

**SHASTA COUNTY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN
JANUARY 2022**



Executive Summary

Shasta County is home to many businesses that manufacture, store, sell, use and dispose of hazardous materials. Additionally, large volumes of hazardous materials are transported through the county on various transportation corridors such as rail and highways. It is essential that a response plan be developed and maintained to protect the public, environment and property from an accidental release involving chemicals. This plan is known as the Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, referred to as the Area Plan.

This Area Plan fulfills the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) regulatory program requirements per State law. Copies of the Area Plan are on file in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Area Plan can be used as a resource document in conjunction with the Shasta County Emergency Operations Plan and other local and state plans.

The Area Plan describes the County's pre-incident planning and preparedness for hazardous materials releases. It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of federal, state and local agencies during a hazardous materials incident. It describes the County's hazardous materials incident response program, training, communications and post-incident recovery procedures.

Plan Organization

The Shasta County Area Plan is organized into three basic sections: Part I - Basic Plan, Part II – Roles and Responsibilities and Part III – Appendices.

Part I - Basic Plan

The Basic Plan is organized chronologically into the four stages of emergency management to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies: Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation.

Part II - Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal agencies in a hazardous materials emergency.

Part III – Appendices

The Appendices provide supporting documentation and more detailed information on topics covered in the Area Plan. They are organized into either Preparedness or Response related.



MAP OF SHASTA COUNTY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

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INTRODUCTION - PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Purpose

The Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, hereafter referred to as the “Area Plan” establishes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Shasta County's citizens, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of hazardous materials emergency incidents

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Shasta County including the cities of Redding, Anderson and Shasta Lake. This Plan documents the operational and general response procedures for the Shasta-Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT), which is the primary hazardous materials response group for Shasta County.

The Area Plan is the principal guide for agencies of Shasta County, some of its incorporated cities, and other local entities in mitigating hazardous materials emergencies. This Area Plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), a unified framework for incident management within which government and private entities at all levels can work together effectively. The NIMS provides a set of standardized organizational structures such as the Incident Command System (ICS) and standardized processes, procedures and systems. These processes and procedures are designed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various areas -- command and management, resource management, training, and communications. The California version is known as SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System).

This Area Plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document; it may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as a resource for emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this Area Plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this Area Plan. This Area Plan should be used in conjunction with the Shasta County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

2. Objectives

The objectives of this Area Plan are to meet State requirements as detailed in the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC), Article 1 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3 and to make this plan a usable document in a hazardous materials emergency.

Specific objectives of the plan are to:

- ✓ Describe pre-emergency preparations, emergency operations, organizations and supporting systems required to implement the Area Plan.
- ✓ Provide for a coordinated and integrated response to hazardous materials accidents, releases, or threatened releases.
- ✓ Define roles, responsibilities and authority of participating agencies including local, state and federal agencies during a hazardous materials incident in Shasta County.
- ✓ Establish lines of authority, communication, and coordination when this plan is in effect.
- ✓ Provide to responding agencies, separately from this plan, specific information about facilities within Shasta County, which handle large quantities of hazardous materials, and may pose the greatest risk to the community.
- ✓ Provide the news media and the general public accurate and timely information and instructions concerning the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
- ✓ Establish provisions for training of emergency response personnel (Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team members and agency first responders).
- ✓ Provide evacuation-planning guidance.
- ✓ Provide a list and description of available emergency response supplies and equipment.
- ✓ Provide a mechanism for incident critiques and follow-up.

3. Authorities

The following provide authority to implement the Area Plan:

- ✓ California Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, (California Emergency Services Act)
- ✓ State of California Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4
- ✓ State of California Street and Highway Code
- ✓ California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25500 et seq., and Chapter 6.11, Section 25404 et seq.
- ✓ California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3
- ✓ California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 7, Section 5192
- ✓ Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 29 CFR, Part 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- ✓ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 68, Section 112, Clean Water Act

- ✓ Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Action, Section 13376
 - ✓ Food and Agricultural Code, Section 12997.7 (Pesticide Drift)
 - ✓ Shasta County Board of Supervisors Authorization for the Shasta County Environmental Health Division to be Certified Unified Program Agency (December 19, 1995)
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4. References

The following are references to the Area Plan:

- ✓ Shasta County Emergency Operations Plan
- ✓ Shasta County Fire Mutual Aid Agreements
- ✓ Shasta County and City of Anderson Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017)
- ✓ California Hazardous Materials Incident Toolbox (updated 2014)
- ✓ Firescope Field Operations Guide
- ✓ Shasta-Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team Standard Operating Procedures
- ✓ NFPA 472/473 – Standards for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Emergency Medical Services Personnel
- ✓ California Public Health and Medical Health Emergency Operations Manual (2011)

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. **Administering Agency** The Shasta County Environmental Health Division (SCEHD) is the Administering Agency and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) under California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) Title 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, § 25500. This statute mandates that the Administering Agency/CUPA develop and maintain an Area Plan which describes the agency’s plan for preparing for and responding to a hazardous materials emergency. The SCEHD will request input from participating agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List (**Appendix 1**). Participating agencies involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the SCEHD at (530) 225-5787 of any changes in emergency response procedures or equipment that would substantially affect the Area Plan.

This Area Plan was developed using the following references as guidelines: California H&SC, Article 1, and CCR, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3; the Final Area Plan Guidance Language; and the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Area Plan checklist as guidelines. Each requirement in these four references has been addressed in this Area Plan. **Appendix 2** contains the Cal OES Area Plan checklist.

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2. **Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)** California law established the Unified Program which consolidates hazardous material and hazardous waste permitting, inspection and enforcement activities under one local agency. As of November 1996, SCEHD was approved by CalEPA as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Shasta County.

As a CUPA, the SCEHD has responsibility for implementing all the unified programs within its jurisdiction. Unified programs include hazardous materials business plan, hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste on-site treatment, underground storage tanks, California Accidental Release Prevention Program, and aboveground storage tanks containing petroleum products.

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3. **Activation of the Area Plan** This updated Area Plan will be put into effect by a memorandum by the Director of Environmental Health. **Appendix 1** contains the list of all county departments and agencies to which it will be distributed. The updated Area Plan will also be submitted to the State of California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Agency (Cal OES).

The Area Plan is in effect at all times. Portions of the Area Plan relating to response are activated on an as-needed basis as incidents occur. The Area Plan may be activated by any “first response” agency arriving at the scene at a potential hazardous materials incident.

4. **Deactivation of the Area Plan** This Area Plan can be deactivated by the Incident Commander (IC) when it is determined that a hazardous materials incident does not exist or if the situation has been stabilized and all necessary response procedures are completed. Clean up operations may continue after the Area Plan has been deactivated.

5. **Plan Review and Maintenance** The SCEHD will be responsible for updating the Area Plan as it is a working document. As information affecting emergency operations changes (such as response procedures, available equipment, etc.), the Area Plan will be updated. By statute, the Area Plan is required to be reviewed and updated every three years. The process for updating is as follows:

- ✓ Every three years the Area Plan will be reviewed and updated in its entirety.
- ✓ Each time the Area Plan is updated, a Record of Revisions page will be updated which will indicate the changes, the date of the changes and who posted the changes. This is included in **Appendix 3**.
- ✓ The Cal OES will be sent a revised copy of the Area Plan if substantial changes are made to the document.

The Area Plan may be modified as a result of hazardous materials post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this Area Plan are obligated to inform SCEHD when policies or procedural changes occur or are imminent. These changes will be reviewed and incorporated into the Area Plan.

Additionally, any agency may submit proposed changes to the Area Plan in writing to the SCEHD where they will be discussed and evaluated for inclusion in the Area Plan by the agencies represented. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan. Modifications shall be made for changes in responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous material incidents change. All resulting changes will be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan. **(Refer to Distribution List Appendix 1)**

B. AGENCY COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Many agencies could potentially be involved in a hazardous materials emergency depending on the nature and size of a particular incident. These agencies have different capabilities, responsibilities, and functions. Part II of this document provides a detailed description of the roles, resources, and responsibilities of government and non-government agencies that respond to hazardous materials incidents and provides contact phone numbers. This section will describe the pre-planning functions and relationship to other plans and agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Federal Plan

National Response Framework The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It builds on the National Incident Management Systems, which provides a consistent template for managing incidents. It ensures that all response partners across the Nation understand domestic incident response roles, responsibilities and relationships in order to respond more effectively to any type of incident. The most recent version published by the Department of Homeland Security is January 2008.

State Plans

1. **State Emergency Plan** The State of California Emergency Plan dated October 2017 outlines a State level strategy in support of local government efforts to protect the public during a large-scale emergency. In accordance with the California Emergency Services Act, the State Emergency Plan describes: (1) methods for carrying out emergency operations; (2) the process for rendering mutual aid; (3) emergency services of governmental agencies; (4) how resources are mobilized; (5) emergency public information; and (6) continuity of government. The plan is intended to establish statewide emergency management policy and provide guidance and standardization for use by all stakeholders.

2. **State Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan and Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit** The California State Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) is a supporting document to the State of California Emergency Plan, which defines the emergency management system used for all emergencies in California. Several years ago, a decision was made to split the document into two - the California State Incident Contingency Plan, which serves as the Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan and must be approved by the California Emergency Council and the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit. This latter document is separated into four sections: Introduction, Concept of Operations, Roles and Responsibilities and Attachments. It describes the State's hazardous material emergency response organization; the roles and responsibilities of state agencies; the relationship of the State with the local, federal, volunteer, and private organizations and is a great reference document. Some of the

appendices to this Area Plan are from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, which was updated in 2014.

The Area Plan is consistent with the HMICP in that both plans discuss roles and responsibilities and general protocols for implementing NIMS and SEMS. The County uses NIMS and SEMS and coordinates with state agencies via the Cal OES Warning Center, mutual aid programs, and direct calls to various agencies.

Regional Plans

**Hazardous
Materials
Response Plan**

The Region III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was designated by the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) pursuant to the Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1985 (SARA), Title III and mandates the creation of a Regional Plan. The thirteen-county Region III LEPC counties includes Butte, Colusa, Glen, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity and Yuba counties. The Regional Plan should address mutual aid, hazardous materials transportation issues, hazard analysis and coordination of incidents that cross-jurisdictional boundaries. Although the Regional Plan has not been prepared, the Area Plan would support this Regional Plan.

Local Plans

**1. Emergency
Operations
Plan**

The Shasta County Sheriff’s Office maintains the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP is the primary emergency planning and management document within the County. This plan is activated in a hazardous materials incident when additional resources or extended response activities are needed. The latest version was updated in September 2014.

The Shasta County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in the event of an emergency, including a hazardous materials incident. The EOC is the location from which centralized management of an emergency response is performed.

Primary EOC: SHASCOM, 3101 South Street, Redding, CA 96001-2379

This site is equipped with emergency power generators, radios, telephones, maps and can be staffed 24-hours/day.

Alternate EOC: CALFIRE Emergency Command Center, 875 Cypress Street, Redding, CA 96001

This location will be used as an interim alternate EOC if the primary EOC is not usable.

The primary EOC in the City of Redding is on 20155 Viking Way in Redding.

2. **Public Health Department Planning Documents** The Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency Public Health Branch's Emergency Preparedness Unit and Laboratory has several plans related to disaster planning and bioterrorism planning. The Emergency Response Plan Annex to the Shasta County Emergency Operations Plan is available on the Shasta County Intranet or by request including the Region III CHEMPACK Plan. Shasta County Public Health Laboratory is a Laboratory Response Network (LRN) reference laboratory (Level BII) and bioterrorism plans is the appropriate conduit for chemical testing of biological samples.
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3. **Local Emergency Services Agency (LEMSA) Planning Documents** Sierra – Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency serves as the Local Emergency Medical Services Agency (LEMSA) for Shasta County. SSV EMS Agency protocols and relevant plans including Emergency Medical Services protocols and the Multi-Casualty Incident Plan are available on their website www.ssvems.com.
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4. **Hazard Mitigation Plan** Shasta County and the City of Anderson prepared the Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2017. This plan assesses various hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks from natural and human caused events and provides a plan to reduce vulnerability and risks through policies and implementing hazard mitigation strategies.
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5. **Upper Sacramento River Geographic Response Plan** This plan, newly revised in 2020, establishes the emergency response organization and provides emergency response action guides for reporting and responding to oil spills on the upper Sacramento River. It includes river response strategies including area photos, maps and details on where to place booms at various locations of the upper Sacramento River watershed from the Box Canyon Dam on Siskiyou Lake to Keswick Dam.
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Response Agreements

1. **California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement** The statewide mutual aid system is codified in the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The State of California, each of its counties and those incorporated cities and fire protection districts have adopted the Agreement, which was developed in 1950. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each local jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the State.
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2. **Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT)** SCHMRT is a hazardous materials response team that is a call-when-needed resource that is subject to personnel availability. They will respond to serious and significant hazardous materials emergencies. SCHMRT is a multi-jurisdictional team that serves Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties. This hazmat emergency response team consists of representatives from agencies throughout the six-county area which is based in Shasta County. Participating agencies include: CAL Fire/Siskiyou County, CAL Fire/Shasta County, CAL Fire Lassen/Modoc, CAL Fire /Tehama County, Red Bluff Fire Department, Redding Fire Department, Anderson Fire Protection District, and the California Highway Patrol. A Letter of Understanding, signed in 2012, describes the Team’s operating and maintenance procedures and is included in **Appendix 4**.

SCHMRT was recently typed by the State Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Agency as a Type II Team. A Type II Hazardous Materials Company is one that can respond to known and unknown chemicals and has specialized equipment and supplies to respond to these incidents. The HazMat Team meets the personnel training and staffing requirements for seven personnel trained at the Hazardous Materials Specialist level. One of the members must also be trained in Assistant Safety Officer HazMat. The requirements for training are found in Title 19, California Code of Regulations Section 2520.

SCHMRT can provide technical services, which includes product identification, determining threat to life safety and environment; establishing site safety zones and plans; mitigating product release; conducting emergency decontamination and advising on product clean up. SCHMRT will not engage in clean up, removal or transportation of hazardous materials.

The SCHMRT Operations Manual (2010) contains a resource directory of Team members and agreements of how the SCHMRT is to function and is attached as **Appendix 9**.

For a large scale incident or if additional personnel or equipment is needed, the Incident Commander may exercise any Shasta County Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

Coordinating Activities

1. **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** The LEPC includes public agency, nonprofit and private industry representatives from throughout the region. It meets bi-monthly to discuss hazardous materials issues. The LEPC's primary responsibilities include:

- ✓ Conduct hazardous materials release public education activities.
- ✓ Provide many excellent training opportunities.

- 2. **SCHMRT Administration and Operation Groups** The SCHMRT Administration group meets quarterly or on an as-needed basis. The Operations group meets monthly for a 6-hour drill.

- 3. **Environmental Crimes Task Force** This multi-agency group, led by the Shasta County Circuit Prosecutor is composed of federal, state and local law, fire, Environmental Health and legal representatives. It meets occasionally to strategize how to better support the enforcement of environmental crimes and to deter crime before it happens. Task Force members share information and provide knowledge and support to each other.

- 4. **Pesticide Drift Coordination with Shasta County HazMat Team, Environmental Health, Agricultural Department and Public Health** In January of every third year beginning in 2015, the County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office will provide to the Environmental Health Division a list of pesticides used in Shasta County, which have had confirmed drift in the previous three years or are known to volatilize and are applied at high rates per acre. If there are substantive changes to the types of agricultural chemicals in any year prior to the three-year cycle, the Agricultural Commissioner’s Office will send a list of these chemicals to Environmental Health Division and local Fire Agencies in the CUPA jurisdiction, Health and Human Services Agency Public Health Branch.

The CUPA will review this list every three years and update the Pesticide Drift Appendix (**Appendix 5**) as part of the Area Plan update process and distribute this list to all appropriate departments/agencies as noted above. Information about chemical hazards, emergency response issues, decontamination and emergency medical treatment will be provided in this Appendix as well as reimbursement for medical expenses. This Area Plan is distributed to agencies which may be involved in a pesticide drift incident.

C. CUPA REGULATORY PROGRAM

The Shasta County Environmental Health Division's CUPA regulatory program includes identifying businesses within Shasta County that store or use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. Shasta County Environmental Health Division (SCEHD), as the CUPA, inspects these facilities for proper management and initiates enforcement actions for non-compliance. Facility information is made available to Fire Agencies, for use during an emergency, through the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) website. This information is also available upon request directly from the SCEHD. The SCEHD is available 24 hours a day through SHASCOM.

- 1. Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and Inspection Program**

The Hazardous Materials Business Plan program is required by Chapter 6.95 Division 20 of the California H&SC. This program provides information essential to fire fighters, health officials, planners, elected officials and workers in meeting their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the community. The HMBP program also incorporates the community's right to know about the hazardous materials in their community. This law requires businesses, which handle hazardous materials over threshold amounts (55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases) to submit a HMBP to SCEHD. A HMBP consists of: general business contact information, an inventory of hazardous materials, a map showing the location of the materials and evacuation routes, an emergency response plan and a training plan for employees. Each year all facilities with a HMBP are required to submit a revised HMBP. All regulated businesses are required to report HMBP information electronically via the CERS website.

The HMBPs are on file in the SCEHD office and are available on CERS. Facility contacts and hazardous materials inventory information, along with facility maps are available at all times to the appropriate Fire Agency or Fire Protection Districts. Response agencies have the ability to review HMBP information on CERS.

The HMBP information is also stored at the SCEHD and is available for review by the public upon request during normal hours of operation. Facility maps are not accessible to the general public.

Facilities are inspected to verify HMBP information is accurate. Underground storage tank facilities are inspected annually. All other facilities are inspected once every three years at a minimum. Results from all compliance inspections become part of the business' file and are available to emergency response agencies and for public review. New businesses are located by the CUPA through the plan check process, business license process or field surveys.

2. Integrating information from California Accidental Release Program (CalARP) facilities Facilities that exceed threshold amounts of extremely hazardous substances (e.g. ammonia, chlorine, highly toxic gases) in a process on site are required to prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The Federal program has higher threshold quantities than the California program, known as the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program. CalARP facilities are required under state and federal law to prepare RMPs which describe the accidental release prevention and emergency response policies and procedures at their facility. The RMP contains an analysis of the off-site consequence of an accidental release at the facility. These off-site analyses consider sensitive populations including schools, hospitals, long term health care and childcare facilities, park and recreation areas and major commercial, office and industrial businesses.

A list and map of facilities subject to the CalARP program and other higher risk facilities which are considered more of a hazard due to the types of hazardous materials or location has been prepared and is available to emergency responders and is also kept at the Environmental Health Division office.

3. Total Number of Regulated Businesses As of December 2017, there are approximately 984 facilities regulated in the CUPA program. There are twenty-five (25) facilities that fall under the California Accidental Release Prevention Program, twelve (12) of which are in the Federal Risk Management Plan Program.

4. Code Enforcement and Education The SCEHD, as the CUPA, works to reduce the number of hazardous materials incidents and to minimize impacts when incidents do occur. This is done through education, inspection and code enforcement.

5. Pre-Incident Surveys The SCEHD provides Fire Agencies and Fire Protection Districts, including Cal-Fire/Shasta County Fire Department access to HMBP information available on the CERS website including hazardous materials inventories, emergency phone numbers and site maps. This information is also available upon request directly from the SCEHD office. City Fire Agencies, Fire Protection Districts, and Cal-Fire/Shasta County Fire Department complete pre-Incident surveys as time permits.

6. Pesticide Drift Protocols This Area Plan provides pre-emergency planning, communication, training, cost recovery or fiscal reimbursement protocols as required by SB 391. See Response Section C, Emergency Response Procedures for the response protocols and **Appendix 5** for information on the pesticides handled in the county and medical reimbursement procedures.

7. Data Shasta County Environmental Health Division utilizes Digital Health

Management System

Department, Inc. for managing all Unified Program facility data. The data management system tracks the following information about Shasta County business facilities:

- ✓ Location, chemical inventory, facility maps and contacts
- ✓ Underground storage tanks (USTs) permit
- ✓ Permit issuance, status and expiration dates
- ✓ Financial, accounts-receivable billings and payments
- ✓ Remediation/Contamination sites are tracked through the State Water Quality Control Board’s Geotracker program, or the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor Database.
- ✓ Inspection activities and enforcement efforts

D. HAZARD ANALYSIS**1. General Situation**

There are hundreds of facilities handling many forms of hazardous materials in the rural and urban areas of Shasta County. Hazardous materials are found at both permanent and temporary facility locations. All major roadways are used for routine transportation of these materials with Interstate 5, Highway 44, Highway 89, and Highway 299 being the most heavily used. Union Pacific Railroad passes through the major population centers of the County, including the cities of Anderson, Redding, and Shasta Lake. Natural gas pipelines run to major population centers and bisect the eastern portion of the County.

