters and sets forth procedures that pilots of media and other aircraft must follow. Permission to fly over incident sites is denied if such flights pose a significant safety hazard to the general public.

Media and Public Requests for Information

The County relies on commercial telephone (including wireless/mobile telephones) for dissemination of information to the media and for responding to direct public inquiry. The PIO ensures that sufficient telephone circuits are available in the EOC (if activated) and should establish a rumor control section to handle incoming calls. The rumor control section acts as an information clearinghouse during the hazardous materials emergency. The EOC PIO will be in close communication with the on-scene PIO.

PART 4.0: RECOVERY

PART 4.0: RECOVERY I

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The recovery phase restores the area impacted by the hazardous materials incident to its pre-emergency condition, and includes measures such as: physical restoration and reconstruction; cleaning up contaminated areas; debris removal; treating contaminated ground and surface water; providing health and safety information and eliminating and/or reducing any known hazards. Recovery operations include both short-term and long-term activities.

Short-term recovery activities include removing spilled materials and contaminated debris/waste from the incident scene and coordinating its disposal, performing incident debriefings and critiques, initiating cost recovery activities, and performing necessary enforcement actions. Long-term recovery actions include additional/longer-term cost recovery activities, post-event damage assessments, hazard mitigation and prevention actions, and updating of response plans based on the lessons learned.

While many incidents can be terminated shortly following the response phase, some incidents require a recovery phase, which for major incidents may entail a considerable expense and time to return the area to a pre-incident condition. The transition from the response phase to the recovery phase occurs when the acute adverse aspects of the incident are eliminated. Site safety and security activities, however, will still continue throughout the recovery phase, as appropriate and as determined by the Inyo County Fire Department Incident Commander. During this transition, response personnel and equipment may be de-mobilized if their use is no longer needed in the recovery phase.

4.1 POST-EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Procedures for concluding an emergency response to a hazardous materials release include:

- Debriefing and demobilizing emergency responders;
- Transferring command responsibility from the on-scene fire department to the post-emergency authority;
- Removal and proper disposal of spilled hazardous material/wastes;
- Completing necessary documentation and after-action reports;
- Investigation;
- Participation in the post incident review and critique; and
- Cost recovery.

4.2 POST-INCIDENT FIELD DEBRIEF OF RESPONDERS

The Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring that personnel involved with controlling hazardous material releases are provided with debriefing information. The Incident Commander will conduct a rapid debriefing in the field before resources are demobilized. The debriefing should address the following areas:

- Determining exposures to personnel and equipment;
- Analysis of possible signs and symptoms from exposures and identification of appropriate actions if conditions present themselves;
- Recognition of psychological stresses from potential exposures to unknown hazards and arranging for further follow up;
- Collection of all pertinent information relating to the nature of the emergency, and all emergency actions and operations that transpired in achieving stabilization;
- Further scene mitigation actions necessary and general activities to be taken;
- Identification of persons responsible for documentation of exposure reports, emergency reports, post-emergency analysis and critique summary reports; and
- Recognition of hazards faced and lessons learned.

4.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRANSITION TO POST-EMERGENCY (RECOVERY PHASE)

Post-emergency (recovery) refers to that portion of a hazardous materials response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated. These activities include clean-up of the site, removal and handling of hazardous waste, site perimeter security, investigation, and enforcement.

4.3.1 Responsibility During Post-Emergency

The responsibility of the Environmental Health Services Department during the post-emergency period is limited to assisting the agency or function responsible for the post-emergency incident command. The Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department personnel are generally not responsible for post-emergency incident command. If proper site safety and site perimeter security are established following control of the acute aspects of an incident, it may be appropriate to release the emergency response personnel.

As the authority which has the responsibility of overseeing site clean-up operations, determining clean-up criteria, and hazardous materials and hazardous waste enforcement activities, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services will generally assume command or oversight of the post-incident recovery phase. Other County Departments may assist certain clean-up operations on County property or infrastructure. The Responsible Party (RP) may assume a lead or supporting role in clean-up operations at the direction of Environmental Health Services Department.

A clean-up operation is defined by 8 CCR §5192 (HAZWOPER) as an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleaned-up, or in any other manner, processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. Any materials used during a clean-up will be replaced, decontaminated or ordered such that the response unit is prepared for the next call. This shall be completed immediately following the incident whenever possible.

4.3.2 Transfer of Incident Command Responsibility

Demobilization of the hazardous materials operations is initiated at the request of the Incident Commander when hazardous material operation objectives have been accomplished. The Incident Commander will transfer incident command responsibilities to the appropriate agency when the release is controlled, the material is stabilized, and primary operations involve hazardous waste removal efforts. Command will be transferred to the most appropriate agency based upon the event and level of involvement for each agency on-scene. The Environmental Health Services Department and Inyo County Office of Emergency Services response function will typically act as a cooperating agency in the Unified Command structure when operations enter the post-emergency period.

4.3.3 Post-Emergency Unified Command Involvement

As outlined in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit, the responsible agency for post-emergency Incident Command is typically determined by governmental agency authority and the location of the incident. As stated above, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services will generally assume 'lead agency' authority in the recovery phase. Due to local, regional state, or federal legal jurisdictional authorities, other governmental agencies may also have specific or general responsibilities and authorities in this phase. All agencies with such authority or responsibility will participate in the decision-making process as part of a unified command structure.

For example, the lead agency responsible for specific public lands must be involved due to the potential for financial responsibility when the responsible party is not known or their mitigation efforts are inadequate (e.g.; CALTRANS and CHP responsible for freeways, and state bridges and highways). As a general rule, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services will always be involved in the incident's post-emergency Unified Command to assist the responsible agency with determination of the appropriate extent of mitigation and proper waste handling. The governmental agency assigned the post-emergency Incident Command responsibility is generally based on a distinction between private and public land.

4.4 HAZARDOUS WASTE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

4.4.1 Overview

The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services contracts privately owned spill contractors to conduct hazardous waste removal and disposal; thus, the contractors clean-up crew shall utilize all equipment necessary to safely mitigate the clean-up. For incidents where a responsible party has been identified and they agree to have the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services supply the contractor for the clean-up, a clean-up contract will be written and signed by the responsible party before the clean-up starts.

4.4.2 Responsibility

In its role as the administrator of the Business Emergency Plan CUPA program, the Environmental Health Services Department enforces state hazardous waste laws and regulations. Environmental Health Services Department:

- Requires the responsible party to properly dispose of hazardous waste in a timely manner;
- Establishes clean-up criteria for a hazardous materials release (hazardous waste);
- Approves the clean-up methodology for hazardous waste;
- Oversees the clean-up of hazardous waste; and
- Evaluates conditions at abandoned hazardous waste sites or hazardous material releases to determine if an incident meets state requirements for funding from the State Emergency Reserve Account for hazardous materials incidents.

4.4.3 Responsible Party Responsibility

The responsible party for clean-up of a hazardous materials release is generally the person, corporation, business, or partnership in possession of the hazardous material when released. When the spiller cannot be located or does not have financial capability for spill mitigation, the property owner may also become the responsible party. The responsible party should be consulted in decisions that impact the recovery or mitigation of released hazardous materials. The incident command structure may include

landowners and business owners, or their representatives, who are involved in the release or threatened release.

The responsible party is a legally recognized entity that has financial accountability and liability for actions necessary to abate or mitigate adverse environmental, human health, and human safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material. The responsible party should be given an opportunity to abate the incident using their own resources, but not to the detriment of the overall operation.

If the responsible party is unable or unwilling to provide acceptable abatement and mitigation of the incident, or if the responsible party is not known, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services may seek state or federal funding assistance. Public agencies may also provide personnel or funding for clean-up operations and later attempt to recover costs from the responsible party. Adequate clean-up response by the responsible party may be measured by the following questions:

- Can the incident be abated adequately and in a reasonable amount of time?
- Is the responsible party's clean-up contractor able to and legally allowed to perform the required tasks?
- Can the waste be properly disposed of by the responsible party?
- Will delay in appropriate clean-up operations impact the adjacent area?

Additional requirements apply when seeking state or federal financial assistance.

4.4.4 Removal/Transport from Scene

The County contracts private contractors for the services of a commercial spill clean-up. If the responsible party has been authorized, and has been determined by Inyo County Office of Emergency Services to have the necessary provisions to properly coordinate disposal, the Environmental Health Services Department will leave all contained materials with the responsible party.

Absorbents are applied to uncontained low toxicity liquid wastes and the saturated absorbents placed into U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) approved containment drums. Liquid hazardous wastes must also be contained in tightly sealed, appropriately labeled, DOT-approved drums. The drums will be appropriately labeled and tightly sealed.

Governmental agencies may transport hazardous waste from an emergency within the state under minimum standards regulated by the Cal-EPA/DTSC and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

4.4.5 EPA Hazardous Waste Generator (EPA ID) Number

All hazardous waste transported from the scene of an incident requires an EPA hazardous waste generator (EPA ID) number to identify the origination of the waste. When the responsible party for the release has an EPA ID number, this number must be on the hazardous waste manifest prior to transportation from the scene. For transportation of waste where the responsible party cannot be located or does not have an EPA ID number. EPA hazardous waste generator numbers are issued by the Cal-EPA.

4.4.6 Disposal Facilities and Emergency Response Contractors

The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services is the lead local agency for ensuring proper hazardous waste management during the recovery phase. Inyo County Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health Services Department, and Fire Department response personnel coordinate hazardous materials release stabilization. Inyo County Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health Services Department, and Fire Departments may provide response personnel or the responsible party with a list of potential hazardous waste clean-up contractors to expedite scene recovery. The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health Services Department, and Fire Departments may not, however, recommend to the responsible party the use of a particular contractor or disposal facility.

4.5 INYO COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AFTER ACTION REPORTS

4.5.1 Inyo County Office of Emergency Services Incident Reports

Inyo County Office of Emergency Services and Fire Department personnel at the site of a hazardous material incident will complete incident reports on forms approved by their respective department heads. Each department's report will include, at a minimum:

- A brief description of the incident;
- The "Incident Number" assigned to the subject incident;
- The incident number assigned to the department providing service by the Finance Department for the tracking of County expenses and reimbursements related to the clean-up of ordinary hazardous waste/materials spilled, dumped, leaked, or abandoned by non-County personnel;
- Mention of the department personnel who were called out to the incident scene, at what time, by whom, etc.;
- The Incident Report shall also include mention of work crews and equipment from other departments/agencies, including other HazMat Teams which responded to and provided services at the incident scene.

4.5.2 Proposition 65 Notification

Inyo County Office of Emergency Services and Fire Department chief officers and other personnel subject to the Conflict of Interest Code are required to report illegal hazardous waste discharges that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary to the local health department or Board of Supervisors within 72 hours. The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health Services Department, and local Fire Departments comply with Proposition 65 notification requirements by completing a "Prop 65 Notification Report" within 72 hours.

4.5.3 Cal-OSHA

Whenever a state, county, or local fire or police agency is called to an accident involving any employee (covered by Cal/OSHA) in which a serious injury (including over-exposure), illness, or death occurs, the nearest office of Division of Occupational Safety

and Health must be notified by telephone immediately by that responding agency. The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services or the Environmental Health Services Department will coordinate all such notifications.

4.5.4 County of Inyo Accident Investigation Report

The Incident Commander is responsible for determining whether response individuals on scene require immediate or delayed medical attention. In all cases where medical attention is required, a County of Inyo Accident Investigation Report will be completed by that individual's supervisor. All accident investigation reports related to a hazardous materials incident will be reviewed by the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services personnel, Operations Chief, and insurance carrier.

4.5.5 County of Inyo Exposure Report

The Incident Commander is responsible for requiring the completion of County of Inyo Exposure Reports for all response individuals medically treated or exposed to hazardous materials. Exposures are not automatically considered injuries. Inyo County Fire Department Commanders will confirm that exposed subordinates have completed exposure reports. Exposure reports are completed after any exposure to hazardous materials, toxic smoke or gases, and medical waste. All exposure reports related to a hazardous materials incident will be reviewed by the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services personnel, Operations Chief, and County Human Resources Department.

4.5.6 SEMS

Under SEMS, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES), in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This report shall review public safety response and disaster recovery activities and shall be made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations. If State OES completes such a report, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with State OES in its completion.

4.6 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

In its role as a PA administering the Business Emergency Plan CUPA program, the Environmental Health Services Department together with the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services also performs post-incident investigation, cost recovery, waste management and enforcement. The Sheriff's Department and the individual Fire Departments of Inyo County investigate and document fire code violations related to a hazardous materials release and coordinates enforcement with the County Attorney. Inyo County Office of Emergency Services and the Environmental Health Services Department coordinate with the County Attorney to document non-compliance with disclosure, Business Plan, and CalARP requirements under H&SC §6.95.

4.7 POST-EMERGENCY REVIEW AND CRITIQUE

4.7.1 Post-Incident Critique/Analysis

A formal incident critique session shall be held as soon as possible after closure of a hazardous materials incident. The agency responsible for incident command during the emergency period is also responsible for facilitating the post emergency critique and review. The post-incident critique/analysis should reconstruct the incident and determine and document the lessons learned. The critique session will include all of the personnel directly involved in the emergency, or a representative of the units/department/agencies involved. The atmosphere at the critique will be one of helpfulness and positive effort.

The Incident Commander should collect reports of lessons learned from incident participants. As soon as practical, a chronological picture of the progress of the incident is to be constructed. The extent of information should include resources committed, initial setup and command, personnel who entered the exclusion zone, personnel who were exposed, summary of control and containment activity, extent of public evacuation, number of public injuries, which agencies were notified, identification of the responsible parties, clean-up and mitigation measures taken, etc.

Key responders should review the documentation to assure its accuracy. Post-incident analysis may generate recommendations to modify department procedures for future responses, and can document incident activity for cost recovery, post-incident analysis, and future needs assessments. Summaries from the post-incident analysis may be included in a major incident critique.

A critique will have a single person in charge who serves as the leader and facilitator (typically the Incident Commander). The leader of the critique will assign a recorder to document the critique. All participants will be provided a written copy of the critique notes. The primary direction of the critique should be to evaluate effectiveness of the response plans and procedures, agency operational procedures, and agency interaction. Each agency involved in the incident should provide a brief description of things done right, things done wrong, and lessons learned. Each narration should include key factors affecting their response and safety factors. The critique will facilitate an open discussion and question period, as time permits. Functional problems with the Fire

Departments Standard Operating Procedures and the Area Plan will be noted for future training and/or revision.

Once all available data has been gathered, five key topics should be discussed.

1. Command and Control
 - a. Was command established and sectors organized per SOP's?
 - b. Did information flow from operations personnel through Sector officers to the Incident Commander?
 - c. Were response objectives communicated to personnel expected to carry them out?
 - d. Were there any interagency communication, command and control deficiencies or concerns?
 - e. Were communication resources and procedures adequate and up-to-date?
2. Tactical Operations
 - a. Were tactical options, ordered by the IC, implemented by personnel effectively?
 - b. What worked?
 - c. What could work better?
 - d. What failed?
3. Resources
 - a. Were the resources adequate to do the job?
 - b. Are improvements needed to apparatus and/or equipment?
 - c. Were personnel trained to do the job effectively?
4. Support Services
 - a. Were the support services received from other organizations adequate?
 - b. What is required to bring support to the desired level?
5. Planning

- a. Were response operations carried out consistent with the HazMat SOP and Area Plan?
- b. Do response actions need to be modified to be consistent with response actions?
- c. Are improvements needed in the plans? Note: Recommendations from critiques will be incorporated, as appropriate, into the area plan and SOP revision process (Area plans are required to be reviewed every three years).

4.7.2 Major Incident Critique

Inyo County Office of Emergency Services participates in all critiques of major incidents, which includes participation of all agencies with significant participation. Portions of each department's post-incident analysis may be applicable to the critique effort. Recommendations from critiques will be incorporated into the area plan revision process, as appropriate.

4.7.3 Area Plan Revision

The Inyo County Office of Emergency Services and the Environmental Health Services Department Hazardous Materials Disclosure personnel are responsible for retaining recommended revisions to the Area Plan, generated from incident critiques and exercise critiques. Based on these recommendations, Environmental Health Services Department will establish a plan revision committee to review the plan and any appropriate recommendations for improvement at least every three years. At least once per year, Environmental Health Services Department will determine if any changes to procedures (response or regulatory/CUPA), hazards, or regulatory requirements necessitate a revision to the Area Plan.

4.8 COST RECOVERY PROCEDURES

Whenever the responsible party for the hazardous materials emergency can be identified, that party shall be notified and held liable for all expenditures accounted for in response to and recovery from the emergency, including hazard abatement, clean-up, and disposal processes. If necessary, suit will be brought to make restitution of all monies expended.

Under no circumstances will the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services' response be limited in scope simply because a responsible party cannot be immediately identified.

4.8.1 Responsible Party Notification

Inyo County Office of Emergency Services personnel will be asked to either order the responsible party to pay for the clean-up or, if no responsible party has been identified or he/she refuses to pay, to have clean-up costs paid from County funds. A Clean-Up Contract must be filled out and signed by the responsible party.

If a party responsible for such an incident has been identified and the local Fire Department is not responding to the incident scene, the local Fire Department or Inyo County Office of Emergency Services Incident Commander will notify the responsible party of his/her legal obligation to have the spilled, dumped, leaked, or abandoned waste/material properly removed and properly disposed of. The Incident Commander shall also inform the responsible party of the means available to accomplish the clean-up and removal. A Clean-Up Contract must be filled out and signed by the responsible party.

4.8.2 Responsible Party Billing

If the party responsible for the incident is identified, Inyo County Office of Emergency Services personnel will promptly notify the other County Departments that provided on-scene service of the responsible party's identity. Once the responsible party has been identified, each department which responded to the incident scene will prepare a request for billing in order that departmental response costs may be recovered from the responsible party.

All information pertaining to cost recovery from a hazardous materials incident shall be forwarded to the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services for processing. Inyo County Office of Emergency Services will prepare the requests for billing and keep records of

clean-ups where the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services performed the clean-up or provided an outside contractor and a bill was prepared, even if the County is the responsible party.

If reimbursement from a responsible party is received, Finance Department personnel shall reimburse each responding department's operating budget according to the amount the department expended when dealing with the hazardous waste/material incident caused by the responsible party.

Additionally, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation has developed an informational brochure explaining the new requirement for violators of pesticide rules to pay certain medical costs of victims exposed to pesticide drift incidents. Copies of informational brochures that were developed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation can be found in Appendix I: Public Information.

4.8.3 Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

Cost recovery assistance is available for any Presidential declared natural disaster, as prescribed in the Federal Public Law 93-288. These funds are accessed through OES after the declaration of a local emergency, then the declaration of a state of emergency, and finally through a Presidential declaration of emergency. A specific process exists to obtain funds, and specific forms must be completed. For major disasters which may result in a declaration of a State or Federal Disaster Area, the Inyo County Office of Emergency Services must conduct preliminary damage assessments (PDA) to determine the impact and magnitude of damage caused by an incident and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community as a whole. Information is collected by the County using the "Initial Incident Impact Report", supported by an "Initial Damage Estimate Report", and is used by the state as a basis for the Governor's request, by FEMA to document the recommendation made to the President in response to a Governor's request, and as a management tool after a declaration. It is important to start the PDA process as soon as possible after the request for a state declaration is made.

4.8.4 Accessing State and Federal Sources for Emergency Funding

1. General

When the responsible party for a hazardous material release is either unwilling or unable to provide safe and adequate response, or is unidentified, it may be necessary for public agencies, such as the Inyo County Office of Emergency

Services to ensure the protection of the public health and safety and environment by providing abatement and mitigation of the spill. In this event, emergency funding may be necessary to mitigate the threat. The Incident Commander during the post-emergency, recovery phase is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the responsible party's response to mitigate the hazardous material threat to the public and environment and initiate requests for emergency funding when necessary.

The government may pursue cost recovery from the RP for costs incurred during the response. In addition to the funding sources described in this section, a presidential or gubernatorial declared disaster may provide other funding. The Incident Commander during the post-emergency phase may request assistance in accessing emergency funding from the state agency responsible for administering state funds, or the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Various agencies provide funding sources for clean-up operations in their responsibility area for the purpose of expediting recovery of the affected area. CALTRANS administers a fund for mitigation of releases on state highways and right-of ways.

2. State Financial Assistance for Clean-up Operations

The post-emergency Incident Commander is responsible for accessing potential funding or assistance programs. Monies are available through the following assistance programs:

- Emergency Reserve Account (Cal-Superfund);
- Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean-up and Abatement Account;
- Oil Spill Response Trust Fund;
- Water Pollution Clean-up and Abatement Account; and
- Illegal Drug Lab Clean-up Account

3. Federal Financial Assistance for Clean-up Operations

Where state financial capabilities are exceeded, funding may be gained from the *Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund)* or *Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund*. Criteria for funding is determined by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) during an inspection of the site.

PART 5.0: MITIGATION

Reducing the risk to people, property and the environment is the basic goal of emergency management. Mitigation, therefore, is considered the principal foundation of emergency management because it helps reduce the number of victims, property loss, and environmental damage. The mitigation phase is the ongoing effort - at federal, state, local, and individual levels - to prevent or lessen future emergency or disaster incidents and the impacts they have on people, property, and the environment.

Examples of mitigation activities would include the following:

- Legislation, laws and regulations;
- Variances;
- Zoning and land use management;
- Engineering and building codes;
- Compliance;
- Hazard mitigation plans & teams;
- Technical guidance & assistance;
- Financial assistance;
- Hazard Identification;
- Risk Analysis;
- Evaluation;
- Research; and
- Education.

Mitigation should be viewed as the means to decrease demands for emergency response resources; it reduces the principal causes of injuries and deaths; it enables a quicker lifesaving response and economic recovery because the community infrastructure remains intact; and it reduces the societal impacts of the emergency because it results in less disruption to the social environment. In essence, mitigation is the foundation of sustainable community development.

APPENDIX A: REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES

CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4 – Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory, And Response Plans – This is the regulatory platform upon which this Hazardous Materials Area Plan is based.

Senate Bill 391 – Pesticide Drift Protocols – Provides protocols for preventing adverse effects from the use of pesticides within the County of Inyo.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

TEXT OF REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

Title 19.	Public Safety
Division 2.	Office of Emergency Services
Chapter 4.	Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory, And Response Plans
Article 1.	Definitions
2620.	Control.
2650.	Person.
Article 2.	Reporting Requirements
2701.	Applicability.
2703.	Immediate Reporting of a Release or a Threatened Release.
2705.	Written Reporting of Emergency Releases.
Article 3.	Minimum Standards for Area Plans
2720.	Proposed Area Plans.
2722.	Procedures and Protocols for Emergency Rescue Personnel.
2723.	Pre-Emergency Planning.
2724.	Notification and Coordination.
2725.	Training.
2726.	Public Safety and Information.
2727.	Supplies and Equipment.
2728.	Incident Critique and Follow-Up.
Article 4.	Minimum Standards for Business Plans.
2729.	Purpose.
2729.1	Business Plan General Requirements.
2729.2	Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Requirements.
2729.3	Alternative Hazardous Materials Inventory Requirements.
2729.4	Hazardous Materials Inventory Submittal.
2729.5	Options for Inventory Submission.
2729.6	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act Compliance Requirements.
2729.7	Uniform Fire Code Compliance Requirements.
2731.	Emergency Response Plans and Procedures.
2732.	Training.
Article 5.	Warning Signs for Agricultural Handlers
2733.	Applicability.
2734.	Warning Signs.

Article 1. Definitions.

Section 2620. Control.

“Control” means any actions necessary to stop, prevent, abate, or mitigate a release or threatened release thereby ensuring the elimination of a condition of substantial probability of harm to human health and safety, property, or the environment.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25520, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503(b)(5), 25507 and 25520, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2650. Person.

“Person” means any employee, authorized representative, agent or designee of a handler.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25520, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25507, 25515 and 25520, Health and Safety Code.

Article 2. Reporting Requirements.

Section 2701. Applicability.

The provisions of this subchapter shall not, in any way, preempt more restrictive reporting requirements pursuant to other local, state, or federal ordinances, statutes, or regulations.

Pursuant to Section 23112.5 of the Vehicle Code, reporting of on-highway releases shall be made to the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25520, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25520, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2703. Immediate Reporting of a Release or a Threatened Release.

- (a) A person shall provide an immediate, verbal report of any release or threatened release of a hazardous material to the administering agency and the Office of Emergency Services* as soon as:
 - (1) a person has knowledge of the release or threatened release;
 - (2) notification can be provided without impeding immediate control of the release or threatened release;
 - (3) notification can be provided without impeding immediate emergency medical measures.
- (b) The immediate reporting pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall include, as a minimum:
 - (1) the exact location of the release or threatened release;

- (2) the name of the person reporting the release or threatened release;
 - (3) the hazardous materials involved in the release or threatened release;
 - (4) an estimate of the quantity of hazardous materials involved; and if known, the potential hazards presented by the hazardous material involved in the release or threatened release;
- (c) The immediate reporting pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall not be required if there is a reasonable belief that the release or threatened release poses no significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property, or the environment.
- (d) Immediate reporting pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be made to the Office of Emergency Services, at telephone number (800) 852-7550 or (916) 262-1621, and to the local administering agency. The administering agency may designate a call to the 911 emergency number as meeting the requirement to call the administering agency.
- (e) The notifications in subsection (d) shall constitute compliance with the requirements of subdivision (b) of section 11004 of title 42 of the United States Code (1989) regarding verbal notification of the State Emergency Planning Commission and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

* For additional guidance on notification procedures, consult the State of California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP).

NOTE: Authority: Sections 25503, 25503.1 and 25520, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503(b)(4), 25503.1, 25507, 25518 and 25520, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2705. Written Reporting of Emergency Releases.

- (a) If required to submit a written emergency release follow-up notice pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 11004(c) (1989), or as that section may be subsequently amended, a business shall prepare the written emergency release follow-up notice using the form specified in subsection (c) of this section.
- (b) A written emergency release follow-up notice prepared pursuant to subsection (a) shall be sent to the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) at 2800 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, CA 95832. This written report shall be sent as soon as practicable following a release, but no later than 30 days from the date of the release.
- (c) The following reporting form (with instructions), the 'Emergency Release Follow-up Notice Reporting Form,' shall be used for filing the written emergency release follow-up notice required by subsection (a) of this section.