Any of these routes and any facilities have the potential for major releases of hazardous materials. The rail line and Interstate 5 run through the most heavily populated areas of Shasta County and should be expected to represent a higher degree of risk for populations in a release. However, even a small spill of a common material (gasoline) at a service station can be deadly under the right conditions.

2. Hazards Overview

a. Transportation Several major transportation routes pass through Shasta County:

Redding Municipal Airport and six small public/private airports

- ✓ Interstate 5
- ✓ Highway 44
- ✓ Highway 89
- ✓ Highway 299

- ✓ Railway – Union Pacific Railroad
- ✓ Amtrak Passenger Rail Station in Redding

- ✓ PG&E Natural Gas High Pressure Pipeline
- ✓ City of Redding Natural Gas High Pressure Pipeline

It is impossible to determine exactly what is transported by road and rail. However, since these are major routes connecting other parts of the state and county almost any type of hazardous material could be transported in various size containers.

Surface streets in the county carry hazardous materials including bulk fuel loads, chemicals used at fixed facilities, and materials for facilities within Shasta County. The interstate freeway and the railroad present the greatest potential hazard.

b. Pipelines The PG&E Backbone gas transmission line runs through the eastern part of the county at the PG&E Burney Compressor Station. This station compresses incoming gas from one 36-inch and one 42-inch transmission line and discharges it into one 36-inch and one 42-inch transmission line. The City of Redding also has a high-pressure natural gas transmission line. In the event of a pipeline leak or rupture, the State Fire Marshal’s Pipeline Safety Division should be contacted through Cal OES at (800) 852-7550.

c. Fixed Facilities There are several large propane facilities in Shasta County, which has a significant rural area that relies on propane. There are twenty-five (25) Risk Management Plan sites that consist of a number of water treatment plants which store chlorine gas, wastewater treatment plants that store chlorine and sulfur dioxide, as well as electrical cogeneration plants and a fiberglass manufacturing plant which all store ammonia. There are nine hundred eighty-four (984) Unified Program facilities in Shasta County that handle reportable quantities of hazardous materials or generate hazardous wastes.

d. Agriculture and Pesticide Drift The primary agricultural crops in Shasta County include various types of hay, walnuts, mint, fruit and nut and wild rice. Small vineyards and timber and forest products are also agricultural related products that the county is known for.

The Fall River Valley, Churn Creek area, and the agricultural areas along Balls Ferry/Ash Creek Roads would represent the most probable pesticide drift areas of Shasta County with other areas, such as Big Bend, Black Butte/Shingletown Ridge Roads, and portions of Deschutes Road of lesser concern. However, pesticides will be used and applied at sites ranging from large farms/ranches to small residential parcels and releases such as drift incidents can occur at any of these sites.

e. Illegitimate Business Illegitimate businesses, such as clandestine drug laboratories, are a significant threat to human health, property, and the environment. Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and wastes from drug lab activities on public or private property. In many instances, drug lab wastes are dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways, posing a serious health threat to the unsuspecting person who might stumble upon it and to the environment. Shasta County and the rest of the north state is experiencing an increase illegal growing of marijuana, which has the potential to result in unreported hazardous materials storage, such as diesel fuel, as well as improper or illegal application and/or disposal of fertilizers and pesticides.

f. <i>Illegal Disposal</i>	Hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, solvents, paint, or asbestos) is occasionally dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways. Similar to drug lab waste, illegally dumped hazardous waste poses a threat to human health, property, and the environment.
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g. <i>Terrorist Activities</i>	Individuals with ties to domestic or international organizations or acting as a “lone wolf” may attempt to disrupt a community through nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical terrorism.
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h. <i>Radioactive Materials</i>	Small quantities of radioactive materials are routinely transported through the County to medical facilities and for use in construction activities.
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i. <i>Hospitals, Care Facilities, Schools and Child Care Centers</i>	<p>Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency is the designated County department responsible for the care and shelter of disaster evacuees and the primary county agency for county and operational area care and shelter activities.</p> <p>This responsibility is performed in conjunction with the local chapter of the American Red Cross following the Statement of Understanding between the American Red Cross and Shasta County which governs Shasta County disaster emergency shelter operations.</p> <p>The Health and Human Services Agency has a list of health and long-term care facilities and other at-risk populations which may need special care and attention during an evacuation and emergency.</p> <p>Shasta County Office of Education (SCOE) has a list of schools and childcare centers for the operational area.</p>
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E. TRAINING

- 1. Training Overview and Responsibilities** Each individual agency or county department is responsible for the training of its own personnel for responding to hazardous material incidents. Initial and refresher training shall be consistent with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8 Section 5192, and Cal/OSHA Title 8, CCR Subchapter 7, Section 5192 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5. Training shall be consistent with the employee’s job description and likelihood of encountering or responding to a hazardous material incident.

The National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) published standards for competency of hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction responders in NFPA 472 (last update 2008). A companion document, NFPA 473, provides competency standards for emergency medical service personnel. Fire Agencies are reviewing these standards and may be updating their training regimens to meet these standards.

In addition, all personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, response and incident management must be compliant with National Incident Management System training courses identified for the roles their agency personnel would be assigned during an emergency. At a minimum, emergency response personnel at the responder level and personnel at the managerial and executive level must complete NIMS 100 (An Introduction to the Incident Command System) and NIMS 700 (National Incident Management System).

The Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) and the Sheriff’s Office will notify holders of this Plan of training opportunities that become available in the local area associated with hazardous materials emergency response, such as those made available through the Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Public Safety Training Consortium (SHIELD).

Agencies and County Departments having assigned responsibilities under this Plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out the assigned responsibilities.

The following topics are covered in training courses:

- ✓ Health and safety procedures for response personnel
- ✓ Use of emergency response equipment and supplies
- ✓ Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources
- ✓ Identification of medical facilities
- ✓ Evacuation plans and procedures
- ✓ Monitoring and decontamination procedures for personnel and

equipment

- ✓ First-aid procedures
- ✓ Procedures for informing the public
- ✓ Psychological stress

Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level (160 hrs) or Hazardous Material Specialist level (240 hrs). Some have additional Decon training. To be eligible to be on the HazMat Team, personnel must meet a specified number of training hours which includes attendance at drills or outside training. An annual physical and respirator fit testing are also conducted for HazMat Team members.

Shasta County Department of Health and Human Services personnel are trained as Disaster Workers and as such must complete NIMS 100 and NIMS 700. In addition, staff who may be called to the scene of an incident or to the Emergency Operations Center to serve as a technical reference have 24 hours of Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) training and 8 hours annual refresher training. They provide technical advice to the Incident Commander on environmental contamination and clean up issues on request.

Details of NIMS courses and goals and objectives can be found on the FEMA website: <https://training.fema.gov/nims/>.

2. Federal Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

Maintained by the Federal Office of Emergency Services, the Federal Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program provide a standard for all exercises. It provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. It integrates language and concepts from the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System.

3. Levels of Training

Personnel responding to a hazardous materials emergency should be trained to the appropriate level of emergency response capabilities, as dictated by 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8 Section 5192.

First Responder — Awareness Level: Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities.

First Responder — Operations Level: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the

initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.

First Responder — Decontamination: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of participating on decontamination team within the decontamination unit. They are trained to identify ways that personnel, apparatus and equipment become contaminated, prevent the spread of contamination through decontamination measures, and initiate emergency decontamination procedures at hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Materials Technician: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than the first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

Hazardous Materials Specialist: Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician; however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain.

Incident Commander: Key individual who assumes control of the incident and is responsible for all decisions relating to the management of the incident.

Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Workers (HAZWOPER): Individuals who may be responsible for cleanup or oversight of hazardous waste sites or releases as well as workers, such as the Environmental Health Division personnel responding to emergencies involving hazardous materials, such as spills.

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| <p>4. Training for Personnel Serving as Support Personnel at Hazardous Materials Incidents</p> | <p>Skilled support personnel as defined in Title 8 CCR Section 5192(q)(4) are not required to meet specialized training requirements as emergency responders. These support personnel include, but are not limited to, individuals skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane & hoisting equipment. They are personnel who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work at an incident and may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency scene. Public Works employees may fall into this category.</p> |
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However, these personnel will be given an initial briefing at the incident site prior to their participation in any emergency response. The initial briefing will include instruction in the wearing of any appropriate personal protective equipment, any chemical hazards involved, and what duties they are to perform.

5. Training Documentation Individual agencies are responsible for maintaining all training records associated with their employees.

6. Drills and Exercises Training exercises incorporating elements of this Area Plan will be conducted on an available basis and coordinated by the Shasta County Department of Health and Human Services, SCHMRT or Shasta County Sheriff’s Office. These exercises may be tabletop, functional or full-scale field in nature. Twice a year a tabletop (discussion based) and a functional exercise is conducted to be Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant. Participants may include response agencies and/or organizations that have responsibilities under this Area Plan and any voluntary business representatives.

Training exercises shall emphasize the following elements of a hazardous material incident response:

- ✓ Emergency procedures for response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, including mandatory notification requirements.
- ✓ Health and safety procedures for response personnel, including those procedures required for approach, recognition, evaluation, monitoring, and decontamination.
- ✓ Use of emergency response equipment and supplies.
- ✓ Procedures for access to mutual aid resources.
- ✓ Evacuation plans and procedures, including procedures for notifying the public during emergencies.
- ✓ Monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment.
- ✓ Psychological stress that may be encountered during disaster operations.

F. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

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| <p>1. California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Spill/Release Guidelines</p> | <p>All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials require <i>immediate</i> verbal notification.</p> <p>Notification must be made to the Cal OES State Warning Center for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in marine waters ✓ Any spill or other release of one barrel (42 gallons) 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 ✓ Any spill deemed to be significant by regulation |
| <p>2. Notification Information Needed</p> | <p>If there is a potential or actual hazardous materials release, the following information must be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identity of caller ✓ Location, date and time of spill, release, or threatened release ✓ Location of threatened or involved waterway or storm drains ✓ 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 |
| <p>3. Dispatch Procedures (Law and Non-Law)</p> | <p>In Shasta County, the initial notification of a hazardous material incident will usually be made via 9-1-1 to either the consolidated emergency response agency - Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency (SHASCOM) or the California Highway Patrol (CHP) depending on the location of the emergency. SHASCOM is Shasta County's Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) operating under a joint powers agreement between the cities of Redding, Anderson, Shasta Lake and the County of Shasta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SHASCOM receives landline and cellular 9-1-1 calls for the County and dispatches for the City of Redding Police and Fire Agencies, the Shasta County Sheriff's Department, the City of |

Shasta Lake Police Department, the Anderson Police Department and three ambulance companies.

- ✓ In the City of Redding, SHASCOM will dispatch a fire unit for a HazMat incident. If the incident is in the county or in the cities of Shasta Lake or Anderson, CALFIRE dispatches the appropriate Fire Agency to the scene as the first responder.
- ✓ The Incident Commander (IC) will assess the situation, determine the level of response required, and request additional response agencies as appropriate. If the IC deems the situation indicates an acute threat to life and/or property is imminent or needs assistance to identify, control or mitigate a substance, the IC may request the SCHMRT response through SHASCOM. SHASCOM will also contact State Agencies, including the State Warning Center if requested by the IC.
- ✓ The CHP Northern Division has its own dispatch system that is located in Shasta County. Its jurisdiction includes the Cottonwood Inspection Facility, Red Bluff, Redding and the Trinity River. CHP receives some cellular 911 calls depending on where the emergency is located.

4. Agencies to be Notified

The California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Warning Center must be notified of a hazardous materials incident. The Warning Center will issue a control number for the incident and will in turn notify other state agencies (if necessary) of the incident.

At a minimum, significant spills and releases must be reported to:

- ✓ 911
- ✓ Shasta County Environmental Health Division (CUPA)
(530) 225-5787 during office hours.
Call 911 after hours for notification through SHASCOM.
- ✓ State of California Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or
(916) 845-8911

Cal OES has prepared a Release Notification Matrix which provides information on the additional agencies to be notified for oil and hazardous materials spills, the criteria on when spills should be reported, phone numbers and the legal authority reference for the notification requirement. This Release Notification Matrix is included as **Appendix 7**.

An additional Resource List of various agencies and emergency response contractors and phone has been developed and can be found in **Appendix 8**.

For hazardous materials incidents that also have a medical response component, SHASCOM would contact the Control Facility (Mercy Medical Center), the Public Health Officer, Sierra-Sacramento Valley Office of Emergency Medical Services Agency and the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator as needed.

5. Incident Command Responsibility

The Incident Commander (IC) is the primary law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, unless there is an agreement with the Fire Agency to assume this role. In the event of incidents affecting waterways, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Coast Guard may serve in a Unified Command structure.

In many cases a Unified Command is formed, where both Fire and Law enforcement and other agencies depending on the size and location of the incident share in incident management responsibilities. Unified Command is implemented whenever there is more than one agency having jurisdictional authority for the incident or it could consist of several functional departments within a single jurisdiction.

A Responsibility Matrix, **Appendix 6** has been developed to assist the IC to determine the functional responsibilities of various agencies during a large scale incident. A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal response agencies is provided in Part III of this document including roles in a pesticide drift exposure incident.

6. Informing Medical and Health Facilities of the Nature of the Incident and the Substances Involved including pesticides

The IC is responsible for notifying the medical facilities of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s). This process occurs locally through notification of the Control Facility and the Control Facility notifies other hospitals. In addition, Shasta County Health and Human Services and the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator may need to be advised, depending on the nature of the incident and exposure. Exposure information will be relayed to the following trauma hospitals:

Mercy Medical Center – Redding
Trauma Level II and Disaster Medical Control Facility
2175 Rosaline Ave
Redding, CA 96001
(530) 225-6000

Shasta Regional Medical Center
Trauma Level III
1100 Butte St
Redding, CA 96001
(530) 244-5353

Mayer’s Memorial Hospital District
Trauma Level IV
43563 Hwy 299 East
Fall River Mills, CA 96028
(530) 336-5511

Mercy Medical Center Redding and Shasta Regional Medical Center hospitals have decontamination units on-site for mass decontamination. Hospital staff members are responsible for communicating with regional poison control centers to obtain toxicological information.

7. Written Follow-Up Notice

A business is required to prepare a written follow-up notice (within 30 days of the release) if a release of an extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) or hazardous substance (40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4) exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity. Section 2705 of Title 19, CCR details the format for the notice and where the notice should be sent.

The blank follow-up notice can be obtained at the following website:
<https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Fire-Rescue/Documents/304-Written-Report-Form.pdf>

8. Response Agency Notification Requirements

Although the bulk of the responsibility for notification lies with the private sector, responding agencies must also make the appropriate notifications as follows:

- ✓ Any local or state agency responding to an oil spill must notify the Cal OES Warning Center (GC 8670.26) - (800) 852-7550.
- ✓ Any emergency rescue personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within one-half mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district (H&SC 25507.10).
- ✓ Any designated government employee (defined in GC82019) must report any hazardous waste discharge which is likely to cause substantial injury to the public health or safety that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary to the local health department or board of supervisors (H&SC 25180.7) within seventy-two hours.

The IC is responsible for ensuring the required notifications are made. The IC will direct Dispatch to contact the required agencies. **Appendix 8** contains phone numbers for these agencies and other resources such as cleanup contractors and disposal facilities.

Fire Agencies are required to report incidents on electronic forms such as the National Fire Incident Response System (NFIRS).

G. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS,) National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)** Federal law requires the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders – Federal, State, and local – use to coordinate and conduct response actions. The California version, known as SEMS, the Standardized Emergency Management System has been integrated with the NIMS and provides a statewide consistency on principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local fire agencies use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the ICS structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

2. **Incident Command System** The five functions of the ICS organization are management (command), operations, planning and intelligence (information), logistics and finance and administration. Shasta County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides a detailed description of SEMS and the Incident Command System. Please refer to the EOP for an in-depth discussion of these topics. A brief description of the roles of the command staff positions of the standardized ICS system follows:

Incident Command – The IC or Unified IC has overall management, coordination and responsibility over a hazardous material incident, including a Weapons of Mass Destruction event. The IC is responsible for evaluating needs, identifying resources and procuring resources to abate the incident, protect life, environment and property.

Incident Command Authority

For hazardous materials incidents, the IC authority shall be:

- ✓ California Highway Patrol (CHP): On State highways, state buildings, and county roads in unincorporated areas.
- ✓ Sheriff: Off highway in the unincorporated areas.
- ✓ Police Departments: All incidents within the incorporated cities of Shasta County, except the City of Redding.
- ✓ City of Redding Fire: All incidents within the City of Redding.

Liaison – The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives from other agencies.

Public Information Officer - The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing accurate and complete information

regarding the incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest.

The PIO will be the point of contact for the media and other government agencies desiring information about the incident. In both Single and Unified Command structures, only one PIO is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Safety Officer - The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous or unsafe situations and developing measures to ensure the safety of incident personnel. They have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activities, which involve an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) condition or an imminent danger condition. The Safety Officer will immediately inform the IC of actions needed to lessen the hazards involved. In a multi-activity incident, the HazMat Safety Officer does not act as Safety Officer for the overall incident. The Safety Officer within the command staff serves that function. Preparing the Site Safety Plan is an important role of this position. **29 CFR 1910.120 requires that a Safety Officer be appointed by the Incident Commander in all hazardous materials incidents.**

General Staff:

Operations Chief – The Operations Chief is responsible for managing operations to control the incident. The Operations Chief will provide resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized.

The Operations Chief shall be responsible for directing rescue and first aid; fire suppression activities; containment, cleanup, personnel protection, safety, and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

Planning/Intelligence - The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information about the development of the incident and the status of resources. This person prepares the Incident Action Plan outlining objectives, strategy, organization, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate an incident.

Logistics - The Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support needs to an incident, including ordering all resources from off-site locations. They also provide facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, and medical services.

The Medical Unit Leader comes under Logistics and is responsible for

providing all medical care for incident personnel and victims, responding to requests for medical aid, medical transportation and medical supplies. They prepare the Medical Plan, declare a medical emergency and prepare procedures for major medical emergency.

Finance/Administration - The Finance Section is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of an incident (usually only established on large and complex incidents).

**3. Hazardous
Materials
Group
Positions**

The FIRESCOPE (Firefighting RESources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies) Hazardous Materials Module to the Incident Command System provides an organizational structure for responding to hazardous materials incidents. The primary functions are directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Reporting to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor are six positions including Site Access Control Leader, Decontamination Team Leader, Safe Refuge Area Manager, Entry Team Leader, Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials and Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference. A brief description of the responsibilities of these positions follows:

Site Access Control Leader is responsible for managing and tracking personnel movement and equipment used in the Control Zones. The Site Access Leader ensures that contaminants are controlled, and records are maintained.

Decontamination Team Leader is responsible for managing decontamination operations.

Safe Refuge Manager is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims.

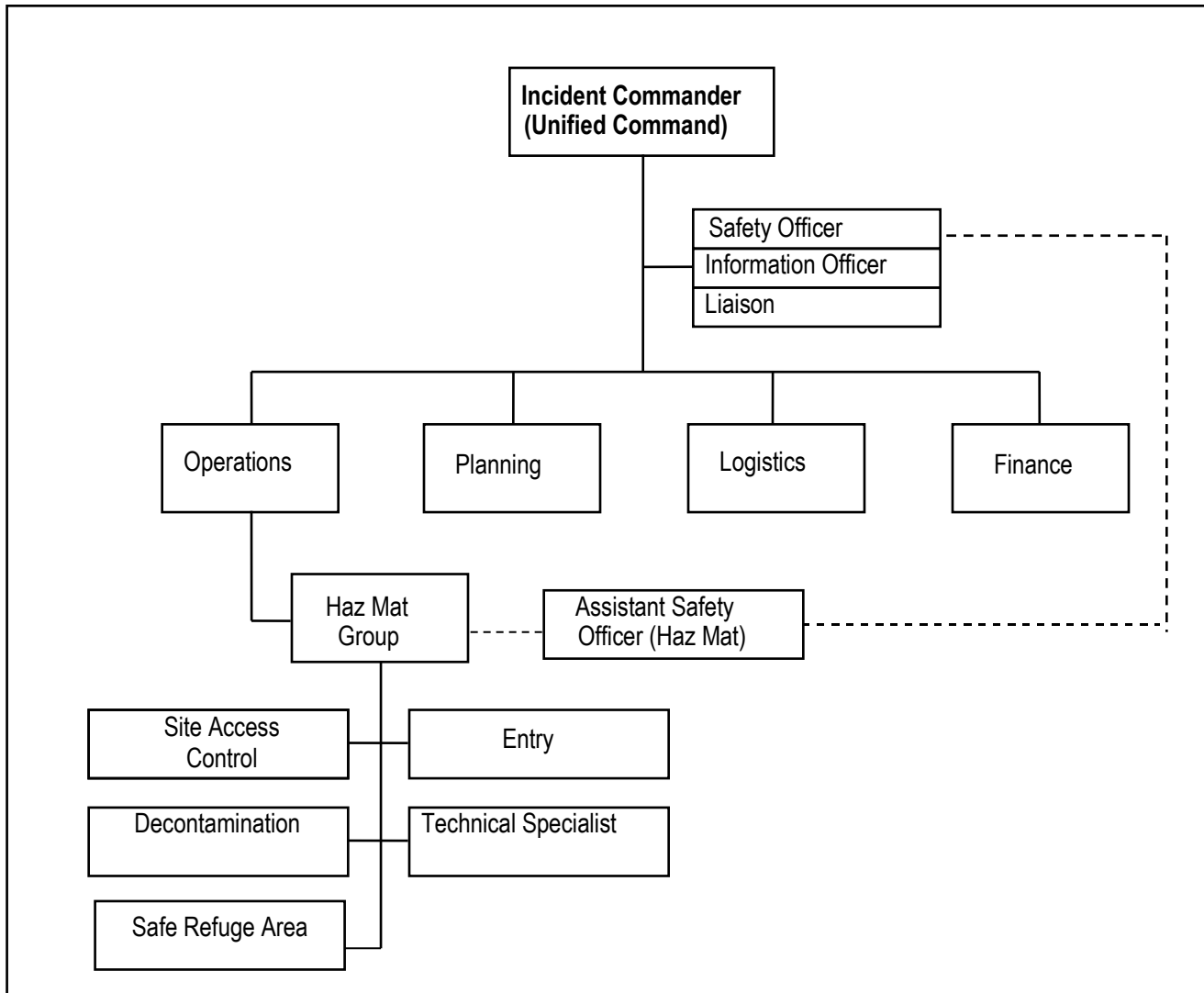
Entry Team Leader is responsible for managing the entry team operations within the "Hot or Hot" zone. This includes rescue, materials identification, containment and control of the release.

Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials reports to the Incident Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group supervisor and provides advice on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent all unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents.

Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Reference sources such as computer databases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives are used.

The Web link for ICS Forms and Checklists is:
<https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov/publications>

A flow chart depicting the basic elements of the Hazardous Materials Groups positions within the Incident Command systems is shown on the next page:



Basic Incident Command Structure

H. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

1. **Approach, Recognition and Evaluation of Hazardous Materials Releases**
- The first emergency personnel arriving at an incident will act as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority. First responders are to respond defensively. Tasks undertaken are incident specific and based on protecting life, the environment and property. Tasks may include the following:
- ✓ Isolating the scene and denying entry by establishing zones.
 - ✓ Identifying the product, if it can be done safely.
 - ✓ Establishing a Command Post in the support zone using the NIMS incident command system.
 - ✓ Notifying appropriate agencies and requesting needed resources.
 - ✓ Rescuing victims, if it can be done safely with available PPE.
 - ✓ Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination.
 - ✓ Determine need for and conduct protective actions (evacuation or sheltering in place).

(Reference California Hazardous Material Incident Tool Kit (updated 2014))

2. **Site Control and Perimeter Security**
- Responders must control entry and exit points at the incident site to limit the spread of and exposure to released materials. The law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority has the responsibility for perimeter security and traffic control. Perimeter security should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to eliminate interference to response operations.

Site Access Control is typically established by setting up control lines with barrier tape and establishing Control Zones. The Hazardous Materials Team uses standardized procedures on arrival, assessment and site control and establishing Control Zones such as the Hot Zone, the Warm Zone, the Cold Zone, Decon (Decontamination) Corridor and the Outer Perimeter.

3. **Recognition**
- Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. Among the sources of hazardous material identification are:
- ✓ Placards
 - ✓ Shipping manifests

- ✓ Visual observation
- ✓ Package labels and pesticide application signs
- ✓ Container shapes, sizes and/or color pesticide application equipment, tarped fields, and other evidence of pesticide application nearby
- ✓ Information from drivers, shippers, operators, and/or witnesses
- ✓ Observing the signs and symptoms of possible pesticide exposure in potential victims: headache, nausea, dizziness, and increased secretions, such as sweating, salivation, tearing and respiratory secretions. Progressive symptoms include muscle twitching, weakness, tremor, incoordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea
- ✓ CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:
 - Relays information regarding the specific chemical
 - Will contact manufacturer or another expert for additional information or on-site assistance.

The IC may use the above resources to identify the substance involved (if the identification can be done safely i.e. from a safe distance). A Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team member will be contacted to provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization if necessary. If the incident requires additional personnel or equipment, the IC may exercise any Shasta County Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

Other resources for obtaining chemical, toxicological and health hazard information are found in **Appendix 9**.

4. Pesticide Drift Protocols

The pesticide drift law, SB 391 became law on September 30, 2004. The law affected pesticide regulations as well as Area Plan regulations. One change in the pesticide law is placing the financial burden on those businesses responsible for acute medical costs. It increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) and County Agricultural Commissioners can impose for pesticide violations. This law only applies 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.

The law requires that pesticide drift protocols be incorporated into Hazardous Materials Area Plans. Following are the pesticide drift

protocols for Shasta County:

- ✓ In January of every third year beginning in 2015, the County Agricultural Commissioner’s office will provide a list of pesticides used in the production of an agricultural commodity, which have had confirmed drift in the previous three years or are known to drift or volatilize are applied at high rates per acre to the Environmental Health Division. If there are substantive changes to the types of agricultural chemicals in any year prior to the three-year cycle, the Agricultural Commissioner’s office will send a list of these chemicals to Environmental Health Division, local Fire Agencies in the CUPA jurisdiction and Health and Human Services Agency Public Health Branch.

The Environmental Health Division will review this list and update the Pesticide Drift Appendix (**Appendix 5**) every three years as part of the Area Plan update process and distribute the updated Area Plan to all appropriate departments/agencies as noted above. Information about chemical hazards, emergency response issues, decontamination and emergency medical treatment will be provided in this Appendix as well as reimbursement for medical expenses.

- ✓ The Shasta County Agricultural Commissioner’s office will be immediately contacted through the SHASCOM of any pesticide incident if requested by the IC. They can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Other resources including but not limited to the Poison Control Center or Department of Pesticide Regulations web site.
- ✓ Notification procedures and coordination of evacuation of affected non-occupational personnel shall be followed as cited in Section H– Emergency Response Procedures, item 7 – Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Planning and also Shasta County’s Emergency Operations Plan.
- ✓ The Incident Commander shall, in coordination with responding agencies, determine the need for on-site or nearby emergency shelters. Shelter shall only be provided after decontamination of exposed individuals has been completed. Long-term evacuation and sheltering procedures shall be implemented as described in the County and respective City’s Emergency Operations Plans.
- ✓ Emergency response personnel and/or the Shasta County Regional Communications Center shall assess the need for foreign language interpretation services. For example, they will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English may not understand requests for decontamination or evacuation. The

AT&T Language Line translation service or similar translation service can be used to assist with language issues (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone)

- ✓ The Control Facility (Mercy Medical Center) representative is responsible for notifying all surrounding hospitals of an incident. Shasta County Health Officer may disseminate additional information on the suspected pesticide to physicians for appropriate treatment as provided by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC). The designated Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency Spokesperson or Public Information Officer (PIO) will assist in the dissemination of information concerning emergency shelter and medical treatment options and will coordinate with the Public Health Officer and Control Facility representative as appropriate. Public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options shall be broadcast for 7 days or as needed after a pesticide drift incident. Efforts to individually notify residents and businesses within a 1-mile radius of a pesticide exposure drift incident will be conducted on an as-needed basis. All notifications will identify the incident location, date, pesticide(s) involved, and availability for medical cost reimbursement.

All medical treatment facilities will be notified through established Public Health networks of the availability for reimbursement of medical treatment costs for pesticide drift incidents as needed.

- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner’s office will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if any violations have occurred. If it is determined that a Class A violation as defined in 3 CCR 6130 (1) occurred, the Agricultural Commissioner will make a formal referral to the District Attorney as required by 3 CCR 6128 (c) (1) (A) or take an enforcement action. If the referral to the District Attorney is declined, the Agricultural Commissioner may take appropriate enforcement or compliance action.

Part II of this document details the roles and responsibilities of various County Departments and Agencies. The additional roles and responsibilities related to these pesticide drift protocols are included in this Section.

5. Levels of Response

Hazardous materials incidents are categorized as Level I, II, or III, based on the severity of the incident. The criteria used to determine the level of an incident includes:

- ✓ Characteristics of the hazardous material
- ✓ Nature of its release
- ✓ Area affected by the hazardous materials incident (e.g., sensitive
- ✓ Ecosystems, populations, waterways, transportation routes, etc.)
- ✓ Extent of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional involvement
- ✓ Evacuations, injuries, or fatalities
- ✓ Technical expertise and equipment needed to safely mitigate the incident

The determination of incident levels shall be made by the IC within the Unified Command system.

In ascending order of severity, these levels are defined as:

LEVEL I

LEVEL I - A minor situation within the capabilities of first responders trained at the "operational" level. A Level I incident involves a release, or possible release, of a small amount of liquid or solid of a known (identified) hazardous material. The agencies on-scene must have the expertise and proper equipment to safely mitigate the incident.

- a. Basic hazard and risk assessment is performed for a Level I release and fire crews respond as appropriate.
- b. An incident should be immediately upgraded to Level II for a release or potential release of an unknown hazardous material or suspected hazardous material.
- c. Typical Level I incidents include:
 - (1) Minor leaks or spills from a 55-gallon drum.
 - (2) Minor leaks or spills which can be handled with absorbent.
 - (3) Minor leaks or spills within the capability of a driver or operator to correct and mitigate.
 - (4) Leaking valves on upright cargo tanks that do not require the product to be immediately off-loaded.
 - (5) Release of chemicals which do not produce an environment which is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) or above 10% of the Lower Explosion Limit (LEL) of a product, other than possibly inside the transport vehicle.
 - (6) Leaks or spills of paint or batteries.
 - (7) Overturned, empty cargo tanks which, the IC determines to present no other hazards.
 - (8) Evacuations limited to a single intersection or building.
 - (9) Minor injuries to a small number of people and no fatalities.
 - (10) Pesticide drift incidents involving one or several people.

LEVEL II

LEVEL II - Any incident beyond the capabilities of an agency with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident that requires response by the HazMat Team or other hazardous materials resources as appropriate. This can range from a small incident involving any amount of an unknown substance to a large incident involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

As a minimum, a Command Post and exclusion zone should be established for a Level II incident, and movement of personnel into the Hot zone should be limited to personnel entering for a specific reason wearing the proper level of protective equipment.

- a. A Level II incident will be declared by the IC if the incident involves a sufficient quantity of liquid or solid of a known hazardous substance or any quantity of an unknown material that has been released or offers the potential for release.
- b. A Level II incident will be declared for the release of any quantity of a known solid or liquid toxic material in a critical public area or for the release or potential release of any quantity of an unknown solid, liquid, or gaseous toxic material or suspected toxic material.
- c. In a Level II incident, a formal and properly identified Command Post with a removed staging area, an Incident Safety Officer and a Hazardous Materials Group must be established. Control Zones must be established and maintained as early as possible, evaluated and monitored throughout the incident. Localized evacuation may need to be implemented and outside agencies should be notified.
- d. Typical Level II incidents include:
 - (1) One or more 55-gallon drums leaking large quantities of a known substance.
 - (2) A major liquefied petroleum gas leak due to puncture, crack, or crease of a large tank where ignition sources are a real threat.
 - (3) Overturned cargo tanks with a hazardous material on board.
 - (4) Train derailments not involving railroad tank cars filled with hazardous materials.
 - (5) A vehicle or train fire involving hazardous materials or hazardous wastes.
 - (6) Leaking cargo tanks with hazardous materials on board whose structural integrity is in question.
 - (7) Incidents involving a fatality or serious injury attributed to the hazardous substance.
 - (8) Evacuations consisting of an apartment complex, city block, or large facility with many employees.
 - (9) A large spill of flammable liquids where ignition sources pose a

serious threat.

- (10) A fire that poses a serious threat of a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE).
- (11) A pesticide drift incident in which multiple victims are exposed and/or an evacuation is required.

LEVEL III

LEVEL III - Any incident beyond the capabilities of the HazMat Team and local resources. The incident may be quite lengthy in duration and may necessitate large-scale evacuations.

- a. Level III incidents will involve multiple agencies and jurisdictions, as well as resources from the private sector (including chemical manufacturers) and volunteer organizations.
- b. Examples of Level III incidents include:
 - (1) Incidents involving large-scale evacuations that may extend beyond jurisdictional boundaries.
 - (2) Any, leak, or fire involving hazardous materials that has gone to greater alarms.
 - (3) Any incident beyond local capabilities and resources (including the HazMat Team) to safely identify, contain, and mitigate.
 - (4) Train derailments involving railroad tank cars containing hazardous materials.
 - (5) Flammable liquid or gas cargo tank or railroad tank cars involved in or threatened by fire.
 - (6) Major leaks of compressed or liquefied gas cargo tanks or railroad tank cars caused by puncture of major structural damage.
 - (7) A major pesticide drift incident affecting a large geographical area involving large-scale exposures and evacuations.

6. Hazardous Materials Incident Control Zones

Control Zones are the geographical areas within the control lines set up at a hazardous material incident. The three most commonly used and recognized are:

- ✓ Hot Zone (Exclusion Zone)
- ✓ Warm Zone (Contamination Reduction Zone)
- ✓ Cold Zone (Support Zone)

Control Zones are established to:

- ✓ Secure the scene
- ✓ Control the spread of contamination from a hazardous materials release
- ✓ Ensure the safety and requisite control of emergency services

personnel and operations

- ✓ Prevent personnel, vehicles, and other resources from entering a potentially hazardous area

The size and configuration of the Control Zones are not static and must be constantly re-evaluated based on variables such as:

- ✓ Physical and chemical properties of the involved hazardous material(s)
- ✓ Quantity of the hazardous material(s) involved
- ✓ Size, shape and condition of the hazardous material(s) container
- ✓ Movement or dispersion pattern of the hazardous material(s)
- ✓ Current and anticipated weather and wind conditions
- ✓ Geographic features surrounding the incident
- ✓ The presence of other nearby hazardous materials

Initial perimeters may be set up by the first responders but should be re-evaluated by the IC and HazMat Team as soon as possible. Control Zones (Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones) are established by hazardous material technician/specialists.

Control Zones may initially be established based on information contained in the *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)* but should ultimately be established based upon all available technical information (guides and reference) and advice from the HazMat Team.

Control Zones provide an organized system that aids the IC in properly managing and mitigating hazardous material incidents while maximizing protection of emergency response personnel and the public. Control Zones should be established as follows:

Hot Zone

Hot Zone - The Hot Zone is the area immediately around the spill or release of hazardous materials, and is the area where contamination occurs or can occur. It is the innermost of the three zones at a site. Special protection is required for all personnel within this zone.

- (1) The Hot Zone is the area of *maximum hazard* and must be restricted to essential personnel wearing proper protective clothing. Access to the Hot Zone should be controlled by the IC or designee (typically Site Access Control) with entry and exit restricted to specific locations. Only personnel or directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall enter the Hot Zone. Command of the Hot Zone shall stay with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor throughout the incident.
- (2) Personnel entering the Hot Zone should be kept to the minimum required for the assigned task but should never be less than two

persons (as per 29 CFR 1910.120). Operation in the Hot Zone shall be accomplished using the "buddy system" of two or more operating as a team.

- (3) Exiting the Hot Zone must take place through the Warm Zone/Corridor. When a team member enters the Hot Zone to conduct stabilization operations, a Backup Team should be suited up and available to immediately assist with rescue and decontamination activities.
- (4) The Safe Refuge Area is set up in the Hot Zone on the upwind side of the hazard site adjacent to the Decontamination Reduction Corridor.
- (5) Safe refuge areas need to be areas where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.
- (6) Operations conducted in the Hot Zone include:
 - ✓ Identifying the material(s) involved in the threatened release
 - ✓ Conducting rescue, if appropriate
 - ✓ Containing and abating the release or threatened release

Warm Zone

Warm Zone. The Warm Zone is the area between the Hot Zone and the Cold Zone, separating the contaminated area from the Cold Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and requires a lesser degree of personal protection than the Hot Zone.

- (1) Within the Warm Zone, decontamination personnel and equipment are assembled for the decontamination of those working in the Hot Zone. All unauthorized personnel should be withdrawn from this zone; only essential personnel should remain. As in the Hot Zone, entry into and exit from the Warm Zone should be restricted to a specific location.
- (2) A Decontamination Corridor should be established within the Warm Zone. The extent of decontamination will be determined by the product(s) involved and the amount of exposure. All personnel exiting the Hot Zone must be properly decontaminated and, when necessary, leave their protective clothing and equipment in the Decontamination Corridor. All equipment removed from the Hot Zone involved and the amount of exposure. All personnel exiting the Hot Zone must be properly decontaminated and, when necessary, leave their protective clothing and equipment in the Decontamination Corridor. All equipment removed from the Hot Zone should be decontaminated, packaged, and properly handled or disposed of. Whenever possible, a check will be done (such as checking pH, level of radiation, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), etc), to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination process.

Disposal of equipment will require manifesting the material as hazardous waste and following all applicable standards.

- (3) The outer perimeter of the Warm Zone should be appropriately marked with ropes, barricade tape or traffic cones. This perimeter is called the Warm Control Line and hazardous materials units will usually be located just outside this line.
- (4) Operations conducted in the Warm Zone include:
 - ✓ Decontamination of victims and emergency response personnel
 - ✓ Decontamination of equipment.

An escape route from the Hot Zone to the Warm Zone will be identified and kept open for emergency evacuation of personnel and equipment and the removal of injured citizens or personnel.

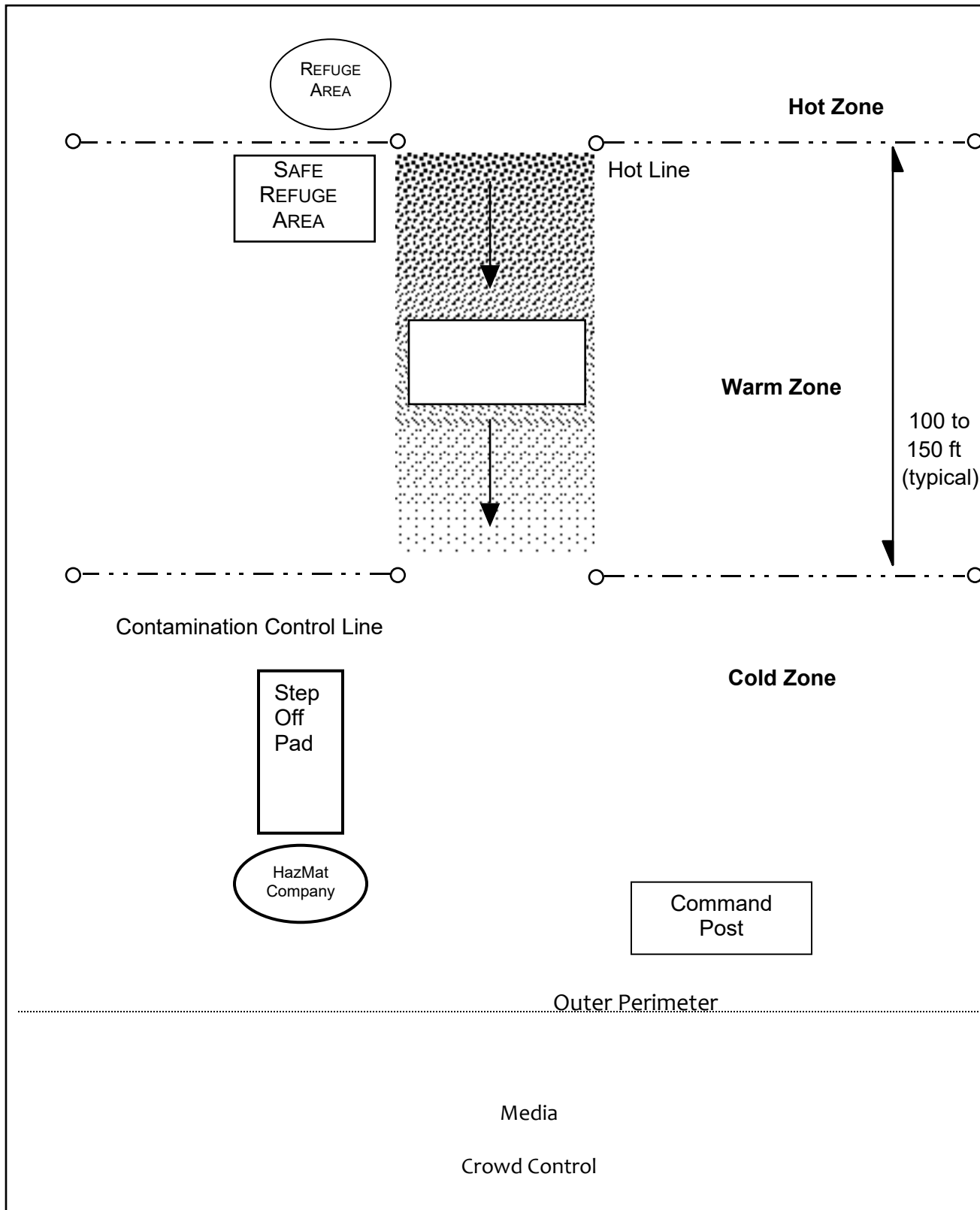
Cold Zone

Cold Zone. The Cold Zone is the safe or "clean" area beyond the outer perimeter of the Contamination Control Line where *personnel and equipment are not expected to become contaminated* and where special protective clothing is not required. Resources immediately supporting the hazardous material emergency operation are located here. The Command Post and media-briefing site are located within the Cold Zone.