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW - UP NOTICE REPORTING FORM

A	BUSINESS NAME	FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE NUMBER () -	
B	INCIDENT DATE MO DAY YR	TIME OES NOTIFIED (use 24 hr time)	OES CONTROL NO.
C	INCIDENT ADDRESS LOCATION	CITY / COMMUNITY	COUNTY ZIP
D	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME (print or type)		CAS Number
	CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A <input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK IF RELEASE REQUIRES NOTIFICATION UNDER 42 U.S.C. Section 9603 (a) <input type="checkbox"/>	
	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS	PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS	QUANTITY RELEASED
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> WATER <input type="checkbox"/> GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	TIME OF RELEASE	DURATION OF RELEASE __ DAYS __ HOURS __ MINUTES
E	ACTIONS TAKEN		
F	KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS (Use the comments section for addition information)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE (explain) _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC OR DELAYED (explain) _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT KNOWN (explain) _____		
G	ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS		
H	COMMENTS (INDICATE SECTION (A - G) AND ITEM WITH COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)		
I	CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information submitted and believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.		
	REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print or type) _____		
	SIGNATURE OF REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE _____ DATE: _____		

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTICE
REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS

(This form may be reproduced, as needed)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that written emergency release follow-up notices prepared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 11004, be submitted using this reporting form. Non-permitted releases of reportable quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances (listed in 40 CFR 355, appendix A) or of chemicals that require release reporting under section 103(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [42 U.S.C. § 9603(a)] must be reported on the form, as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days, following a release. The written follow-up report is required in addition to the verbal notification.

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS:

- ?? The form, when filled out, reports follow-up information required by 42 U.S.C § 11004. Ensure that all information requested by the form is provided as completely as possible.
- ?? If the incident involves reportable releases of more than one chemical, prepare one report form for each chemical released.
- ?? If the incident involves a series of separate releases of chemical(s) at different times, the releases should be reported on separate reporting forms.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

Block A: Enter the name of the business and the name and phone number of a contact person who can provide detailed facility information concerning the release.

Block B: Enter the date of the incident and the time that verbal notification was made to OES. The OES control number is provided to the caller by OES at the time verbal notification is made. Enter this control number in the space provided.

Block C: Provide information pertaining to the location where the release occurred. Include the street address, the city or community, the county and the zip code.

Block D: Provide information concerning the specific chemical that was released. Include the chemical or trade name and the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. Check all categories that apply. Provide best available information on quantity, time and duration of the release.

Block E: Indicate all actions taken to respond to and contain the release as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block F: Check the categories that apply to the health effects that occurred or could result from the release. Provide an explanation or description of the effects in the space provided. Use Block H for additional comments/information if necessary to meet requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block G: Include information on the type of medical attention required for exposure to the chemical released. Indicate when and how this information was made available to individuals exposed and to medical personnel, if appropriate for the incident, as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block H: List any additional pertinent information.

Block I: Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.

MAIL THE COMPLETED REPORT TO:

**Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) /
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Attn: Section 304 Reports
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832**

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.1 and 25507.1, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 25503(b)(4), 25503.1, 25507.1, 25518 and 25520, Health and Safety Code.

Article 3. Minimum Standards for Area Plans

Section 2720. Proposed Area Plans.

The proposed area plan, as required by Section 25503(d) of the Health and Safety Code, shall include:

- (a) a description of the extent to which the administering agency has met the requirements of this Article, and a schedule for implementing the final area plan, by December 29, 1987, to include the provisions of Sections 2722-2736 of this Article;
- (b) provisions for integrating, in the final area plan, information from business plans submitted by handlers within the jurisdiction of an administering agency; and
- (c) a form providing information on the elements within the area plan, substantially equivalent to the following optional model reporting form for area plans.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503 and 25517.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

OPTIONAL MODEL REPORTING FORM - AREA PLAN

<p align="center">CHECKLIST for AREA PLAN ELEMENT and reference section</p>	<p align="center">ELEMENT ATTACHED</p>	<p align="center">ELEMENT NOT PROVIDED, JUSTIFICATION ATTACHED</p>	<p align="center">PROPOSED DATE FOR COMPLETION</p>
SECTION 2722 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
Approach, Recognition & Evaluation			
Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination			
Equipment Monitoring & Decontamination			
SECTION 2723 - PREEMERGENCY PLANNING			
Pre-incident Site Surveys			
Planning & Coordination			
Emergency Funding Access			
Disposal Facility Access			
Emergency Response Contractor Access			
Integrated Response Management System			
SECTION 2724 - NOTIFICATION & COORDINATION			
Notification & Coordination			
Emergency Communications			
Responsibility Matrix			
OES Notification			
SECTION 2725 - TRAINING			
Emergency Response Personnel Training			
Training Documentation			
Training Exercises			
SECTION 2726 - PUBLIC SAFETY & INFORMATION			
Site Perimeter Security			
Safety Procedure Information			
Information Release Responsibility			
Medical Notification			
Evacuation Plans			
SECTION 2727 - SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT			
Listing & Description			
Testing & Maintenance			
SECTION 2728 - INCIDENT CRITIQUE AND FOLLOWUP			

Section 2722. Procedures and Protocols for Emergency Rescue Personnel.

Area plans shall include procedures and protocols to ensure the health and safety of emergency response personnel, such as, but not limited to:

- (a) guidelines for approach, recognition, and evaluation of releases and threatened releases of hazardous materials by emergency response personnel; and
- (b) monitoring and decontamination guidelines for emergency response personnel and equipment.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2723. Pre-Emergency Planning.

Area plans shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) provisions for pre-incident surveys of business sites by first responders for the purpose of site familiarization, if deemed necessary by the administering agency;
- (b) provisions for pre-emergency planning and coordination among emergency responders within the jurisdiction of an administering agency. Pre-emergency planning shall include coordination of emergency response and emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions;
- (c) procedures to access local, state and federal funding and emergency response assistance;
- (d) provisions for access to state approved and permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities and emergency response contractors; and
- (e) development of an integrated response management system providing standardized organizational structure, terminology, and procedures for use during any release or threatened release of hazardous materials.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2724. Notification and Coordination.

Area plans shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) provisions for notification of, and coordination with, emergency response personnel, such as, but not limited to, law enforcement, fire service, medical and public health services, poison control centers, hospitals, and resources for the evacuation, reception and care of evacuated persons;

- (b) identification and utilization of alternative forms of emergency communications (such as amateur radio services), in the event of a loss of primary communications;
- (c) a responsibility matrix or listing of specific emergency responsibilities of responding organizations. This matrix or listing shall be developed in coordination with the listed responding organizations; and
- (d) provisions for notification to the Office of Emergency Services of all reports received pursuant to Article 2 of this subchapter. These notifications shall be submitted, at least monthly, on forms specified by the Office of Emergency Services.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2725. Training.

- (a) At a minimum, area plans shall establish provisions for training of emergency response personnel in the following areas:
 - (1) emergency procedures for first response to a release or threatened release of hazardous materials;
 - (2) health and safety procedures for response personnel, including those procedures required by Section 2724 of this Article;
 - (3) use of emergency response equipment and supplies;
 - (4) procedures for access to mutual-aid resources;
 - (5) identification of medical facilities capable of providing treatment appropriate for hazardous material incidents;
 - (6) evacuation plans and procedures;
 - (7) monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment;
 - (8) first-aid procedures for hazardous material incidents;
 - (9) procedures for informing the public during emergencies; and
 - (10) psychological stress that may be encountered during disaster operations.
- (b) Area plans shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) provisions for documenting personnel training described in subsection (a) of this section; and

- (2) provisions for joint field or table-top exercises, with affected organizations, with voluntary participation of business representatives.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2726. Public Safety and Information.

Area plans shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) site perimeter security procedures for use during a release or threatened release of hazardous material;
- (b) provisions for informing business personnel and the affected public of safety procedures to follow during a release or threatened release of a hazardous material;
- (c) designation of responsibility for the coordinated release of safety information to the public and to the local Emergency Broadcast System;
- (d) provisions for informing medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved in an incident; and
- (e) provisions for evacuation plans. Evacuation planning shall provide for the following elements:
 - (1) determination of the necessity for evacuation;
 - (2) centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, public health, medical, and other emergency response agencies;
 - (3) timely notification of the affected public, including release of messages prepared pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section;
 - (4) properties of hazardous materials, such as quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density, and potential health effects;
 - (5) possible release scenarios;
 - (6) facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas;
 - (7) ingress and egress routes and alternatives;
 - (8) location of medical resources trained and equipped for hazardous material response;
 - (9) mass-care facilities, reception areas, and sheltering; and
 - (10) procedures for post-emergency period population recovery.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503 and 25517.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2727. Supplies and Equipment.

- (a) Area plans shall contain a listing and description of available emergency response supplies and equipment specifically designated for the potential emergencies presented by the hazardous materials which are handled within the jurisdiction of the administering agency. This information shall be presented to reflect response capability.
- (b) Area plans shall outline the provisions for regular testing, if applicable, and proper maintenance of emergency response equipment under the direct control of the county or city, as the case may be.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2728. Incident Critique and Follow-Up.

Area plans shall describe provisions for the critique and follow-up of major incidents of a release or threatened release of hazardous material. The critique shall include an interagency meeting to evaluate the response, to improve future response, and to determine if any area plan revisions are required.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code.

Article 4. Minimum Standards for Business Plans.

Section 2729 Purpose.

- (a) This article provides minimum standards for the hazardous materials business plan. A hazardous materials business plan includes the following:
 - (1) Hazardous material inventory in accordance with Sections 2729.2 - 2729.7;
 - (2) Emergency response plans and procedures in accordance with Section 2731; and
 - (3) Training program information in accordance with Section 2732.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25504, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.1 Business Plan General Requirements.

- (a) A business that handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material shall establish and implement a business plan if the hazardous material is handled in quantities:
 - (1) equal to or greater than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of gas (gas calculated at standard temperature and pressure), or
 - (2) equal to or greater than the applicable federal threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) listed in Appendix A, Part 355, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (3) radioactive materials that are handled in quantities for which an emergency plan is required to be adopted pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1), Part 40 (commencing with Section 40.1), or Part 70 (commencing with Section 70.1), of Chapter 10 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (54 Federal Register 14051), or pursuant to any regulations adopted by the state in accordance with those regulations.
- (b) If a business handles a hazardous material pursuant to (a)(2) above, the business is subject to the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and shall also comply with Section 2729.6 of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503.5(a) and 25503.8(a), Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Reporting Requirements.

- (a) A business subject to the requirements of Section 2729.1 shall complete and submit to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) or Administering Agency (AA) the following to satisfy the inventory reporting requirement:
 - (1) The Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Section 15600(a); and Business Owner/Operator Identification page (Appendix A, OES Form 2730 (1/99)); and
 - (2) The Hazardous Materials - Chemical Description Page (Appendix A, OES Form 2731 (1/99)); and
 - (3) An Annotated Site Map if required by the CUPA or AA. An optional Annotated Site Map (Appendix A, OES Form 732 (map)(04/96)) is provided. CUPA's or AA's may modify the optional Annotated Site Map.
- (b) Forms described in (a) of this section and their completion instructions are in Appendices A and B of this article.

- (c) Hazardous materials considered to be trade secrets shall be clearly marked as such on the Chemical Description Page and are bound by Health and Safety Code, Section 25511.
- (d) Businesses shall report mixtures that are hazardous materials by their common name (the common name or trade name of the mixture as a whole). Hazardous components in the mixture shall be identified by chemical name, percent weight, and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers (refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or, in case of trade secrets, refer to manufacturer).
- (e) Public availability of the hazardous materials inventory required by this section is subject to Section 25506(a) of the Health and Safety Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.1, 25503.3, and 25503.9, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503.3, 25503.9, 25504, 25505(d), 25509, 25511, 25533(b), Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.3 Alternative Hazardous Materials Inventory Requirements.

- (a) A CUPA or AA may create alternative versions of the hazardous materials inventory forms for local purposes.
- (b) Alternative versions shall:
 - (1) Be developed in consultation with all agencies within the CUPA's or AA's jurisdiction that are responsible for fire protection, emergency response and environmental health; and
 - (2) Meet the requirements of 27 CCR, Section 15400.3(c).
- (c) The CUPA or AA shall accept the inventory as shown in the appendices from any regulated business that chooses to use it, even if the CUPA or AA adopts one or more alternative versions.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25404 (b), (c), (d), (e) and 25404.6 (c), 25503.3, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.4 Hazardous Materials Inventory Submittal.

- (a) A business shall submit a hazardous materials inventory to the appropriate CUPA or AA and local fire agency.
- (b) The hazardous materials inventory shall be submitted annually on or before March 1.
- (c) Businesses may choose to submit an inventory utilizing the forms specified in Section 2729.2 of this article or an alternate version developed by the CUPA or AA for their jurisdiction.

- (d) Businesses shall submit an amendment to the inventory within 30 days of the following events:
 - (1) A 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material.
 - (2) Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous material subject to the inventory requirements of this chapter.
 - (3) Change of business address.
 - (4) Change of business ownership.
 - (5) Change of business name.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25505(a) and (d), 25510 Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.5 Hazardous Material Inventory Submission Options.

- (a) If no change in an inventory has occurred, a business subject to the hazardous materials reporting requirements may comply with the annual inventory reporting requirements of Section 2729.4 by submitting a certification statement to the CUPA or AA if all the following apply:
 - (1) The business has previously filed the hazardous materials inventory pursuant to Section 2729.2 and 2729.3 requirements.
 - (2) The business owner or officially designated representative signs and attests to these statements:
 - (A) The information contained in the hazardous materials inventory most recently submitted to the CUPA or AA is complete, accurate, and up to date.
 - (B) There has been no change in the quantity of hazardous materials reported in the most recently submitted inventory.
 - (C) No hazardous materials subject to inventory requirements are being handled that are not listed on the most recently submitted inventory.
 - (3) The business is not utilizing the submission of this certification to meet the annual inventory submission requirements of EPCRA (Section 11022 of Title 42, United States Code).
- (b) If a change in the hazardous materials inventory has occurred, a business subject to the hazardous materials reporting requirements may comply with the annual inventory reporting requirements by submitting the following:
 - (1) Signed Business Owner/Operator page for the current reporting year.

- (2) Updated Chemical Description pages showing additions, deletions, or revisions to previously submitted hazardous materials inventory.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 2729.5 (a) and (b) facilities subject to EPCRA must, annually submit the following, whether a change has occurred or not:
 - (1) Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form.
 - (2) Signed Business Owner/Operator page for the current reporting year.
 - (3) Chemical Description page for each federally listed Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) handled in quantities equal to or greater than applicable Federal Threshold Planning Quantities or 500 pounds, whichever is less.
- (d) Businesses may submit data from the hazardous materials inventory to a CUPA or AA electronically, if the CUPA or AA agrees to accept it electronically, utilizing the means specified in CCR Title 27, Section 15187.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25502 and 25503.3 (a), Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25505 (b), (c) and (d) Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.6 Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act Compliance Requirements.

- (a) Submittal of the inventory required in 2729.2 shall meet EPCRA if the following additional requirements are met.
 - (1) Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form.
 - (2) All businesses which are subject to EPCRA and wish to claim trade secrecy must comply with the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40 Part 350 and submit a “Substantiation to Accompany Claims of Trade Secrecy” form (40 CFR 350.27) to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
 - (3) If the hazardous material being reported is an EHS as identified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A, the Chemical Description page, for that material, must contain an original signature, a photocopy of the original signature, or a signature stamp. This signature may be placed in the box for locally collected information.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.8, 25509 (d) and (e), Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25506, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2729.7 Uniform Fire Code Compliance Requirements.

- (a) The requirement of Section 25503.9 of the Health and Safety Code to obligate administering agencies to require businesses to submit an addendum with the inventory of hazardous

materials when complying with Sections 13143.9(b) and (c) and Section 25509(b) of the Health and Safety Code shall be met by complying with the requirements of Section 2729.2.

- (1) If the local fire chief requires submittal of a Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) as stated in the Uniform Fire Code Section 80.103 subdivision (c) (1991), then the fire code hazard classes shall be identified on the chemical description page.
- (2) The hazardous material inventory specified in section 2729.2 shall be submitted in lieu of an HMIS.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.9, 25509 (b), and 25509.2 (a), (b), and (c), Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25509 (b), and 25509.2 (d) and (e), Health and Safety Code

Section 2731. Emergency Response Plans and Procedures.

The business plan shall include the following emergency response procedures for a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, scaled appropriately for the size and nature of the business, the nature of the damage potential of the hazardous materials handled, and the proximity of the business to residential areas and other populations:

- (a) immediate notification of:
 - (1) local emergency response personnel;
 - (2) the administering agency and the State Office of Emergency Services pursuant to article 2 of this subchapter;
 - (3) persons within the facility who are necessary to respond to an incident;
- (b) identification of local emergency medical assistance appropriate for potential accident scenarios;
- (c) mitigation, prevention, or abatement of hazards to persons, property, or the environment;
- (d) immediate notification and evacuation of the facility; and
- (e) identification of areas of the facility and mechanical or other systems that require immediate inspection or isolation because of their vulnerability to earthquake related ground motion.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503 and 25517.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503(b)(2), 25504(b) and 25507, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2732. Training.

- (a) The business plan shall include a training program, which is reasonable and appropriate for the size of the business and the nature of the hazardous materials handled. The training

program shall take into consideration the responsibilities of the employees to be trained. The training program shall, at a minimum, include:

- (1) methods for safe handling of hazardous materials;
 - (2) procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations;
 - (3) use of emergency response equipment and supplies under the control of the handler, and
 - (4) all procedures required by Section 2731 of this Article.
- (b) The business plan shall include provisions for ensuring that appropriate personnel receive initial and refresher training.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 25503, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25504(c), Health and Safety Code.

Article 5. Warning Signs for Agricultural Handlers

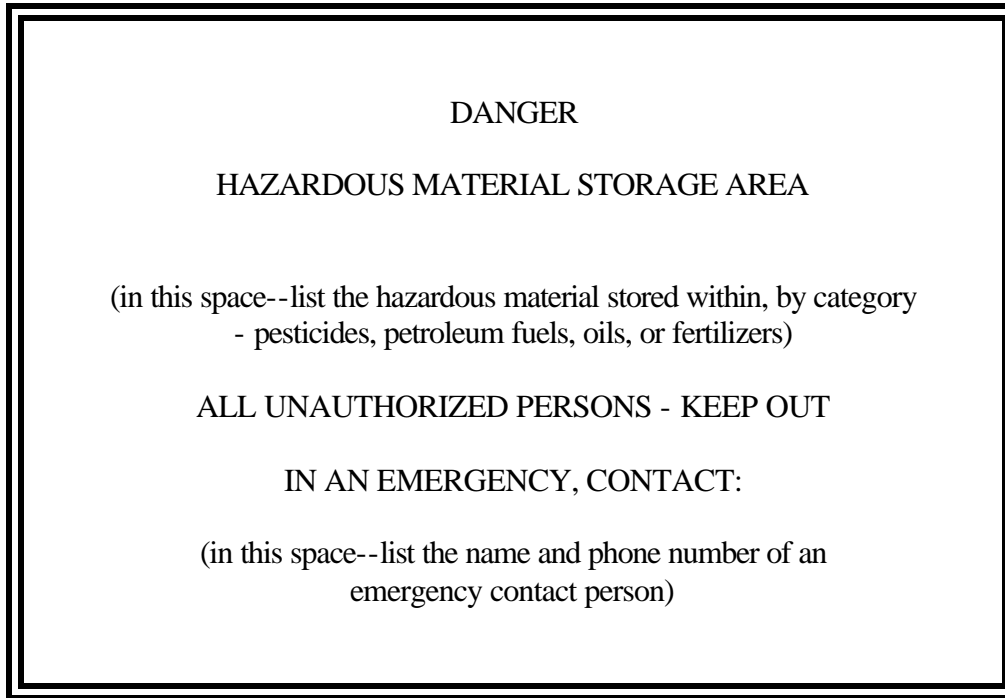
Section 2733. Applicability.

Each building which is subject to the requirements of Section 25503.5(b)(5)(B) of Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, and in which any pesticides, petroleum fuels or oils, or fertilizers are stored shall be conspicuously posted with warning signs as described in Section 2734 of this Article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.5, and 25517.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503, 25503.5, and 25504, Health and Safety Code.

Section 2734. Warning Signs.

- (a) Warning signs shall be conspicuous and visible from any direction of probable approach.
- (b) Each sign shall be of such a size that it is readable from a distance of 25 feet and shall be substantially as follows:



(c) The sign shall be repeated in an appropriate language other than English when it may reasonably be anticipated that persons who do not understand the English language may enter the posted building.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.5, and 25517.5, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: Sections 25503, 25503.5, and 25504, Health and Safety Code.

NEW – AREA PLAN – PESTICIDE DRIFT PROTOCOLS

INTRODUCTION

Senate Bill 391 ([Stats.2004, c. 913 \(S.B.391\), § 3](#)) which became law on September 30, 2004, modified the California Food & Agricultural Code, § 12997.7. This bill requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to establish minimum standard protocols for responding to pesticide drift emergencies, and local governments to include these protocols in their Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans (Area Plans.)

A working group lead by the CalEPA was established and comprised of representatives from Certified Unified Program Agencies, County Agricultural Commissioners, Department of Pesticide Regulation and the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to establish minimum standard protocols for the purpose of amending Area Plans. A meeting was also held with representatives from public interest groups to share initial protocol language and solicit their input.

PROPOSED PROTOCOLS

SB 391 required the protocols to include, but not limited to, all of the following;

1. Protocol for requesting and providing immediate access to pesticide-specific information necessary to assist emergency medical services personnel in identifying pesticides that may be causing a pesticide drift exposure incident and appropriate treatments.
2. Protocol to delineate specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
3. Protocol to establish emergency shelter procedures and locations to be used in the event evacuation is needed.
4. Protocol to access services in all languages known to be spoken in the affected area in accordance with Government Code Section 11135.
5. Protocol to ensure access to health care within 24 hours of an exposure resulting from a pesticide drift incident and up to a week after the exposure.
6. Protocol to notify medical providers regarding eligibility for reimbursement pursuant to Government Code Section 12997.5.

As the oversight agency for Area Plan requirements, OES has developed proposed regulatory changes to incorporate the protocols, based on input from both the working group and public interest groups.

Click to view proposed regulatory language: [SB 391 Protocols](#)

NEXT STEPS

1. Informal comment period: If you would like to submit informal comments to OES regarding the proposed regulatory language, please e-mail Mr. Chuck Snyder at chuck_snyder@oes.ca.gov or mail your comments to:

Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Hazardous Materials Unit
Attention: Chuck Snyder
3650 Schriever Ave.
Mather, CA 95655

2. Workshops: OES is considering holding two workshops to solicit input. The date and location of the workshops will be posted on OES' web page.
3. Formal Regulatory Process: OES will submit regulatory package to the Office of Administrative Law. This process requires providing notice to interested parties and formal opportunities to comment on the proposed regulations. Once these regulatory amendments are approved, local governments must incorporate the protocols in the next scheduled update of their Area Plans.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES

For a copy of SB 391 click [HERE](#)

For current Area Plan statutory requirements click [HERE](#) (Health and Safety Code, Section 25501)

For current Area Plan regulations click [HERE](#) (Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3)

Department of Pesticide Regulation

- [Reimbursing Medical Costs of Persons Injured in Pesticide Incidents - January 2005 \(.pdf format\)](#)
- [Reembolso de Gastos Medicos a Personas Lesionadas en Incidentes de Pesticidas - Enero 2005 \(.pdf format\)](#)
- [Protecting People - An excerpt from the DPR 2004/2005 Progress Report \(.pdf format\)](#)

APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

1. Emergency Incident--Any unplanned event which results in an interruption of traffic flow, causes actual or potential property damage, injury, or loss of life necessitating the mobilization of various emergency service elements to alleviate the incident and restore order. Emergency incidents include, but are not limited to, those described in the Hazardous Substance Highway Spill containment and Abatement Act (Section 1, Article 4, Chapter 3, Division 2 of the California Vehicle Code and Medical Emergencies and described in Section 1482.5 of the Health and Safety Code.)

2. Emergency Incident Management--The management of all elements of emergency incident operations including preplanning, on-site management activities, and post-incident evaluation. Emergency incident management includes, but is not limited to, identification of needs, procurement of resources, exchange of information through a centralized communication system, and establishment of liaison with all on-scene emergency responders.

3. Emergency Operation Center--Central Communications Center for coordination of County Departments and resources to more effectively manage major incidents or emergencies.

4. Emergency Plan--Emergency procedures adopted by the County under the authority of the California Emergency Services Act and the California Emergency Plan which constitutes the Municipal Plan to respond to and mitigate man-made and natural disasters.

5. Hazardous Material--A material or substance in a quantity or form that may pose a risk to health, safety, property or the environment. This includes but is not limited to, explosives, radioactive materials, biological agents, flammable liquids or solids, combustible materials, compressed gas, hazardous waste, other regulated materials and blasting agents.

6. Hazardous Material Incident--Any occurrence involving a known, or suspected hazardous material, and as a result of such occurrence, there exists a potential for injury to people, property, or the environment.

7. Hazardous Waste--"Hazardous Waste" means any waste material or mixture of wastes which is toxic, corrosive, flammable, an irritant, a strong sensitizer of which generates pressure through decomposition, heat or other means; if such a waste or

mixture of wastes may cause substantial injury, illness or harm to humans, animals, or the environment.

8. Hazard Abatement--The most appropriate method for abating an existing or threatened hazard to public health or environment, utilizing all local, county, and State assistance deemed necessary, pursuant to existing statutes.

9. Health Emergency--A duly proclaimed existence of conditions as declared by the County Director of Health Services resulting from the spill or release of a hazardous material which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, poses a substantial immediate threat to public health or the environment.

10. Highway--Section 360 VC defines a highway as "A way or place of whatever nature, publicly-maintained and open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. Highway includes street".

11. Inter-Agency Written Agreement--A consensus, set forth in writing, defining the responsibilities and roles of public safety departments and agencies in the management of hazardous material incidents and emergencies.

12. Automatic Aid Agreement--Standing agreements between the County of Inyo and neighboring fire agencies, which authorizes the automatic sharing of Fire Department resources, including personnel, apparatus and equipment to be used to combat fire and other emergencies occurring within the participating jurisdiction boundaries.