- (1) Although the Cold Zone is considered safe and the movement of personnel and equipment is unrestricted, with many incidents, it is prudent to keep this area restricted to emergency personnel and to keep the public outside of the Cold Area. These precautions are taken in case circumstances change such as an escalation of releases or a change in environmental conditions, wind speed or wind direction.
- (2) Operations conducted in the Cold Zone include:
 - ✓ Providing emergency medical care;
 - ✓ Providing an area for resources and staging;
 - ✓ Controlling access to all zones;
 - ✓ Direction, control, and support of overall emergency operations (*i.e.*, Command Post and scene management); and
 - ✓ Conducting media briefings and interviews.

Outer Perimeter

This is the boundary beyond which public access is limited and the public cannot cross into the Cold Zone.



Hazardous Material Incident Control Zones

**7. Evacuation/
Shelter-in-
Place Planning**

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place is the responsibility of IC or Unified Command. 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. The decision to evacuate may be based on the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook, or other guidelines. They also consult with the County Health Officer.

The IC will consult with the appropriate ICS positions (such as Safety Officer and Technical Specialist), technical references and any agency necessary (such as CHEMTREC, Poison Control and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) to obtain information about the health properties of the material. The IC must evaluate area topography, meteorology, hydrology, demography and facility characteristics, including the delineation of potentially impacted areas.

For pesticide drift incidents, the IC, coordinating with responding agencies, must determine the need for on-site or nearby emergency shelter and identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur, and assist in the coordination of an evacuation, if deemed necessary.

The evacuation warning should include such information as:

- ✓ Reason for evacuation
- ✓ Type of evacuation (voluntary or mandatory)
- ✓ Best available routes out of the area
- ✓ Location of reception and care facilities, if established
- ✓ Anticipated duration of the emergency
- ✓ Time remaining before the situation becomes critical

A hazardous materials Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed to assist in the decision to shelter-in-place or evacuate and may include the following elements:

- ✓ Determination of the necessity for evacuation
- ✓ Consideration of sheltering in place
- ✓ Centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, Sheriff, health services, medical and other emergency response agencies
- ✓ Release of safety information to the public
- ✓ Notification of medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved
- ✓ Description of hazardous materials involved such as

quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density and potential health effects

- ✓ Possible release scenarios
- ✓ Facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas
- ✓ Ingress and egress routes and alternatives
- ✓ Location of medical resources trained and equipped for hazardous material response
- ✓ Mass-care facilities, reception areas and shelters
- ✓ Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery

Appendix 10 contains a checklist to be used to assist in Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place decision making.

8. Shelters

Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) is designated County agency responsible for the care and shelter of disaster evacuees and the primary county agency for county and operational area care and shelter activities.

The Statement of Understanding between the American Red Cross and the Shasta County governs Shasta County disaster emergency shelter operations. The American Red Cross (ARC) is responsible to perform shelter set-up operational activities at the request of the local fire, police, or governmental agency. Trained HHS staff are available to support the ARC with shelter operations including health and mental health services.

ARC collects and maintains shelter location information, maintains shelter agreements with facilities appropriate for use as shelters and provides the Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency current shelter information on request.

The Salvation Army is available to provide canteen and clothing assistance to disaster victims in the Shasta County OA.

9. Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination

Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team follow standardized procedures on Medical Monitoring and Surveillance based on NFPA 1582, CCR Title 8, industry standards and Shasta County Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines. Decontamination procedures are based on NFPA 472, CCR Title 8 and Shasta County Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines.

Cal OES has published a guide for Multi-Casualty Mass Decontamination for first responders and can be found at: <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Fire-Rescue/Documents/MCMD-1-2-06-1.pdf>

10. Containment and Control If the Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team responds to the incident, they have primary responsibility to contain, control and mitigate releases. See number 14 of this section for cleanup and disposal procedures. Contact information for emergency response contractors, disposal sites and public and private agency resources is included in **Appendix 8**.

11. Drug Labs For any incident involving a drug lab in Shasta County CUPA jurisdiction, the Sheriff’s Department or Police Department and the Shasta Interagency Narcotics Task Force will initially be notified. SCEHD will take the lead in posting and overseeing the clean-up of properties contaminated with methamphetamine and will follow state developed guidelines.

12. Terrorism/ Bioterrorism Events If a terrorism event occurs, response agencies will follow protocols in the Public Health Emergency Response Plan and Laboratory Bioterrorism Plans. These Plans provides guidance on response and recovery actions for terrorist threats including weapons of mass destruction, biological, chemical, nuclear, or radiological and cyber-terrorism. The Federal Bureau of Investigation exercises command and incident authority over terrorist incidents through the FBI Joint Operations Center.

13. Turning Over Responsibility for Site Control The IC is responsible for stabilizing and securing the scene to ensure the protection of life-safety, property and the environment from hazardous materials releases and threatened releases. When a scene is under control, the IC can terminate on-scene involvement.

Responsibility for declaring the area affected by a hazardous material release as "safe" to re-enter or "clean" from contamination may be a collaborative effort with the Public Health Officer or his designee, the Fire Agency or other agencies.

The following guidelines can be used to determine when the IC can transfer responsibility for site control or terminate on-scene involvement:

- ✓ The hazardous materials release is mitigated and contained. No immediate threat to public safety, property or the environment is present.
- ✓ All hazardous materials are secured and under the control of the responsible party or a regulatory or responding agency, have been hauled away by a licensed hazardous waste hauler or are stored in a manner that prevents a continued release.
- ✓ Environmental issues (such as spills to a creek, etc.) are under control. Input from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the Regional Water

Quality Control Board may be needed to make this evaluation. The IC should document the name, company/agency, phone number and title of the person that assumes responsibility of the incident, if the incident is on-going and transfer of responsibility is necessary.

14. Clean-Up and Disposal Procedures

Once the basic operational concerns (isolation, identification, and control) have been addressed, the IC can arrange for proper disposal. Alternatives for clean-up and disposal are the following:

- ✓ The responsible party will be directed to clean up and properly dispose of the spilled materials. If the property is owned by a public agency, that agency may work directly with the responsible party to ensure proper cleanup and disposal occurs, or the public agency, which has jurisdiction over the property in question, may directly oversee this activity. If the property is privately owned the IC may notify the SCEHD to complete the necessary follow-up activities needed to ensure proper cleanup occurs. The SCEHD may also follow up with public agencies overseeing the clean-up on public land to ensure this is properly completed.
- ✓ If no responsible party can be identified, the agency that owns the property or that which has jurisdiction over the property may try to procure state or federal funding for clean-up. If the property is privately owned the SCEHD will follow-up with the property owner to ensure proper cleanup occurs and inform them of any state or federal funding that may be available. The next section (*Section D of the Response Section*) provides information on state and federal cleanup funds.
- ✓ If an incident occurs **On-Highway** (Caltrans Right-of-Way), the Incident Commander (*i.e.*, the senior CHP officer on-scene) shall direct Caltrans to ensure hazardous material identification, stabilization, clean up, disposal, and/or site restoration is accomplished. Caltrans accomplishes these tasks through standing contracts with private clean-up companies with direct or indirect billing. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.*** The SCEHD will provide guidance, upon request, to the responsible party or agency to mitigate the hazard and ensure proper clean up. The SCEHD may perform a site assessment at their own discretion depending on the severity of the spill to ensure remediation activities are adequate.
- ✓ In the event of a petroleum spill on a city or county roadway, the applicable Public Works Department will be called to contain the release. Depending on the type and quantity of material released the responsible party may be allowed to contract with a private clean-up company to remove all released materials and any

resulting contaminated soils, if any. If there is no responsible party identified, the applicable Public Works Department, or other authorized person within the city or county, will coordinate the mitigation and removal of the roadway spill by contacting a private clean-up contractor. The SCEHD will provide guidance, upon request, to the responsible party or agency to mitigate the hazard and ensure proper clean-up. The SCEHD may perform a site assessment at their own discretion depending on the severity of the spill to ensure remediation activities are adequate. **The responsible party, if identified, has ultimate financial responsibility for all spill response and clean-up costs, including disposal.**

- ✓ Drug lab cleanups will be the responsibility of the property owner. If immediate mitigation and cleanup is needed, it is to be coordinated by Department of Justice or local law enforcement personnel. The DTSC may be contacted to employ the services of a DTSC-contracted hazardous waste cleanup company to remove chemicals on site used to manufacture illegal drugs. The Shasta County Environmental Health Division will follow the requirements of state law to ensure that the property is remediated to meet the state minimum standards, if contamination is determined to have occurred.

15. Liability and Authorization

It is imperative that responsible parties in hazardous material incidents be identified. The responsible party is liable for the cost of cleanup and recovery operations; they may undertake the cleanup operations themselves if:

- ✓ The operation can be done safely
- ✓ The responsible party's personnel have appropriate training pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120
- ✓ The cleanup operation can be completed in an acceptable timeframe

The responsible party may request assistance from private cleanup contractors, as long as they meet the criteria set forth above.

For an imminent health or environmental hazard if no solvent responsible party is immediately identified or if an identified responsible party refuses to take necessary action in response, and alternative state and federal funding sources have been contacted and they also refuse to provide clean up funds, the IC must contact one of the following:

- ✓ Within Shasta County jurisdiction (unincorporated areas)
 - The appropriate county department head, Chief Administrative Office, or other authorized county

representative to obtain authorization for expenditures associated with hazardous materials accidental release incidents subject to budget and policy limits adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

- For hazardous materials situations falling under the jurisdiction the County of Shasta (not city or state), the following number may be required by the IC to facilitate the removal and guarantee payment to a private company involved in the identification or removal: State EPA Number for County of Shasta- CAS 111111045
- ✓ Within incorporated city areas, contact the city manager or executive officer for the jurisdiction to get authorization to expend the funds for emergency response incidents.
- ✓ Within State or Federally owned or controlled lands, contact the State or Federal agency to get authorization to expend funds for emergency incidents.

16. Return to Occupancy - Health Determination

If public health issues are a concern, the Director of Resource Management and Shasta County Health Officer or designees collaboratively with the Fire Agency and other agencies may be requested by the IC to make a determination on when to allow individuals to return to an affected area. If an event occurred on private property, the property/business owner would be responsible for obtaining a health determination or return to occupancy recommendation from a qualified individual. If the property owner is unknown or if the event is on publicly owned land, the IC may contact the Shasta County Health Officer and Director of Environmental Health to assist in determining the proper course of action. The IC or public agencies responsible for property where an event has occurred may also obtain a return to occupancy recommendation from a qualified individual, which includes, but is not limited to, a Certified Industrial Hygienist.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC) provides consultations on health effects of chemicals; offers fact sheets; provides technical assistance on occupational health and safety issues, including medical guidance and exposures to toxic substances; and conducts health investigations. In some cases, hazardous materials spills may impact soil and/or groundwater and may need additional clean up beyond initial mitigation. The contaminated property must be cleaned up to meet public and environmental health standards. The Shasta County Environmental Health Division, Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Air Resources Board and/or Department of Toxic Substances Control will make these determinations.

I. FUNDING SOURCES - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

Several state and federal agencies maintain specific funds and/or financing for hazardous material incidents, which may be accessed under specific circumstances. If the responsible party has not been determined or is unable to pay for the response and cleanup costs related to a hazardous materials release incident, the emergency response organizations involved and public agencies that provide funds to cover these costs may make funding requests through the following agencies:

State Government Resources

1. **Emergency Reserve Account – Preferred Funding Source** This account is used to fund cleanup and abatement of hazardous material releases that are a threat to public health and safety. Incidents eligible for funding include "midnight dumping", spills and discharges without an identified responsible party, and other actions needed to prevent potential emergencies (i.e., fencing, guard services, sampling or immediate remedial measures for dangerous sites with uncooperative responsible parties). In some instances, emergency response associated with illegal drug lab wastes is fundable. Contractors and expenditures must be approved in advance of funds being spent. The hazardous material must acutely threaten human health and be in a publicly accessible area. Funds may be used for actions such as fencing, sampling, guard services, stabilization, mitigation, transport and disposal. This account may be accessed through the Cal OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550, or by requesting contact with the Cal/EPA on-call Duty Officer (800) 260-3972.

The Shasta County Sheriff's Department IC will serve as the point of contact for requesting funds from the Emergency Reserve Account for incidents in the unincorporated areas of the county. The Cities of Shasta Lake, Redding and Anderson will serve as the point of contact for requesting funds from the Emergency Reserve Account for incidents within their respective jurisdictions.

Information on the applicability and use of the Emergency Reserve Account is included in **Appendix 11**.

2. **Clandestine Drug Lab Clean-up Account** This program provides funds for removal, disposal, or storage of a toxic waste from a laboratory used for the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Generally, this fund is accessible only for a prosecutable case in counties with a population under 1,250,000 and does not cover clean up or disposal of contaminated soils or dwellings. It should, however, be considered as a possible source for other drug lab cleanups. Access to the fund must be made within 24 hours of a

seizure of a laboratory. Local law enforcement must contact Cal EPA/DTSC and notify the Duty Officer. The investigative report must accompany the request. To access the fund, the Department of Toxic Substances Control on-call Emergency Response Duty Officer must be notified. The phone number is (800) 260-3972. Information on the applicability and use of the Clandestine Drug Lab Clean-up Account is included in **Appendix 11**.

3. Water Pollution Clean Up and Abatement Account The State Water Resources Control Board administers this fund. It can be used for expenses incurred by public agencies with the authority to clean up and abate waste. Only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible. The CAL OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a SWRCB representative to go to the scene.

4. Oil Spill Response Trust Fund This fund provides funds administered by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills into any state waters. The fund covers the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies for response, clean-up, wildlife rehabilitation and emergency loans. This fund can only be authorized by the Administrators of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response. The 24-hour contact for OSPR is through the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550

5. Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account This account provides funds administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) for pollution incidents, impacting State wildlife and habitat resources. A DFW representative must be on-site to determine eligibility for the fund. The Cal OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a DFW Warden respond to the scene.

Federal Government Resources

1. Superfund Emergency Response This US Environmental Protection Agency program provides resources to local, state and other federal and tribal agencies. They have 24-hour emergency response capability. The Response Team removal actions typically eliminate sources of contamination and prevent direct exposure of hazardous substances to humans or the environment. Following is a summary of their capabilities:

- ✓ Chemical, radiological, biological and terrorism related emergency response actions
- ✓ Site characterization
- ✓ Emergency cleanups
- ✓ Enforcement support (civil)
- ✓ Criminal investigation support

- ✓ Training support
- ✓ Potential responsible party oversight
- ✓ Local and state agency technical support

They can be contacted through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or the California Cal OES Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

2. Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) Program

The federal government administers the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program that provides funds to eligible local governments incurring temporary emergency response costs. Eligible expenditures include those incurred during response to transportation accidents, illegal disposal, tire fires and clandestine drug labs. A reimbursement application package can be obtained by calling the LGR Helpline Hotline at (800) 431-9209.

Local Resources

Should additional cleanup activities be necessary, and no responsible party is immediately identified, or if an identified responsible party refuses, or is unable to take necessary action, and alternative state and federal funding sources are unavailable, the IC should contact local authorized representative(s) to request funding.

J. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**1. Radio Systems and Frequencies**

The Shasta County Fire Mutual Aid Agreements have Communications Section which describes the following topics:

- ✓ VHF Mutual Aid Communications
- ✓ Communications in mutual Threat Zones with CALFIRE
- ✓ 800 MHz Tactical Frequency Communication
- ✓ 150 MHz – Fire Agencies
- ✓ Medical 400 Mhz
- ✓ National and California Statewide 800 MHz Mutual Aid Communications

The Section provides detailed information on the various equipment and channels to be used during travel and during tactical operations between agencies in mutual aid or emergency activities requiring inter-communications.

SHASCOM has the ability to patch law enforcement agencies together on a statewide mutual aid radio channel at the request of the IC. The Fire and EMS agencies have another frequency that they communicate on.

2. Public Information and Warning Systems

There are several alert-warning systems available in Shasta County. To activate one or more of these systems, SHASCOM can be contacted to assist with these alert systems:

- ✓ SHASCOM has a community notification system for emergency notifications and can be accessed through their office upon the request of the IC. This system can send out an alert to a specific area via landline, cellular phone, text, or email.
- ✓
- ✓ Emergency Alert System (EAS) is an emergency broadcast sent over radio stations and local TV channels via the Community Notification System.
- ✓ Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) can also be sent through the Community Notification System. IPWAS works off cell towers. If the circumstances of the emergency meet the criteria an alert can be sent out for a specific area with a duration of time so if anyone drives in the specified area of the incident they will get the alert. The alert message can be programed to last for several hours if the emergency warrants it.
- ✓ The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a web-based system that can distribute public health emergency

information via cell phone, email or landline. Shasta County HHS Public Health is the designated Shasta County CAHAN Administrator.

- ✓ 211 Shasta information and referral hotline 2-1-1 may be used to direct residents to call for non-emergency information in multiple languages or to use the online referral website at 211shasta.org. This can be accessed via the Health and Human Services Agency.
- ✓ The AT&T Language Line can be used (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone) to assist the Incident Commander in communicating with affected individuals in their native language should there be no other emergency responder on-scene who can do so in person. This is especially important for pesticide drift exposures.

3. Shasta County Sheriff's Communication Team

The Shasta County Sheriff's Communications Team (SCSCT) is a group of volunteer amateur radio operators providing auxiliary communications to the Sheriff's Office during emergencies, earthquakes, civil disturbances, and other disasters. The SCSCT is a registered unit of the Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Services (RACES), attached to the Shasta County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services.

The cities of Redding and Anderson also have RACES groups.

4. Information Release Responsibility

During a hazardous materials incident, the IC is responsible for disseminating information to the public and the media. The IC will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) as part of the Command Staff, as identified in the Incident Command System. The IC/PIO will be responsible for notifying business personnel and the affected public of safety procedures to follow during a hazardous materials release. The IC should move the field PIO responsibility to the Public Information Branch of the EOC level if there is a need for:

- ✓ Additional public information resources and/or
- ✓ The centralized coordination of information from responding agencies

5. Media

Hazardous materials incidents typically gain the media's attention. It is the policy of the Shasta County to cooperate with the media to the greatest extent possible. The Emergency Operations Plan outlines PIO responsibilities for a Countywide disaster. According to ICS protocol, all press releases **must** be cleared through the on-scene IC.

An Emergency Information Checklist, **Appendix 12**, provides

actions to consider when releasing information to the public and media based on the type of incident (low hazard, high hazard, etc.) **Appendix 12** also includes sample news releases and questions that might be asked by the media. (Reference: State HazMat Incident Tool Kit updated 2014).

K. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Available Supplies and Equipment

SCHMRT has all the equipment and supplies necessary to be classified as a Type II HazMat Team. For a complete listing of the equipment required of a Type II HazMat company, please go to <https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov/ICS%20Documents/ICS-1120.pdf#search=ics%201120>

All SCHMRT equipment is stored in one unit: HazMat 24 at Redding Fire Station 5 on Hartnell Ave.

The Department of Public Works has sand, absorbent and heavy equipment which could be used for hazardous materials spills. They also maintain two trailers that contain mainly adsorbent and booms for capture of petroleum related spills on streets and freeways. This equipment can be accessed through dispatch via the Shasta County Regional Communications Center.

The Environmental Health Division does not have any specialized equipment for responding to a hazardous materials spill.

2. Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

Equipment owned by Shasta County Fire Department is maintained according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Maintenance logs are kept by the Shasta County Fire.

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

L. POST INCIDENT ANALYSIS

***Post Incident
Analysis and
Summary Report***

A post incident analysis may be conducted for significant incidents that are identified by the IC. The SCHMRT Operations Director and/or IC will write a summary of the incident and lessons learned which will be sent to all involved parties. In the event of an event triggering the activation of the EOC, Shasta County OES will lead the after action review.

Violations of local and State laws, which are noted during a hazardous materials emergency, are referred to the Environmental Health Division and the District Attorney’s office for enforcement action. Cost recovery is pursued either through the District Attorney’s Office or through Shasta County Fire Department or the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred - see Section M.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy may occur due to a post-incident evaluation. The SCEHD shall be notified of any changes and determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures within the Area Plan, and, if appropriate, will update the Area Plan and distribute modifications.

M. INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT***Environmental Crimes Prosecution***

The ability to successfully prosecute an environmental crime depends upon the prompt investigation of the incident. The IC will contact Shasta County Environmental Health Division and the Sheriff's Department for investigations. In cases where incidents involve a significant environmental crime, the Environmental Crimes Task Force would be contacted to provide investigative and enforcement support.

Situations where enforcement may be necessary include, in part: failure to correct violations noted during an inspection, new business non-compliance, violations found during a complaint or release investigation, and violations associated with incomplete or inaccurate reporting. The goal of enforcement activities is to return a facility to compliance in a timely manner, eliminate economic benefit, and to provide a deterrent against willful future non-compliance by violators by imposing sanctions and/or penalties.

Hazardous Materials Inspection and Enforcement Plan

The Shasta County Environmental Health Division maintains an Inspection and Enforcement Plan that describes the County's inspection and enforcement policies including plan reviews, training, documentation, inspection procedures and enforcement options.

The Enforcement options listed in the Inspection and Enforcement Plan include:

- ✓ Notice of Violation
- ✓ Summary of Violations
- ✓ Notice to Comply
- ✓ Re-inspection/Compliance Inspection
- ✓ Formal Enforcement
 - Administrative Enforcement Order
 - Red Tag (Underground Storage Tanks)
 - Referral to District Attorney's Office

These options will be evaluated to determine the most appropriate course of action after an environmental crime has occurred as a result of a hazardous materials release or incident or other violation.

Violations of the California Fire Code, California Building Code, California Water Code, Air Pollution or Stormwater regulations, are reported to the appropriate agency having authority and jurisdiction over that code.

N. COST RECOVERY

Significant costs are often incurred while responding to hazmat incidents. Funding options include:

- Cost recovery from responsible party
- State or Federal agency fund access
- Combination of the above

Cost Recovery

In accordance with CCR Title 19, HSC, and California Fire Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency, including the HazMat team, are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with the hazardous material emergency response. The charge levied on an individual is also a charge against an individual's employer if the negligence that caused the incident occurred in the course of an individual's employment.

If a responsible party can be identified and is willing and able to conduct all or a portion of the response and cleanup activities, then they should be directed to do so. Capable responsible parties should contract directly with clean-up companies. If a responsible party cannot be identified, and/or is unwilling or unable to conduct response or cleanup activities, other funding options must be considered. All staff time, materials and third-party expenditures must be documented.

In addition to costs associated with response activities, Shasta County Environmental Health Division is entitled to recover costs associated with the oversight and enforcement of clean-up and remediation operations.

In all jurisdictions, SCHMRT will be responsible for coordinating the cost recovery process for all SCHMRT resources & activities. Each jurisdiction shall be responsible for its own cost recovery process for non-SCHMRT expenses.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES
DURING A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT**

Portions of this appendix (State and Federal agency responsibilities) are referenced from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, updated 2014– refer to this document for complete capabilities of State and Federal agencies.

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A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. **Shasta County Environmental Health Division (SCEHD)**
 - a. When requested from the IC, provide information concerning businesses which may use or store hazardous materials.
 - b. Assist with proper cleanup determination of released materials, upon request, or to ensure proper clean up occurs when directed by public agencies, which own the property involved.
 - c. Coordinate with the District Attorney and prepare environmental crimes cases if applicable.
 - d. As requested by the IC, act as Technical Reference by providing technical advice on the material released or regulated facility involved if applicable.
 - e. On-scene response for environmental issues when requested by the IC.
 - f. Complete post emergency clean up oversight as necessary.
 - g. Distribute the Area Plan to appropriate departments/agencies. The Area Plan includes **Appendix 5**, the Pesticide Drift Resource Guide, which has information on the most commonly used pesticides, which could be involved in a pesticide drift incident.
 - h. Oversee cleanup of Clandestine Drug Labs in accordance with state guidelines.
 - i. Acts as a liaison for the County Health Officer as requested by same.
-
2. **Shasta-Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (HazMat Team)**
 - a. Respond as requested and provide technical assistance and advice to the Incident Commander at incidents involving hazardous materials.
 - b. Provide personnel and specialized equipment at hazardous materials incident scenes.
Note: The HazMat Response Team is responsible for inventorying, inspecting, and maintaining all equipment and supplies utilized by the team.
 - c. Obtain samples and conduct field identification of hazardous materials.
 - d. Conduct tactical operations within the scope of HazMat team capabilities and training to contain and mitigate hazardous materials emergencies.
 - e. It will not be the responsibility of the HazMat Response Team to clean up or dispose of any hazardous materials. The jurisdiction having authority for the incident will be responsible for the disposal of any hazardous materials recovered by the HazMat Response Team.

- 3. Fire Agencies (Shasta County Fire and local government Fire Agencies)**
- a. Respond to hazardous material incidents. Initiate and coordinate hazard recognition, assessment, and notification of proper agencies upon discovery of a potential hazardous material incident.
 - b. Conduct fire control activities.
 - c. Perform containment activities necessary to confine the hazardous material(s) to the immediate area and to prevent further contamination.
 - d. Conduct rescue activities, as appropriate.
 - e. Provide field treatment, field decontamination, and arrange transport for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries.
 - f. With assisting agencies, coordinate emergency shelter for victims exposed to pesticide drift or other hazardous materials incidents.
 - g. Contact Agricultural Commissioner if the incident is possibly a pesticide drift.
 - h. Act as a liaison with the Public Health Officer on matters of public health and safety.
 - i. Provide to Emergency Medical Services transport personnel as much information as possible concerning chemical or pesticide exposure and medical treatment information to be relayed to hospitals (**See Appendix 5 as a reference only**). This information, and other information about the incident, as requested, will also be provided to the Public Information Officer.
-

- 4. Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency**
- a. Coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.
 - b. Coordinate shelter management and operations with the American Red Cross.
-

- 5. Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC)**
- a. Appointed jointly by the Health Officer and Local Emergency Medical Services Agency (LEMSA) Administrator in a medical disaster at the Operational Area level.
 - b. Provide an agency representative to the incident as requested by the IC.
 - c. Assist in obtaining necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident (Environmental Health Division, HazMat Team, Agricultural Commissioner for a pesticide incident, Poison Control or other special contacts) and provide this information to the appropriate receiving hospital.
 - d. Assist with coordinating care/sheltering for medically fragile
-

populations in evacuated areas.

- e. Under the direction of the County Health Officer, coordinate the emergency medical/health response at the Operational Area level.
- f. For a pesticide drift incident, inform all surrounding hospitals of an incident.
- g. Coordinate with the incident Public Information Officer on the public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options for seven days after a pesticide drift incident.
- h. The MHOAC Program has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and will assist in providing information on eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has developed a brochure on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for this purpose (See **Appendix 5** of Section III). The document is available in English and Spanish.
- i. The MHOAC Program will assist with the distribution of the pesticide drift protocols and the DPR brochure regarding eligibility for medical cost reimbursements to their network of member agencies and medical providers in Shasta County.

**6. Sierra –
Sacramento
Valley Office
of Emergency
Medical
Services
Agency**

- a. Assess immediate medical needs (pre-hospital EMS Providers).
- b. Approve all medical/health mutual aid requests for pre-hospital EMS providers.
- c. Coordinate patient distribution and medical evaluations (pre-hospital patients).
- d. Coordinate with inpatient and emergency care providers (delivery of pre-hospital patients).
- e. Coordinate and integrate with fire agencies on authorizing Emergency Medical Services System Crisis Standard of Care/Alternate Treatment Standards.
- f. Authorize non-standard transport for patients (buses, private vehicles, etc.).
- g. Coordinate with providers of non-fire based pre-hospital emergency medical services and authorize:
 - o Emergency Medical Services System Crisis Standard of Care/Alternate Treatment Standards including coordination of paramedic protocols and procedures.
 - o Modified medical dispatch public pre-arrival instructions
 - o Mass Casualty Incident alerts and systems
 - o Deviation from unit dispatch standards
 - o Non-standard transport for patients

- Coordination of out-of-hospital medical care providers if needed
-

**7. Shasta County
Health and
Human
Services
Agency/
Public Health
Officer**

- a. The Public Health Officer (or designee) may declare a health emergency as per Health & Safety Code Section 101080. In addition, the Public Health Officer may execute an order authorizing first responders to immediately isolate exposed individuals that have been exposed to biological, chemical, toxic or radiological agents that may spread to others.
- b. Shasta County Code 2.72.030 F regarding emergency management states, “The county public health officer ... shall be responsible for all medical and public health operations.”
- c. Shasta County Code 8.02.050 regarding Health officer – Authority states “A. The health officer shall delegate to the director of environmental health those powers, functions, duties and responsibilities regarding environmentally based public health programs. B. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed or construed to diminish in any way the jurisdiction over health emergencies retained by the health officer, pursuant to Section 1158 of the Health and Safety Code.”
- d. Section 1158 of the State of California Health and Safety Code was renumbered to 101310 and states “In the event a health emergency is declared by the Board of Supervisors in a county, or in the event a county health emergency is declared by the county health officer pursuant to Section 101080, the local health officer shall have supervision and control over all environmental health and sanitation programs and personnel employed by the county during the state of emergency.”
- e. Assist other agencies in determining the need for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations.
- f. Provide Public Health Branch representative to the incident as requested by the IC.
- g. Assist in the coordination of medical and health disaster resources in the operational area in the following areas:
 - Assist in the assessment of immediate medical needs (other healthcare providers)
 - Assist in the coordination of patient distribution and medication evaluations (other than pre-hospital patients)
 - Assist in the assessment of with inpatient and emergency care provider needs (other than delivery of pre-hospital patients).
 - Approve all medical/health mutual aid requests for other medical/health resources that come through public health.
 - Assist in determination of long-term health hazards

- Authorize the release of medical/health caches to be used by hospitals, e.g. ChemPack, Pharmacy Cache, ACS cache
 - Coordinate reception of medical mutual aid
 - Coordinate out-of-hospital medical care providers (facilities)
 - Coordinate the establishment of Field Treatment Sites and Alternate Care Sites. Logistics /facility activation and support is from the Office of Emergency Services/Health and Human Services Agency
 - Provide health surveillance and epidemiological analysis of community health status
 - Assure food safety
 - Manage exposure to hazardous agents
 - Assist in the coordination of mental health services
 - Provide medical and health public information protective action recommendations
 - Assist in the coordination of vector control services
 - In coordination with Environmental Health and responsible state and local water agencies, assure drinking water safety
 - In coordination with SCHMRT and Environmental Health assure the safe management of liquid, solid and hazardous wastes
 - Investigate and control communicable diseases
- h. Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and S-SV Emergency Medical Services Agency to broadcast public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options for seven days after a pesticide drift incident.
- i. Inform medical providers of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law in coordination with S-SV Emergency Medical Services Agency as needed.

8. Law Enforcement (Sheriff's Department, local city Police Departments)

- Overall scene management of hazardous material emergency operations, including incident command, coordination of emergency operations, and utilization of personnel:
- a. In the absence of local codes, ordinances, or previously written agreements to the contrary, **law enforcement (e.g. Shasta County Sheriff's Department, Police Departments in the cities of Anderson, Shasta Lake and Redding)** will assume incident command responsibility for hazardous material incidents occurring within their area of investigative authority.
 - b. **California Highway Patrol** will assume incident command responsibility for all hazardous material incidents occurring on

highway and county roads within the unincorporated areas of Shasta County.

- c. Assume the role of IC or serve as part of the Unified Command.
- d. Isolate the incident and secure the scene perimeter to prevent unauthorized persons from entering or exiting the incident.
- e. Initiate actions (evacuation or shelter-in-place) to protect persons immediately threatened by the incident.
- f. Appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO). During a pesticide drift incident the PIO shall assist in the dissemination of information concerning emergency shelter and medical treatment options, coordinating, as appropriate, with the Public Health Officer and the Emergency Medical Services agency.

9. Shasta County Sheriff's Department Office of Emergency Services

The Shasta County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is the primary disaster planning and coordination agency. The Director of Emergency Services (Sheriff) of Shasta County is on call 24 hours per day and will respond to incidents upon request.

- a. Coordinate activation of the County Emergency Operations Plan if needed.
 - o Assist in obtaining equipment and resources through Cal OES if requested
 - o May coordinate after action reviews of major incidents
- b. The following individuals may activate the Emergency Operating Center (EOC):
 - o The Director of Emergency Services (Sheriff)
 - o The Deputy Director of Emergency Services
 - o The Assistant Director of Emergency Services (Undersheriff)
 - o The Emergency Services Coordinator

10. Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency (SHASCOM)

- a. Responsible for notifying and dispatching appropriate personnel to the scene of a hazardous materials incident or emergency.
- b. Is the initial message and information relay point between the first responding public safety agencies and all other responding agencies.
- c. Maintain documentation outlining County Communications Center established procedures and protocols for hazardous materials incidents including the alert/notification of County, State and federal resources, as appropriate.
- d. Dispatch all requests for mutual aid. Requests for fire or law mutual aid are already contained within mutual aid procedures and would follow their preexisting agreement as part of the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

- e. All requests for mutual aid or additional specialized resources will be directed from the on-scene IC to the County Communication Center.

**11. Shasta County
Department of
Public Works
(Roads
Department)**

Note: Responsibilities fall within the scope of publicly maintained roadways **only** within the appropriate jurisdiction.

- a. If the incident occurs on a County Road, the incident commander, (senior CHP officer on scene) shall direct Public Works Department to ensure hazardous material identification, stabilization, clean up, disposal and/or site restoration is accomplished. Clean up includes cleaning up the scene and removing all contaminated materials to an acceptable storage or disposal area or contacting a hazardous waste hauler to dispose of hazardous waste on County roads.
- b. Provide barricading and traffic control supplies and services as long as the Roads Department personnel are not exposed to the hazardous materials.
- c. Provide information about county-maintained roadways and civil engineering matters.
- d. Needs to be consulted in the event that alteration to the roadway is required to control or remove hazardous materials.
- e. Has twenty-four hour per day response capability and all necessary equipment for road repair and maintenance.
- f. May provide heavy equipment and personnel, as necessary, to mitigate the emergency.
- g. May assist in damage assessment.

**12. Shasta County
District
Attorney**

The Consumer and Environmental Protection Unit of the District Attorney's Office will prosecute environmental crime cases, which occur in Shasta County. All such cases should be referred to the Deputy District Attorney at this unit for review and determination whether a misdemeanor, felony or civil action should be filed. During a hazardous materials incident, the District Attorney's office will:

- a. Work with state and federal enforcement officials to determine appropriate enforcement response.
- b. Consult with investigators and CUPA staff regarding legal issues involved in the investigation of environmental crimes, including evidence collection, evidence preservation, examination and evaluation of evidence, and preparation of search warrants.
- c. Assist in formulation and coordination of resources damage assessment as such assessment may relate to the issue of restitution in criminal and quasi-criminal matters.

- d. Participate in the multi-jurisdictional, multi-county Environmental Crimes Task Force when it meets. Task force members may be called to assist with the investigation of environmental crimes.
 - e. The District Attorney’s office may conduct an independent investigation to determine whether State or local laws have been violated. They may coordinate with the Shasta County Environmental Health Division, as the CUPA, on hazardous waste environmental crime cases or with local law or fire agencies depending on the type of crime.
-

**13. Shasta County
Agricultural
Commissioner**

- a. In January of every third year beginning in 2015, the County Agricultural Commissioner’s office will provide a list of pesticides, as defined in Food and Agriculture Code Section 12753, used in the production of an agricultural commodity which have had confirmed drift in the previous three years or are known to drift or volatilize and are applied at high rates per acre to the Environmental Health Division. If there are substantive changes to the types of pesticides in any year prior to the three-year cycle, the Agricultural Commissioner’s office will send a list of these chemicals to the Environmental Health Division, Shasta County Fire Department/Agencies, and the Health and Human Services Division.
 - b. Provide assistance and information regarding specific hazards associated with pesticides.
 - c. During the course of incident investigation, inform potential victims of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law, when applicable.
 - d. Conduct an investigation and take appropriate actions on pesticide episodes in a timely manner.
 - e. Responsible for enforcement of all State and Federal laws and regulations relating to the storage and use of pesticides.
-

**14. Shasta County
Flood Control
District**

- a. Provide information concerning storm drain pathways and flood control ditches for purposes of control and containment of a spill.
 - b. Will respond to the scene when requested by the IC to assist in damage assessment and cleanup of flood control ditch or storm drain.
-

**15. Shasta County
Air Quality
Management
District
(SCAQMD)**

The Shasta County Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the local air pollution control authority in Shasta County. The agency develops air quality standards, regulates facilities, evaluates air toxins, responds to emergencies and complaints, and monitors air quality. The SCAQMD responds to an emergency release of air contaminants that can potentially create a public nuisance or violate a SCAQMD rule or regulation.

During a hazardous materials incident that may impact air quality, the SCAQMD, in conjunction with the California Air Resources Board, may provide the following:

- a. Immediately respond to investigate, document and quantify emissions from the incident.
- b. Coordinate field sample collection and analysis.
- c. Provide expert technical advice on hazardous air emissions.
- d. Provide meteorological and wind drift information.
- e. Act as liaison to state and federal agencies involved in air pollution control.

16. Poison Control Center

- a. Access to an extensive toxicology library and immediate access to expert consultants for evaluating, assessing and medically managing health effects from exposures associated with hazardous materials spills.
- b. Provide drug identification for law enforcement.
- c. Knowledgeable of hospitals capabilities for handling hazardous materials victims.

B. STATE AGENCIES

- 1. Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)**

 - a. Will act as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for hazardous materials incidents impacting state waters and participate in a unified command.
 - b. Take action necessary to protect or minimize the impact of a hazardous materials incident to fish and wildlife.
 - c. Access the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean-Up Abatement Account for cleanup and abatement of materials threatening to pollute, contaminate, or obstruct waters of the state to the detriment of fish, plant, bird, or animal life, or their habitat.
 - d. Provide technical advice on the impact proposed containment and cleanup operations will have on fish, wildlife, and their habitats.
 - e. Supervise or provide recommendations, establish guidelines, and approve methods for containment and cleanup.
 - f. Act as SOSC in determining the completion of cleanup activities when natural resources are threatened.
 - g. Conduct investigations, including evidence collection.
 - h. Assess incident’s impacts to flora, fauna, and their habitats; establish criminal and civil liability and responsibility; and file cases against violators when necessary.
 - i. Represent the state of California (along with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services) on the Federal Region IX Regional Response Team.
 - j. In the event of a declared emergency, cooperate with other state agencies in providing requested communications and law enforcement support.

- 2. Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)**

 - a. Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials and alternative funding sources, if appropriate.
 - b. Where the department has enforcement responsibility, respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, upon request, to ensure compliance with regulations.
 - c. Assess and provide financial support for emergency response pre-incident needs in the form of equipment and general preparedness.
 - d. Evaluate requests for financial assistance for off-highway hazardous materials emergencies.
 - e. Issue Environmental Protection Agency identification numbers for non-responsible party incidents or clandestine drug lab clean up where funding has been approved.

- 3. Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA)**
 - a. Assist with the development of general guidelines 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.
 - b. Work through a system of Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators to coordinate requests for additional medical personnel.
 - c. Identify medical facilities capable of handling injured and contaminated persons outside of the affected area, and can arrange emergency transportation to these facilities.
 - d. Arrange for emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government response.
 - e. Identify and coordinate procurement of medical assistance from other state departments, hospitals, and ambulance providers.
 - f. Coordinate the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside of the state.
-

- 4. California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)**
 - a. May open the Cal/EPA Emergency Operations Center during a large-scale event by request of either the Secretary of Cal/EPA or Cal OES.
 - b. Scientific support for toxicology, pesticide exposure and drift, aquatic and ecotoxicology, exposure and risk assessment.
 - c. Mobile and stationary lab capabilities for air monitoring and modeling and chemical identification.
 - d. Emergency removals from clandestine drug labs.
 - e. Technical and regulatory consultation for contamination and decontamination.
-

- 5. California Highway Patrol (CHP)**
 - a. Act as the Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents that occur on all state freeways and state buildings and grounds, even if located within political boundaries of a city. Also act as IC at all hazardous materials incidents that occur on county roads.
 - b. Serve as statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all on-highway hazardous materials incidents.
 - c. As a peace officer, has authority to enforce specified hazardous waste laws relating to hazardous waste, its transportation and disposal pursuant to Section 2401.1 of the California Vehicle Code and Section 25180 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - d. Upon request, provide technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous
-

materials transportation provisions.