13. Mutual Aid--The California Emergency Services Act, and Master Mutual Aid Agreement which through the Offices of Emergency Services (OES) Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan authorizes the systematic mobilization, organization, and sharing of participating Government Fire Services resources to mitigate the effects of disaster.

14. Scene Management System--Coordination of operations at the location of a hazardous substance spill or disaster, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS). This coordinating function does not include how the specialized functions provided by the other responding agencies are to be performed.

15. Scene Manager--The person or agency designated by law or other legal authority to manage the overall operation of the emergency scene in the County of Inyo. The Fire Department and the Sheriff Department will utilize the Unified Command concept to fulfill the role of Scene Manager (Incident Commander) for hazardous materials incidents. Should the spill occur on any State-controlled highway, the California Highway Patrol would have scene management authority.

16. Regulated Substances—These are approximately 140 chemicals the Federal EPA has determined pose a potential off-site risk to the public if released into the atmosphere. The Area Plan appendices include a list of facilities within the jurisdiction of the County of Inyo that contain regulated substances above threshold quantities. The regulated substances are comprised of volatile toxic substances and volatile flammable chemicals, such as propane gas.

List of Acronyms	
AA	Administering Agency
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BEP	Business Emergency Plan
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention
Cal-OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CALWAS	California Warning and Alerting System
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAN	Community Alert Network
CB	Citizens Band (Radio)
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CGC	California Government Code
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute

List of Acronyms	
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agencies
DFG	Department of Fish and Game
DHS	Department of Health Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPSC	Disaster Preparedness Steering Committee
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Service
EHS	Environment, Health & Safety
EMB	Environmental Management Branch
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
ENN	Electronic News Network
EOP	Emergency Operating Procedure
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
ESF	Emergency Support Function

List of Acronyms	
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
H&SC	Health and Safety Code
HEAR	Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio
HM-EEM	Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Methodology
HMICP	Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
JDIC	Justice Data Interface Controller
LACFDHHMD	Los Angeles County Fire Department Health Hazardous Materials Department
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal

List of Acronyms	
MSC	Message Switching Computer
MSO	Marine Safety Office
MVI	Multi Victim Incident
NBC	Nuclear, Biological or Chemical (agent)
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NIOSH.	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRP	National Response Plan
OA	Operational Area
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSPR	Office of Spill Prevention and Response
PA	Participating Agency
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
PIO	Public information Officer

List of Acronyms	
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAPID	Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment
REDI	Residential Emergency Disaster Initiative
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAC	State Agency Coordinator
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SFM	State Fire Marshal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TCP	Traffic Control Points
TLCT	Telephone Line Calling Time
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard

List of Acronyms	
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VHF	Very High Frequency
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX C: AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

Federal Law

- ▶ Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended
- ▶ Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
- ▶ Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)
- ▶ Hazardous Materials Transportation Law (HMTL), 49 USC 5101 et seq.
- ▶ Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- ▶ Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- ▶ Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIF RA)
- ▶ Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)
- ▶ Clean Air Act (CAA)
- ▶ Clean Water Act (CWA)
- ▶ Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended by Clean Water Act (CWA) and Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
- ▶ Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- ▶ Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972
- ▶ Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Title 42 USC, §9601
- ▶ Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 1986 (also known as SARA Title III), 42 USC 11001.
- ▶ Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 USC §1251
- ▶ National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966
- ▶ Endangered Species Act (ESA), 1973
- ▶ National Environmental Policy Act (N EPA)
- ▶ Oil Prevention Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
- ▶ Pollution Prevention Act of 1990
- ▶ Atomic Energy Act
- ▶ Solid Waste Disposal Act

Federal Regulations

- CFR Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) recovery, land use policy, soil conservation service, disaster losses
- 10 CFR Department of Defense (DOD) relates to Defense Production Act, priority supply of crude oil and petroleum products
- 24 CFR Housing and Urban Development, Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
- 29 CFR Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), §1910.120
- 32 CFR Department of Defense (DOD), national defense, military resources in support of civil authorities
- 40 CFR Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- 49 CFR, Parts 171-180, Hazardous Materials Regulations
- 44 CFR Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) federal disaster assistance programs, emergency and major disaster declarations, disaster field offices, State and federal coordinating officers
- 45 CFR Public Welfare, Health and Human Services, emergency energy conservation program
- 40 CFR Part 68 Risk Management Program Regulations

State Law

- Civil Code
 - Environmental Responsibility Acceptance Act, Division 2
- Fish and Game Code
- Food and Agricultural Code
- Government Code
- Emergency Services Act, §8550, et seq.
 - Oil Refinery and Chemical Plant Safety Preparedness Act §51020 et seq.
 - Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, §8674.1, et seq.
- Planning and Zoning Law, §65000, et seq.
- Harbors and Navigation Code

- Health and Safety Code
 - Aboveground Storage of Petroleum, Chapter 6.67
 - Air Pollution, §42320, et seq.
 - Air Toxics Hot Spots, §44300, et seq.
- Business & Area Plans, §25500, et seq.
 - Department of Toxic Substances Control, Division 38
 - FIRESCOPE Act, §13070, et seq.
 - Hazardous Substances Account, Chapter 6.8
 - Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans & Inventory, Chapter 6.95
 - Hazardous Waste Control, Chapter 6.5
- Local Agency Acutely Hazardous Materials Regulation, Chapter 6.12
 - Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup, Chapter 6.75
- Radiation Protection Act, §114650, et seq.
 - Redevelopment: hazardous Substance Release Cleanup, Division 24
 - Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Chapter 6.6
- Underground Storage of Petroleum, Chapter 6.7
- Unified Hazardous Waste & Hazardous materials Management Regulatory Program, Chapter 6.11
- Labor Code
 - Employees Safety Act, §2801, et seq.
- Penal Code
- Public Resources Code
- Integrated Waste Management Act, §40050, et seq.
- Public Utilities Code
- Vehicle Code
 - Hazardous Substances Highway Spill Containment and Abatement Act, §2450, et seq.
- Water Code

California Code of Regulations

- ▶ Title 8, Industrial Relations
- ▶ Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Natural Resources
 - ▶ Division 1, Department of Fish and Game Subdivision 4, Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
 - ▶ Division 2, Department of Forestry
 - ▶ Division 3, Department of Conservation
 - ▶ Division 4, Department of Parks and Recreation
 - ▶ Division 5, Department of Boating and Waterways
 - ▶ Division 5.5, California Coastal Commission, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, State Coastal Conservancy, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- ▶ Division 6, California Waste Management Board
 - ▶ Division 7, Environmental Affairs Agency
- ▶ 19 CCR, Public Safety, Division 1, State Fire Marshal
- ▶ 19 CCR, Public Safety, Division 2, Office of Emergency Services
 - ▶ Chapter 1, Standardized Emergency Management System and Subchapter 2, Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Training
 - ▶ Chapter 4, Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory, and Response Plans,
 - ▶ Chapter 4.5, California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP)
- ▶ Title 22, Social Security
 - ▶ Division 4, Environmental Health
 - ▶ Division 4.5, Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste
- ▶ Title 26, Toxics (ties together all other regulations pertaining to toxics under one Title)

Mutual Aid Plans

- Emergency Managers Mutual Aid Plan, OES 1997
- Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan, OES 1988
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, OES 1994
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (SAR) Annex, OES, 1995
- Medical/Health Mutual Aid Plan (under development)
- Local Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plans (see DFG/OSPR for details)

State Agency Emergency Plans & Procedures

- Air Pollution Emergency Plan, State Implementation Plan (Chapter 21), ARB, Revised 1990
- California Emergency Resources Management Plan, OES 1968
- California Energy Shortage Contingency Plan, CEC, 1996
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan, OES, 1993
- California Utilities Emergency Plan, OES, 1990
- Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan, OES, 1999 draft
- Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan, DFG, (Working Draft)
- Nuclear Emergency/Terrorism Response Plan, OES, 1991
- Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan, OES, 1993
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan, DFG, 1983
- Post Disaster Safety Assessment Plan, 1992
- Radiological Intelligence Plan, 1979
- Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment (RAPID) Plan. DTSC, Working Draft April 1994

Federal Agency Emergency Plans and Procedures

- Federal Response Plan
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) Advance Copy, April 1996

- National Interagency Incident Management System (NIMS), Complete Set of Qualification Documents, National Wildfire Coordinating Group, National Interagency Fire Center
- National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300)

Technical Documents

To obtain a list of technical publications, call USEPA at (513) 569-7562

- Title III List of Lists
- SEMS Documents:
 - SEMS Guidelines
 - SEMS Approved Course of Instruction (ACI)
 - SEMS Bulletins
- RIMS Manual
- Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) Standard Operating Procedures, OES, 1996
- Emergency Planning Guidance for Local Government, OES, January 1998
- Subgrantee Disaster Assistance Resource Manual, Disaster Assistance Division OES
- Disaster Recovery Public Assistance Applicant Packet - For State Agencies, Local Government, Special Districts and Private Nonprofit Organizations
- Guidelines for Documenting Disaster-Related Response and Recovery
- Costs for Federal (FEMA) and State (N DM) Public Assistance Programs, California State Controllers Office, 1995
- State Agency Disaster Response Planning Guideline, OES, 1991

Internet URL Addresses

- California legislation: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/>
- California Code of Regulations: <http://www.calregs.com>
- California law: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>
- State agency Information & web locator: <http://www.nasire.org/stateSearch/>

- ▶ California Homepage (locate state & county agencies): <http://www.ca.gov/s/>
- ▶ Federal agency Information & web locator:
<http://www.law.vill.edu/Fed-Agency/fedwebloc.html/>
- U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Homepage:
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/gmhome.htm>
- ▶ USCG/MSO SF <http://www.tcpet.uscg.mil/msosf/htm>
- ▶ USCGIMSO LAILB: <http://www.cglalb.com/index.htm>.
- ▶ USCGIMSO SD: <http://www.uscgsd1@earthlink.net>
- ▶ USCG Response Information:
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/g-m/nmc/response/Default.htm>
- ▶ USCGIICS Field Operations Guide:
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/g-m/nmc/response/ICS.htm>
- ▶ USCGIICS Forms:
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/g-m/nmo/response/forms/Default.htm>
- ▶ USCG Publications, Reports, Studies & Forms:
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/g-m/nmc/genpub.htm>
- ▶ National Response Center: <http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/hq/nrc/>

APPENDIX D: TELEPHONE NUMBERS

This appendix is designed to provide information regarding the notification process, forms to be completed, and telephone lists of important numbers and resources available to hazardous materials responders, planners, and Administering Agencies. It is in no way an exhaustive resource. Some information is taken directly from the *California Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit* (January 2006).

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

**FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION PURPOSES,
THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES MUST BE CALLED ACCORDINGLY:**

- **Local Government**..... **911** (or appropriate local number)
- **State Government (California State Warning Center)**..... **(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911**
- **Federal Government (National Response Center)**..... **(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675**

If the call to 911 does NOT contact the Certified Unified Program Agency/Administering Agency/Program Agency (CUPA/AA/PA), then the CUPA/AA/PA must also be notified.

OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS: State Agencies		
AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER	AGENCY ROLE
Air Resources Board (ARB)	<u>VIA THE CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER:</u> (800) 852-7550	Protects and enhances the ambient air quality of the state, through local and regional air pollution authorities.
San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)	<u>VIA THE CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER:</u> (800) 852-7550	Responsible for planning, permitting and enforcement of development within San Francisco, San Pablo, & Suisun Bays and within a 100-foot band of surrounding shoreline; issues emergency permits to expedite response activities and provides technical advice during an oil/hazardous materials spill.
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	<u>VIA THE CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER:</u> (800) 852-7550	Responsible for planning, permitting and enforcement of development of California's coastline; issues emergency permits to expedite response activities and provides technical advice during an oil/hazardous materials spill.

<p>California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)</p>	<p><u>VIA THE CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER:</u> (800) 852-7550</p>	<p>Oversees household hazardous waste (HHW) programs within California; coordinates with counties requesting HHW assistance.</p>
<p>Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR)</p>	<p><u>CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS NORTHERN COMMAND CENTER (NORCOM):</u> (916) 358-1300</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District #1 (Cypress): (714) 816-6847 • District #2 (Ventura): (805) 654-4761 • District #3 (Santa Maria): (805) 937-7246 • District #4 (Bakersfield): (661) 322-4031 • District #5 (Coalinga): (209) 935-2941 • District #6 (Sacramento): (916) 322-1110 	<p>Responsible for preventing damage to life, health, property, and the environment resulting from oil, gas and geothermal drilling, production, or plugging and abandonment operations.</p>
<p>Department of Health Services (DHS)</p>	<p><u>VIA THE CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER:</u> (800) 852-7550</p>	<p>Ensures the safety and reliability of the public water supplies; ensures the safety of interim/emergency water supplies; interfaces with local governments for safe drinking water, food, medical.</p>
<p>Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)</p>	<p><u>24 Hour Hotline</u> (916) 255-6504</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><u>TOXICS HOTLINE:</u> (800) 698-6942</p>	<p>To report violations of hazardous waste laws.</p>

NOTE: ALL STATE AGENCIES can be accessed via the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Federal Agencies

<p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (USEPA)</p>	<p><u>General Number:</u> (800) 321-7349 or (415) 947-8000</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><u>EPA SPILL PHONE:</u> (415) 947-4400</p>	<p>For spills of oil or hazardous materials.</p>
	<p><u>SARA TITLE III HOTLINE:</u> (800) 424-9346</p>	<p>For questions on the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.</p>
<p>U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)</p>	<p><u>SECTORS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Francisco: (415) 399-3547 • Los Angeles/ Long Beach: (310) 732-2043 • San Diego: (619) 683-6470 	<p>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.</p>
<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX (FEMA)</p>	<p><u>24 Hour Duty Officer</u> (510) 627-7250</p>	<p>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).</p>

NOTE: ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES can also be accessed via the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802

<p>Poison Control Center</p>	<p>(800) 876-4766</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>CHEMTREC</p>	<p>(800) 424-9300</p>	<p>Provides: emergency information for chemical releases & fire control measures; precautionary information; assist with chemical identification if unknown; notification of manufacturer and/or shipper.</p>

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:

<u>IMPACT</u>	<u>AGENCY AND FUND NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NUMBER</u>
Human Health and Environment	Department of Toxic Substances Control > Emergency Reserve Account	(916) 255-6504 or (800) 260-3972 ... ask for the DTSC Duty Officer
Illegal Drug Labs	Department of Toxic Substances Control > Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account	(916) 255-6504 or (800) 260-3972 ... ask for the DTSC Duty Officer
Fish, Wildlife, and/or Habitat	Department of Fish and Game > Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account	(916) 358-1300 California State Parks Northern Command Center (NORCOM)
Marine Oil Spill	Office of Spill Prevention and Response > Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	(916) 358-1300 California State Parks Northern Command Center (NORCOM)
Surface and Groundwater	State Water Resources Control Board > Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	(916) 341-5820

NOTE: ALL STATE AGENCIES can be accessed via the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

Federal:		
<u>IMPACT</u>	<u>AGENCY AND FUND NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NUMBER</u>
• 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: ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES can be accessed via the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Emergency Spill Contractor	Phone Number	Location
A/C Industrial Services	(530) 343-5488	Chico, CA
Advanced Cleanup Technologies (ACT)	(661) 392-7765	Bakersfield, CA
Bens Trucking & Equipment	(530) 527-5040	Red Bluff, CA
Clean Harbors	(408) 451-5000	Compton, CA
Delta Oilfield Services	(530) 622-2841	Woodland, CA
Dillard Environmental Services	(925) 634-6850	Byron, CA
Ecology Control Industries (ECI)	(310) 354-9999	Torrance, CA
H2O Environmental	(775) 351-2237	Reno, NV
HazMat Trans	(909) 889-5607	San Bernardino, CA
Island Environmental Services	(909) 598-4449	Pomona, CA
JC Environmental	(619) 477-4416	National City, CA
Morgan Environmental	(510) 267-0134	Oakland, CA
Ocean Blue Environmental	(562) 624-4120	Long Beach, CA
Pacific Trans Environmental Services	(619) 441-1818	El Cajon, CA
PARC Environmental	(559) 233-7156	Fresno, CA
Patriot Environmental Services	(562) 436-2614	Long Beach, CA
RAH Environmental	(916) 563-7770	Sacramento, CA
United Storm Water	(877) 717-8676	City of Industry, CA
Universal Environmental	(707) 747-6699	Benicia, CA

California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance

The following pages provide the California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance, including phone numbers and reporting requirements (including time intervals, which agencies, when to notify, written reports, etc.).

O E S
CALIFORNIA



Governor's Office of
Emergency Services

***Hazardous
Materials Unit***

California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance

To Report

all significant releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials,

First Call 9-1-1

(or the local emergency response agency)

Then Call

the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California State Warning Center

1-800-852-7550

(if in California) or call the public number at (916) 845-8911

It's the Law!

See pages 4 & 5 for more detailed reporting requirements.

April 2006

This guidance summarizes pertinent emergency notification requirements. **For precise legal requirements, review specific laws and regulations.**

This guidance applies to all significant releases of hazardous materials. Refer to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, better known as Proposition 65, and §9030 of the California Labor Code for additional reporting requirements.

SPILL OR RELEASE NOTIFICATION

Q: What are the emergency notification requirements in case of a spill or release of hazardous materials?

A: All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials, require emergency notification to government agencies. The law specifies who must notify, what information is needed, which government agencies must be notified, when they must be notified, and the release quantity or basis for the report.

WHO MUST NOTIFY

Q: Who is obligated to notify?

A: Requirements for immediate notification of all significant spills or threatened releases cover: Owners, Operators, Licensee, Persons in Charge, and Employers. Notification is required regarding significant releases from: facilities, vehicles, vessels, pipelines and railroads.

1. **State law:** Handlers, any employees, authorized representatives, agents or designees of handlers shall, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of hazardous materials (Health and Safety Code §25507).

2. **Federal law:** Notification to the National Response Center is required for all releases that equal or exceed federal reporting quantities:

- (EPCRA) Owners and Operators to report; and
- (CERCLA) Person in Charge to report

WHAT INFORMATION

Q: What information is required?

A: State notification requirements for a spill or threatened release include (as a minimum):

- Identity of caller
- Location, date and time of spill, release, or threatened release
- Location of threatened or involved waterway or stormdrains.
- Substance, quantity involved, and isotope if necessary.
- Chemical name (if known, it should be reported if the chemical is extremely hazardous)
- Description of what happened

Federal notification requires additional information for spills (CERCLA chemicals) that exceed federal reporting requirements, which includes:

- Medium or media impacted by the release
- Time and duration of the release
- Proper precautions to take
- Known or anticipated health risks
- Name and phone number for more information

WHICH AGENCIES

Q: Who must be notified?

A: Notification must be given to the following agencies:

- **The Local Emergency Response Agency**
9-1-1 or the Local Fire Department,
- **The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) /Administering Agency (AA)/Participation Agency (PA), if different from local fire.**

Note: The CUPA/AA/PA may designate a call to the 911 emergency number as meeting the requirement to call the CUPA/AA/PA.

Phone: _____

enter local number

AND

- **The Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California State Warning Center**
Phone: **1 - 800 - 852 - 7550 or (916) 845-8911**, (800# for California callers only)

And, if appropriate:

- **The California Highway Patrol**
Phone: **9-1-1**
(The California Highway Patrol must be notified for spills occurring on highways in the State of California.)

In addition, as necessary, one or more of the following:

A. National Response Center

If the spill equals or exceeds CERCLA

Federal Reportable Quantities:

Phone: (800) 424 - 8802

B. United States Coast Guard

Waterway Spill / Release

Sectors

S. F. (Alameda): (415) 399 - 3547

LA/Long Beach: (310) 732 - 2043

San Diego: (619) 683 - 6470

C. California Occupational Safety and Health Administration(Cal/OSHA)

For Serious Injuries or Harmful Exposures to Workers: Cal/OSHA District Office

D. California Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch

All radiological incidents. Phone: California State Warning Center

E. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Hazardous waste tank system releases:

Secondary containment releases:

Phone appropriate DTSC Regional Office

F. Department of Conservation,

Division of Oil Gas and Geothermal

Resources (DOGGR)

Release of Oil and Gas at a Drilling and Production Facility:

Phone the appropriate DOGGR District Office

G. Public Utilities

Natural Gas Pipeline Releases:

Phone The Public Utilities Commission (PUC)

H. Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG)

Waterway Spill/Release

Phone appropriate DFG Office or the California State Warning Center

I. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

Waterway Spill/Release

Phone appropriate RWQCB Office

Notification must also be made to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California State Warning Center for the following:

- Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in marine waters
- Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any waters of the state
- Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- Any found or lost radioactive materials
- Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.

WHEN TO NOTIFY

Q: When must emergency notification be made?

A: All significant spills or threatened releases of hazardous materials, including oil and radioactive materials, must be **immediately** reported.

Notification shall be made by telephone.

Also, written Follow-Up Reports (Section 304) are required within 7 days if the release equals or exceeds the Federal Reportable Quantities (see web sites for more information).

WRITTEN REPORTS

Q: When are written reports required?

A: Different laws have different time requirements and criteria for submitting written reports. After a spill or release of hazardous materials, including oil and radioactive materials, immediate verbal emergency notification should be followed up as soon as possible with a Written Follow-Up Report, if required, to the following agencies:

- 1) Governor's Office of Emergency Services,
Section 304 Follow-up Report

- 2) The responsible regulating agency such as:
 - California Department of Health Services,
Radiological Health Branch,
Radiological Incident Reporting.
 - Department of Toxic Substances Control,
Facility Incident or Tank System Release Report
 - Cal/OSHA, serious injury or harmful exposure to
workers

- 3) U.S. DOT and DOE, transportation-related incidents.

PENALTIES

Federal and state laws provide for administrative penalties of up to \$25,000 per day for each violation of emergency notification requirements. Criminal penalties may also apply.

STATUTES

Q: What statutory provisions require emergency notification?

A: Many statutes require emergency notification of a hazardous chemical release, including:

- Health and Safety Code §25270.7, 25270.8, 25507
- Vehicle Code §23112.5
- Public Utilities Code §7673
(PUC General Orders #22-B, 161)
- Government Code §51018, 8670.25.5 (a)
- Water Code §13271, 13272
- California Labor Code §6409.1 (b)
- Title 42, U. S. Code §9603, 11004
- California Fire Code §8001.5.2.2

Q: What are the statutory provisions for Written Follow-Up Reports?

A: Written reports are required by several statutes, including:

- Health and Safety Code §25503 (c) (9)
- California Labor Code §6409.1 (a)
- Water Code §13260, 13267
- Title 42, U. S. Code §11004
- Government Code § 51018

REGULATIONS

In addition to statutes, several agencies have notification or reporting regulations:

- Title 8, CCR, §342
- Title 13, CCR, §1166
- Title 14, CCR, §1722 (h)
- Title 17, CCR, §30295
- Title 19, CCR, §2703, 2705
- Title 22, CCR, §66265.56 (j), 66265.196 (e)
- Title 23, CCR, §2230, 2250, 2251, 2260
- Title 49 CFR, Parts 100 - 177,
esp. §171.15, and Part 263, §263.30
- Title 49 CFR, §171.16

WEB SITES

State Regulations

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>

<http://www.oes.ca.gov>

Federal Regulations

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>

Federal Reportable Quantities

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/resources/rq/>

See California Labor Code §9030 and the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) for other reporting requirements.

DEFINITIONS

Q: What is a “Hazardous Material”?

A: “Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or threatened hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment” (Health and Safety Code, §25501 (o)).

Q: What is a release?

A: “Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency” (Health and Safety Code, §25501 (s) and CERCLA §101 (22))

Q: What hazardous material releases require notification?

A: All significant spills, releases, or threatened releases of hazardous materials must be **immediately** reported.

In addition, all releases that result in injuries, or workers harmfully exposed, **must be immediately** reported to Cal/OSHA (CA Labor Code §6409.1 (b)). Notification covers significant releases or threatened releases relating to all of the following:

1) “Hazardous Materials” as defined by §25501(o), California Health and Safety Code

2) “Hazardous Substances” as listed in 40 CFR §302.4; the Clean Water Act §307, §311; CERCLA §102; RCRA §3001; Clean Air Act §112; Toxic Substances Control Act §7 and as defined by California Health and Safety Code §25501 (p)

- 3) "Extremely Hazardous Substances" as required by: Chapter 6.95 Health and Safety Code, EPCRA §302
- 4) "Radioactive Materials" as required by Title 17 §30100.
- 5) Illegal releases of hazardous waste
- 6) Employee exposures resulting in injuries: California Labor Code §6409.1 (b)
- 7) "Sewage" as required by Title 23 §2250 (a) (Reportable quantity is 1,000 gallons or more for municipal and private utility waste water treatment plants).

ACRONYMS

- AA- Administering Agency
- Cal/OSHA - California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- CCR - California Code of Regulations
- CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (aka Superfund)
- CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
- CHP - California Highway Patrol
- CUPA - Certified Unified Program Agency
- DOGGR - California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
- DTSC - Department of Toxic Substances Control
- EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)
- OES - Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- PA - Participation Agency
- PUC - Public Utilities Commission
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- U.S.DOT - Federal Department of Transportation

CONTRIBUTORS

This guidance was developed with input from the following agencies:

Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Office of the State Fire Marshal

California Highway Patrol

California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

State Water Resources Control Board

Air Resources Board

Department of Pesticide Regulation

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Department of Fish and Game

Department of Food and Agriculture

Department of Health Services

Department of Industrial Relations

Cal-OSHA

Department of Transportation (CalTrans)

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency,

Region IX

Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas,
and Geothermal Resources

Department of Water Resources

**- Emergency Notification Summary -
Telephone Calls Required For
All Significant Releases or Threatened Releases
of Hazardous Materials
At a MINIMUM, the spiller should call:**

- 1. 9-1-1 or local Emergency Response
Agency (e.g. fire department)
AND**
- 2. Local CUPA/AA/PA
AND**
- 3. The Governor's Office of Emergency
Services, California State Warning Center
1-800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911**

In addition to 911 and OES above, the following apply under varying circumstances:

- All releases that equal or exceed Federal Reportable Quantities (CERCLA) - **Call the National Response Center (NRC) 1-800-424-8802**
- All releases on-highway - **Call California Highway Patrol**
- All hazardous waste tank releases - **Call Department of Toxic Substances Control**

Regional Office

- All serious worker injuries or harmful exposures - **Call Cal/OSHA District Office**
- All oil spills at drilling and production fixed facilities - **Call Conservation**

Department, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

- All spills with a potential to impact water quality - **Call OES**
- All significant potential or actual railroad releases (California definition of hazardous materials)

Railroad should call - Local Emergency Response Agency and PUC

- All Hazardous Liquid Pipelines - **Call local fire department**
(Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety is State Fire Marshal jurisdiction)
- All Natural Gas Pipelines - **Call PUC**
- All incidents involving **Radioactive** Material call the CDHS, Radiological Preparedness Branch

For Questions on the federal
Emergency Planning and
Community Right-to-Know Act
Call EPCRA Title III Hotline:
1 - 800 - 424 - 9346

This booklet was produced by
Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Hazardous Materials Unit
Dr. Frederick A. Lercari
revised by: Trevor Anderson and Bill Potter
Norm Wobschall, Graphics

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

Henry R. Renteria, Director

Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Hazardous Materials Unit
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655

APPENDIX E: TARGET HAZARDS

The facility listed in this table has been determined to pose a potential, significant risk to the immediate vicinity of the occupancy or to the community. Additional information regarding these facilities or other hazardous materials handlers in the County can be obtained by contacting the County of Inyo Environmental Health Services Department.

Facility Name	Address	Regulated Substance
C.R. Briggs	8 miles South of Ballarat on Wingate Rd., Trona, CA 93562	Anhydrous Ammonia, Propane

Additionally, a complete list of businesses with hazardous materials is located in the following pages.

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
ACE Power	A.C. Limestone Mine	Limestone, 1000 propane, 2000 diesel, 100 oil	Gary Fuller	(661) 663-3155
Jim Allen's Automotive	Allen's Automotive	200 g trans fluid	Kevin Greer	(760) 8737262
American Borate	Billie Mine	5000 lbs dyna 5500 NH4NO3 2500 gas 7000 dies MORE	Lupe Regalado	7607862441
American Perlit	American Perlite Mine	6000 diesel 300 oils 1000cf O2 1000C2H2 200 waste	Kirk Wilson	7609382289
Amerigas	Lazy A	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Glenbrook 196	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Dempsey Track	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Comfort (Alabama Hills) Inn	Comfort (Alabama Hills) Inn	1200 gal prp	in escrow 8/02	7603826411
Amerigas	Art Hickman	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Boyd's Fence	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Stewart's Village	1600 gal propane	Jeff Pallow	7608736371
Amerigas	Grandview Coop	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Rovana	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Bishop South	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Amerigas-Lone Pine	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 876-4420
Amerigas	Amerigas-Bishop	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Foothill Mobile Home Park	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Stuarts' Petroleum	Mobil Lone Pine	20Kgas, 10K Diesel	John Stuart	6613256320
Arco Products Company	Arco Fac. #5148, Bishop	15000 gas	Ruth Ha	5035246191
Valley Market	Valley Market	15000 gas	Daljit Singh	7608782618

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Batchelder Enterprises	Batchelder Enterprises	9000 kerosene	George Batchelder	7608729931
Big Pine 76	Big Pine 76	15000 gas 5000 diesel 300 oils	Frank Nikolas	7609382100
Big Pine Unified School District	Big Pine Unified School District	8000 diesel	Margeret Dames	(760) 938-2222
Bishop Auto Body	Bishop Auto Body	100 gal paint and thinner	Patrick Patrykus	7608735900
Bishop Country Club	Bishop Country Club	500 gal gas 500 diesel	Mike Apted	7608735828
Bishop Radiator	Bishop Radiator	Waste oil	Martha Gonzalez	7608736780
Bishop Welding Supply	Bishop Welding Supply	5000cf C2H2, 3000 Ar, 800 CO2, 1500 He, MORE	Britt Wuest	7608736303
Dept Fish and Game	Black Rock	2500 gal Propane, 550gal gas, 550gal diesel,	Dave Figueroa	7608782131
Deep Springs College	Deep Springs	4Kgal Diesel, 3K gas, 10K Propane, 200 Oil		
FAA	Furnace Creek		Gary Estes	6612658426
J Diamond MHP	J Diamond MHP	4Kgal Propane		
LADWP	Bishop Office Bldg	2Kgal Propane	James Wagoner	
LADWP	Cottonwood Gates	22Kgal FeCl3, 11Kgal Flocculant,	James Wagoner	
Britts Diesel	Britts Diesel	100 gal Waste Oil and Antifreeze	Britt Nelson	7608721883
C.R. Briggs	Briggs Mine	10Klb NH4NO3, 60Klb NH3, 25Kgal Diesel, MORE	Ken Mann	(760) 372-4233
CA Dept. of Forestry	Owens Valley Conservation Camp	1Kgal Gas, 2Kgal Diesel, 15Kgal Propane, 300gal Oil	Carl Stadick	7603872565
CA Lightweight	Kim-Crete Pumice Mine	6Kgal Diesel, 1kLB C2H2, 4Klb O2	Ken Teel	9494925163
CalTrans	Independence Maint. Station	12Kgal Road Oil, 4Kgal Diesel, 900cf C2H2, MORE	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0633

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
CalTrans	Shoshone Mtce Station	5Kgal Diesel, 1100cf O2,550gal Oils, MORE	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0675
CalTrans	District 9 Office (Bishop)	12500gal Diesel, 1500gal Propane, 1500lb Fusees	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0633
Lone Pine USD	Lone Pine High	3Kgal Propane, 500lbsTri-Clor, 500lbs dry Cl, Oil	Changing	7608765577
Lone Pine USD	Lo Inyo School	1500gal Propane	Changing	7608765577
Airway Medical Inc	Airway Medical	3500 cf oxygen	Glenn Steinke	7608721117
CalTrans	Death Valley Maint. Stn.	12Kgal Diesle, 600gal Propane,300cf C2H2,1470cfAR	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0633
CalTrans	Bishop Shop/Jay St.	4Kgal Oils,600cf C2H2,1100cf O2,300gal Antifreeze	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0736
CalTrans	Bishop/Spruce St.	4440gal Paint,1500lb fusees, 10Kgal Diesel, MORE	Monte Packard	(760) 872-0675
Xanterra	Furnace Creek	15Kgal Gasoline, 5Kgal Diesel	Ken Kroll	(760) 786-2378
CHP	Bishop CHP Facility	12Kgal Gasoline, ammunition	Gary Stoutenberg	(760) 873-3531
City of Bishop	Public Works Yard	500 gal oils 100 gals Muriatic acid	Andrew Boyd	7608735863
Coso Junction Store	Coso Junction Store	15Kgal gas, 10Kgal Diesel	Jag Dhillon	(760) 764-2264
County of Inyo	Old Lone Pine Yard	300gal Oil, 1Kgal Asphalt emusion	Jeff Jewitt	7608780214
County of Inyo	Mazourka Shop	18Klb Crack Sealant, 500gal Propane MORE	Jeff Jewitt	7608780214
Southern Inyo Hospital	SIH	5Kgal Diesel, 170Kcf LOX, 700gal Propane	Don Miller	7608765501
County of Inyo	Bishop Airport	12Kgal Jet A, 12Kgal 100LL AvGas	Jeff Jewitt	7608780214
County of Inyo	W. Line St. Yard		Jeff Jewitt	7608780214

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
County of Inyo	Bishop Yard	800gal Propane, 1300gal oils, welding gases	Jeff Jewitt	7608780214
County of Inyo	Lone Pine Airport	4Kgal 100LL AvGas, 3Kgal AvGas	Jeff Jewett	7608780214
County of Inyo	Shoshone Yard	1Kgal Oils, 2Kgal gas, 2Kgal Diesel	Jeff Jewett	7608780214
County of Inyo	Bishop Sunland Solid Waste Facility	Waste Oil and Antifreeze, Misc HHW, 3Kgal Diesel	Chuck Hamilton	
Fleet Card	Bishop Shell (Texaco) Car Wash	15000gal gasoline 5000gal diesel	Berk Hight	7608738283
DVNP	Cow Creek Propane Farm	5Kgal Propane	Gerry Wolfe	(760) 786-3264
Hiatt Aggregate	Hiatt Aggregate Mine	Waste Oil	Dick Cheeseman	7608726871
DVNP	Grapevine/Scotty's	850gal Diesel	Gerry Wolfe	(760) 786-2331
DVNP	Scotty's Castle	11Kgal Gas,	Gerry Wolfe	(760) 786-2331
DVNP	Cow Creek	10Kgal Diesel, 10Kgal Gas, 600gal Oil, 600gal Anti	Gerry Wolfe	(760) 783-2331
Eastern Sierra Motors	Eastern Sierra Motors			(760) 873-4291
Eastern Sierra Oil	Eastern Sierra Oil	24Kdiesel12Kgas		7608724645
Eastern Sierra Propane	Eastern Sierra Propane	50kgal Propane	Tom Sigler	(760) 872-2955
Eastern Sierra Propane	Highlands MHP		Tom Sigler	(760) 872-2955
Eastern Sierra Propane	Denny's	1500gal propane	Tom Sigler	(760) 872-2955
Amerigas	Cardinal Lodge	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
LADWP	Keeler Yard	1Kgal gas, propane	James Waggoner	7608766037

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Eureka Fuel Company	Giggle Springs	15Kgal gas 5Kgal Diesel	Derek Stephan	(760) 873-5502
Eureka Fuel Company	Lone Pine Pace / Carl's Jr.	15Kgal gas 5Kgal Diesel	Derek Stephan	(760) 873-5502
Eureka Fuel Company	Giggle Springs Too	15Kgal gas 5Kgal Diesel	Derek Stephan	(760) 000-0000
FAA	Keeler Peak		Gary Estes	6612658426
FAA	Slate Range		Gary Estes	6612658426
FAA	Panamint		Gary Estes	6612658426
FAA	Owens Valley		Gary Estes	6612658426
FAA	Searles Valley		Gary Estes	6612658426
Dept. of Fish & Game	Fish Springs Fish Hatchery	150gal Acetic acid, 337cf Ar, MORE	Richard Uplinger	(760) 938-2242
Xanterra/ DVNP	DVNP-Stovepipe Wells	15Kgal Gasoline, 5Kgal Diesel	Tom Mitchell	7607862345
Desert Aggregates	5 Bridges Road	60tons Portland cement, 6tons FlyAsh, MORE	Larry Beaman	7608722672
Amerigas	Sierra Grande	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Ranch Rd Coop	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Park West	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Kragen Auto	Kragen	Waste Oil	3E Corp	
C G Roxanne	Crystal Geysers Roxanne	55g FeSO4,55NaOH,55H3PO4,55H2SO4,6000 propane	George Casteneda	7607642885
Mount Whitney Golf Club	Mount Whitney Club	300gal Gas	Brad Taylor	7608765795
Excel Bridge	Excel Bridge	Welding gases	Steve Vasquez	7607642088
Verizon	Pine Creek Office		Phyllis Wheeler	7608720812

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Verizon	Independence Office		Phyllis Wheeler	7608720812
Verizon	Bishop Office		Phyllis Wheeler	7608720812
Verizon	Lone Pine Office		Phyllis Wheeler	7608720812
Hi Country Market	Hi Country Market	15Kgal Gas	Chris Holt	(760) 938-2067
Horton Brothers	Horton Brothers	100gal Paint	Mr Horton	7609382675
Amerigas	Vons	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Inyo Crude	Pearsonville Shell	15Kgal gas, 5Kgal Diesel	Ken Sample Jr	(760) 377-5353
Inyo Crude	Shell "Y" Mart	15Kgal gas, 5Kgal Diesel	Ken Sample Jr	7608733524
Inyo Mono Body	Inyo Mono Body	50gal Thinner, 100gal Paint	Lola	
LADWP	Bishop Water Yard	12Kgal gas, 6Kgal Diesel, 500gal Oils, MORE	James Wagoner	
LADWP	Independence Fuel Fac.	50 different Common Chemicals	James Wagoner	
LADWP	South Haiwee Reservoir	1Kgal Gas, 160gal Oil, 1600cf N2	James Wagoner	
LADWP Power	Big Pine Power	200gal NaClO, 60gal Battery acid, 200gal Turbine	Steve Fuller	
LADWP	Little Lake Patrol	1Kgal gas, 500Gal Propane	James Wagoner	
LADWP Power	Gorge Power	1600lbs CO2,6Kgal oil,100galNaClO,1800cf N2,1K gas	Steve Fuller	7608730314
U.S. Borax	Owens Lake Mine	3Kgal diesel, 1350gal Gas, 500gal Oil, Weld gases	Paul Lamos	7608764775
Lee's Frontier	Lees Frontier	15Kgal gas, 5Kgal Diesel	Lee Keller	7608765844
Lone Pine Propane	Lone Pine Propane	30Kgal Propane	Steve Harry	(760) 876-4330
Bishop Care	Bishop Care	500 gal diesel 1000cf O2	Brian Bellatoni	7608731000
Eastern Sierra Propane	Schat's Bakkery	1500gal propane	Tom Sigler	
Manor Market	Manor Market	10Kgal gas	Troy Oney	(760) 873-4296
Marsh's Auto	Marshes Auto	Waste Oil		7608737364

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Independence Shell	Independence Shell	15Kgal Gas, 5Kgal Diesel	Somasagaramplli Pragalaathan	(760) 878-2172
Miller's Towing	Miller's Towing	2Kgal Gas, 450gal Diesel, Waste Oil and Antifreeze	John Miller	7608764600
Mr. K's Automotive	Mr. K's Automotive			7608737149
Dept. of Fish & Game	Mt. Whitney Fish Hatchery	5300cf O2, 3800gal propane, 337gal Ar,		(760) 878-2272
LADWP Power	Lone Pine Office	3Kgal Gas, 2Kgal Diesel	Bill Tiner	
Northern Inyo Hospital	Northern Inyo Hospital		Scott Hooker	(760) 873-5811
Olancha Mobil Mini Mart	Olancha Mobil Mini Mart	15Kgal Gas, 5Kgal Diesel	Ranjit Singh	(760) 764-2289
Our Water Work's Car Wash	Our Water Work's Car Wash	Waste Oil		7608722070
Owens Valley Radio Observatory	Owens Valley Radio Observatory	3Kcf He, Propane, 55gal CH3OH, 500 Diesel, 1500 Gas	John Marzano	(760) 938-2075
Pac Bell	Shoshone		Joe Franco	7142842126
Pacific Custom Materials	Pacific Aggregate Mine	8Kgal Diesel, 800gal Oils	Fred Smalley	7607642248
Panamint Springs Resort	Panamint Springs Resort	10Kgas, 10KDiesel	Jerry Graham	7754827680
Perry Motors	Perry Motors	300gal Antifreeze, 700gal Oil	Ron Ryan	7608724141
LADWP Power	Cottonwood Power	60gal battery acid, 200 gal turbine oil	Steve Fuller	
LADWP Power	Haiwee Power	200gal NaClO	Steve Fuller	7608730314
Palisades Gas	Rolling Green Utilities	30Kgal Propane	Arnie Peterson	(760) 938-3311
Shoshone Development, Inc.	Shoshone Development, Inc. DBA	15Kgal gas, 5K Diesel	Susan Sorrells	(760) 852-4224

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Southern California Edison Co.	Plant 4		Danielle Chupa	6263021212
Southern California Edison Co.	Bishop Service Center	10Kgal gas, 2500gal Diesel	Wayne Williams	9096158527
Amerigas	Inyo County Jail	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	
Brown's Supply	Brown's Supply	Welding gases, kerosene, batteries	Bert Brown	7608726911
CH2M Hill	Keeler yard	1Kgal gas, 28Kgal H2SO4 More	Ray Ramirez	7608760082
Standard Industrial Minerals	Standard Industrial Minerals	Unknown		7608736720
Turner Propane	Turner Propane	30Kgal Propane	Ed Cervantes	(760) 872-1314
Rinker Materials	Twin Mountain Rock Company	2Kgas 12kdiesel oil	Paul Chism	(760) 377-3117
Union Auto Center	Union Auto Center	Waste oil	Rich Haering	7608733160
USFS	USFS INF WMRS	2Kgal Propane, 13Klb Concrete mix, 120gal Oil	Casey Shannon	7608732407
Warren's Auto	Warren's Auto	Waste Oil	Randy Scott	7608738284
White Mtn. Research Station	White Mtn. Research Station	1Kgal Gas, 2500 Diesel	John Smiley	7608734344
Winnedumah Hotel	Winnedumah Hotel	1000gal Heating Oil	Rose Zrelak	(760) 878-2040
Lake Sabrina Boat Landing	Lake Sabrina Boat Landing	500gal Gas	Robert Apted	
BISHOP CREEK CHEVRON	BISHOP CREEK CHEVRON	15000 gas 5000 diesel	RICK OR ALICE CASSEL	7608721644
Amerigas	KDAY	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Inyo Mono Title	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Sierra View Mobile	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Gerber 042	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371

Company Name	Site Name	MATERIALS	Contact Name	Telephone
Amerigas	St Timothy's	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Aberdeen	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Eastern Sierra Propane	Cottonwood Plaza	1100+ gallons Propane	Marlene Taylor	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Whitney Alley	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Creekside Inn	Creekside Inn	1500gal propane	Jackie Meads	7608723044
Owens Valley USD	OVSchool	1500gal Propane	Kathy Leslie	7608782405
Big Pine Chevron	Big Pine Chevron	15000 gas 5000 diesel	Roger Sandoval	7609382842
Brown's Supply	Brown's Salvage	Welding gases, waste oil& gas	Doug Brown	7608733222
Amerigas	LDS Church	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
Amerigas	Smart and Final	1100+ gallons Propane	Jeff Pahlow	(760) 873-6371
China Lake NAWS	China Lake NAWS	Gas Diesel Chlorine Propane	John Salter	7609393250
Coso Operating Company	Coso Geothermal Project	6Kgal 98%H2SO4, 6Kgal Diesel 4Kgal gas More	Colleen Brock	7607641300
Manazar National Historic Site	Manazar	2Kgal Propane	Fred Phillips	7608782932
High Sierra Company	closed	125 gallons waste oil	Cap Aubrey III	7608724737
CA dept. of Forestry	Independence	500gal gas 500gal Diesel	Joe Aguirre	9513206133

APPENDIX F: MUTUAL AID

There are a number of mutual aid agreements, which pertain to emergency response, recovery, and mitigation. These contracts and agreements are intended to cover any type of emergency wherein that agency's or business's particular service is required. The most common mutual aid agreement, *California Master Mutual Agreement*, is described in county emergency operations plans. Therefore, users of the H.M. Area Plan are referred to those plans for more information.

Other mutual aid agreements include: Public Works for the exchange of building inspectors, engineering services, heavy equipment, etc. to other jurisdictions during times of extreme emergency. Among emergency managers there is "*Emergency Management Mutual Aid Agreement*". This agreement allows an affected jurisdiction to request professional emergency managers from an unaffected jurisdiction to respond to assist in the emergency operations center. Again, refer to county emergency operations plans for further information.

There is one mutual aid agreement in place, which pertain directly to hazardous materials incidents and emergencies. This is the agreement between Southern Inyo Fire Protection District of Inyo County, California and Nye County, Nevada. This agreement is to establish cooperation between Southern County Fire Protection District and Nye County, Nevada for response to, and mutual aid in handling, ambulance, fire and hazardous materials response. The following pages specify what and how this contract works.

A Cooperative Agreement
 Between
 Southern Inyo Fire Protection District of Inyo County,
 California
 And
 Nye County, Nevada

Objectives:

This agreement is to establish cooperation between Southern Inyo Fire Protection District (District) and Nye County, Nevada (County) on JANUARY 5, 2006 (the Effective Date) for response to, and mutual aid in handling, ambulance, fire and hazardous materials response.

It is determined to be mutually beneficial to the citizens, property, and the environment to provide protections outlined in this agreement.

This agreement acknowledges and supports the continuance of the agreement for ambulance services between County, Nevada and Inyo County, California dated 20 June, 1989.

This agreement will authorize the sharing of emergency response resources, personnel, equipment, and services to each other during requested times of threatened or actual emergencies. It is designed to provide an understanding in the event of an emergency(s) when the resources of either are taxed or needed by request.

The agreement is also designed to facilitate cooperation with state and federal agencies should the need arise.

Definitions and Descriptions:

The District will make its personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities available to County when needed for an emergency, provided they are available and not encumbered or needed within the District. An authorized and competent County employee (Incident Commander) will provide work assignments and supervision when District is cooperating and assisting County. Coordination will be through the dispatch center making the request.

County will make its personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities available to District when needed for an emergency, provided they are available and not encumbered within the County. An

authorized and competent District member (Incident Commander) will provide work assignments and supervision when County is cooperating and assisting District. Coordination will be through the dispatch center making the request.

District is defined as the area described in exhibit "A" to Resolution #93-52 dated 10 August, 1993, a generally defined area consisting of approximately 1300 square miles within Inyo County with boundaries east of the Death Valley National Park; west of the California-Nevada state line; and north of the Inyo County-San Bernardino County Line; and south of the California-Nevada State line at the Death Valley National Park boundary.

County is a defined political subdivision of the State of Nevada.

Both parties acknowledge that all incidents and responses will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). When multiple agency jurisdictions are threatened or involved, a Unified Command will be utilized.

Each of the parties agrees that responding personnel will be trained and supplied according to the standards of the responding agency. All responding personnel will meet the standards and equipage with regard to Level of Activity Training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Each agency will provide their personnel with the necessary equipment and training.

Financial:

Either party may invoice the other for actual costs incurred for personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities or other reasonable and legitimate expenses when the assistance to the other agency, has been requested. The invoice will specify in detail: the unit costs, labor rates, mileage traveled, or other items they request for reimbursement. Only those items used directly and solely for the incident will be reimbursed.

In the event of a third party billing, the invoicing of expended resources incurred by the requesting party will be held until the resolution of the third party billing.

There will be no liability between the parties for any losses, expenses, or damages to the other party, or any party that may be impacted by the party responding under this agreement. Each party will provide all insurance for personnel and equipment originating within its area of primary responsibility and which may be used to carry out, or participate in, this agreement.

Conditions:

The parties to this agreement agree that:

That no response outside of the jurisdiction of either party shall occur without a formal request for services from the party in whose jurisdiction the event occurs. Unless abdicated; the party whose jurisdiction the event occurs in will retain control and supervision of the event, with the other jurisdiction supporting the efforts of the agency whose jurisdiction the event is in.

Each party to this agreement will retain and control their individual members and equipment while under the direction of the jurisdictional party.

If, while answering or engaged in responding to a request under this agreement, an emergency should arise in the assisting party's area of responsibility, the authorized representative of the assisting party shall have the right to recall and send any or all of that party's equipment and personnel back to meet such an emergency.

That all responding agencies called or used by the parties will comply with their jurisdictions state regulations, all federal regulations, and any local regulations that are noticed to the other jurisdiction a minimum of 30 days prior to their use or guidance.

Employees of either party to this agreement, while operating under the conditions of this agreement, may refuse specific tasks that they deem to be unsafe, or beyond their capacity to perform, or are beyond the capability of the equipment for which they are responsible.

Terms of the Agreement:

This Agreement cannot be amended, modified or revised unless done in writing and signed by an authorized agent of the District and an authorized agent of the County. No provision may be waived except in a writing signed by both parties. Amendments will provide thirty (30) days for changes to be implemented, unless waived by both parties, and will be signed and dated by all parties prior to any changes being performed.

This agreement shall be reviewed annually on the Effective Date to determine if the agreement should be continued and amendments, if any, should be agreed upon.

This agreement shall not be construed as, or deemed to be an agreement for the benefit of any third party or parties, and no third party or parties shall have a right of action hereunder for any cause whatsoever.

Each party to this agreement shall hold harmless and indemnify the other, and its elected or appointed officials, officers, employees and agents, from/for any and all liability claims, losses, and/or damages suffered by the other party, arising from or directly related to this agreement, which is/are attributable to the negligent or intentional misconduct of the other party

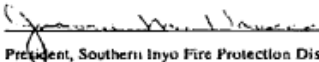
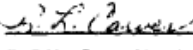
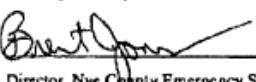

This agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California with respect to actions or obligations of the District regardless of their location of occurrence and in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada with respect to actions or obligations of the County under this agreement regardless of their location of occurrence

This agreement is intended by the parties to be a final expression of their agreement with respect to the subject matter hereof, and is intended as the complete and exclusive statement of the terms of the agreement between the parties. As such, this agreement supersedes any prior understandings between the parties, whether oral or written to the extent such understandings are inconsistent with the terms of this agreement.

A copy of this agreement shall be provided to the Inyo County Sheriff and the Nye County Sheriff as evidence of the agreement and to facilitate request(s) for mutual aid through each parties dispatching center.

Signatures

Each participant's assent to this Agreement is evidenced by signature on the attached individual signature pages, i.e., each local entity governing board or designated representative will execute a separate signature. The parties have executed this agreement as of the Effective Date.

	<u>12/6/05</u>
President, Southern Inyo Fire Protection District Board of Directors	Date
	<u>1/3/06</u>
CAO Nye County Nevada	Date
	<u>1/3/06</u>
Director, Nye County Emergency Services	Date
	<u>12/06/05</u>
Fire Chief, Southern Inyo Fire Protection District	Date

APPENDIX G: EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Hazardous Materials Equipment and Supplies

Each Fire Department within the County of Inyo is responsible for maintaining a list of their hazardous materials emergency response equipment. Inyo County Environmental Health Services Department is not responsible for retaining this information. Please contact each Fire Department for further information on hazardous materials emergency response equipment and supplies.

APPENDIX H: ON-SCENE RESPONSE CHECKLIST

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:

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

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

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL ACTION

- Control the source (stop the discharge).
- Minimize the spread.
- Assess the situation.
 - Determine extent of spill;
 - Determine objectives and strategies;
 - Establish immediate priorities; and
 - Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Implement IAP.
- Protect sensitive habitats and species.
- Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA).

CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY, CLEANUP, & WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

Documentation, Cost Recovery, and Closure

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

APPENDIX I: PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergency Public Information Priorities

I. Lifesaving/Health Preservation Instructions

- ❖ What to do (and why).
- ❖ What **not** to do (and why).
- ❖ Information (for parents) on status and actions of schools (if in session).
- ❖ Hazardous/contaminated/congested areas to avoid.
- ❖ Curfews.
- ❖ Road, bridges, freeway overpass and dam conditions, and alternate routes to take.
- ❖ Evacuation: routes and instructions (including what to do if vehicle breaks down).
- ❖ Arrangements for persons without transportation.
- ❖ Location of mass care/medical/coroner facilities, food, safe water. Status of hospitals.
- ❖ First aid information.
- ❖ Fire fighting instructions.
- ❖ Emergency telephone number (otherwise request people not to use telephone).