- e. Upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for the mitigation of hazardous materials incidents occurring within cities via SEMS hierarchy.
 - f. Evaluate and report road conditions to the Incident Commander and OES.
 - g. Provide traffic control in support of evacuation and/or relocation.
 - h. Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with the IC.
 - i. Prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas.
 - j. Assist local authorities in maintaining law and order.
-

**6. California
Governor's
Office of
Emergency
Services
(Cal OES)**

- a. Operate the State Warning Center, including notification of hazardous materials emergencies to federal, state, and local agencies on a 24-hour, seven-day week basis.
- b. Coordinate statewide Mutual Aid Radio Communications Systems.
- c. Develop procedures and staffing of the Regional Emergency Operations Centers and State Operations Center.
- d. Issue mission numbers to state agencies for necessary response resources.
- e. Collect damage assessment information from respective jurisdictions.
- f. Work with the affected areas in response and recovery efforts.
- g. Assist local jurisdiction in preparing consolidated multi-hazard (including hazardous materials) emergency plans.
- h. Prepare (including planning and training) and respond to radiological incidents, including overseeing state and local preparedness for nuclear power plant accidents.
- i. Develop the California State Emergency Plan that addresses the state's response to extraordinary situations associated with natural and human-caused disasters and technological incidents (including hazardous materials).
- j. Maintain the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System and assist in coordinating mutual aid preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.
- k. Coordinate the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE).
- l. Cal OES Regions operate the Regional Emergency Operations Center in each of the three regions (Southern California, Coastal and Inland) and the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI).

- m. Assist local jurisdictions through training and planning guidance in emergency preparedness.
-

7. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- a. Publish Chemical Emergency Response Fact Sheets to support responder preparedness.
 - b. Provide chemical risk characterization information. OEHHA provides information on public health risk and environmental threats of hazardous substances. They can:
 - o Identify health effects including those that may cause discomfort, disability or are life threatening.
 - o Assist responders in assessing potential exposures for decisions on shelter-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry.
 - o Assist in environmental fate assessment; determine health and environmental consequences of breakdown products, reaction products and inter-media transfer.
 - c. OEHHA scientists may be contacted at any time to assist responding agencies and the news media on health effects information.
-

8. California National Guard (CNG)

- a. Assistance from the California National Guard may be available for very large or slow-developing hazardous materials incidents where a State of Emergency has been declared.
- b. During a hazardous materials incident, to the extent that military capabilities are not compromised, and as directed by the Governor, the California National Guard may provide the following:
 - o Assist in the evacuation of threatened areas.
 - o Provide assistance to civil law enforcement operations, including access control of restricted or evacuated areas.
 - o Assist in caring for people from evacuated areas by operating a field kitchen, providing shelter and feeding operations at available Military Department facilities and assist the American National Red Cross and local welfare agencies.
 - o Provide medical assistance.
 - o Assist in the clearance of rubble and debris.
 - o Provide assistance in communications.
 - o Provide air and surface transportation of authorized personnel, equipment and supplies.
 - o Provide technical advice and resources for the handling and disposing of explosives.

PART II

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 9. California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA)**
- a. Prevent and regulate occupational exposures to hazardous materials.
 - b. Provide assistance with industrial hygiene and safety issues, as they relate to occupational safety and health.
 - c. Provide assistance with investigation issues.
-

- 10. California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)**
- a. CDPR and County Agricultural Commissioner can provide technical assistance or expertise for incidents involving pesticides and pest control operation.
 - b. Utilize California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Center for Analytical Chemistry, accessed through the CDPR Pesticide Enforcement Branch, for emergency hazardous materials identification purposes if pesticides or fertilizers are suspected.
 - c. Provide information regarding the environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil (Environmental Monitoring Branch).
 - d. Provide medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients (Pesticides and Human Health Branch).
 - e. Pesticides and Human Health Branch will provide information regarding:
 - o Pesticide exposure assessment
 - o Exposure monitoring and evaluation
 - o Industrial hygiene and safety
 - o Medical management and illness investigation
 - f. Provide registration, labeling, and ingredients data for pesticide products (Pesticide Registration Branch).
 - g. Provide information on sampling and analytical techniques for pesticides in different media (air, water, soil).
-

- 11. California Department of Public Health (CDPH)**
- a. Protect public health from effects of hazardous and radioactive materials. There are five Branches or Divisions:
 - o Radiological Health Branch regulates use of radioactive materials through licensing and compliance programs. They will provide technical advice on radioactive materials.
 - o Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management regulates public drinking water systems.
 - o Food and Drug Branch ensures the safety of food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, bottled water and other such products.
 - o Environmental Health Branch includes the Nuclear Emergency Response program, Medical Waste, Shellfish
-

and Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control.

- Licensing and Certification Division is in charge of licensed health facilities

b. Provide technical advice on all areas of responsibility.

12. California State Fire Marshal (CSFM)

- a. Provide technical assistance and advice on fire and life safety impacts associated with hazardous materials incidents, as requested.
 - b. In the event of a declared emergency, cooperate with other state and/or local agencies in providing requested communications and law enforcement/code enforcement support.
-

13. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

- a. Conduct water sampling, analysis, and monitoring activities to assist in the evaluation and mitigation of hazardous materials releases.
 - b. In cooperation with the Department of Toxic Substance Control, designate sites for disposal of hazardous materials.
 - c. Assist the Department of Public Health in advising water users of potential adverse impacts of a spill.
-

14. Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- a. In cooperation with other public and private agencies, ensure proper clean up and restoration of the highway within its rights-of-way.
 - b. Within the state highway rights-of-way Caltrans will perform the following:
 - Coordinate cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors.
 - Assist public and private agencies in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.
 - Assist CHP with traffic control and routing requirements.
 - Repair and restore damaged/contaminated highways for the restoration of the orderly flow of traffic
 - Maintain a staff trained to the CSTI Hazardous Materials Technician level of competency.
 - Maintain necessary hazardous material documentation as legally required.
 - Maintain a contract of authorized hazardous material emergency response contractors under CalTrans control.
 - Maintain a contingency plan for incident response.
-

15. **Civil Support Team (CST) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)**
- a. During a local or regional terrorism event, the CST can augment local resources with special capability as the first military responder. The team integrates with the ICS system in support of the local Incident Commander.
 - b. The CST will:
 - Assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological event in support of a local Incident Commander.
 - Advise civilian responders regarding appropriate response actions.
 - Assist in expediting the arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage.
 - c. The CST can provide rapid confirmatory analysis of chemical or radiological hazards and presumptive identification of biological agents at a WMD event.

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES

- 1. **United States Coast Guard (USCG)**
 - a. Ensure that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases, into the coastal zones.
 - b. Monitor removal actions conducted by the responsible party.
 - c. Operate the National Response Center.
 - d. Operate the Pacific Strike Team to support federal On Scene Coordinators.
 - e. Maintain a capability to contain and clean up polluting and hazardous substances in waters and shores within their jurisdiction through the Pacific Strike Team.
 - f. Provide the federal On-Scene Coordinator for incidents within their jurisdiction.
 - g. Access federal funding for abating and mitigating releases of hazardous materials.
-

- 2. **Department of Energy (DOE)**
 - a. Provide assistance to state and local agencies in incidents involving radiological materials, in accordance with the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan.
 - b. Provide assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive discharges.
 - c. Coordinate with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in implementing the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
-

- 3. **United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
 - a. Ensure that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases into the inland zones unless the responsible party is conducting removal actions properly.
 - b. Provide the Federal On-Scene Coordinator position for incidents within their jurisdiction.
 - c. Access federal funding for abating and mitigating releases of hazardous materials.
 - d. Chair the U.S. Oil and Hazardous Substances National Response Team and co-chair (with the Coast Guard) the federal Regional Response Team.
 - e. Operate the Environmental Response Team to support Federal On-Scene Coordinators.
 - f. Access the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team
-

(START) and the Emergency Response and Remedial Services (ERRS) contractors. Additionally, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator can activate Special Forces and Technical Support Centers to support major spill response and cleanup efforts.

- 4. Department of Homeland Security**
 - a. Establish national policy for Federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure and to protect them from terrorist attacks.
 - b. Assess the nation's vulnerabilities. Take the lead in evaluating vulnerabilities and coordinating with other federal, state, local, and private entities to ensure the most effective response.
 - c. Develop Plans, such as the National Response Framework, to ensure our nation is prepared for, and able to recover from, terrorist attacks and natural disasters.
-

- 5. Federal Office of Emergency Services (FEMA)**
 - a. Administer the Federal Disaster Assistance Program.
 - o FEMA serves as the lead agency in the management of the Disaster Assistance Program in affected areas after a catastrophic hazardous materials emergency if requested by the Governor and declared by the President under the authority of Public Law 93-288.
 - o After a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, FEMA will also:
 - Coordinate all disaster relief assistance
 - Provide technical or advisory assistance
 - Remove debris
 - Provide temporary housing assistance
 - Assist with the distribution of supplies
 - Provide general assistance
 - b. Provide hazardous materials and related training through the National Emergency Training Center's resident and nonresident programs, and through its administration of SARA Title III training grant contracts with the state.
-

- 6. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**
 - a. Provide scientific support to federal On-Scene Coordinators for emergency responses.
 - b. Provide contingency planning in coastal and Shasta areas.
 - c. When requested by EPA, provide scientific support for emergency responses in inland areas.
-

- 7. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**
 - a. Determine that illness, disease, or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.
-

- b. Provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety.
-

**8. Department of Transportation
Federal Railroad Administration**

- a. Resource for rail safety regulatory compliance issues.
 - b. Investigate rail accidents and enforces Federal rail safety regulations.
 - c. Collect rail accident/incident data and convert it to meaningful statistical reports, tables and charts.
-

9. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- a. Assume the lead Federal agency in Crisis Management and assigned with the primary responsibility to respond to terrorism threats or incidents.
 - b. Provide assistance with designated and specialized response units in the areas of sampling, detection, and identification of the nuclear, biological, and chemical agents. Certain response units are also equipped with a variety of personal protective equipment (Level A-C) and rescue apparatus.
 - c. Provide other specialized units responsible for crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of the criminal investigations, intelligence collection and analysis, and critical incident response group to conduct tactical and crisis management efforts.
-

10. United States Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management/Bureau of Mines and Reclamation

- a. Respond to, isolate and deny entry for hazardous materials incidents in US Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management or Bureau of Mines and Reclamation lands.
- b. Responsible for mitigation and cleanup of hazardous materials releases and enforcement of hazardous materials and waste laws on respective land.

D. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

- 1. **American Red Cross (ARC)**
 - a. Provide relief for persons affected by disaster, including serious hazardous materials emergencies:
 - Provide food, clothing, and lodging
 - Provide supplemental medical and nursing assistance in accordance with established agreements
 - Provide family services
 - b. Assist local government with evacuation and shelter-in-place operations (i.e., selection and staffing of shelter sites and dissemination of shelter information).
-

- 2. **Business and Industry**
 - a. Develop contingency plans for hazardous materials emergencies within their facilities in accordance with Sections 25503 et. seq. of the California Health and Safety Code and Title 19 California Code of Regulations.
 - b. Provide the Incident Commander with the following information throughout the duration of an emergency:
 - Any conditions within the facility that may affect emergency response
 - On-site monitoring for extent of damage
 - Causation
 - Technical advice
-

- 3. **Chemical Manufacturers**
 - a. Provide detailed technical information, including special precautions, disposal procedures, etc., on their products.
 - b. Provide an emergency response team, if needed.
-

- 4. **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)**
 - a. Provide immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures.
 - b. Provide precautionary information.
 - c. Assist with identification of hazardous substances if the manufacturer is known or shipping papers are present.
 - d. Conduct immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers and/or notification of industry mutual aid networks.
-

- 5. **Hospitals**
 - a. Treat patients for contamination and other injuries resulting from hazardous materials incidents.
 - b. Develop decontamination procedures and capabilities.
 - c. Advise emergency services personnel in the field on medical considerations.

- 6. **The Salvation Army**
 - a. Provide mobile feeding for disaster victims and emergency workers.
 - b. Provide emergency housing.
 - c. Provide medical assistance.
 - d. Provide referrals to appropriate government and private agencies for special services required by victims.
-

- 7. **Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance)**
 - a. When requested by the Incident Commander, respond to hazardous materials incidents to support HazMat Team operations.
 - b. Coordinate EMS when needed.
 - c. Coordinate the activation and use of triage teams when needed.
 - d. Provide field treatment and transportation of patients who have been decontaminated in the field and/or have sustained other injuries resulting from hazardous materials incidents.

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION*

Shasta County

Board of Supervisors

County Departments

- Agricultural Commissioner
- County Administrative Officer
- County Counsel
- District Attorney
- Environmental Health Division
- Health Officer
- Health and Human Services Agency
- Public Works
- Sheriff's Office of Emergency Service

SHASCOM

Fire Agencies

CAL FIRE / Shasta County Fire Department

SCHMRT

City of Shasta Lake

City of Redding

City of Anderson

Police Departments

City of Shasta Lake

City of Redding

City of Anderson

State Agencies

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

California Highway Patrol

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Medical Agencies

Sierra-Sacramento EMS Agency

Mercy Medical Center – Redding

Shasta Regional Medical Center

Mayers Memorial Hospital District

*** Recipients will be provided with the internet address where the Area Plan can be reviewed and downloaded. Hard copies of the plan will be provided to some recipients.**

**California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2720
Location (page numbers) of elements in the Area Plan**

Area Plan Element	Element Attached (Page #)	Element Not Provided, Justification Attached	Proposed Date for Completion
§ 2722- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
Approach, Recognition & Evaluation	30		
Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination	42		
Equipment Monitoring & Decontamination	52		
§2723-PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING			
Pre-incident Site Surveys	12		
Planning & Coordination	6		
Emergency Funding Access	47		
Disposal Facility Access	43		
Emergency Response Contractor Access	43		
Integrated Response Management System	25		
§ 2744- NOTIFICATION & COORDINATION			
Notification & Coordination	21		
Emergency Communication	50		
Responsibility Matrix	23		
Cal OES Notification	21		
§ 2725 – TRAINING			
Emergency Response Personnel Training	17		
Training Documentation	20		
Training Exercises	20		
§ 2726- PUBLIC SAFETY & INFORMATION			
Site Perimeter Security	30		
Safety Procedure Information	51		
Information Release Responsibility	51		
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§ 2727- SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT			
Listing & Description	52		
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§ 2728- INCIDENT CRITIQUE & FOLLOWUP	53		

**LETTER
OF
UNDERSTANDING**

for the

ASSEMBLY AND MAINTENANCE

of

SHASTA CASCADE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM

A MULTI-AGENCY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

within

THE OPERATIONAL JURISDICTIONS OF

**LASSEN, MODOC, SHASTA, SISKIYOU,
TEHAMA AND TRINITY COUNTIES**

July 1, 2012

PREAMBLE

The Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT) was created to provide technical services at the scene of a hazardous materials incident within the operational areas of Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties. The agencies signatory to this agreement, having determined that the most efficient and cost-effective method to provide such services is to align themselves into a multi-agency team, do agree to the terms of this letter of understanding.

By commitment of resources, the agencies will develop the Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT), which will serve to provide for response to incidents involving hazardous materials to the best of the participating agencies' collective abilities and capabilities. SCHMRT will be solely a call-when-needed resource for the participating agencies if resources are available, and will not circumvent the requesting agency's statutory authority.

The Shasta County Fire Department, with approval of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors, has committed to being the Lead Agency for SCHMRT.

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

SHASTA CASCADE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

I. MEMBERS:

This Letter of Understanding (the “LOU”) is entered into by the following parties:

- A. the County of Shasta (through its Fire Department),
- B. the County of Tehama (through its Fire Department, Office of the Sheriff, and its Department of Environmental Health),
- C. the County of Siskiyou,
- D. the County of Trinity,
- E. the City of Anderson,
- F. the City of Red Bluff (through its Fire Department),
- G. the City of Corning (through its Fire Department),
- H. the City of Redding (through its Fire Department),
- I. the County of Lassen,
- J. the County of Modoc,
- K. the City of Shasta Lake,
- L. the Shasta, Tehama, Trinity Community College District (through its Fire Department)
- M. California Highway Patrol.

(Individually, a party to this LOU shall be referred to as a “Member.”
Collectively, the parties to this LOU shall be referred to as the “Members”).

II. PURPOSE:

The Members desire to enter into a multi-agency mutual aid agreement to form units to be known as the Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT). SCHMRT provides first responder operational and technical services at the scene of hazardous materials incidents within the jurisdictional areas of the Members.

III. DEFINITIONS: The following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this LOU:

- A. “Cost recovery” means the recovery of costs associated with responses to hazardous material incidents and shall include, but not be limited to, those costs recovered from persons and entities responsible for a hazardous materials incident.
- B. “First Responder Operational Decon Services” means services at the site of a hazardous materials incident designed to protect nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the incident. Said services are of a defensive nature only. The primary goal of such services is to contain a hazardous materials incident from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, prevent exposures, and perform basic equipment, victim, and response personnel decontamination services.
- C. “Hazardous Material” means any substance, material, or device defined as a hazardous substance in Title 8, California Code of Regulations, subdivision (a)(3) of section 5192 as it currently exists or may hereafter be amended.
- D. “Hazardous materials incident” means any situation which results in or poses the danger of resulting in the uncontrolled release of a Hazardous Material.
- E. “Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team” or “SCHMRT” means an organized unit of persons and/or equipment assembled to respond to hazardous materials incidents, to provide First Responder Operational Decon Services, and technical services (see definition I.).
- F. “Administrators” shall be composed of a designated representative of each participating agency. The Administrators shall set the Team’s direction through enactment of policy and guidelines to assure continuity and a coordinated interaction of all participating agencies. This group shall commit reasonable resources under their individual control to adequately staff, train and maintain equipment and personnel to mitigate emergency incidents involving hazardous materials. The Administrators shall also assure that each individual participating agency’s policies and procedures are not compromised and, further, that the direction of each participating agency’s governing jurisdiction is not eroded

- G. "SCHMRT Program Manager" is the Shasta County Fire Warden or his designee.
- H. "SCHMRT Operations Director" means the person selected by the SCHMRT Program Manager with the selection criteria approved by the Administrators. The SCHMRT Operations Director shall manage the daily operations of SCHMRT and shall report directly to the SCHMRT Program Manager.
- I. "Technical services" means services at the site of a hazardous materials incident designed to attempt to identify product, plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous material, all activities necessary to bring a hazardous materials incident to a point of stabilization and to reduce and prevent the spread of contamination, and decontamination.
- J. "Local Response" means each SCHMRT Party is expected to respond to hazardous materials incidents and conduct an on-scene assessment. This assessment shall be performed by a qualified Hazardous Materials Technician/Specialist. The recommended minimum response to a Hazardous Materials incident should include a Chief Officer, Engine Company, and Hazardous Materials Technician/Specialist. The on-scene Hazardous Materials Technician/ Specialist and Incident Commander will determine the level of response that is needed.

IV. AGREEMENT:

The Members to this LOU hereby agree as follows:

- A. Each Member shall, at a minimum, train and certify at least one person qualified to provide Hazardous Materials Technician services or four persons qualified to provide first Responder Operational decontamination services
- B. Each Member, in addition to the foregoing and to the extent its resources permit, train and certify additional personnel capable of providing technical services.
- C. Each Member may, at its discretion, acquire and maintain material and supplies necessary to provide equipment to and support SCHMRT operations.
- D. Each Member shall, contribute funds as specified in Appendix A to financially support the costs associated with the duties of the SCHMRT Operations Director and equipment maintenance. The Lead Agency for SCHMRT shall collect and contract for a person or entity or, if approved by the governing body of the Lead Agency, employ a person to perform

the duties of the SCHMRT Operations Director. Contributions shall be made in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Beginning July 1, 2012 and each year following, the Members shall pay their share on or before October 1 of each year.
 2. The Members fair share shall be a 10 cents per capita charge based on the most recent United States Census or a minimum of \$1000, whichever is greater. Reevaluation of the fair share will occur with each new census report.
- E. To the extent required by law, each Member shall be responsible to respond to any hazardous materials incidents occurring within its jurisdiction.
- F. At the sole discretion of a Member, a Member may request a local SCHMRT response to the scene of a hazardous materials incident within the Member’s jurisdiction.
- G. Under the direction of the jurisdiction having legal scene management authority and responsibility, the SCHMRT unit shall have control of all matters pertaining to the containment and decontamination of a hazardous materials incident until relieved of responsibility by the requesting Member or by the legal scene manager.
- H. A Member shall not be required to respond to a request for resources.
- I. A Member shall not be required to reimburse another Member for the costs of personnel, resources, administration, training, or emergency response pursuant to this LOU.