Note: Stress to out-of-area media that people should NOT telephone into the area. Lines must be kept open for emergency calls.

- ❖ Instructions/precautions about utility use, sanitation, how to turn off utilities.
- ❖ Essential services available - hospitals, grocery stores, banks, pharmacies, etc.
- ❖ Weather hazards/health risks (if appropriate).

II. Emergency Status Information

- ❖ Before release, clear all information with the County Manager or Incident Commander.
- ❖ Verify all information before release

- ❖ Media hotline number. Public information hotline number.
- ❖ Description of the emergency situation, including number of deaths and injuries, property damage, persons displaced., shelter and evacuation locations.
- ❖ Description of government and private response efforts (mass care, medical, search and rescue, emergency repair, debris clearance, fire/flood fighting, etc.).
- ❖ Any of the priority 1 information in summary form on a “nice to know” rather than “vital to know and act upon” basis.
- ❖ Status of Local Declaration, Governor’s Proclamation and Presidential Declaration.
- ❖ Where people should report/call to volunteer.
- ❖ How people in other areas can obtain information about relatives/friends in the disaster area (coordinate with Red Cross on release of this information). How disaster victims can locate family members.

III. Questions To Anticipate

Information, which should be considered, includes:

- ❖ How many deaths/injuries were there?
- ❖ Any property damage?
- ❖ What response agencies were involved?
- ❖ Why was evacuation ordered?
- ❖ Why wasn’t evacuation ordered?
- ❖ Number of persons evacuated?
- ❖ Shelter locations?
- ❖ 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.

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

- ❖ What company/agency was involved?
- ❖ Is legal action being considered?

Note: 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.”

- ❖ Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
- ❖ 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 of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.
- ❖ What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel?
- ❖ How can such incidents be avoided in the future?

Note: 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.”

IV. Other Useful Information

Usually this type of information will be released in the post-emergency period because of lack of time and other priorities during other phases.

- ❖ State/federal assistance available.
- ❖ Disaster Assistance Center opening dates/times.
- ❖ Historical events of this nature.
- ❖ Charts/photographs/statistics from past events.
- ❖ Human interest stories.
- ❖ Acts of heroism.
- ❖ Historical value of property damaged/destroyed.
- ❖ Prominence of those killed/injured.

Sample News Releases

The following messages were developed for use during hazardous materials emergencies to provide the public with information regarding protective actions being taken or to be taken in the near future. Public Information Officers should use these as a skeleton, fill in the blanks and customize as needed.

Sample Media Message #1: Unidentified Spill/Release in Heavy Traffic Area

This is _____ at the _____. An unidentified substance, which may be hazardous, has been spilled/-released at _____ (specific location). Please avoid the area, if possible, while crews are responding. The best alternate routes are _____. If you are already in the area, please be patient and follow the directions of emergency response personnel. The substance will be evaluated by specially trained personnel, and further information will be released as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sample Media Message #2: Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

This is _____ at the _____. A small amount of _____, a hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Streets are blocked, traffic is restricted, and authorities have asked residents in the immediate _____ block area to evacuate. Please avoid the area. The material is slightly/highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms (list): _____. If you think you may have come in contact with this material, you should (give health instructions and hotline number, if available). For your safety, please avoid the area if at all possible. Alternate routes are _____ and traffic is being diverted. If you are now near the spill/release area, please follow the directions of emergency response personnel. Cleanup crews are on the scene.

Thank you for your cooperation.

- Suggest: EAS use; request repeated broadcast.
- Optional: Close windows and vents. Do not use heaters or air conditioners and other in place protection information.

Sample Media Message #3: High Hazard (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

This is _____ at the _____. A large/small amount of _____, a highly hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Because of the potential health hazard, authorities are requesting/requiring all residents within _____ blocks/miles of the area to evacuate. If you are (give evacuation zone boundaries), you and your family should/must leave as soon as possible/now. Go immediately to the home of a friend or relative outside the evacuation area or to _____. If you can drive a neighbor who has no transportation or notify friends or neighbors with hearing impairments, please do so. If you need transportation, call _____. Children attending the following schools (list): _____ will be evacuated to _____.

Do not drive to your child's school! Pick your child up from school authorities at the evacuation center. Listen to this station for further instructions.

- **Suggest:** EAS use; request repeated broadcast
- **Optional:** The material is highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms: _____. If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, seek help at a hospital outside the evacuation area, or at the evacuation center at _____. To repeat, if you are in the area of _____, you should/must leave, for your own safety. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency assistance.

Summary Statement for Media: Hazardous Material Incident

At approximately _____ a.m./p.m. today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office by (a private citizen, city employee, etc.). (Police/fire) units were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic. The material was later determined to be (describe), a (hazardous/harmless) (chemical/substance/material/gas) which, upon contact, may produce symptoms of _____. Precautionary evacuation of the (immediate/X-block) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required) by (agency). Approximately (number) persons were evacuated. Cleanup crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene, and normal traffic had resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes. There were no injuries reported/or _____ persons, including (fire, police) personnel, were treated at area hospitals for _____ and (all, number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in _____ condition. The response agencies involved were _____.

To be Adapted According to the Situation

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?

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.

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.

(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.

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

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.





**California Department of
Pesticide Regulation**

1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015
916-445-4300
www.cdpr.ca.gov

**Division of Enforcement
and Environmental Monitoring**

916-445-3980

BRANCHES:

Enforcement

916-324-4100

Environmental Monitoring

916-324-4100

**Pest Management
and Licensing**

916-324-4100

**Division of Registration
and Health Evaluation**

916-445-3984

BRANCHES:

Worker Health and Safety

916-445-4222

Medical Toxicology

916-445-4233

Pesticide Registration

916-445-4400

**Division of
Administrative Services**

916-445-4140

Information Technology

916-445-4110

Personnel

916-322-4553

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

about

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

Assessing the health risk of pesticides

THE MISSION of Cal/EPA's Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) is to ensure that people and the environment are protected from adverse (harmful) effects that may be associated with pesticide use. Determining what those impacts might be and under what circumstances they can occur is essential to an effective regulatory program. When this information is known, measures can be taken to limit exposures so that adverse effects can be avoided.

There are more than 865 active ingredients registered as pesticides, which are formulated into thousands of pesticide products available in the marketplace. About 350 pesticides are used on the foods we eat and to protect our homes and pets.

DPR scientifically evaluates the hazards of pesticides before they can be sold in California. Chemicals already in use are also subject to periodic reevaluation. Risk assessment plays a critical role in this process and is often the driving force behind new regulations and other use restrictions. DPR takes a multimedia approach to risk assessment and assesses potential dietary, workplace, residential, and ambient air exposures.

What is risk assessment?

Toxicity is an inherent property of all substances. All chemical substances can produce adverse health effects at some level of exposure. In this context, risk is the likelihood that an adverse health effect will result from an exposure (or exposures) to a particular amount (dose) of a chemical. Therefore, risk is a function of both toxicity and exposure. Risk assessment is a process designed to answer questions about how toxic a chemical is, what exposure results from its various uses, what is the probability that use will cause harm, and how to characterize that risk.

A 1997 evaluation of Cal/EPA risk assessment policies and practices said that although "risk assessment is known to have considerable uncertainty, and there are difficulties in applying this imperfect process to decision-making, ... (it) helps prevent arbitrary decisions by providing a systematic means of incorporating scientific information into decision-making." In this light, DPR conducts health risk assessments on pesticide active ingredients to find out if they are being used (or can be used under modified conditions) in a way that is safe for both users and the general population.

Risk assessment is a process designed to answer questions about how toxic a chemical is, what exposure results from its various uses, what is the probability that use will cause harm, and how to characterize that risk.

The 1997 review concluded that DPR's risk assessment practices are generally consistent with the systematic scientific framework used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and similar regulatory agencies. Where differences exist, they mostly arise from differences in law, or from situations where California differs significantly from the average for the U.S., such as in diet, climate, agricultural practices, or population demographics.

How are risk assessments conducted?

DPR, like U.S. EPA and other agencies, views risk assessment as consisting of four elements:

- Hazard identification
- Dose-response assessment
- Exposure assessment
- Risk characterization

Hazard identification involves the review and evaluation of a chemical's toxic properties - the extent and type of adverse health effects. Laboratory studies on animals are generally used to define the types of toxic effects caused by a chemical and the exposure levels (doses) at which these effects may be seen. In evaluating chemicals, scientists must determine the exposure level at which adverse effects would not be expected to occur.

Dose-response assessment considers the toxic properties of a chemical and determines the lowest dose of the chemical that results in an adverse effect. State and federal tests require that laboratory animals receive high enough doses to produce toxic effects. Animals receive a wide range of exposures, including doses that may be much higher than those to which people might be exposed. There also are doses at which no ill effects occur in the test animals. Within that range of doses, the highest tested dose that does not cause adverse effects is the "no observed effect level" (NOEL).

Uncertainty factors are mathematical adjustments used when scientists have some but not all information. One way they are used in risk assessments is to compensate for uncertainties in the process that estimates the dose level in humans at which there is reasonable certainty that the identified adverse effects will not occur. As a default, if the toxicity studies are based on animals, we generally use an uncertainty factor of 10 to account for assumed differences in sensitivity between humans and experimental animals to a chemical (an assumption that the least sensitive humans are 10 times more sensitive than the most sensitive animal species). An additional uncertainty factor of 10 is used to address differences in sensitivity among humans (this assumes that the most sensitive human is 10 times more sensitive than the least sensitive human). This results in a total uncertainty factor of 100.

Exposure assessment is the process of finding out how people come into contact with the pesticide, how often and for how long they are in contact with the substance, and how much of the substance they are in contact with. It includes an estimate of people's potential exposure to a chemical at work, at home, or in their diets.

Exposure may be of short duration (acute, occurring once or for a short time), intermediate duration (subchronic, generally one to three months), or long-term (chronic, generally one year to lifetime). Rates of exposure are determined for breathing (inhalation), eating or drinking (ingestion), or contact with the skin (dermal absorption), depending on the chemical and the ways people may be exposed to it.

Risk characterization quantifies the results of the risk assessment. Risk characterization combines hazard identification and dose-response assessment (generally based on animal studies) with exposure assessment (based on estimated human exposure).

For example, characterizing the risk to pesticide applicators requires estimating what dose of the chemical causes what effects (that is, the dose-response assessment), and what dose workers are exposed to (the exposure assessment). The results are often expressed in one of two ways. The first is as a margin of exposure, which is calculated by dividing the NOEL by the estimated human exposure. If the NOEL is based on a study using experimental animals, the benchmark margin of exposure would be 100 to assure that there is reasonable certainty that the effect will not occur in exposed people.

For cancer effects, risk is often expressed another way, as how much more likely it is that cancer will result from exposure to a chemical. Often, this is simplified in a kind of scientific shorthand, for example, a cancer risk of "one in a million" in a given population. This can give the inaccurate impression that science can determine that exactly one person in a million will develop cancer, that we can determine and measure the causes of all cancers. The inherent uncertainty in risk assessment means that risk assessors can only predict the probability of risk.

How does DPR collect the information used to assess risk?

DPR evaluates and registers pesticides before they are sold or used in California. The statutory guidelines require companies who wish to sell pesticides in California to submit tests and studies to DPR for evaluation. DPR's requirements for this data are very similar to those of U.S. EPA, although DPR sometimes requires some additional specific data (for example, on worker exposure, or potential to contaminate ground water). Registrants may conduct the studies themselves or hire laboratories to do testing.

Pesticide registration data requirements provide scientists with an extensive repository of information from which to make evaluations and draw conclusions. (This is not required for any other class of industrial chemicals; only pharmaceuticals are this extensively studied before use is allowed.) DPR scientists also research the entire scientific literature to locate additional information on pesticides, to ensure that their conclusions are based on the most accurate, timely information on potential hazards to human health.

Do other scientists review DPR's risk assessments?

Yes, DPR's risk assessments are subject to rigorous peer review by objective, nongovernmental scientists with expertise in the scientific disciplines covered in the assessment. DPR presents the four components of the risk assessment in a risk characterization document (RCD). The RCDs also contain a risk appraisal section, which delineates the limitations, assumptions, and uncertainties in the risk assessment. The initial RCD draft undergoes internal departmental peer review by DPR scientists. After completing departmental review, the RCD currently undergoes peer review by scientists at the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), another branch of Cal/EPA, and by scientists at U.S. EPA. DPR also uses other scientific experts for additional external peer review (e.g., scientists from the University of California). External peer review provides critical information for DPR on the scientific completeness of its documents. DPR reviews the comments, responds to the reviewers, and makes changes as appropriate. In addition, as new data become available, DPR may update the RCD with appendices.

How does DPR use the results of a risk assessment?

DPR management reviews the results of the risk assessment and determines if the calculated risks are unacceptable (that is, an inadequate margin of exposure or a significant cancer risk). If risks are unacceptable, DPR then determines if risks can be controlled or mitigated. This is part of the risk management process.

Risk managers use risk assessment as an important tool to determine the acceptability of a level of exposure and then reduce exposures to that level. Risk management, unlike risk assessment, is not based solely on scientific considerations, since it also involves social, economic, and legal considerations to make regulatory and policy decisions.

The process of risk assessment

is separate from
risk management.

Risk assessment often drives
risk management, but risk
management cannot and does
not drive risk assessment .

What is risk management?

Risk management is the evaluation and selection of mitigation options. Risk managers use risk assessment as an important tool to determine the acceptability of a level of exposure and then reduce exposures to that level. Unlike risk assessment, risk management is not based solely on scientific considerations, since it also involves social, economic, and legal considerations to make regulatory and policy decisions. DPR considers these factors in analyzing the possible regulatory responses to potential health hazards. The process is necessarily subjective in that it requires value judgments on the acceptability of risks and the reasonableness of control measures. However, the bottom line is simple: DPR will not allow a chemical to be used unless it can be used safely.

The process of risk assessment is separate from risk management. Risk assessment often drives risk management, but risk management cannot and does not drive risk assessment at DPR. Risk assessments and risk management options are developed by separate DPR branches and are described in separate formal documents.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) seminal 1983 report, *Risk Assessment in the Federal Government: Managing the Process*, formed the foundation for the risk assessment process in general and for regulatory agencies in particular. In this report, the NAS specifically addressed the separation of risk assessment and risk management. Contrary to oft-repeated misinterpretations, the report did not recommend an organizational separation of risk assessment and risk management (that is, placing the two processes in separate organizations). Rather, the report recommended the maintenance of a "clear conceptual distinction between assessment of risks and consideration of risk management alternatives; that is, the scientific findings and policy judgments embodied in risk assessments should be explicitly distinguished from the political, economic, and technical considerations that influence the design and choice of regulatory strategies."

What other departments conduct risk assessment and risk management activities?

DPR is not the only State agency that conducts both. The Department of Toxic Substances Control assesses exposure to various hazardous chemicals and manages the associated risks. The Department of Fish and Game assesses ecological toxicology and exposure of aquatic and terrestrial organisms to various chemicals, and jointly manages the associated risks with the State and Regional Water Boards; and the Department of Health Services determines human exposure to chemicals in drinking water and manages the associated risks. OEHHA conducts risk assessments and has a statutorily mandated "joint and mutual responsibility" with DPR for the development of regulations regarding pesticides and worker safety. The development of regulations relating to worker safety is a risk management activity.

What is the reputation of DPR's risk assessment activities?

DPR's current risk assessment activities are state of the art and widely recognized to be world-class and scientifically sound. DPR separates its risk management activities from its risk assessment function, so that risk management decisions are made transparently, using the recommendations from the risk assessors. Additionally, risk assessments are subjected to rigorous peer review by academic experts both within and outside of California.



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from DPR by calling
916-445-3974,
or can be downloaded
from DPR's Web site,
www.cdpr.ca.gov,
"Consumer Fact Sheets."

Assessing Pesticide Risks

The mission of DPR is in essence to ensure that people and the environment are protected from adverse effects that may be associated with pesticide use. Determining what those effects might be and under what circumstances they can occur is essential to an effective regulatory program. When this information is known, measures can be taken to limit exposures so that adverse effects can be avoided.

This chapter discusses the process DPR uses to assess pesticide risk, that is, to estimate the likelihood that an adverse health effect will result from an exposure (or exposures) to a particular amount (dose) of a pesticide or pesticides. *Risk assessment* is a process designed to answer questions about how toxic a chemical is, what exposure results from its various uses, what is the probability that use will cause harm, and how to characterize the risk.

Toxicity is an inherent property of all substances; all chemical substances can produce adverse health effects at some level of exposure. Risk of adverse health effects is a function of toxicity and exposure. Exposure to a substance determines the dose and the substance's toxicity determines the potency of the dose. Therefore, determining both toxicity and exposure is necessary in assessing the risk of chemicals. An extremely toxic substance is of little concern if there is no exposure to it. On the other hand, a moderately toxic chemical to which many people are exposed creates a substantial potential risk to human health. Hazard is best defined as the potential of a substance to cause harm, whereas risk is the probability of adverse effect under specified conditions of exposure. Regulatory agencies use various experimental data to determine the conditions likely to result in toxic effects, and use that information to set exposure doses which are reasonably expected to cause no adverse health effects. Once the risk has been assessed and characterized, risk managers decide if and how any unacceptable risk of harm can be reduced to an acceptable level. The results of risk assessments are often the driving force behind new DPR regulations and use restrictions.

Brief History of Risk Assessment: Since the late nineteenth century, risk assessment and risk management have been everyday activities of many industries, including banking and insurance. In the early twentieth century, the principles of risk assessment began to be applied to human health and safety and by the 1940s, toxicologists began to study the problem of establishing limits on exposures to hazardous substances that would protect human health. The impetus to better assess safety of chemical exposures took on new urgency in the decades that followed, as it became apparent that long-term exposures could have chronic health implications. The Congressional passage in the 1970s of landmark environmental and occupational safety legislation raised the importance of risk analysis and led to efforts to systematize general procedures and policies and formalize quantitative methodologies.

In California, the focus on pesticide risk assessment grew out of the 1984 passage of the Birth Defect Prevention Act (*BDPA, see separate article in this Chapter*). The BDPA mandated that the State bring the toxicological database on pesticides (based on required studies) up to current scientific standards, determine if the studies identified adverse health effects, and determine if those health effects were significant. These determinations are made through the risk assessment process. These mandates prompted the 1985 creation of the Medical Toxicology Branch to evaluate toxicological data and conduct risk assessments.

Toxicity is an inherent property of all substances; all chemical substances can produce adverse health effects at some level of exposure. Risk of adverse health effects is a function of toxicity and exposure.

Birth Defect Prevention Act

In 1984, the Legislature passed the Birth Defect Prevention Act (BDPA, Chapter 669, SB 950). The law required that DPR not register new active ingredients without a full complement of health effects studies, and mandated that registrants of older pesticides (those registered before 1984) bring health effects data on their chemicals up to current scientific standards. The studies (primarily done on experimental animals) were in the following areas: chronic toxicity, mutagenicity, neurotoxicity, oncogenicity, reproductive effects, and teratology. The BDPA required DPR to use these and other data to determine if a pesticide would cause human health problems. If continued use of a pesticide presents a significant health hazard that cannot be mitigated, DPR is required to cancel the registration of products containing that active ingredient.

The BDPA mandated that DPR begin by determining 200 active ingredients that would be the first focus of enforcement. The priority list included chemicals with the most significant data gaps, widespread use, and which were suspected of being of greater health concern. (A data gap means that DPR lacks adequate health effects studies in any one of the required categories listed above.)

In January 1986, DPR notified registrants of data gaps for pesticide products containing any of the 200 priority active ingredients. DPR found that much of the data submitted in response to the data call-in notice did not meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines. Because these studies had been performed some years before, many registrants were unable to obtain additional data from the laboratories that conducted the original studies. Registrants then contracted with laboratories to begin new studies; however, most registrants failed to complete and submit new chronic health effects studies within the time frames set by the law. The BDPA required submission of data on priority-list pesticides by March 1991, a deadline the Legislature later extended to March 1996 (Chapter 1228, Statutes of 1991, SB 550). Subsequent legislation (Chapter 1, Statutes of 1995-1996, SB 1XXX) extended until December 1997 the data deadline for two pesticides, methyl bromide and pentachlorophenol.

By the end of 2000, 55 of the 200 priority active ingredients had either been withdrawn from the market by their manufacturers or been suspended by DPR for failure to submit required data. (Product registrations are suspended if data for any active ingredient cannot be upgraded with the submission of additional information or if data were not submitted.) Of the 145 remaining, adequate data had been received for 142 (including required studies for methyl bromide and pentachlorophenol). Pesticide registrants are in compliance with the BDPA when DPR receives all required studies, unless later evaluation by DPR scientists determines that any study is not adequate. For the three active ingredients not in compliance, studies for one were under review for adequacy, and exemptions had been granted for products containing the other two. (Under the BDPA, a pesticide may be exempted from the data requirements if it is determined the chemical has only limited use, and there is insignificant exposure to workers or the public.)

In 1992, DPR began the process of calling in data for the 703 registered active ingredients that were not on the priority list, under a timetable set by 1991 legislation (Chapter 1227, AB 1742).

By the end of 2000, there were 538 active ingredients no longer subject to data requirements. These active ingredients had been withdrawn from the market by the manufacturers, were suspended by DPR, or were not subject to BDPA data requirements (for example, spray adjuvants). Of the remaining 165 active ingredients, 127 had complete data on file and four were exempt. Another nine were at various stages in the process. (Requests were received for waivers or exemptions, which the BDPA allows for those chemicals with insignificant exposure potential.) The remaining five active ingredients are subject to suspension.

Once a pesticide registration is suspended, registrants must halt all sales. Retail dealers may continue selling affected products for two years, and consumers may continue to use products on hand.

DPR scientists continue to evaluate health effects data submitted by registrants to confirm that studies were conducted properly and that chemicals registered on the basis of those studies can be used safely in California.

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To fulfill the mandates of the BDPA, DPR established a procedure to prioritize all pesticides for risk assessment, placing them in high, moderate, or low-priority status. (The priority status was and continues to be determined by DPR's Adverse Effects Advisory Panel, which includes senior scientists from the Worker Health and Safety and Medical Toxicology branches, and Cal/EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHA]). Prioritization is based on the nature of the potential adverse health effects identified in toxicity studies, number of potential adverse health effects, number of species affected, potential for human exposure, use patterns, amount of pesticide used, U.S. EPA evaluations and actions, and similar factors. Using these criteria, the panel prioritizes the pesticides for risk assessment, based on their potential for health problems.

Furthermore, DPR policy from the 1980s through 1996 called for completion of a full risk assessment before any new, high-priority pesticide active ingredient could be registered in California. (New active ingredients that were classified as moderate or low priority for risk assessment were allowed to proceed through the registration process after an evaluation but without a risk assessment.)

Under this policy, older chemicals registered before the passage of the BDPA were prioritized separately, and placed on a different risk assessment track. This bifurcation of effort slowed risk assessments for older chemicals that had been registered sometimes decades before, when risk evaluations were nonexistent or abbreviated, and at the same time delayed registration of new pesticides.

In 1996, DPR instituted a new policy integrating its risk assessment tracks. U.S. EPA extensively reviews new pesticide active ingredients before federal registration, using up-to-date toxicology data. On that basis, DPR policy now allows an active ingredient to be registered in California after an evaluation but without a risk assessment, providing all required toxicology and other data have been submitted. The newly registered active ingredient then goes to DPR's Adverse Effects Advisory Panel for prioritization.

Pesticides are now placed on a single priority list for risk assessment, allowing DPR to better focus its resources on pesticides that pose the highest potential risk.

The Risk Assessment Process

Risk assessment can be broken down into four steps:

- hazard identification
- dose-response assessment
- exposure assessment
- risk characterization
- risk appraisal

Hazard identification involves the review and evaluation of a pesticide's toxic properties — the extent and type of adverse effects. This phase, conducted primarily by DPR's Medical Toxicology Branch, usually involves gathering data on whether exposure to a chemical causes an increased incidence of an adverse effect (for example, cancer or birth defects in experimental animal studies). This is usually determined by a battery of studies on several species of laboratory animals.

Hazard identification also determines whether it is scientifically correct to infer that adverse effects observed in one species will occur in other species; for example, whether substances found to cause tumors or birth defects in experimental animals are likely to have the same effect on humans. Evaluation may also involve characterizing behavior of a chemical within the human body and chemical interactions within organs, cells, or even parts of cells.

The **dose-response assessment** considers the effects (in terms of magnitude and/or incidence) that occur or are predicted to occur at a given dose level. State and federal guidelines require that laboratory animals receive doses sufficient to produce toxic effects. These tests often use doses which are much higher than those to which people might be exposed. The highest dose in a study which does not result in an observable effect (that is, the dose below the dose at which an effect was seen) is called the "no-observed-effect level" (NOEL). This NOEL is often the basis for calculating allowable

It is more important to keep worthless or hazardous products off the market than to attempt to run down and catch those selling such materials after they have already made sales.

– 1946 Department annual report

“Risk assessments have many uses, but a major one is to assist decision makers with the complex choices regarding the options in managing or reducing the potential human health risks associated with a substance or product. Risk management is defined in the US as the process of evaluating alternative regulatory actions and selecting among them. It has been characterized as an agency decision-making process that entails consideration of political, social, economic, and engineering information along with risk-related information to develop, analyze, and compare regulatory options and to select the appropriate regulatory response to a potential health hazard Using experience and judgment, the (risk) manager must determine a level of risk that is acceptable.”

– *Risk assessment, risk evaluation, and risk management, C.J. Henry (in Food Safety and Toxicity)*

human exposures. To compensate for inevitable uncertainties in the risk assessment process, various uncertainty factors may be applied to the NOEL to determine the allowable exposure level. (For example, the allowable human exposure may be set a hundredfold lower than the NOEL. The first safety factor of 10 allows for possible differences between how humans and animals might react to a chemical. The second safety factor of 10 takes into consideration that some humans are more sensitive than others.)