V. MUTUAL INDEMNIFICATION:

Each Member to this LOU shall indemnify and hold each other, their elected officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers harmless against all claims, suits, actions, costs, expenses, audit exceptions (including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, expert fees, litigation costs, and investigation costs), damages, judgments, (including property of Members) being damaged by the negligent acts, willful acts, or errors or omissions of any Member, any person employee of a Member, or in any capacity during the provision of services undertaken pursuant to this LOU, except when the injury or loss is caused by the sole negligence or intentional wrongdoing of a Member.

Members shall also, at each Member’s own expense, defend each other against any suit or action founded upon any claim, action or proceeding which is based upon the provision of services undertaken pursuant to this LOU.

This provision shall survive the termination, expiration, or cancellation of this LOU.

VI. INSURANCE:

- A. Each Member shall provide certificates of Insurance.
- B. Without limiting any Member’s duty of indemnification, each Member shall obtain, from an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in the State of California, and maintain continuously during the term of this agreement Commercial General Liability Insurance, including coverage for owned and non-owned automobiles, and other insurance necessary to protect the Lead Agency and the public with limits of liability of not less than \$1 million combined single limit bodily injury and property damage; such insurance shall be primary as to any other insurance maintained by the Lead Agency.
- C. Each Member shall obtain and maintain continuously required Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance to cover Member, Member's partner(s), and Member's employees, with an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in the State of California covering the full liability for compensation for injury to those employed by the Member. Member hereby certifies that Member is aware of the provisions of section 3700 of the Labor Code, which requires every employer to insure against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code, and Member shall comply with such provisions before commencing the provision of services pursuant to this LOU.
- D. Any deductible or self-insured retention exceeding \$25,000 for a Member shall be disclosed to and be subject to approval by the Lead Agency’s Risk Manager prior to the effective date of this agreement.

VII. COST RECOVERY:

- A. Members may pursue all legally recoverable costs associated with responses to hazardous materials incidents from those persons and entities responsible for the incident.
- B. The Shasta County Fire Department (SCFD), at its discretion, may coordinate and monitor all cost recovery efforts and disbursements in accordance with the terms of this LOU. For the purposes of cost recovery, the Members hereby designate the SCFD as their agent.

- C. Each Member shall provide a record of all costs of resources, including but not limited to personnel and equipment, deployed to a hazardous materials incident within 30 days of the conclusion of the incident.

- D. The Members to this LOU hereby agree that the SCFD as the Lead Agency shall collect through cost-recovery efforts all revenue associated with responses to hazardous materials incidents and that all cost-recovery revenue shall be deposited in designated SCHMRT revenue accounts in the SCFD budget fund. The SCFD shall reimburse Members to this LOU for the costs of resources associated with responding to a hazardous materials incident as hereafter provided. In addition to the foregoing, revenue collected by the SCFD may be used to establish, support, and train SCHMRT units. All expenditures for the establishment, support, and training of SCHMRT units shall be made from the SCFD assigned SCHMRT expenditure accounts. Any attorney fees collected in the course of cost recovery shall be forwarded to the Member who provided the attorney services. If more than one Member provided attorney services, the attorneys fees shall be apportioned among the Members based upon the percentage that a Member's attorney fees represents of the total amount of attorney fees recovered. Furthermore, the SCFD shall account for all annual SCHMRT revenues and expenditures separately from all other SCFD revenues and expenditures by establishing an assigned SCHMRT account in the SCFD's fund.

- E. Whenever moneys are deposited in the SCHMRT revenue accounts which constitute costs recovered pursuant to a hazardous materials incident, said moneys shall be distributed to the Member or Members to this LOU (apportioned to the Member or Members cost for hazardous materials incident response). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a team activation fee of \$2000 shall be deducted from any cost recovery prior to disbursement to a Member to this LOU and shall be deposited in the SCHMRT revenue accounts.

- F. In addition to the foregoing, it shall be the policy of the Members to this LOU to permit and encourage other local governmental agencies to deposit moneys in the SCHMRT revenue accounts to cover the costs associated with establishing and maintaining SCHMRT units.

VIII. TERM:

The initial term of this LOU shall be for five years beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2017. The term of this agreement may be extended by each Member for one additional five-year term at the end of the initial term, under the same terms and conditions by notifying the Lead Agency of such renewal, in writing, before the end of the term.

IX. TERMINATION OF LOU:

- A. A Member may terminate its participation upon 120 days written notice to all other Members, especially the Lead Agency.
- B. Should funding cease or be materially decreased, a Member may terminate its participation immediately upon the mailing of written notice to all other Members.
- C. Notwithstanding a Member’s termination of further participation in this Agreement that Member may still receive cost recovery reimbursement as provided in section VII. E. of this LOU for costs incurred by the Member during the time in which the Member participated in this LOU.
- D. This LOU shall continue so long as there are two or more Members. Termination of any Member shall not affect the rights and responsibilities of any remaining Member. A Member who terminates its participation in this LOU shall have no right to reimbursement of moneys contributed pursuant to Section IV. D. of this LOU. In the event that County of Shasta terminates its participation in this LOU, the remaining Members shall, by amendment to this LOU, designate a Member to act as Lead Agency.
- E. Should this LOU be terminated by all Members, then all funds in the SCHMRT assigned account with the Lead Agency shall be distributed among the Members in proportion to their respective contributions after the Shasta County contracted third party audit is completed for that fiscal year.

X. ENTIRE AGREEMENT; MODIFICATION:

- A. When an agency desires to become a new Member to this SCHMRT LOU, the Lead Agency will notify all existing Members in writing. Members will have 90 days to respond in writing to the Lead Agency with an affirmative or negative reply to the request. A new Member will be added with a simple majority of affirmative replies. For the purposes of adding a new Member, all Members authorize the SCHMRT Program Manager to modify this LOU. Once a new Membership is finalized, all Members will be provided contact information for the new Member and an update to Appendix A.
- B. This LOU constitutes the entire understanding of the Members. With the exception of section X.A., no changes, amendments, modification, or alterations shall be effective unless in writing and signed by all Members.

XI. EXECUTION IN COUNTERPARTS:

This LOU may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

XII. NOTICES:

Any notice required to be given pursuant to the terms and provisions of this LOU shall be in writing and shall be sent first-class mail to the following addresses:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| If to the County of Shasta: | Shasta County Fire Department
Fire Warden
875 Cypress Ave.
Redding, CA 96001 |
| If to the County of Tehama: | Tehama County
County Administrative Officer
332 Pine Street
P.O. Box 250
Red Bluff, CA 96080 |
| If to the County of Siskiyou: | Siskiyou County
County Administrative Officer
P.O. Box 750
Yreka, CA 96097 |
| If to the County of Trinity: | Trinity County
County Administrative Officer
P.O. Box 1613
Weaverville, CA 96093 |
| If to the City of Anderson: | City of Anderson
1887 Howard Street
Anderson, CA 96007 |
| If to the City of Red Bluff: | City of Red Bluff Fire Department
555 Washington Street
Red Bluff, CA 96080 |
| If to the City of Corning: | Corning Fire Department
8145 5 th Street
Corning CA 96021 |
| If to the City of Redding: | City of Redding Fire Department
777 Cypress Avenue
Redding, CA 96001 |

If to the County of Lassen:	Lassen County OES Attn: David Junette 697-345 Hwy 36 Susanville CA 96130
If to the City of Shasta Lake:	City of Shasta Lake Attn: City Manager 1650 Stanton Dr. Shasta Lake, CA 96019
If to the Shasta, Tehama, Trinity Community College District:	Shasta, Tehama, Trinity Community College District 11555 Old Oregon Trail PO Box 496006 Redding, CA 96049-6006
If to the County of Modoc:	County of Modoc County Administrative Officer 204 South Court Street Alturas, CA 96101
If to the California Highway Patrol:	CHP Northern Division 2485 Sonoma Street Redding CA 96001-3026

SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS

APPENDIX A

(Adjusted for the 2010 Census)

Members shall contribute to operation of the SCHMRT in accordance with the following schedule:

The Members' contributions are a ten cents per capita charge based on population from the 2010 United States Census or \$1000 minimum, whichever is greater.

Lassen County	\$3490
Modoc County	\$1000
Shasta County	\$6717
City of Redding	\$8996
City of Anderson	\$1000
City of Shasta Lake	\$1016
Siskiyou County	\$4490
Tehama County	\$4172
City of Red Bluff	\$1407
City of Corning	\$1000
Trinity County	\$1379
Shasta, Tehama, Trinity Community College District	\$1000
California Highway Patrol	\$ 0*

*The California Highway Patrol (CHP) is a stand alone team needing no assistance from the SCHMRT Operations Director to operate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on the day and year set forth below.

SHASTA COUNTY

Date: 1/15/13

David A. Kehoe
DAVID A. KEHOE, CHAIRMAN
Board of Supervisors
County of Shasta
State of California

ATTEST:

LAWRENCE G. LEES
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: Conchita Martin

Approved as to form:
RUBIN E. CRUSE, JR
County Counsel

RISK MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

David M. Yorton, Jr. 1/18/13
By: David M. Yorton, Jr.
Senior Deputy County Counsel

[Signature] 1/9/13
By: [Signature]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on the day and year set forth below.

LASSEN COUNTY

Date: July 24, 2012

Brian Dahle
BRIAN DAHLE, CHAIRMAN
Board of Supervisors
County of Lassen
State of California

ATTEST:
JULIE BUSTAMANTE
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Lassen County

BY: Susan Osgood
SUSAN OSGOOD, Deputy Clerk of the Board

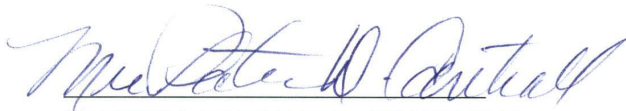
Approved as to Form:
Jen RHETTA VANDER PLOEG
County Counsel

By: Joan G. Uttry 7/19/12

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on the day and year set forth below.

MODOC COUNTY

Date: 11/27/2012



PATRICIA CANTRALL, CHAIRMAN
Board of Supervisors
County of Modoc
State of California

ATTEST:

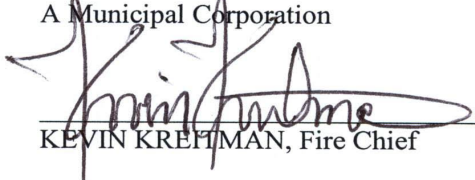
STEPHANIE WELLEMAYER
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: J. Wellemeyer

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, City of Redding has executed this Letter of Understanding on the days and year set forth below:

Dated: July 20, 2012

CITY OF REDDING,
A Municipal Corporation



KEVIN KREHMAN, Fire Chief

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
RICHARD A. DUVERNAY
City Attorney




PAMELA MIZE, City Clerk



By:

RESOLUTION NO. 12- 59

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ANDERSON
AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SIGN A LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE
CITY OF ANDERSON TO FINANCIALLY PARTICIPATE IN THE SHASTA CASCADE
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM**

WHEREAS, the Shasta County Fire Department has requested that the City of Anderson contribute towards a portion of the funding for a position in the Shasta County Fire Department to coordinate the efforts of the multi-agency Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT); and

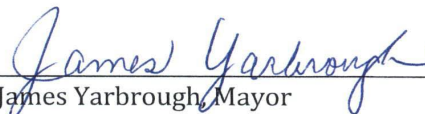
WHEREAS, a Letter of Understanding (LOU) has been prepared to formalize the City's financial commitment; and

WHEREAS, the City of Anderson desires to assist in the regional effort by contributing towards the funding of the County Fire Department position, but, not having a Fire Department, is unable to contribute trained manpower or equipment to the SCHMRT.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the City Council of the City of Anderson authorizes the Mayor to execute the Letter of Understanding to formalize the City of Anderson's commitment to contribute towards the SCHMRT coordinator position in the Shasta County Fire Department, and asks the Shasta County Fire Department to prepare proposed modifications to the LOU to clarify the City of Anderson's role and responsibility.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Anderson this 17th day of July 2012 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Hunt, Hopkins, Day, Connick, and Mayor Yarbrough.
NOES: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: None.

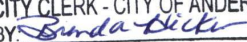

James Yarbrough, Mayor

ATTEST:


Juanita Barnett, City Clerk

This instrument is a true copy
of the original on file in this office

ATTEST: JUL 23 2012

CITY CLERK - CITY OF ANDERSON
BY: 
DEPUTY

**LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING (LOU) FOR THE SHASTA CASCADE HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM
Dated July 1, 2012**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on
On November 20, 2012 as set forth below.

CITY OF SHASTA LAKE
CITY COUNCIL



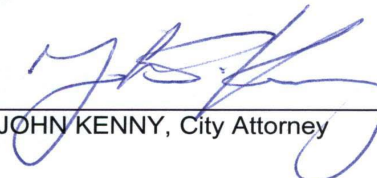
RON DIXON, Mayor

ATTEST:



TONI M. COATES, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM



JOHN KENNY, City Attorney

RESOLUTION CC 12-98

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHASTA LAKE APPROVING THE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE SHASTA CASCADE MULTI-AGENCY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM DATED JULY 1, 2012

WHEREAS, the Shasta County Fire Department continues to develop and refine the Shasta Cascade Materials Response Team (SCHRMT); and

WHEREAS, there is unanimous support among all of the cooperating agencies to continue with SCHMRT development and implementation; and

WHEREAS, a key component of the SCHMRT program was the development and implementation of a per capita funding mechanism for the Operations Director position.


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Shasta Lake has examined and approves the Letter of Understanding which specifies the amounts due from the City of Shasta Lake to fund an operations director is \$1,016.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 20th day of November 2012 by the following vote.

AYES: FARR, MORGAN, SMITH, WATKINS, DIXON
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE



RON DIXON, Mayor



TONI-M. COATES, CMC, City Clerk

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on this day and year set forth below.

SISKIYOU COUNTY

COUNTY OF SISKIYOU

Date: 8/7/12

By Grace Bennett
Grace Bennett, Chair
Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:
COLLEEN SETZER
Clerk, Board of Supervisors

By Wendy Dwyer
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

Thomas P. Guarino
Thomas P. Guarino, County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING FORM:

Fund Organization Account
~~780~~ 207020 752.500
Jennie Ebejer 2d. Yr 7/13/12
Jennie Ebejer, Auditor-Controller

APPROVED AS TO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Rose Ann Herrick
Rose Ann Herrick, Risk Management

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on the day set forth below.

COUNTY OF TEHAMA

DATE: DEC 18 2012




CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TEHAMA

ATTEST: DEC 18 2012

ANGELA FORD

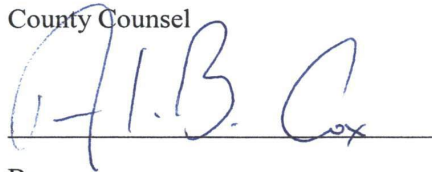
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: 

Approved as to form:

Alan Cox

County Counsel

 12/10/12

By:

MINUTE ORDER
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TEHAMA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

R E G U L A R A G E N D A

AGREEMENT / SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT – Letter of Understanding for the Assembly and Maintenance of the Shasta Cascade Regional Hazardous Material Team

A motion was made by Supervisor Garton, seconded by Supervisor Warner and carried by the unanimous vote of the Board to approve the following agreement:

AGREEMENT – Letter of Understanding for the Assembly and Maintenance of the Shasta Cascade Regional Hazardous Material Team (SCHMRT), a Multi-Agency Hazardous Materials Response Team within the Operational Jurisdictions of Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties, effective 7/1/12 and ending 6/30/17. (2012 Miscellaneous Agreement Book, #273-2012)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF TEHAMA)

I, BEVERLY ROSS, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Tehama, State of California, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by said Board of Supervisors on the 18th day of December, 2012.

DATED: December 19, 2012

BEVERLY ROSS, County Clerk and
Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of Tehama, State of California

by Mackenzi Parkman Deputy

**BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED BLUFF
COUNTY OF TEHAMA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

IN THE MATTER OF:

RESOLUTION NO. 22-2012

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED BLUFF APPROVING
THE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING (LOU) AGREEMENT WITH THE MULTI-AGENCY
SHASTA CASCADE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM (SCHMRT).**

BE IT RESOLVED by the Red Bluff City Councilmembers of the CITY OF RED BLUFF that said CITY COUNCIL does hereby approve the LOU dated July 1, 2012 with the multi-agency Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT).

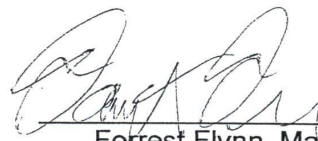
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor of the City of Red Bluff is hereby authorized to sign and execute said agreement on behalf of the CITY OF RED BLUFF.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed and adopted by the City Councilmembers of the CITY OF RED BLUFF at a regular adjourned meeting thereof, held on the 2nd day of October, 2012 by the following vote:

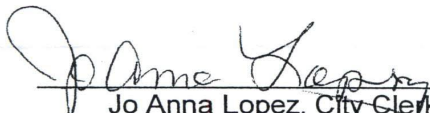
AYES: Councilmembers: Brown, Carrel, Flynn, Jackson and Schmid

NOES: Councilmembers: None


ABSENT OR NOT VOTING: None


Forrest Flynn, Mayor

ATTEST:


Jo Anna Lopez, City Clerk

This is to certify that the annexed document is a true and correct copy of the original on file in my office.

Attest: 
Cheryl Smith, Deputy City Clerk
City of Red Bluff
County of Tehama, State of California

The City of Red Bluff is an Equal Opportunity Provider

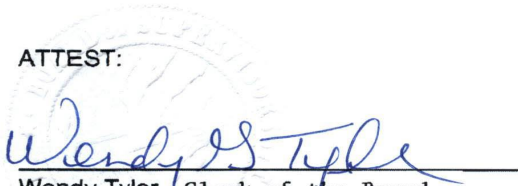
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members hereto have executed this LOU on the day and year set forth below.

TRINITY COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



Anton R. Jaegel, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of Trinity, State of California

ATTEST:



Wendy Tyler, Clerk of the Board
County of Trinity, State of California

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the members hereto have executed this LOU on the day and year set forth below.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Date: January 13, 2021



S. R. FREDRICK, Captain
Special Services Commander
Northern Division

Pesticide Drift Resource Guide

This guide contains the protocols to follow during a pesticide drift incident, a list of the five most common pesticides used in Shasta County and a one page summary of information on each of this pesticides in Shasta County.

For those pesticides identified as the greatest immediate concern, the following information is provided:

- ✓ Synonyms, Trade Names, Common Names of the pesticide/fumigant
- ✓ Chemical Name/Ingredients
- ✓ Product Description and Hazards
- ✓ Chemical Manufacturer and Emergency Contact Phone Numbers
- ✓ Emergency Overview
- ✓ Accidental Release Measures
- ✓ Decon Considerations
- ✓ Reportable Quantity*

*Reportable Quantity refers to the amount of a spilled/released hazardous materials on the CERCLA Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 302] or the EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 355] which must be reported to the National Response Center (800) 424-9346

The four most common foreign languages known to be spoken in Shasta County are: Spanish (13.5 percent); Cantonese (1.4 percent); Vietnamese (.9 percent); Tagalog (.9 percent); Mandarin (.7 percent); other languages (4 percent). Other languages include Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, Khmer, Korean, Mandarin, Mien, Punjabi, Russian, Thai, and Tigrinya.). To translate information such as evacuation or decontamination directions to people who may have been exposed to pesticide drift in a different language, a language translation program can be used by downloading a mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone.

Information on Reimbursement of Medical Expenses from a Pesticide Drift incident is also included at the end of this resource guide.

PESTICIDE DRIFT PROTOCOLS

- a. The Shasta County Agricultural Commissioner's office will be immediately contacted through the SHASCOM by direction of the Incident Commander of any pesticide incident. They can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Other resources include but are not limited to the Poison Control Center or the Department of Pesticide Regulations web site.
- b. Notification procedures and coordination of evacuation of affected non-occupational personnel shall be followed as cited in Part I Section C – Emergency Response Procedures, item 7 – Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Planning and also Shasta County's Emergency Operations Plan.
- c. In coordination with responding agencies, the Incident Commander shall determine the need for on-site or nearby emergency shelters. Shelter shall only be provided after decontamination of exposed individuals has been completed. Long term evacuation and sheltering procedures shall be implemented as described in the County and respective City's Emergency Operations Plans.
- d. The need for foreign language interpretation services shall be assessed by emergency response personnel and/or the Shasta County Regional Communications Center. They will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English may not understand requests for decontamination or evacuation, for example. The AT&T Language Line translation service or similar service can be used to assist with language issues (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone)
- e. The Control Facility (Mercy Medical Center) representative is responsible for notifying all surrounding hospitals of an incident. Shasta County Health Officer may disseminate additional information on the suspected pesticide to physicians for appropriate treatment as provided by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC). The designated Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency Spokesperson or Public Information Officer (PIO) will assist in the dissemination of information concerning emergency shelter and medical treatment options and will coordinate with the Public Health Officer and the Local Emergency Medical Services Agency as appropriate. Public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options shall be broadcast for 7 days or as needed after a pesticide drift incident. Efforts to individually notify residents and businesses within a 1 mile radius of a pesticide exposure drift incident will be conducted on an as-needed basis. All notifications will identify the incident location, date, pesticide(s) involved, and availability for medical cost reimbursement.