Of equal importance with hazard identification in assessing risk is **exposure assessment**, which estimates people’s potential exposure to a chemical at work and at home, in air and from water and food in their diets. The process involves specifying the population that might be exposed (looking at various subpopulations by occupation, age, gender, ethnicity, and other factors), identifying the routes through which exposure can occur (skin, inhalation, ingestion), and estimating the magnitude, duration, and timing of the doses that people might receive as a result of their exposure. (*See Chapter 6 for more information on DPR’s exposure assessment process.*)

Risk characterization integrates data from hazard identification, dose response and exposure assessments to develop a qualitative or quantitative estimate of the likelihood that any of the hazards associated with the pesticide will occur in exposed people. These evaluations offer estimates of risk or margins of safety. **Risk appraisal** describes the significance and uncertainties of the risk characterization.

DPR prepares a **risk characterization document (RCD)** for each pesticide that goes through this process. The RCD explains the results of the risk assessment. The risk characterization document assembles, critiques and interprets all pertinent scientific data on a chemical’s toxicology, human experience, and exposure.

An initial RCD draft undergoes internal departmental review by DPR scientists. The RCD then undergoes external peer review by scientists at OEHHA and U.S. EPA. DPR may also call upon other scientific experts for additional external peer review. External peer review provides critical information for DPR on the scientific completeness of its documents. DPR considers the comments from these reviews and makes changes as appropriate. As new data become available, DPR updates the RCD with appendices. Sometimes, the entire RCD may be rewritten if new information substantially changes the conclusions.

The final step, separate from the risk assessment process, is **risk management**, when regulators decide how much exposure to a given chemical will be allowed and (if necessary) evaluate and select risk reduction options. If estimated risk falls within acceptable parameters, including a margin of safety, DPR allows use (or continued use) of the pesticide. If estimates suggest an unacceptable level of risk (that is, an unacceptable safety margin), exposure mitigation measures (that is, risk reduction options) are explored, since exposure is the controllable aspect of risk or margin of safety. In determining mitigation strategy, DPR must consider effectiveness, practicality, and enforceability of mitigation measures. Exposure may be reduced by changes in chemical formulation and/or packaging, personal protective equipment and clothing, engineering controls, and restrictions on use of a chemical, among other options. The effects of any proposed mitigation measures are run through the risk assessment process again, to determine if they will result in sufficient exposure reduction.

Unlike risk assessment, risk management is not based solely on scientific considerations, since it also involves social, economic, and legal considerations to make regulatory and policy decisions. DPR considers these factors in analyzing the possible regulatory responses to potential health hazards. The process is necessarily subjective in that it requires value judgments on the acceptability of risks and the reasonableness of control measures. However, the crucial point is simple: DPR will not allow a chemical to be used unless it can be used safely. If risk management measures are inadequate, then a pesticide registration may be suspended, canceled, or denied.

Proposition 65

In 1986, California voters passed a ballot initiative called “The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act,” more familiarly known by its original name, Proposition 65. Among other mandates, the Act requires the State to publish a list of chemicals “known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity,” and to update this list annually.

A chemical may be listed if:

- State experts conclude that scientifically valid testing shows the chemical clearly may cause cancer or reproductive toxicity;
- if an authoritative body has formally identified it as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity; or if an agency of the State or federal government has formally required it to be identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Twelve months after a substance is added to the State’s Proposition 65 chemical list, businesses with ten or more employees must provide a warning before knowingly and intentionally exposing their employees or the public to an amount of the listed pesticide that poses a significant risk. The warning must be “clear and reasonable.” Also, 20 months after a pesticide is listed, businesses must not knowingly discharge listed pesticides, in a concentration that poses a significant risk, into drinking water or onto land where it will pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Prohibitions do not apply if exposures to listed carcinogens result in “no significant risk,” or if exposure to listed reproductive toxicants is less than 1/1,000th of the no-observed-effect level, or NOEL.

The Governor designated Cal/EPA’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) as the lead agency for implementation of the Act. DPR’s Proposition 65 role is limited to conducting scientific evaluation of pesticides being considered for listing. In cases where a given chemical has both pesticidal and major nonpesticidal uses, DPR and OEHHA share responsibility.

DPR’s Medical Toxicology Branch reviews data regarding possible adverse health effects (carcinogenicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and genotoxicity) of pesticidal chemicals to assist OEHHA in determining when pesticides should be listed.

DPR’s hazard communication regulations (which govern pesticide and worker safety requirements) also provide a foundation for employers to meet the Proposition 65 warning requirements for employees in the pesticide workplace. Proposition 65 regulations also allow warnings to be provided in the same manner stated in the federal Hazard Communication Program regulations for workplace exposures.

California’s hazard communication program requires that, whenever employees are working in treated fields or handling pesticides, the employer must display certain leaflets in the Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) produced by Worker Health and Safety Branch. The leaflets are available in both English and Spanish and must be read upon request to any employee. In addition, specific information on an application must be displayed at a central location within 24 hours of the application and remain for 30 days or until employees are no longer present, whichever occurs earlier.

Monitoring and Evaluating Pesticide Exposure

Exposure Assessment and Mitigation

Exposure is the critical connection between potentially harmful factors of substances like pesticides (as determined in the hazard identification phase of risk assessment, *see Chapter 5*) and human health effects. Exposure assessment is designed to estimate what exposures are experienced under differing use conditions. Exposure assessment requires estimating the concentration of a substance to which humans are exposed, the size of the population exposed, the nature of the exposed population (e.g., activity, age, occupation, special risk characteristics), and the duration and frequency (continuous or varied) of exposure. These assessments estimate exposures for various subpopulation groups, including pesticide handlers, field workers, consumers exposed to pesticides in the home and garden, and bystanders, particularly infants, children and other susceptible subgroups.

DPR conducts risk assessments of pesticides to determine the potential risks of pesticide exposures in occupational settings and community environments to pesticide handlers, farm workers, other pesticide users (e.g., persons using home-and-garden products), bystanders (persons near treated areas), and others who may be exposed (e.g., by entering treated areas, or by eating treated food). If unacceptable risks are identified, DPR determines whether they can be mitigated, that is, if use practices can be changed to reduce exposure to ensure safe pesticide use. Exposure assessments — as part of a complete risk characterization — are the basis for determining if existing safety measures are adequate. If inadequate, these documents may be a starting point for developing mitigation measures, such as engineering controls (e.g., closed tractor cab), administrative controls (e.g., restricted entry intervals), or personal protective equipment (e.g., rain suit, gloves). If use practices cannot be changed to adequately reduce exposure, DPR may eliminate use of the pesticide.

Worker Health and Safety (WH&S) Branch scientists review a wide variety of data, including toxicology studies (done primarily on animals), human exposure studies, pesticide use data, worker activity information, and crop statistics to calculate potential exposure for a variety of scenarios. To determine the dietary component of a risk assessment, Medical Toxicology Branch scientists review data to determine potential residues on and in food and dietary water. (*See separate article in this chapter on dietary risk assessment.*)

Exposure assessments begin with an evaluation of the physical and chemical characteristics of a pesticide. WH&S Branch scientists evaluate whether pesticide breakdown products (e.g., metabolites) occur, potential routes of exposure (e.g., dermal, inhalation, oral), the half-life of the chemical, and other properties as part of the assessment. WH&S scientists also evaluate pesticide product labeling and pesticide use data to identify pesticide use sites (e.g., crops, industrial uses, garden uses, indoor home uses) and application methods (e.g., hand-held sprayer, ground sprayer, aerial application) to characterize the exposure scenarios. In addition, scientists review pesticide labels to determine application rates and frequencies, preharvest intervals, restricted entry intervals and personal protective equipment. To calculate exposures, scientists consider the timing, frequency and duration of various worker activities relative to the pesticide application. WH&S Branch scientists also review pesticide illness and injury data to identify potential health problems attributed to exposure to the pesticide.

WH&S scientists prefer to use chemical-specific and activity-specific exposure data to derive exposure estimates for the risk assessment process. If such data are not



Many pesticides are toxic to human beings and practically all are capable of causing some type of damage or injury if improperly handled.

– 1950 Department annual report

available, scientists use data from surrogate studies or from the Pesticide Handlers Exposure Database (PHED), developed by Health Canada, U.S. EPA, and the American Crop Protection Association. PHED is a generic (not product-specific) pesticide worker exposure database containing measured values of dermal and inhalation exposures from dozens of field studies.

Scientists consider the likely routes of exposure, primarily inhalation of air containing dusts and vapors, skin (dermal) contact either with the pesticide directly spilled on skin or contact with foliage, soil, or other surfaces (e.g., household furniture, carpets) on which residues may be present, and ingestion of foods and water with pesticide residues. Depending on the chemical and physical properties of the substance, a particular exposure might not be considered significant; for example, a given chemical might not be absorbed by the body when spilled on the skin (because of a very low dermal absorption rate) but may be absorbed when present in drinking water. Exposure to a chemical, therefore, is not necessarily synonymous with the actual amount of the chemical absorbed by body fluids and tissues. Exposure assessments estimate an absorbed (internal or systemic) dosage from which a margin of safety and other risk estimates can be derived. It is the absorbed dose that usually determines the margin of safety (and thus any mitigation measures that might be necessary), although if there are significant irritant effects (for example, eye irritation), they could be the driving factor in any regulatory measures.

Traditionally, pesticide exposure assessments use conservative (that is, health-protective) single-point values for chemical concentrations, application frequency and rate, duration of contact, calculation of internal dose, and body weight to characterize the exposure scenarios. Characterizing these exposure variables in terms of their probable ranges yields a more realistic estimate of the exposure. This approach is generally referred to as probabilistic modeling, or Monte Carlo simulation. Instead of presenting a single point estimate of risk, probabilistic analyses characterize a range of potential risks and their likelihood of occurrence. In addition, those factors which most affect the results can be easily identified. WH&S Branch uses computer software that enables scientists to perform probabilistic simulations in pesticide exposure assessments. Such data — and continually evolving scientific techniques — form the basis for the detailed exposure assessments prepared by WH&S Branch.

Exposure Monitoring Program

Assessing human exposure requires a wide and varied base of knowledge involving work tasks, application methods, application scenarios, and other circumstances. Each year, WH&S scientists conduct unique human exposure monitoring studies to provide data for the risk assessment process. Through these studies, scientists continually improve data collection methods, and more accurately predict likely exposures.

The scientists in the exposure monitoring program devote themselves to extending and refining DPR's understanding of the mechanisms of exposure. The scientists in this program monitor a variety of activities, such as mixing and loading, application by hand, by ground or air, worker reentry into treated fields, and structural fumigations. In each situation, the goal is to identify factors influencing the degree of exposure, as well as to measure exposure.

A variety of methods are used to develop data. Clothing worn by workers performing routine tasks is collected and analyzed to determine residue levels and estimated dermal exposure. This information identifies factors affecting transfer of a pesticide from foliage to work clothing or skin, or determines the effect of various application methods on worker exposure. In addition, urine and blood samples may be collected and analyzed for biological indicators of exposure. Goals include providing better estimates of worker exposure, evaluating mitigation measures, developing new monitoring methods, and validating new and established monitoring methods. All studies involving human subjects require formal protocols approved by an independent, University of California human subjects review committee.

The WH&S exposure monitoring scientists also collect data on the amount of pesticide residue deposited on plants following various application methods and rates.

The rapid increase in the use of synthetic organic chemicals illustrates the need for study to provide data for intelligent handling of products of this nature.... Possible industrial health hazards of new products should be anticipated. Problems as to hazards to workers not only in mixing of chemicals but to those who make field applications constantly arise. When a chemical is not acutely poisonous, generally little is known of the extent of its injuriousness. Information should be at hand with regard to insidious chronic poisoning by newly developed materials, as well as to their acute toxicity....

– 1939 Department annual report

Dietary Risk Assessment

DPR’s Medical Toxicology Branch assesses the safety of pesticides by looking at all routes of exposure to residues at work, in the home, and in the diet.

Dietary risk from pesticide exposure is estimated by:

1. looking at how toxic or harmful a pesticide might be (*see discussion on hazard identification, in Chapter 5*);
2. looking at the amount of pesticide residues that might be in or on food; and
3. looking at how much food might be eaten by various subpopulation groups.

Estimating how much residue might be in or on food involves several things. If the pesticide is used on food, studies determine how much of the pesticide is typically left after the chemical is applied to the crop in the field and then harvested. In addition, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and DPR all have programs in which they collect random samples of fresh produce and test for residues in the laboratory. The U.S. FDA and USDA also test for residues in cooked and processed foods.

USDA does nationwide surveys every several years to estimate the kinds and amount of food that people eat. Food consumption is reported for people of different races and ethnic groups, age groups, genders, geographical regions, and seasons of the year. The consumption rate is expressed in terms of body weight and accounts for a potential higher intake by children, as compared to adults, on a per weight basis.

The next step in estimating dietary exposure is to multiply the amount of food that people eat with the residues that might be found on those foods. These dietary exposure estimates are combined with the toxicity data to assess the risk to various population subgroups, including infants and children, from the exposure to pesticide residues in food. The resulting information on dietary risk is then included in an overall assessment of the risk posed by the pesticide for all uses.

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These data characterize residue decay rates that may differ under varying environmental conditions. This information may be critical in determining potential worker exposures and is used in developing techniques for avoiding illness and injury.

WH&S scientists also assist County Agricultural Commissioners in the investigation of some pesticide-related illnesses and injuries. With adequate notice following an exposure incident, scientists can collect samples and interview workers to determine the cause and extent of exposure. These types of investigations are essential in making determinations of workplace safety.

WH&S scientists investigate the effectiveness of protective clothing, gloves, respirators, engineering controls (e.g., closed mixing systems for preparing pesticides for application, enclosed cabs) and other safety equipment in mitigating exposures. For example, recent work has demonstrated that enclosed cabs with air filters are effective in providing respiratory protection. With the implementation of the U.S. EPA Worker Protection Standard, this information is translated into regulatory language that will encourage use of the most protective equipment.

In addition to evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation strategies, exposure monitoring studies may be used directly for regulatory purposes. Setting reentry intervals, determining required protective gear, and developing safe handling practices rely upon accurate information about pesticide behavior in the field.

Workplace Evaluation Program

DPR established the Pesticide Workplace Evaluation Program (PWEPP) in 1999. Its objective is to help County Agricultural Commissioner staff identify potential workplace hazards during their routine inspections for compliance with pesticide laws and regulations. PWEPP provides selected county inspectors and DPR Enforcement staff with training in industrial hygiene and occupational safety. WH&S scientists then work closely with the counties to evaluate hazards identified through this program and recommend changes to improve workplace safety.

WH&S Branch's Workplace Evaluation & Industrial Hygiene Program also evaluates pesticide products, pesticide-handling equipment, and labeling for effectiveness of exposure hazard control. Scientists in this program recommend control methods, when needed, to ensure adequate protection to the pesticide product user and others possibly exposed to pesticides. Evaluation includes review of federal product labels, hazard communication literature (MSDS), application worksite evaluations, and onsite compliance monitoring. Scientists work with other DPR groups, professional engineering and governmental occupational safety and health organizations to develop mitigation measures applicable to pesticide use. Recommended control methods are based on established industrial hygiene hierarchy of control. Scientists consult on matters of engineering controls, administrative controls, heat stress, personal protective equipment, and airborne monitoring methods.



DPR's Pesticide Workplace Evaluation Program is designed to help County Agricultural Commissioner staff identify potential workplace hazards during their routine inspections.

Pesticide Emergencies

At a Glance

- **If you or anyone else is seriously ill, call 911 for help.**

In less serious cases, call your doctor or the Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222.

- Be sure to tell emergency responders or your doctor that you may have been exposed to a pesticide.
- If you or anyone else is being exposed to pesticide drift, move away from any area where you can smell pesticides.
- To report possible pesticide misuse, call your County Agricultural Commissioner's office. You can get the number and be connected by calling toll-free, 1-87PestLine (1-877-378-5463).

What you should do in an emergency depends on the type of pesticide incident and how serious it is. Taking the right action is as important as taking action right away.

- **If you or anyone else is seriously ill, call 911 for help.**

If you feel ill and want to see the doctor or go to the hospital, have someone else drive.

- **If someone swallowed a pesticide,** call for help right away.

Do not wait for symptoms to appear and **DO NOT MAKE THE PERSON VOMIT. Call 911** or take the person to the nearest emergency medical clinic or hospital.

- **If the person is unconscious,** immediately remove the victim from the source of the exposure, if you can do so without putting yourself or the victim in further danger.

Call 911 for emergency help. If possible, have someone

What are the typical symptoms of pesticide illness?

A pesticide can make you sick if you swallow it, breathe it, or get it on your skin or in your eyes. Your symptoms could be delayed as long as a day. Depending on the pesticide and the amount you were exposed to, you may experience:

- Flu like symptoms including tiredness, headache, or dizziness.
- Blurred vision.
- Stuffy nose, sore throat or coughing.
- Eye, nose or skin irritation.
- Excessive sweating.
- Vomiting, diarrhea, or stomach cramps.
- Nervousness, confusion, loss of coordination.

In more serious cases, you may:

- Be weak or unable to walk.
- Feel discomfort in your chest.
- Have pinpoint pupils.
- Foam at the mouth and nose.
- Have problems breathing.
- Lose consciousness or even go into a coma.

Your regional Poison Control Center *can give you information and advice on whether your symptoms may be related to pesticide exposure. Call 1 800 222 1222. (Interpreters are available in more than 100 languages.) At no charge, the Poison Control Center will give you first aid information and advise you on what to do next. Have as much information as possible about what happened and, if you know, the pesticide involved.*

else call while you give first aid. **DO NOT GIVE FLUIDS TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR SEMI-ALERT PERSON.** If the victim is unconscious, do not perform mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing as you may become contaminated yourself. Warn emergency responders that the person may be contaminated with pesticides.

If the pesticide is on a person's skin, remove their clothing and thoroughly wash their skin with soap and water. Be careful not to contaminate yourself. Dry the person and wrap in a blanket. Put all contaminated clothing in a paper bag and seal it. If you believe the incident was the result of an illegal application, do not wash the clothing. Save it as evidence to give to investigators. If you wash the clothing, keep it separate from other laundry.

If the pesticide got into the eyes, immediately flush with cool water (not too cold or too hot.) Keep the eye open and as wide as possible while flushing for at least 15 minutes. If the person is wearing contact lenses and the lenses did not flush out from the running water, have the person try to remove the contacts AFTER the flushing procedure. (If both eyes are affected, or if the chemicals are also on other parts of the body, have the victim take a shower.) Continue to flush the eye with clean water while seeking urgent medical attention.

If the pesticide was inhaled, remove the person to fresh air if you can do that without danger to yourself. Loosen all tight clothing and keep the victim as quiet as possible while you call for medical assistance.

If the problem is related to home-use pesticides, have the pesticide container with you when you go to a doctor or call Poison Control. Put it in a plastic bag to protect you and others from exposure. The information on the label helps with diagnosis and treatment. Take care in handling pesticide containers to avoid contaminating yourself or anyone else.

Be sure to tell the doctor you may have been exposed to a pesticide and that your symptoms may be related to that exposure. Because many pesticide symptoms are similar

to symptoms of flu or other common illnesses, making a diagnosis is sometimes difficult. Doctors have access to pesticide experts at the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) by calling 916-445-4222 during business hours. They can also click on “Information for Physicians” on DPR’s Web site, www.cdpr.ca.gov, to get links to medical information on pesticides.

Remind the doctor that the law **requires any suspected pesticide illness to be reported to the county health officer within 24 hours**. Information on these requirements and the reporting form are on DPR’s Web site, www.cdpr.ca.gov. Click on the “Information for Physicians” link.

What should I do if I think there has been pesticide drift through the air?

Move away from any area where you can smell pesticides.

If people are getting sick, call 911 to get emergency medical help. Call the County Agricultural Commissioner’s office to report what is happening. You can find the phone number on the inside back cover of this booklet, in the government white pages of your local phone book, or by calling DPR’s toll-free complaint information line, 1-87PestLine (1-877-378-5463). In a non-emergency situation after hours or on weekends, call the non-emergency number for your local police or sheriff’s office. (You can find the number in the government pages of your local phone directory.) They will know how to contact the proper authorities.

Drift can be in the form of a spray or a gas in the air. If a liquid spray drifts onto skin, wash with soap and running water for at least 15 minutes. Call the doctor or the Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222, for advice on what to do next.

If you are indoors and you smell a pesticide being applied outside or if you think that a pesticide gas is drifting into your neighborhood, stay inside and close all windows, doors, and any other openings. Turn off swamp coolers, air conditioners, and other fans that bring in outside air.

If you are outdoors, move to where you can’t smell the pesticide. You may need to move some distance away.



Bring the pesticide container with you when you go to the doctor. The information on the label will help with diagnosis and treatment.

Fumigants are gaseous pesticides. They are released into buildings (like termite infested homes) or into stored grain or other food. They can also be injected into the soil and covered with a plastic tarp, applied as a liquid on top of soil and then covered with water, or applied by drip irrigation. Fumigants, being a gas, can drift into neighborhoods near treated fields or buildings. Many (but not all) fumigants have a strong smell or have odor added to them. Some can cause eye irritation before you can smell them.

Do not touch any spray residue on a vehicle, building surface, or other object, and don't wash it off. Call the County Agricultural Commissioner's office. They may want to take samples for their investigation. You can find the phone number on the inside back cover of this booklet, or by calling toll-free 1-877-378-5463 (1-87PestLine).

You can find more information on pesticide drift beginning on page 13.

What should I do if there is a pesticide spill?

Call 911 if you see an accident involving a vehicle carrying pesticides or a large pesticide spill into a river or onto a road.

Even small pesticide spills can threaten the safety of people, wildlife, and the environment. The danger depends on the pesticide and how much is spilled. With major pesticide spills, it is better to let emergency responders contain and clean up the spill. They have the training and equipment to safely handle such emergencies.

You can clean up a small spill of household pesticides yourself. Do it right away. You don't want a child or pet harmed by spilled pesticide. **Don't hose down the spill.** Runoff can damage plants or pollute rivers and streams. Instead, sprinkle the spill with sawdust or cat litter and sweep it into a paper bag. You can call your County Agricultural Commissioner or county office of environmental health to ask how to dispose of the bag. The product label may also include disposal information. Many communities have hazardous waste collection facilities for this purpose. Go to www.earth911.org to find the one closest to you.

If you spill pesticide on yourself, wash it off immediately with soap and water or as the product label tells you. Remove contaminated clothing and call the **Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222**, for more advice on what to do.

Pesticide

info

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PESTICIDES



California Department of Pesticide Regulation

1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015
916-445-4300

www.cdpr.ca.gov

BRANCHES:

Enforcement

916-324-4100

Northern Regional Office

916-324-4100

Central Regional Office

559-243-8111

Southern Regional Office

714-279-7690

Environmental Monitoring

916-324-4039

Fiscal Operations

916-324-1350

Information Technology

916-445-4110

Medical Toxicology

916-445-4233

Mill Assessment

916-445-4159

Pest Management and Licensing

916-445-3914

Licensing/Certification

916-445-4038

Personnel

916-322-4553

Pesticide Registration

916-445-4400

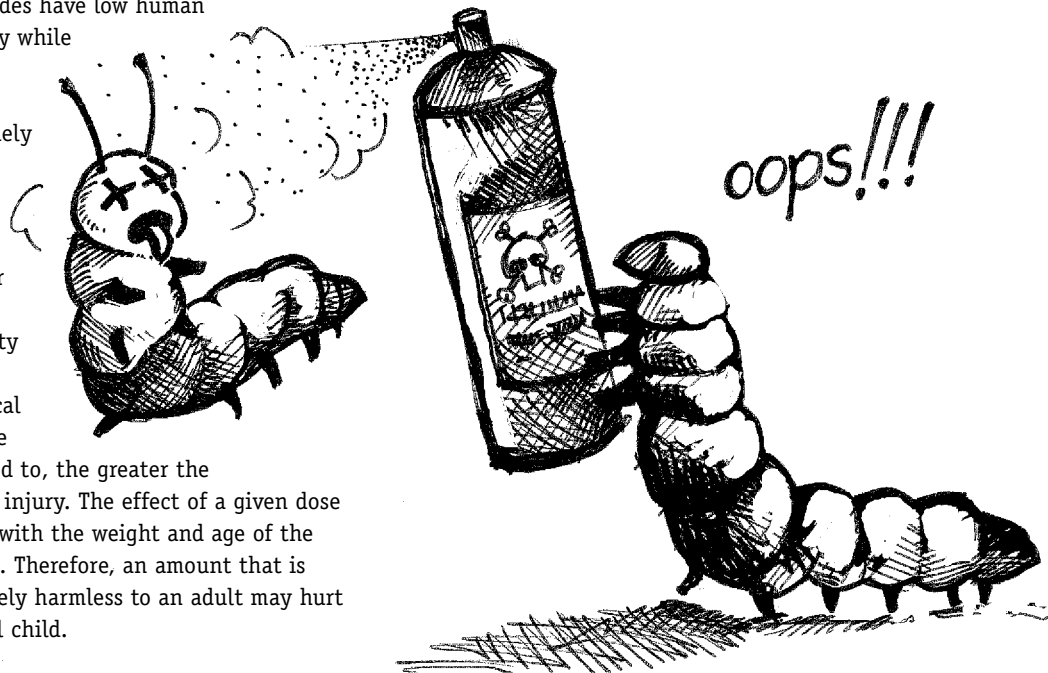
Worker Health and Safety

916-445-4222

Emergency! What to do when accidents happen

Despite what many of us might think, no substance is inherently safe or unsafe. Any substance – even the most innocuous – can be harmful if you are exposed to too much of it. Pesticides are designed to be toxic to the target pest while being safe to the people that use these chemicals. However, accidents and misuse occur and they can cause illness or injury. The potential for a pesticide to cause injury depends upon several factors:

- **Route of absorption**
The ways the body comes in contact with chemicals. Some common routes of exposure are dermal (skin), oral (by mouth), and inhalation (breathing). Swallowing a pesticide usually creates the most serious problem. In practice, however, the most common route of absorption of pesticides is through the skin.
- **Duration of exposure**
The longer a person is exposed, the more chemical their body absorbs.
- **Toxicity**
Toxicity is the potential a chemical, such as a pesticide, has for causing harm. Some pesticides have low human toxicity while others are extremely toxic.
- **Dose**
The greater the quantity of a chemical you are exposed to, the greater the risk of injury. The effect of a given dose varies with the weight and age of the person. Therefore, an amount that is relatively harmless to an adult may hurt a small child.



After you have administered first aid, you should get medical help immediately. If someone develops symptoms after using or being around pesticides, call toll-free 1-800-876-4766. This will connect you to the Poison Control Center,

- **Physical and chemical properties**
Some pesticides evaporate more readily than others, so they can be more easily inhaled. Some break down quickly on surfaces, others last longer. These qualities affect the potential risk of overexposure.
- **Population at risk**
Persons who run the greatest danger of pesticide illness are those whose exposure is highest, such as workers who mix or apply pesticides. However, consumers who use pesticides in their homes may also be overexposed, especially if they do not follow carefully the instructions on the container label.

Recognizing pesticide poisoning

Like other chemicals, pesticides may produce injury externally or internally.

Pesticides can cause contact-associated skin irritation or allergies. Symptoms of irritation include redness, itching, or pimples. Allergic skin reactions may produce redness, swelling, or blistering. The mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth, and throat are also quite sensitive to chemicals. Stinging and swelling can occur.

Internal injuries may occur depending upon where a chemical is transported in the body or what organ is affected. Shortness of breath, excessive saliva and rapid breathing may occur because of lung injury. Other symptoms to watch for include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, or dizziness.

First aid for pesticide poisoning

Appropriate first aid treatment depends on which pesticides were used. Here are some tips that may precede but should not substitute for medical advice or treatment:

- **Poison on skin**
Irrigate the area with running water for 10 to 15 minutes. Meantime, call a physician or a poison control center for further treatment advice. Later, discard contaminated clothing or wash it thoroughly, separate from your other laundry.

- **Poison in eye**
Open eyelid and wash the eye slowly and gently with water. Continue eye irrigation for 10 to 15 minutes. Call a physician or a poison control center for further advice.
- **Inhaled poison**
Take the victim to fresh air. If unconscious, give artificial respiration and call for paramedic assistance. Call a physician or a poison control center for further advice.
- **Swallowed poison**
If the person is alert and able to swallow, dilute the ingested substance with sips of milk or water. Call a physician or a poison control center for further treatment advice.

After you have administered first aid, you should get medical help immediately. If someone develops symptoms after using or being around pesticides, call your local Poison Control Center. Dialing toll-free 1-800-876-4766, from anywhere in California, will get you free information on what to do.

Ask if the symptoms are pesticide-related and what you should do – being too cautious is better than not. Be sure to have the pesticide container when you call. Medical personnel will ask what the chemical is. Overexposure to certain chemicals causes characteristic symptoms and the doctor needs to know what the chemical is before prescribing treatment. If you are advised to seek treatment at an emergency room or physician's office, you should bring the product label to show your doctor.

To avoid problems, you should minimize your exposure when mixing and applying pesticides by wearing gloves and other protective clothing. Also be careful to follow the label instructions for mixing and application. Safe use depends on that.

Keep information handy

By calling 1-800-876-4766 from anywhere in California, you can reach a Poison Control Center. Write it on the front of your telephone book or somewhere close to the phone so you have it ready in case of emergency.



Single copies of this handout are available by calling your County Agricultural Commissioner's office, from DPR at 916-445-3974, or can be downloaded from DPR's Web site, www.cdpr.ca.gov, "Consumer Fact Sheets."

Pesticida

info

Lo que debería saber sobre los pesticidas



California Department of
Pesticide Regulation

1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015
916-445-4300

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BRANCHES:

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¡Emergencia! Que hacer cuando suceden accidentes

A pesar de lo que muchos de nosotros podamos pensar, ninguna sustancia es, por naturaleza, segura o peligrosa. Cualquier sustancia, hasta la más inofensiva, puede ser dañina si se está expuesto a ella en demasía. Los pesticidas están diseñados para ser tóxicos a la plaga a tratar, sin presentar riesgo a las personas que usan estas sustancias químicas. Sin embargo, ocurren accidentes o un uso incorrecto de estos productos, ocasionando enfermedades o lesiones. La probabilidad de que un pesticida cause daños depende de varios factores:

- **Toxicidad.** La toxicidad es el potencial que tiene una sustancia química, como los pesticidas, de causar daños. Algunos pesticidas presentan un nivel bajo de toxicidad a los humanos, mientras que otros son extremadamente tóxicos.
- **Dosis.** Entre mayor sea la cantidad de una sustancia química a la que se esté expuesto, mayor es el riesgo de resultar lesionado. El efecto de una dosis en particular varía según el peso y la edad de la persona. Por eso, una cantidad relativamente inofensiva para un adulto puede afectar seriamente a un niño pequeño.
- **Ruta de absorción.** Esto se refiere a la manera o maneras en que el cuerpo entra

en contacto con cualquier sustancia química. Algunas rutas comunes de absorción son por vía cutánea (la piel), vía oral (la boca) y a través de la inhalación (la respiración). Generalmente, el tragar un pesticida causa los problemas más graves. Sin embargo, la forma más común de absorción de pesticidas es a través de la piel.

- **Duración del contacto.** Entre más tiempo esté expuesta una persona, el cuerpo absorbe una cantidad mayor de la sustancia química.



Después de que haya dado los primeros auxilios, debe buscar ayuda médica de inmediato. Si alguien muestra síntomas después de usar o de estar cerca de pesticidas, llame al Poison Control Center, 1-800-876-4766.



Puede obtener una copia de éste folleto gratuito llamando a la oficina del Comisionado Agrícola de DPR al 916-445-3974, o lo puede bajar de la página Web de DPR, www.cdpr.ca.gov, en "Boletín para los Consumidores" ("Consumer Fact Sheets").

- **Propiedades físicas y químicas.** Algunos pesticidas se evaporan más rápidamente que otros y, por lo tanto, pueden ser inhalados con mayor facilidad. Algunos se descomponen rápidamente al entrar en contacto con diferentes superficies; otros duran más. Estas propiedades afectan el riesgo potencial de estar expuesto en exceso al pesticida.
- **La población en riesgo.** Las personas que corren mayor riesgo de contraer alguna enfermedad a causa de pesticidas son quienes están expuestos por más tiempo, como los trabajadores que mezclan o aplican pesticidas. Sin embargo, los consumidores que usan pesticidas en su hogar también pueden estar expuestos en exceso a pesticidas, particularmente si no siguen cuidadosamente las instrucciones en la etiqueta del envase.

Cómo reconocer el envenenamiento por pesticidas. Al igual que otras sustancias químicas, los pesticidas pueden producir daños externos o internos.

Los pesticidas pueden causar **irritaciones de la piel** o **alergias** causadas por contacto. Los síntomas de irritación incluyen enrojecimiento, hinchazón o aparición de granos o brotes en la piel. Las reacciones alérgicas en la piel pueden producir enrojecimiento, hinchazón o ampollas. Las membranas mucosas en los ojos, nariz, boca y garganta también son bastante sensibles a las sustancias químicas y podrían verse afectados por ardor o hinchazón.

Las lesiones internas que pueden ocurrir dependen del lugar en el cuerpo al cual llega la sustancia química o el órgano que puede verse afectado. Si hay daño a los pulmones, podría presentarse salivación excesiva, falta de aire y respiración acelerada. Esté alerta a otros síntomas como náusea, vómito, diarrea, dolor de cabeza o mareo.

Primeros auxilios en caso de envenenamiento por pesticidas. El tratamiento apropiado de primeros auxilios depende de los pesticidas en cuestión. A continuación encontrará algunas medidas que puede tomar, antes de obtener consejo o tratamiento médico, pero que de ninguna manera sustituyen la atención médica que se debe recibir.

- **Si la sustancia dañina entra en contacto con la piel.** Mantenga la zona afectada de la piel bajo un chorro de agua por 10 a 15 minutos. Entre tanto, llame a un médico o centro de control de envenenamientos para

obtener más información sobre el tratamiento adecuado. Más tarde, deseche la ropa contaminada o lávela muy bien, por separado, sin mezclarla con otra ropa.

- **Si la sustancia dañina entra en contacto con los ojos.** Abra los párpados y lave los ojos con agua, lenta y suavemente, por 10 a 15 minutos. Llame a un médico o centro de control de envenenamientos para saber qué más debe hacer.
- **Si la sustancia dañina ha sido inhalada.** Lleve a la víctima al aire libre. Dele respiración artificial si está inconsciente y llame a los paramédicos. Llame también a un médico o centro de control de envenenamientos para saber qué más debe hacer.
- **Si la sustancia dañina ha sido tragada.** Si la persona está alerta y puede tragar, dele sorbos de leche o agua para diluir la sustancia que ingirió. Llame a un médico o centro de control de envenenamientos para informarse sobre el tratamiento adecuado.

Después de que haya dado los primeros auxilios, debe buscar ayuda médica de inmediato. Si alguien muestra síntomas después de usar o de estar cerca de pesticidas, llame al Poison Control Center (Centro de Control de Envenenamientos) que se encuentra en el directorio telefónico local. Pregunte si los síntomas están relacionados con algún pesticida y averigüe qué debe hacer. Es mejor tomar todas las precauciones del caso. Asegúrese de tener a la mano el envase del pesticida cuando haga la llamada. El personal médico le preguntará de qué sustancia se trata. Una sobrexposición a ciertas sustancias químicas provoca síntomas característicos y el médico necesita saber de qué sustancia química se trata antes de prescribir el tratamiento adecuado. Si le aconsejan que debe acudir a la sala de emergencias o a un consultorio médico para recibir tratamiento, lleve consigo la etiqueta del producto para mostrarla al personal médico.

Para evitar problemas, debe usar guantes y otra ropa y equipo protector al mezclar y aplicar pesticidas para reducir el peligro de exposición a los pesticidas. Asimismo, siga cuidadosamente las instrucciones en la etiqueta al mezclar y aplicar pesticidas; el uso seguro de estas sustancias depende de esto.

Tenga a la mano esta hoja de información. Busque ahora el número telefónico del Centro de Control de Envenenamientos de su localidad para que pueda referirse a él fácilmente. Anótelos en la portada del directorio telefónico o en algún otro lugar cercano al teléfono.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF KNOWN OR SUSPECTED PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS

Please provide as much information as possible. Fields marked with an asterisk* are critical for follow-up investigations.

Patient's Last Name*		Social Security Number		Birth Date*			Ethnicity* (check one)	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		Month	Day	Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
First Name*		Middle Name (or Initial)		Age		Units		Race* (check one or more)
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Address: Number, Street*						Apt/Unit Number		
<input type="text"/>						<input type="text"/>		
City/Town*			State*	ZIP Code*	County*			<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Other Race: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
Home Telephone*		Cellular Telephone*		Gender*				
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
Work Telephone		Occupation						
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>						

Reporting Provider - Last Name*		First Name*		Telephone Number*	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Reporting Health Care Facility*				FAX Number	
<input type="text"/>				<input type="text"/>	
Address: Number, Street			Suite Number	Submitted by*	
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
City		State	ZIP Code	Date Submitted*	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Month	Day
				Year	

Illness Onset Date		Initial Examination Date*		List Any Pre-existing Conditions, If Known (e.g., allergies, asthma, pregnancy, etc)			
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Signs and Symptoms* (check all that apply)							
Dermatologic <input type="checkbox"/> Blistering <input type="checkbox"/> Burns <input type="checkbox"/> Edema <input type="checkbox"/> Erythema (redness) <input type="checkbox"/> Irritation/Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Pruritis (itching) <input type="checkbox"/> Rash <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Neurologic/Sensory <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety/Irritability <input type="checkbox"/> Ataxia (incoordination) <input type="checkbox"/> Confusion <input type="checkbox"/> Depressed consciousness/Coma <input type="checkbox"/> Diaphoresis (profuse sweating) <input type="checkbox"/> Dizziness <input type="checkbox"/> Fasciculation (muscle twitching) <input type="checkbox"/> Headache <input type="checkbox"/> Muscle pain/cramping <input type="checkbox"/> Muscle weakness <input type="checkbox"/> Numbness/Tingling <input type="checkbox"/> Salivation <input type="checkbox"/> Seizure <input type="checkbox"/> Tremors <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Ocular <input type="checkbox"/> Blurred vision <input type="checkbox"/> Corneal abrasion <input type="checkbox"/> Irritation/Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Lacrimation (tearing) <input type="checkbox"/> Miosis (pinpoint pupils) <input type="checkbox"/> Photophobia <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Other Systemic <input type="checkbox"/> Chest pain <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive urination <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue <input type="checkbox"/> Fever/Hyperexia <input type="checkbox"/> Malaise <input type="checkbox"/> Tachycardia <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Gastrointestinal <input type="checkbox"/> Abdominal pain/cramping <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea <input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Respiratory <input type="checkbox"/> Cough <input type="checkbox"/> Dyspnea (shortness of breath) <input type="checkbox"/> Rhinitis (runny nose) <input type="checkbox"/> Upper respiratory irritation/Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Wheezing <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Asymptomatic <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide-related death Date of Death Month Day Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			

Were Diagnostic or Laboratory Tests Conducted?		Treatment Rendered*	
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Pending		<input type="text"/>	
If Completed or Pending, Please Describe:		Medical Diagnosis	
Test:		<input type="text"/>	
Results (include reporting units):		<input type="text"/>	
Normal range or baseline used:		<input type="text"/>	

Remarks (Include physician observations, or other detail relevant to the case, not provided above. Additional pages may be attached.)

Pesticide Exposure Date		Name of Pesticide(s) or Active Ingredient(s)*		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Month	Day	Year		
Location Where Pesticide Exposure Occurred (please provide street address, cross streets, or other appropriate detail)*				
County of Exposure*		Describe How Patient Was Exposed to Pesticide (e.g., drift, direct spray, environmental residue, spill, ingestion)		
Did Exposure Occur at Work?*		If Yes, Name of Patient's Employer	Name of Patient's Supervisor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
Patient's Activity When Pesticide Exposure Occurred (Check one)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixing/loading/applying pesticide		<input type="checkbox"/> Transporting/storing/disposing of pesticide		
<input type="checkbox"/> Field work		<input type="checkbox"/> Routine indoor activity not involved with pesticide application		
<input type="checkbox"/> Flagging		<input type="checkbox"/> Routine outdoor activity not involved with pesticide application		
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintaining/repairing pesticide application equipment		<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency response		
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing/formulating pesticide		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Packing/processing agricultural commodities		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
Were Others Exposed?		Additional Detail on Pesticide Exposure Incident		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				

Reporting Agency Name*				
Street Address				Suite Number
City	State	ZIP Code	County	
Telephone Number	FAX Number	Date Reported*		Person Filing Report with State
()	()	Month	Day	Year

Definition of a Pesticide Illness

A pesticide illness case is a patient who is or may be suffering from pesticide poisoning or any disease or condition caused by a pesticide. The term **pesticide** includes any product intended to repel, kill, prevent, destroy, control, or mitigate any pest. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, plant growth regulators, rodenticides or other vertebrate control agents, repellents, dessicants, fungicides, miticides, disinfectants, sterilants, and sanitizers. Spray adjuvants are pesticides under California law.

Reporting Requirement

Physicians are required to report known or suspected pesticide-related illness to the **local health officer** within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code §105200). Failure to report is a citable offense and subject to civil penalty (\$250).

The **local health officer** is required to immediately notify the **county agricultural commissioner** and to file the pesticide-illness report with the following **state agencies** within 7 calendar days:

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Pesticide and Environmental Toxicology Branch P.O. Box 4010 Sacramento, CA 95812-4010 (916) 327-7324 (Voice) (916) 327-7320 (Fax)	Department of Pesticide Regulation Worker Health and Safety Branch P.O. Box 4015 Sacramento, CA 95812-4015 (916) 445-4222 (Voice) (916) 322-8577 (Fax)	Department of Industrial Relations Division of Labor Statistics and Research P.O. Box 420603 San Francisco, CA 94142-0603 (415) 703-3020 (Voice) (415) 703-3029 (Fax)
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Medical Cost Reimbursements from Pesticide Drift Episodes

Food and Agricultural Code §12997.5 requires that persons responsible for pesticide drift, which causes acute pesticide illness or injury in a non-occupational setting that requires emergency medical transport or treatment, be liable to the individual harmed or to the medical provider for the immediate costs of uncompensated medical care. The acute pesticide illness or injury must result from a pesticide use violation where the pesticide was used for agricultural commodities. For more information, visit the Department of Pesticide Regulation website at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/sb391.pdf>.

Confidential Patient Medical Information Requirements

This document contains confidential medical information, subject to federal and state law. Submission as prescribed will not violate the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA (Pub. L. 104-191; 45 CFR Part 160 and Part 164, Subparts A and E). Information is confidential pursuant to Cal. Const. Art. 1, §1; Gov. Code §6254(c); and Civil Code §1798 et seq.

Reporting of known or suspected pesticide illness is mandatory. Use of this exact form is not required, but it is provided for data standardization.
For additional forms, please visit: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides>.

Thank-you for reporting a known or suspected pesticide-related illness!

APPENDIX J: FIRESCOPE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MODULE

The Hazardous Materials organizational module is designed to provide an organizational structure that will provide necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at virtually all-hazardous materials incidents. This is based on the premise that controlling the tactical operations of companies and movement of personnel and equipment will provide a greater degree of safety and also reduce the probability of spreading of contaminants. The primary functions will be directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and all resources that has a direct involvement with the hazardous materials incident will be supervised by one of the functional leaders or the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Position Checklists

Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (ICS-HM-222-1)

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 control operations and the status of resources within the Group. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor directs the overall operations of the Hazardous Materials Group.

- Review common responsibilities.
- Ensure the development of Control Zones and Access Control Points and the placement of appropriate control lines.
- Evaluate and recommend public protection action options to the Operations Chief or Branch director (activated).
- Ensure that current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained.
- Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants.
- Ensure that a Site Safety Plan is developed and implemented.
- Conduct safety meetings with the Hazardous Materials Group.
- Participate, when requested, in the development of the Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that recommended safe operational procedures are followed.
- Ensure that the proper Personal Protective Equipment is selected and used.
- Ensure that the appropriate agencies are notified through the Incident Commander.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Entry Leader (ICS-HM-222-2)

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Entry Leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the Exclusion Zone.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Supervise entry operations.
- Recommend actions to mitigate the situations within the Exclusion Zone.
- Carry out actions, as directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, to mitigate the hazardous materials release or threatened release.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Side Access Control Leader and the Safe Refuge Area Manager (if activated).
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with Technical Specialist- Hazardous Materials Reference.
- Maintain control of the movement of people and equipment within the Exclusion zone, including contaminated victims.
- Direct rescue operations, as needed, in the Exclusion Zone.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Decontamination Leader (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.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor(s).
- Identify contaminated people and equipment.
- Supervise the operations of the decontamination element in the process of decontaminating people and equipment.
- Maintain control of movement of people and equipment within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- 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).
- Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after decontamination) to the Medical Group.
- Coordinate handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Site Access Control Leader (ICS-HM-222-4)

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The site Access Control Leader is responsible for the control of the movement of all people and equipment through appropriate access routes at the hazard site and ensures that contaminants are controlled and records are maintained.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Organize and supervise assigned personnel to control access to the hazard site.
- Oversee the placement of the Exclusion Control Line and the Contamination Control line.
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken to prevent the spread of contamination.
- Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone and appoint a Safe Refuge Area Manager (as needed).
- Ensure that injured or exposed individuals are decontaminated prior to departure from the hazard site.
- Track the movement of persons passing through the Contamination Control Line to ensure that long term observations are provided.
- Coordinate with the Medical Group for proper separation and tracking of potentially contaminated individuals needing medical attention.
- Maintain observations of any changes in climatic conditions or other circumstance external to the hazard site.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials (ICS-HM-222-5)

Reports to the Incident Safety Officer as an Assistant Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director, if activated). The Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials coordinates safety related activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials Group operations as mandated by 29 CFR, Part 1910.120 and applicable state and local laws. This position advises the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director) on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents. In a multi-activity incident, the Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials does not act as the Safety Officer for the overall incident.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain briefing from the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.
- Participate in the preparations of, and implement the Site Safety Plan.
- Advise the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director) of deviations from the Site Safety Plan or any dangerous situations.
- Has authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged to be unsafe.
- Ensure the protection of the Hazardous Materials Group personnel from physical, environmental, and chemical hazardous/exposures.
- Ensure the provision of required emergency medical services for assigned personnel and coordinate with the Medical Unit Leader.
- Ensure those medical related records for the Hazardous Materials Group personnel are maintained.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Technical Specialist - Hazardous Reference (ICS-HM-222-6)

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director if activated). This position provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group using various reference sources such as computer data bases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives. The Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference may provide product identification using hazardous categorization tests and/or any other means of identifying unknown materials.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain briefing from the Planning Section Chief
- Provide technical support to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Provide and interpret environmental monitoring information.
- Provide analysis of hazardous material sample.
- Determine personal protective equipment compatibility to hazardous material.
- Provide technical information of the incident for documentation.
- Provide technical information management with public and private agencies, i.e., Poison Control Center, Tox Center, CHEMTREC, State Department of Food and Agriculture, National Response Team.
- Assist Planning Section with projecting the potential environmental effects of the release.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Safe Refuge Area Manager (ICS-HM-222-7)

The Safe Refuge Area Manager reports to the Site Access Control Leader and coordinates with the Decontamination Leader and the Entry Leader. The Safe Refuge Area Manager is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims. If there is a need for the Safe Refuge Area Manager to enter the Contamination Reduction Zone to fulfill assigned responsibilities, then the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment shall be worn.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone adjacent to the Contamination Reduction Corridor and the Exclusion Control Line.
- Monitor the hazardous materials release to ensure that the Safe Refuge Area is not subject to exposure.
- Assist the Site Access Control Leader by ensuring the victims are evaluated for contamination.
- Manage the Safe Refuge Area for the holding and evaluation of victims who may have information about the incident, or if suspected of having contamination.
- Maintain communications with the entry Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Refuge Area(s) in the Exclusion Zone to the Safe Refuge Area.
- Maintain communications with the Decontamination Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Safe Refuge Area into the Unit Activity Log (ICSForm214).

ASSISTING AGENCIES

Law Enforcement

Depending on incident factors, law enforcement may be an Incident Commander, part of the Unified Command, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities that may be handled by law enforcement are:

- Isolate the incident area;
- Manage crowd control;
- Manage traffic control;
- Manage public protective action;
- Provide scene management for on-highway incidents; and
- Manage criminal investigations, and the contamination reduction corridor, if needed.
- Maintain criminal investigations.

Environmental Health Agencies

In most cases the local or state environmental health agency will be at the scene as the incident Commander, part of the Unified Command, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities that may be handled by environmental health agencies are:

- Determine the identity and nature of the Hazardous Materials;
- Establish the criteria for clean-up and disposal of the Hazardous Materials;
- Declare the site safe for reentry by the public;
- Provide the medical history of exposed individuals;
- Monitor the environment;
- Supervise the clean-up of the site;
- Enforce various laws and acts
- Determine legal responsibility;
- Provide technical advice; and
- Approve funding for the clean up.

RAPID Force

Cal/EPA's Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment (RAPID) Force provides on-site technical assistance at large-scale hazardous material releases resulting from surface transportation accidents. While organized for a state response, RAPID Force membership can involve representation from state and local government, as determined by expertise and incident needs. Once fully integrated into the ICS, RAPID Force members will organize into the Technical Specialist Unit under the Planning Section. Depending on the incident, the Technical Specialist Unit may be comprised of Technical Specialists from the RAPID Force specializing in fields such as Waste Management, Human Health Effects, Environmental Fate, Air Monitoring, Laboratory Services, and clean-up Technology. Requests for RAPID Force assistance will occur through the normal pre-established channels for requesting assistance (i.e.; Master Mutual Aid, SEMS). Components of this Technical Specialist Unit will provide recommendations to assist the hazardous material incident response in addressing:

- acute and chronic public health threats;
- environment risks
- sampling and analysis protocols;
- waste management; and monitoring short term cleanup as well as long-term site mitigation.

APPENDIX K: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10 – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SUPPORT ANNEX

The “Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil Spill and Hazardous Materials Response” provides 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.

Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

ESF Coordinator:

Environmental Protection Agency

Primary Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Homeland Security/
U.S. Coast Guard

Support Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
General Services Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of National Significance when activated. The Federal Government also may respond to oil and hazardous materials Incidents of National Significance using mechanisms of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) without activating ESF #10. Those procedures are described in the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex. (Note: For the purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP.)

Scope

- ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents by placing the hazard-specific response mechanisms of the NCP within the broader National Response Plan (NRP) coordination structure. ESF #10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by

actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances considered weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

- ESF #10 describes the lead coordination roles, the division and specification of responsibilities among Federal agencies, and the national, regional, and onsite response organizations, personnel, and resources that may be used to support response actions. ESF #10 is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support State, local, and tribal response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.
- Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is carried out in accordance with the NCP (40 CFR part 300). The NCP implements the response authorities and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the authorities established by section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act.

- Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released oil and hazardous materials. Specific actions may include stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects; drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.
- In addition, ESF #10 may be used to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that, as a result of an Incident of National Significance, pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, permitting and monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

Policies

- When ESF #10 is activated for potential or actual Incidents of National Significance involving oil or hazardous materials, the NCP serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an Incident of National Significance, but coordinate with NRP mechanisms as described in this annex. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the NRP alters or impedes the ability or authorities of designated Federal officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.
- Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the National Response System (NRS) described in the NCP. The NRS is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), the National Response Center, Area Contingency Plans, and State and local plans. States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels.
- The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center. (See 40 CFR 300.125.)
- The NRT is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination for oil and hazardous materials incident, and works in coordination with the Emergency Support Function Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other NRP elements. On a day-to-day basis, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) serves as Chair and the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG) as Vice Chair of the NRT. For an incident-specific NRT activation, the NRT Chair would be the agency providing the OSC. (Precise jurisdictional boundaries between EPA and DHS/USCG have been determined by EPA-DHS/USCG agreements and are described in the NCP and in greater detail in Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plans.)
- There are 13 RRTs composed of regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT as well as a representative from each State within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT chair would be the agency providing the OSC. During a response, RRTs deploy their respective agency response resources and provide assistance and advice to the Federal OSC(s).

- At the Incident Command Post (ICP) level, the Federal OSC carries out his/her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall Federal efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases, in accordance with existing delegations of authority (see title 40 CFR, part 300, sections 105, 120, 130, 135, 305, 322, and 415 in particular). For oil discharges, depending on the location, the agency providing the Federal OSC is either EPA or DHS/USCG. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC may be EPA, DHS/USCG, the Department of Energy (DOE), or the Department of Defense (DOD), depending on the location and source of the release. Other Federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies.
- The NCP provides that the EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a Spill of National Significance (SONS). (See 40 CFR section 300.323 for a description of a SONS.) For a SONS, EPA or DHS/USCG may name a “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) who assists the OSC, or assumes certain functions of the OSC, respectively (e.g., communicating with the affected parties and public, coordinating resources at the national level). EPA and DHS/USCG maintain authority for classifying a discharge as a SONS. DHS maintains authority for classifying an incident as an Incident of National Significance. A SONS may or may not be an Incident of National Significance, depending on a determination by DHS. Further, DHS may determine that NCP responses that are not SONS nevertheless rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance.

Primary Agency Determination: EPA or DHS/USCG, depending upon whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 actions. For incidents affecting both, EPA is the primary agency and DHS/USCG serves as the deputy.

Support Agencies: To the extent possible, support agency representatives to ESF #10 should be those personnel also assigned to the NRT or RRT(s). Where such dual assignments are not possible, each ESF representative is to maintain close coordination with the agency’s NRT/RRT representative.

Multiple Response Actions: When more than one Federal OSC is involved in implementing a response due to multiple response actions, ESF #10 is the mechanism through which close coordination is maintained among all agencies and OSCs.

The primary agency ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out. In cases where DHS/USCG is the primary agency and more than one DHS/USCG district falls within a region, DHS/USCG Headquarters selects the regional lead for ESF #10 and may establish an Area Command. In cases where EPA is the primary agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, EPA may establish an Area Command.

Relationship to Terrorism Incident Law

Enforcement and Investigation Annex: For a terrorist incident involving oil or hazardous materials (such as a WMD incident), ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the oil/hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities addressed in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex. For an Incident of National Significance involving oil or hazardous materials and ESF #10 activation that is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the response is carried out in accordance with ESF #10 and applicable laws and regulations. The agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility, as directed by statute, Presidential Directive, existing Federal policy, and/or the Attorney General, provides the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official.

Relationship to Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes:

Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include certain biological and radiological substances. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes may therefore be activated simultaneously with ESF #10

for an Incident of National Significance. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes describe additional procedures and Federal agency responsibilities for biological and

radiological/nuclear incidents that are not addressed in ESF #10, and are used in conjunction with ESF #10 when applicable.

Concept of Operations

General

- The operational response described in the NCP and any agency implementing procedures that contribute to response are coordinated through ESF #10. In conjunction with the affected State, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with Federal, State, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.
- ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies.

Organization

Headquarters-Level Response Structure

- For incidents where EPA is the primary agency, the Director, Office of Emergency Management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA, serves as the lead for ESF #10. For incidents where DHS/USCG is the primary agency, the Chief, Office of Response, DHS/USCG, serves as the lead for ESF #10.
- The primary agency represents ESF #10 in all interactions with the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) and maintains coordination with ESF #10 regional components. Support agencies may also be requested to provide a representative at the IIMG as appropriate, in accordance with IIMG procedures.
- Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which support

agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF #10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF support agencies have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis. The primary agency provides administrative support to ESF #10 as appropriate. ESF #10 operates from the headquarters of the primary agency:

- EPA coordinates ESF #10 from the EPA Headquarters emergency operations center (EOC).
- DHS/USCG coordinates ESF #10 from the DHS/USCG Headquarters Office of Response.
- While incident reports generally flow to the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) from the Joint Field Office (JFO), the primary agency EOC also keeps the HSOC apprised of incident management efforts. EPA and DHS/USCG also provide representatives at the HSOC to support the coordination of information regarding ESF #10 activities.
- ESF #10 is represented at the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) by a pre-designated EPA and/or DHS/USCG representative and, if necessary, by select representatives of ESF #10 support agencies. The ESF #10 NRCC representative provides national-level coordination and liaison among ESFs and provides accurate ESF technical information to the NRCC Planning Section and the IIMG. The NRCC ESF #10 representative is in direct contact with the ESF #10 EPA and/or DHS/USCG headquarters EOC as appropriate. The primary agency provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization.

- The primary agency consults the NRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF #10. In addition, the primary agency works with DHS during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for IIMG/NRT coordination, depending on the needs of the incident. The NRT may also send a liaison to the IIMG to facilitate IIMG/NRT interactions, synchronize efforts, and avoid redundant or conflicting activities. In this case, the NRT liaison and primary agency lead work together to coordinate IIMG/NRT interactions. The NRT may be called upon to provide subject-matter expertise in oil/hazardous materials responses to the IIMG. The NRT may also be called upon to provide input to the Homeland Security Council or other White House entities through the IIMG.

Regional-Level Response Structure

- Either the EPA or DHS/USCG Co-Chair of the RRT serves as the regional lead for the ESF, depending upon which agency is primary agency. For incidents affecting both the inland and coastal zone, EPA is the regional lead and DHS/USCG the deputy. The regional lead may be transferred from one agency to the other during a response if circumstances dictate.
- The regional-level ESF #10 is composed of regional or other representatives of those Federal agencies listed in the “Responsibilities” section of this annex.
- A primary agency Senior Federal Official (SFO) represents ESF #10 in the JFO in its interactions with the Principal Federal Official (PFO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)/Federal Response Coordinator (FRC) and maintains close coordination with support agencies, other on-scene ESFs, headquarters ESF #10 representatives, OSCs, RRTs, and State officials. (Note: For a SONS, the SFO would be the “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) described in 40 CFR 300.323.) The SFO, OSC, and other ESF #10 representatives provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support to the PFO, as appropriate and consistent with applicable authorities. The primary agency SFO participates in the JFO Coordination Group when appropriate, and ensures appropriate ESF #10 staffing in other JFO units.
- ESF #10 provides a representative to the RRCC, when requested, to assist in coordination of regional support efforts.
- The regional lead for ESF #10, in coordination with the OSC, consults the RRT for advice or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the JFO during an incident as needed.
- If the agency(ies) providing the OSCs join or establish an Area Command (or Unified Area Command), the ESF #10 regional lead ensures coordination between the JFO and Area Command, as needed, on matters relating to ESF #10 activities.
- In the event of a multistate incident, DHS may establish multiple JFOs. In this case, the primary agency designates an ESF #10 representative for each JFO.
- During an NCP SONS, the DHS/USCG may establish an Area Command structure, known as a Regional Incident Command (RIC) or National Incident Command (NIC) depending on the level of coordination needed. If DHS designates the SONS as an Incident of National Significance, the RIC/NIC coordinates its activities with the JFO, and the JFO would likely collocate with the RIC/NIC.
- ESF #10 designates a representative to the Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team (ERT-A) and, in conjunction with the ESF support agencies, determines the staffing requirements for the full ERT at the JFO.
- The regional lead for ESF #10 ensures ESF #10 response activities are fully integrated and coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Joint Operations Center, when established for terrorist events.

- The regional ESF #10 lead supports Federal OSCs and coordinates their activities. The regional lead also ensures that ESF #10 activities are integrated and coordinated with other Federal, State, local, and tribal response activities to make the best use of response resources and to avoid gaps or overlaps in response actions.
- The OSC has the authority to direct oil and hazardous material response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release (i.e., at the ICP), in accordance with existing delegations of authority. The OSC generally joins an ICP already established by local authorities or designates an ICP at the site in accordance with the local Area Contingency Plan, and conducts activities from that ICP under a Unified Command. OSC efforts are coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal, and private response agencies through Incident Command System mechanisms. The agency providing the OSC provides additional representatives to the ICP as appropriate. Examples of specific response efforts are described in the NCP and include actions taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare, or the environment.
- All OSCs involved in implementing ESF #10 actions maintain close coordination with the regional ESF #10 lead to ensure the response is consistent with Federal priorities. Typically, the OSC communicates directly with the ESF #10 SFO at the JFO, the SFO coordinates with the PFO and FCO/FRC, and the Unified Command communicates with the JFO Coordination Group.
- Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF #15 – External Affairs in consultation with the JFO and Joint Information Center. It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

Incident-Related Actions

- The primary agency convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible, and within 2 hours of notification, if possible, to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via emergency conference call or by physically locating at the primary agency EOC as appropriate.
- The headquarters ESF #10 focuses initially on the following actions:
 - Confirm that members of national and regional ESF #10 staffs are notified;
 - Ensure that the primary agency EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the HSOC;
 - Establish communications with the affected regional ESF #10 elements;
 - Establish communications with designated backup regions and with other appropriate State and regional elements;
 - Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, particularly ESF #5 – Emergency Management;
 - Identify extent of oil and hazardous materials incidents;
 - Identify initial resource requirements; and
 - For terrorism incidents, provide support as required during the response while continuing to carry out NCP response actions.
- The regional-level ESF #10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRCC. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF #10 may include:
 - Alert members of the regional ESF #10;
 - Deploy representatives to the ERT-A and to the ERT;

- Coordinate and communicate with the headquarters ESF #10 at the NRCC;
- Establish communications with the RRCC and/or State EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates;
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in nonimpacted regions to obtain backup and additional assistance; and
- Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate prevention and/or response actions.
- Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the regional lead for ESF #10 closely coordinates with the OSC(s) and the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.
- Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF #10 support agency representatives (headquarters and regional) coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF #10 needs and carry out ESF actions. The regional ESF #10 actions may include:
 - Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, and Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies;
 - Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies;
 - Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs;
- Working with State, local, and tribal governments, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region; and initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area (transport of resources to be coordinated with ESF #1 – Transportation);
- Maintaining close coordination with the JFO to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance; and
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under “Policies” above.

Because of the potential for response to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs, as time permits, coordinate all significant actions with the ESF #10 regional primary agency. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of resources not under their control, or recommendations to State officials as to protective actions, or that impact on other response activities or priorities.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: The Director of EPA's Office of Emergency Management serves as the ESF coordinator and, in partnership with DHS/USCG, conducts ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities in coordination with the NRT (as Chair) and through the NRS.

Primary Agencies

EPA

For incidents for which EPA is the primary agency:

- Maintains close coordination between EPA Headquarters and the affected regional office(s); the DHS/USCG, as appropriate; the IIMG; the NRCC; other ESFs; and the NRT.
- Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.
- Facilitates resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and IIMG activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinates (through Headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area.
- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.
- Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, or dispose of or minimize discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
- Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction.

In general:

- Provides expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.

- Provides Chair for NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.
- Manages EPA special teams under the NCP, including the Environmental Response Team and Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provide specialized technical advice and assistance to responders.
- Coordinates, integrates, and provides investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and hazardous materials incidents, particularly regarding criminal cases, in support of responders.
- Manages the National Counter-terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT) and National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) Counter-Terrorism Response Team (CTRT), composed of investigative and scientific personnel to provide investigative, scientific, and forensic technical advice, assistance, and other threat assessment in support of responders.
- Is designated as sector lead for critical infrastructure protection and biomonitoring for the water sector under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9.

DHS/USCG

For incidents for which DHS/USCG is the primary agency:

- Maintains close coordination between DHS/USCG headquarters and the affected Area and District office(s); the EPA, as appropriate; the IIMG; the NRCC; other ESFs; and the NRT.
- Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.
- Facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and IIMG activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as

appropriate. Coordinates (through Headquarters) the provision of backup support from other districts to the affected area.

- Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.
- Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
- Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction (including for the coastal zone response for incidents for which EPA is the primary agency, but the incident affects both the inland and coastal zone).

In general:

- Provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Assists in planning and preparedness efforts as Vice Chair of the NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.
- Maintains the National Response Center.
- Manages the National Strike Force, composed of three strike teams located on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, to provide technical advice, assistance, and communications support for response actions.
- Offers expertise in domestic and international port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.
- Maintains continuously staffed facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases occurring within its jurisdiction.

Support Agencies

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of Agriculture (USDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures, evaluates, and monitors the impact of the emergency incident on natural resources under USDA’s jurisdiction, primarily the national forests. ▪ Provides predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil. ▪ Assists in developing protective measures and damage assessments. ▪ Assists in the disposition of livestock and poultry contaminated with hazardous materials. ▪ Provides technical assistance and logistical support.
Department of Commerce/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides operational weather data and prepares forecasts tailored to support the response, through the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) when activated. ▪ Provides expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat, the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials, and appropriate cleanup and restoration alternatives. ▪ Coordinates NOAA scientific support for responses in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved. ▪ Predicts pollutant movement, dispersion, and characteristics (marine) over time. ▪ Provides information on meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters. ▪ Provides charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes. ▪ Conducts emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, and obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement.
Department of Defense	<p>Provides OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, vehicles, munitions, and weapons.</p> <p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DOD/USACE): Provides response and recovery assistance to incidents involving radiological dispersal devices and improvised nuclear devices, pursuant to development of a Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and DOD/USACE.</p>
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides an OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, and vehicles. ▪ Provides advice in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination. ▪ Provides additional assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to, or in coordination with, ESF #8 –Public Health and Medical Services DOE activities.

Agency	Responsibilities
<p>Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health. ▪ Determines whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous material. ▪ Establishes disease/exposure registries and conducts appropriate testing. ▪ Develops, maintains, and provides information on the health effects of toxic substances. ▪ Works in cooperation with EPA and USDA to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed.
<p>Department of Homeland Security</p>	<p>Border and Transportation Security Directorate/Customs and Border Protection (CBP): Where hazardous materials are transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances arriving from outside the United States, CBP provides extensive analytical and targeting capabilities through its National Targeting Center; full examination capabilities by trained CBP Officers equipped with radiation detection and nonintrusive inspection technology; and nationwide rapid technical response capabilities through its Laboratory and Scientific Services Division.</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate/Federal Emergency Management Agency: Provides coordination support during ESF activations, as well as recovery and mitigation assistance during federally declared disasters or emergencies.</p> <p>Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designates an Infrastructure Liaison to address all issues regarding the recovery and restoration of critical infrastructure affected by a release of oil or hazardous materials. ▪ Protective Security Division: Maintains database of sites with hazardous materials; provides detailed knowledge of various hazardous material sites as a result of site visits and vulnerability assessments; and works to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks from terrorist attack at hazardous material sites. <p>Science and Technology Directorate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides coordination of Federal science and technology resources as described in the Science and Technology Support Annex. ▪ IMAAC: Provides predictions of hazards associated with atmospheric releases for use in emergency response during an Incident of National Significance.

Agency	Responsibilities
Department of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to natural and cultural resources and historic properties such as public lands; units of the National Park System; national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries; Alaska Native allotments and townsites; wildlife and associated habitat, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds; and national monuments. ▪ Provides scientific expertise and assistance in mapping, biological resources, geology, and hydrology; earthquakes and other natural hazards; minerals; and identification of hazards. ▪ Provides expertise in and information on offshore drilling and production practices and facilities and offshore minerals; maintains computer models for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes; funds and makes available information from response research; and for spills involving Outer Continental Shelf facilities, assists in source identification, oversees spill abatement, and approves resumption of operations.
Department of Justice	Provides expert advice on complex legal issues, particularly regarding potential criminal cases.
Department of Labor (DOL)	<p>Mine Safety and Health Administration: Provides mobile laboratory equipment and technical expertise for gas sampling and analysis.</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL/OSHA): Provides technical support to EPA, DHS/USCG, and other NRT/RRT agencies, as well as to the OSC, regarding hazards to workers engaged in response activities. Worker safety and health resources under the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex are activated through ESF #5. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, airborne worker exposure sampling and analysis, critical incident stress monitoring, development and oversight of the site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and distribution and training, and respirator fit-testing. The Worker Safety and Health Support Annex provides additional information on worker safety and health technical assistance. DOL/OSHA support is also directly available to NRT agencies under the NCP.</p>
Department of State	Facilitates an integrated response between nations when a discharge or release crosses international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.
Department of Transportation	Provides expertise on all modes of transporting oil and hazardous materials, including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.
General Services Administration	Provides logistics and telecommunications support. If ESF #2 – Communications or ESF #7 – Resource Support are activated, provides support through those ESFs.

Agency	Responsibilities
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	Coordinates the Federal response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State; shipment of NRC- or Agreement State-licensed materials; or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act, in accordance with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. The NRC and EPA coordinate their responses to an emergency involving both a radiological and chemical release in accordance with joint NRC/EPA implementing procedures.
Other Agencies	Other Federal agencies may be called on to provide advice and assistance as needed.

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APPENDIX L: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCLOSURE PROGRAM

The following pages provide the County of Inyo Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program specifications, including reporting requirements and forms.

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM
BUSINESS OWNER/OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY INFORMATION

Page of

I. IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY ID #														1	BEGINNING DATE	100	ENDING DATE	101			
BUSINESS NAME (same as Facility Name of DBA-Doing Business As)													3	BUSINESS PHONE							
													()								
BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS																			103		
CITY										104	STATE			105	ZIP CODE						105
										<i>CA</i>											
DUN & BRADSTREET													106	SIC CODE (4-digit #)						107	
COUNTY																			108		
<i>Inyo</i>																					
BUSINESS OPERATOR NAME													109	BUSINESS OPERATOR PHONE						110	
													()								

II. BUSINESS OWNER

OWNER NAME															111	OWNER PHONE	112				
													()								
OWNER MAILING ADDRESS																			113		
CITY										114	STATE			115	ZIP CODE						116

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACT

CONTACT NAME																117	CONTACT PHONE	118			
													()								
CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS																			119		
CITY										120	STATE			121	ZIP CODE						122

- PRIMARY -

IV. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

- SECONDARY -

NAME																123	NAME	128		
TITLE										124	TITLE			129						
BUSINESS PHONE										125	BUSINESS PHONE			130						
										()			()							
24-HOUR PHONE										126	24-HOUR PHONE			131						
										()			()							
PAGER #										127	PAGER #			132						

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION:																			133

Certification: Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted and believe the information is true, accurate, and complete.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE																134	NAME OF DOCUMENT PREPARER	135		
NAME OF SIGNER (print)										136	TITLE OF SIGNER			137						

CUPA

Inyo County Environmental Health Services
P.O. Box 427, Independence, CA 93526 * PHONE: (760) 878-0238 * FAX: (760) 878-0239

Page of		3
BUSINESS NAME (same as Facility Name of DBA-Doing Business As)		
FACILITY ADDRESS	103	CITY
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS & PROCEDURES – AGENCY NOTIFICATION POST BY PHONE		

Agency Notification: A handler of hazardous materials is required to immediately report any release or threatened release of a hazardous material to the administering agency and the Office of Emergency Services. Note that there is no reportable quantity under California statute. Spills exceeding federal reportable quantities require notification to the National Response Center. If a situation is an emergency, call 911 first.

* indicates mandatory notification

Agency	Phone Number
1. * Local Emergency Response Agency (if an emergency)	911
2. * Inyo County Department of Environmental Health Services	(760) 878-0238 or (760) 873-7866
3. * State of California, Office of Emergency Services	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 262-1621
4. National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
5. Other Agencies (<i>Cal OSHA, Regional Board, Air Quality, as applicable</i>)	
Name	() Phone Number
Name	() Phone Number
Name	() Phone Number
Name	() Phone Number

EMERGENCY INFORMATION REQUIRED:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Name and phone number of person reporting ◆ Name and street address of the business ◆ Location of the incident or threatened release ◆ Type of incident or threatened release ◆ Hazardous materials involved and physical state ◆ Hazards to human health and/or environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Estimate of the quantity released ◆ Media (soil, water, air) into which release occurred ◆ Precautions to take (if known) ◆ Time and duration of the release ◆ Is the chemical an extremely hazardous substance? ◆ Extent of injuries, if any |
|---|--|

Release reporting citations:

- § 25501. Definitions:
- (r) "Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency.
- (u) "Threatened release" means a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or the environment.
- § 25507. (a) . . . the handler or any employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of a handler shall, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of a hazardous material to the administering agency, and to the office, in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 25503. Each handler and any employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of a handler shall provide all state, city, or county fire or public health or safety personnel and emergency rescue personnel with access to the handler's facilities.
- § 25515. Any person or business who violates Section 25507 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. . . . Furthermore, if the violation results in, or significantly contributes to, an emergency, including a fire, to which the county or city is required to respond, the person shall also be assessed the full cost of the county or city emergency response, as well as the cost of cleaning up and disposing of the hazardous materials.

Date: _____

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY – CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION

(one per page per material per building or area)

ADD DELETE REVISE 200 Page of

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

BUSINESS NAME (same as Facility Name of DBA-Doing Business As) 3

CHEMICAL LOCATION 201 CHEMICAL LOCATION CONFIDENTIAL 202
 EPCRA YES NO

FACILITY ID # 1 MAP # (optional) 203 GRID # (optional) 204

II. CHEMICAL INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME 205 TRADE SECRET YES NO 206
 If subject to EPCRA, refer to instructions

COMMON NAME 207 EHS* YES NO 208

CAS # 209 * If EHS is "Yes", all amounts below must be in lbs.

FIRE CODE HAZARD CLASSES (complete if required by CUPA) 210

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TYPE (check one item only) a. PURE b. MIXTURE c. WASTE 211 RADIOACTIVE YES NO 212 CURIES 213

PHYSICAL STATE (check one item only) a. SOLID b. LIQUID c. GAS 214 LARGEST CONTAINER 215

FED HAZARD CATEGORIES (check all that apply) a. FIRE b. REACTIVE c. PRESSURE RELEASE d. ACUTE HEALTH e. CHRONIC HEALTH 216

AVERAGE DAILY AMOUNT 217 MAXIMUM DAILY AMOUNT 218 ANNUAL WASTE AMOUNT 219 STATE WASTE CODE 220

UNITS* (check one item only) a. GALLONS b. CUBIC FEET c. POUNDS d. TONS 221 DAYS ON SITE: 222
 * If EHS, amount must be in pounds.

STORAGE CONTAINER 223
 a. ABOVEGROUND TANK e. PLASTIC/NONMETALLIC DRUM i. FIBER DRUM m. GLASS BOTTLE q. RAIL CAR
 b. UNDERGROUND TANK f. CAN j. BAG n. PLASTIC BOTTLE r. OTHER
 c. TANK INSIDE BUILDING g. CARBOY k. BOX o. TOTE BIN
 d. STEEL DRUM h. SILO l. CYLINDER p. TANK WAGON

STORAGE PRESSURE a. AMBIENT b. ABOVE AMBIENT c. BELOW AMBIENT 224

STORAGE TEMPERATURE a. AMBIENT b. ABOVE AMBIENT c. BELOW AMBIENT d. CRYOGENIC 225

% WT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT (for mixture or waste only)	EHS	CAS #
1 226	227	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 228	229
2 230	231	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 222	233
3 234	235	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 236	237
4 238	239	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 240	241
5 242	243	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 244	245

If more hazardous components are present at greater than 1% by weight if noncarcinogenic, or 0.1% by weight if carcinogenic, attach additional sheets of paper capturing the required information.

ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION 246

If EPCRA, please sign here

CUPA

Inyo County Environmental Health Services
P.O. Box 427, Independence, CA 93526 * PHONE: (760) 878-0238 * FAX: (760) 878-0239

BUSINESS NAME (same as Facility Name of DBA-Doing Business As)

FACILITY ADDRESS

103

CITY

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS & PROCEDURES – PAGE 1

State law requires your business to complete all sections of the Emergency Response Procedure listed below: For each of the following, **briefly** describe your business standard operating procedures relating to the release or threatened release of hazardous materials located at your facility. You may attach additional pages if necessary, but do not include copies of facility manuals unless requested to do so by this Department. You may reference manuals that are used by your facility for these procedures, but you must still give a brief description of policy.

EVACUATION/NOTIFICATION: Indicate location(s) where employees, customers, visitors, or others on-site are to evacuate in an emergency. Describe how your business will immediately notify people and evacuate the facility in the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Include the route and meeting place.

PREVENTION/MITIGATION/ABATEMENT: Describe what policies and procedures your business will follow to prevent, reduce, and/or remove the hazard to persons, property, or the environment caused by a release or threatened release of hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes.

- Reduction of containers on-site if not used or needed.
- Containers are properly labeled and closed when not in use.
- Compressed gas cylinders are properly secured.
- Use of monitoring system. Type:
- Other:

Date: _____

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS & PROCEDURES – PAGE 2

FACILITY TRAINING PLAN: Describe employee and operator training, including local emergency response coordination, use of facility emergency equipment, and provisions for initial and refresher training. In addition, describe training for hazardous materials/waste handling as required by OSHA. (Check those items that apply and write additional information in the space provided.)

- New employee training.
- Annual training and periodic refresher courses.
- Familiarization with the Emergency Response Plans and Procedures of this Business Plan.
- Other:

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Give duties of the Emergency Coordinator and how implementation of Facility Emergency Response will be accomplished (e.g., notification, evacuation, emergency coordination). (Check those items that apply and write additional information in the space provided.)

Emergency Coordinator will:

- Identify potential hazards and determine whether a release has occurred.
- Activate local emergency systems (e.g., manual shutoff devices) and take appropriate immediate actions based on level of training and the ability to act safely.
- Coordinate the notification and evacuation of employees and customers from the facility.
- Make required agency notifications and request needed assistance.
- Assist responding agencies by providing access to the facility and information about the facility.
- Other:

Date: _____

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS & PROCEDURES – PAGE 3

FACILITY EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT: List facility emergency equipment on-site (fire extinguisher, fire alarms, spill control equipment, SCBA, first aid kits, etc.); include test/maintenance plan. (Check those items that apply and write additional information in the space provided.)

EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY/TYPE	MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE/FREQUENCY
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguisher(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Alarm(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Spill Control Equipment		
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring System		
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Protective Equipment		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

FACILITY EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE: Identify areas of the facility and mechanical or other systems that require immediate inspection because of their vulnerability to earthquake-related ground motion (e.g., hazardous materials or waste storage locations, vessels, piping, pipe and tank supports, valves, gauges, etc.). (Check those items that apply and write additional information in the space provided.)

- Chemical Storage Locations – Product and Waste
- Process Vessels
- Above-ground Storage Tanks
- Emergency Shutoff Systems
- Piping and Pipe Supports
- Utility Connections
- Other: _____
- Other: _____

ARRANGEMENTS/AGREEMENTS: Describe any arrangements or agreements that you have with private emergency response teams, waste haulers, disposal companies, recyclers, local hospitals, police, or fire. If you have no arrangements or agreements, state that fact in the space provided. (Check those items that apply and write additional information in the space provided.)

- Hazardous Waste Hauler _____
- Emergency Response Team _____
- Local Hospitals _____
- Other: _____
- No arrangements or agreements at this time

Date: _____