All medical treatment facilities will be notified through established Local Emergency Medical Services Agency and Public Health networks of the availability for reimbursement of medical treatment costs for pesticide drift incidents as needed.

- f. The Agricultural Commissioner's office will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if any violations have occurred. If it is determined that a Class A violation, as defined in 3 CCR 6130 (1), occurred the Agricultural Commissioner may make a formal referral to the District Attorney as required by 3 CCR 6128 (c) (1) (A), or take an enforcement action. If the referral to

the District Attorney is declined, the Agricultural Commissioner will take appropriate enforcement or compliance action.

- g. Part II of this document details the roles and responsibilities of various County Departments and Agencies. The additional roles and responsibilities related to these pesticide drift protocols are included in this Section.

Top Five Pesticides Used in Shasta County as of 2021
Source: Shasta County Department of Agriculture

Chemical	Commodity	Pounds	Num. Apps.	Acres
COPPER SULFATE (PENTAHYDRATE)	RICE, WILD	32,116	36	2,447
METHYLATED SOYBEAN OIL*	FOREST, TIMBERLAND	31,243	411	12,364
	RIGHTS OF WAY	2,376	0	0
	WALNUT	688	52	1,524
	LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE	1,081	1	61
	STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL	658	0	0
METHYL BROMIDE	SOIL FUMIGATION/PREPLANT	23,315	9	109
BORAX	RIGHT OF WAY	82,373	0	0
	FOREST, TIMBERLAND	20	0	92
	STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL	3	0	0
GLYPHOSATE, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT	FOREST, TIMBERLAND	21,153	377	13,421
	RIGHTS OF WAY	2,455	0	0
	REGULATORY PEST CONTROL	7,400	24	722
	STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL	908	0	0
	LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE	645	0	0
		176	0	0
SHASTA COUNTY TOTAL (TOP FIVE BY USE)		199,210	886	30,018

* Identified as having the greatest immediate concern to first responders – additional information provided on these pesticides in the following pages

1. Copper (II) Sulfate, Pentahydrate – is used as an antidote for poisoning by phosphorus and to prevent the growth of algae.

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Copper (II) Sulfate, Pentahydrate
- Blue Vitriol / Copper Sulfate / Cupric Sulfate / Sulfate, Copper / Sulfate, Cupric / Vitriol, Blue

Chemical Name

Copper (II) Sulfate, Pentahydrate – 100%
Chemical Abstract Number (CAS) – 7758-99-8

**Product
Description and
Hazards**

Blue crystalline granules or powder. Non-combustible. Nauseating metallic taste. Odorless. White when dehydrated. Very corrosive to plain steel.

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

LabChem Inc. Zelienople, PA
(412) 826-5230
CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300

Emergency Overview**NFPA Placard: Health – 2; Fire – 0; Reactivity - 2**

Danger! Toxic if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given. Normally unstable and readily undergo violent decomposition but not detonate. Also may react violently with water or may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.

**Accidental Release
Measures**

For containment: Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the solid spill. Knock down/dilute dust cloud with water spray. **Method for cleaning up:** Prevent dispersion by covering with dry sand/earth. Scoop solid spill into closing containers. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Wash clothing and equipment after handling. On land, sweep or shovel into suitable containers. Minimize generation of dust. Store away from other materials.

Decon Considerations

General: Check vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim. Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. **Inhalation:** Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service. Assure fresh air breathing. Allow the victim to rest. **Skin Contact:** Wash immediately with lots of water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists. Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. **Eye Contact:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if plain, blinking or redness persists. **Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Call Poison Information Center. Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell.

Reportable Quantity

Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

2. MSO® Concentrate – a spray adjuvant formulated to enhance activity of post-applied herbicides.

Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names

- **MSO® Concentrate Methylated Seed Oil**
- **Modified Vegetable Oil and Surfactant Blend**

Chemical Name

CAS No.	Concentration
Phosphatidylcholine	97281-47-5
Methylated vegetable oil	67784-80-9
Alcohol ethoxylate	34398-01-1

100%

Product Description and Hazards

Yellow liquid with fatty odor. Product causes eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if swallowed. Maybe harmful in contact with skin.

NFPA Placard: Health – 1; Flammability – 0; Instability- 0

Manufacturer and Emergency Number

Loveland Products, Inc., Greeley, CO
(800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300

Emergency Overview

Warning Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray. Avoid release to the environment. Use personal protective equipment as required.
Other hazards: None Known

Accidental Release Measures

General: Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mist and contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable protective clothing. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers, or watercourses.
Large Spills: Stop the flow of material if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. After removal flush contaminated area thoroughly with water.
Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Decon Considerations

Eye contact: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **Skin contact:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **Ingestion:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Reportable Quantity

Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

3. Methyl Bromide - Used mainly as a fumigant to kill insects in crops being stored or transported, to fumigate soil before planting, and to fumigate buildings

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Brom-O-Gas, Haltox, Promfume
- Brom-O-Sol, Isobrome, Rotox
- Brozone, Kayafume, Tefabol
- Celfume, Mebr, Terr-O-Gas
- Dowfume, Metafume, Zytox, Meth-O-Gas

Chemical Name

Methyl bromide 100%
Chemical Abstract Number (CAS) 74-83-9
(Frequently combined with chloropicrin - 80% methyl bromide and 20% chloropicrin)

**Product
Description and Hazards**

Colorless usually odorless gas at standard temperature and pressure; sweet, chloroform-like odor in high concentrations. Often pressurized as a liquid.
Harmful if inhaled or swallowed; May cause target organ damage. Toxic by inhalation.
NFPA Placard: Health – 3; Fire – 1; Reactivity - 3

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

Airgas Inc, Radnor, Pennsylvania
(610) 687-5253

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300

Emergency Overview

Danger Toxic! May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Contact can result in chemical burns.

Poison! Respiratory distress may cause lung damage, cardiac arrest. May cause central nervous system effects.

Do not use containers or applications equipment made of magnesium, aluminum, or strong oxidizers. Methyl Bromide attacks aluminum to form trimethyl aluminum, which is SPONTANEOUSLY flammable. **Toxic** to fish and wildlife.

**Accidental Release
Measures**

General: Eliminate all sources of ignition in immediate area. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate PPE. Avoid low places, ventilate closed spaces before entering, and work upwind if possible.

Small Spill <25 gallons: Isolate immediate area at least 100 feet. Wear SCBA and recommended PPE. Methyl bromide readily vaporized so provide ventilation. Allow spilled fumigant to evaporate or cover spill with water, soil, or plastic tarp to reduce vapors. Absorb onto inert material and place in sealable polyethylene or steel container.

Large Spill >25 gallons: Isolate immediate area at least 300 feet. Wear SCBA and recommended PPE. Contain with dikes and cover diked area with water to reduce vapors. Move leaking or damaged cylinders outdoors to an isolated location.

Decon Considerations

If product splashes or spill on shoes or clothing, remove them at once. Vapors from contaminated area will be an intolerable source of irritation. If liquid contacts skin where rings or bandages area worn, remove them and wash exposed skin with soap and water. Air expose shoes or clothing outside and do not wear until free of all traces of fumigant. Keep and wash PPE and work clothing separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product.

Do not permit entry into the spill or leak area by any other person until the concentration of Methyl Bromide is measured to be less than 5 ppm.

Reportable Quantity

Methyl bromide – 1000 pounds

4. Borax Decahydrate – Used as a carrier for herbicides.

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Borax Decahydrate
- Borax, Sodium Borate Decahydrate, Disodium Tetraborate
- Borax Decahydrate

Chemical Name

Sodium tetraborate decahydrate
Chemical Abstract Number (CAS) – 1303-96-4

**Product
Description and
Hazards**

Borax decahydrate is a white, odorless, powdered substance that is not flammable, combustible, or explosive, and has low acute oral and dermal toxicity. May cause serious eye irritation, hormone issues, and inhalation hazard.

NFPA Placard: Health – 2; Fire – 0; Reactivity - 2

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

U.S. Borax Inc, Boron, CA
(866) 928-7000

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300

Emergency Overview

Potential health effects: Inhalation is the most significant route of exposure in occupational and other settings. Dermal exposure is not usually a concern because borax decahydrate is poorly absorbed through intact skin. Occasional mild irritation effects to nose and throat if inhaled. Contact with eyes can cause serious eye irritation. Ingestion: Products containing borax decahydrate are not intended for ingestion. Borax decahydrate has low acute toxicity. Small amounts (e.g. a teaspoonful) swallowed accidentally are not likely to cause effects; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause gastrointestinal symptoms.

Environmental Precautions: The product is a water-soluble white powder that may cause damage to trees or vegetation by root absorption. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal.

**Accidental Release
Measures**

General: Avoid dust formation. In case of exposure to prolonged or high level of airborne dust, wear a personal respirator in compliance with national legislation.

Land spill: Vacuum, shovel or sweep up borax decahydrate and place in containers for disposal in accordance with applicable local regulations. Avoid contamination of water bodies during clean up and disposal. No personal protective equipment is needed to clean up land spills.

Spillage into water: Where possible, remove any intact containers from the water. Advise local water authority that none of the affected water should be used for irrigation or for the abstraction of potable water until natural dilution returns the boron value to its normal environmental background level.

Decon Considerations

Skin contact: No treatment necessary because non-irritating.

Eye contact: Use eye wash fountain or fresh water to cleanse eye. If irritation persists for more than 30 minutes, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If symptoms such as nose or throat irritation are observed, remove to fresh air.

Ingestion: If large amounts are swallowed (i.e. more than one teaspoon), give two glasses of water or milk to drink and seek medical attention.

Note to physicians: Observation only is required for adult ingestion of less than 9 grams of borax decahydrate.

Reportable Quantity

None

5. Glyphosate 4 Plus - Used mainly as a liquid herbicide.

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Glyphosate ◦ Glyphosat; Glyphomax; Roundup, Rodeo
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Isopropylamine salt of glyphosate 50.2%; Surfactant blend (proprietary) 13.0% Chemical Abstract Number (CAS) 38641-94-0 N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Clear yellow to amber liquid. Slight odor. pH 4.4 – 5.1 This material is not hazardous under the criteria of Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Bayer Environmental Science (800)-334-7577 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Warning: Keep out of reach of children. Caution! Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling the product. Environmental Hazards: Do not apply directly to water. If the product is accidentally spilled do not contaminate surface or ground water.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	General: Clean up spills immediately. Isolate and post spill area. Keep unauthorized people away. Avoid contact with spilled products or contaminated surfaces. Methods for Cleaning Up: To clean spill soak up with inert absorbent material such as sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust. Collect and transfer the product into a properly labelled and tightly closed container. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Allow absorbed material to solidify and scrape up for disposal. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	When possible, have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911. If In Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. If Ingested: Rinse out mouth and give water in small sips to drink. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not leave the victim unattended. General: Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washable exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that need to be reported under U.S. CERCLA.

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

January 2005

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

Beginning in 2005, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators will be legally responsible to pay certain medical costs of victims.

The new requirement was passed and signed into law in 2004 (Senate Bill 391, Florez). The new law squarely places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those businesses that are responsible for the harm. It also increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) can impose for pesticide violations.

The law was prompted by several incidents in which large numbers of persons living near agricultural fields were made ill by pesticide drift. Many were without medical insurance, and did not have the means to pay for medical treatment themselves.

WILL THE NEW LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?

The new law places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those that are responsible for the harm when they violate pesticide rules.

No. The CACs enforce pesticide laws locally and are responsible for investigating pesticide illnesses and incidents in their jurisdictions.

After determining whether pesticide laws were violated, a CAC has a variety of enforcement options including administrative civil penalties. The law also increases the level of civil penalty authority for CACs.

The major emphasis of the law involves the responsibility of the violator to pay for medical costs.

Under the new law, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, the penalty action a CAC issues will also include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to pay the uncompensated medical costs of those who suffered acute illness or injury and sought immediate medical treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]).

There is no obligation, expectation or authority for the CAC to oversee the reimbursement process.

(continued on page 2)

Reimbursing medical costs

(continued from page 1)

› After the CAC issues a final enforcement order that includes the statement of a violator's responsibility for reimbursing victims, what happens next?

After the final enforcement order is issued, the violator has 30 days to submit a written plan to DPR, detailing how unreimbursed medical costs will be paid (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› Does the CAC determine what the medical costs are, or who qualifies for reimbursement?

No. Although the county will probably identify most individuals who were made ill, neither the CAC nor DPR are obligated to determine the amount of uncompensated medical costs, or who qualifies for reimbursement.

The violator is ultimately responsible for covering the costs of those affected.

› Who gets the reimbursement?

The violator must compensate the injured individuals or their medical providers, such as ambulance companies, doctors, and hospitals.

› What if the CAC doesn't know the names of everyone who was injured? Can people who come forward later have their medical costs reimbursed?

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is

part of an investigation. By the time an investigation is complete and an enforcement order issued, the CAC usually has the names of those made ill by the illegal application. The CAC can provide a list to the responsible party as soon as possible.

However, under the law, it is not the responsibility of the CAC to identify all persons entitled to medical reimbursement. If additional individuals who suffered acute illness and sought immediate medical care are identified later, they can contact the violator to claim medical reimbursement.

› What happens if a violator refuses to reimburse medical costs as required by law?

Violators who refuse to comply with their legal responsibility are subject to enforcement actions by DPR as needed. Additionally, the violator may be subject to lawsuits by private individuals.

› Investigations usually take several weeks. What happens to victims in the meantime?

The new law strongly encourages the CACs to complete investigations of and take appropriate action on these incidents within 45 days, and DPR will assist the counties in this effort (FAC 12997.5 [g]). Violators would not be responsible under the law to pay for medical costs until they have exhausted due process appeal rights.

(Continued on page 3)

The law defines acute illness or injury as "a medical condition that involves a sudden onset of symptoms due to an illness, injury, or other medical problem that required prompt medical attention and that has a limited duration."

Reimbursing medical costs

(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 on page 4)

Reimbursing medical costs

Page 4

(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.



	Law Enforcement	Fire Agency	SCHMRT	Env. Health/CUPA	Office of Em. Serv	Public Works	Health Officer	School Superinten.	Sanitary Districts	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish and Wildlife	Cal OES	Caltrans	SCAQMD	CAL EA- DPR	RWQCB	CAL OSHA	OEHHA	CAL EPA -DTSC	DHS-RHS	State Fire Marshal	NRC/ Coast Guard	US EPA	DOE	
PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING																											
Review Business Plans				X																							
Coordinate Exercises		X	X	X	X																						
Training		X	X	X	X																						
NOTIFICATION																											
Threatens Health/Environment		X		X	X									X													
Acute incident within ½ mile of a school or school affected	X	X		X				X																			
Exceeds Reportable Quantity	X	X		X										X										X			
INCIDENT COMMAND																											
State Highways	X	X										P															
Unincorporated area State Highway and all Freeways	X	X				X						P															
Off highway unincorporated area, county roads	P	X																									
Incorporated City (includes State Highways – not freeways)	P	X										X															
EMERGENCY RESPONSE																											
Approach & Recognition	X	X	X									X															
Scene Isolation	X	X	X									X	X											X			
Rescue		X	X																								
Traffic/Crowd Control	X											X															
Fire Control/ Suppression		X																									
Public Health Assessment		X	X	X			X									X				X	X						
Environmental Assessment			X	X									X			X	X			X	X	X				X	
Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place	X	X	X		X																						
Disseminate Medical Information		X					X																				
Welfare/Shelter		X						X																			
Proclaim Local Emergency	X												X	X													
Proclaim Health Emergency							X																				
Public Information/Media Control	X	X			X								X	X													
Mitigate & Containment		X	X	X									X		X												
TECHNICAL INFORMATION																											
Product Identification		X	X	X													X										

P = Primary Incident Command

	Law Enforcement	Fire Department	SCHMRT	Env. Health/CUPA	Office of Em. Serv	Public Works	Health Officer	Sunarastrand School	Sanitary Districts	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish and Wildlife	Cal OES	Caltrans	SCAQMD	CAL EA- DPR	RWQCB	CAL OSHA	OEHHA	CAL EPA -DTSC	DHS-RHS	State Fire Marshal	NRC/ Coast Guard	US EPA	DOE
Personal Protective Equipment		X	X										X						X		X					
Industrial Hygiene issues				X									X						X		X					
Monitor & Decontamination		X	X										X								X				X	
Health Effects		X	X	X			X						X						X	X	X				X	
Facility (Site Map, Inventory)		X		X												X					X	X			X	
Chemical Information		X	X	X									X				X		X	X				X	X	
Air Monitoring/Meteorological		X														X									X	
ON-SCENE RESPONSE TO:																										
Small amounts on City Streets	X	X		X		X																				
Air	X	X	X													X					X				X	
Soil/Ground	X	X	X										X					X			X			X	X	
Water	X	X	X										X					X			X			X	X	
Petroleum Pipeline	X	X	X										X										X	X	X	
Sewage (Sanitary Sewer)	X	X	X						X				X											X	X	
Biological/Medical Waste	X	X	X										X								X			X	X	
Radioactive Material	X	X	X										X									X		X	X	X
Oil Spill in Coastal Zone	X	X	X										X					X						X		
Employee Injuries	X	X																	X							
Pesticide application/Drift Incident	X	X	X							X			X					X								
Storm drain/creek	X	X	X			X							X					X								
CLEAN-UP																										
Emergency Funding Access		X			X									X	X						X			X	X	
Oversee and Approve	X	X			X								X		X						X	X		X	X	X
Waste Disposal		X		X					X				X		X						X					
ENFORCEMENT																										
Sample Collection			X						X				X		X	X		X			X			X	X	
Civil/Criminal Investigation	X	X		X									X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Cease & Desist Orders	X	X		X					X				X			X	X	X	X		X				X	
POST INCIDENT																										
After Action Review (small)	X	X	X		X																					
After Action Review (large)	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Incident Reports/Records Mainten.	X	X		X	X							X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cost Recovery			X	X																						

Agencies may respond as appropriate to their training level and the time of the incident If Terrorist Activity, FBI would be contacted via California Office of Emergency Services

**This matrix summarizes pertinent emergency notification requirements and may not be all inclusive.
For precise legal requirements, review specific laws and regulations.**

OIL SPILLS

TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
(Federal) Navigable Waters*	Any Amount "Harmful quantity"****	Any person in charge of a vessel or facility (offshore or onshore)	NRC (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675	Immediately, when it can be done safely	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) §311 33 CFR 153.203 40 CFR 110.6
(State of California) Marine Waters*	Any amount	Any party responsible for the discharge/threatened discharge; Responding local or state agency	Cal OES (800) 852-7550 <hr/> NRC	Immediately, but not later than 15 minutes after discovery of the spill or threatened release	California Government Code CGC 8670.25.5; 8670.26 <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i> <hr/> FWPCA §311 33 CFR 153.203 40 CFR 302.6
(State of California) State Waters*	Any amount of oil or petroleum product	Any person	Cal OES or RWQCB	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	California Water Code CWC 13272 (a) CGC 8670.25.5; 8670.26 <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i>
Oil Discharges to Land (Including Onshore drilling, exploration, or production operation)	≥ 1 barrel (42 gallons) <hr/> 5 barrels or more uncontained in certain San Joaquin Valley oil fields - if no threat to state waters; 10 barrels or more contained in certain San Joaquin Valley oil fields if identified in spill contingency plan - if no threat to state waters.	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	Public Resources Code (PRC) 3233 <hr/> San Joaquin Valley Field Rule (August 1998) <hr/> CWC 13272 (f) <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i>
Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)	≥ 1 barrel (42 gallons)	Facility owner or operator of a tank facility	Cal OES, CUPA, and/or 911	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25270.8

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS (may include oil & radioactive materials)					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
CERCLA HS Release	≥ RQ	Person in charge of a facility	NRC	Immediately upon knowledge of a release. Written report to follow.	CERCLA §103 (a) 40 CFR 302.6
EPCRA EHS Release	≥ RQ	Owner/Operator of facility	NRC SERC and LEPC CUPA/FD (In CA)	Immediately upon knowledge of a release. Written report to follow.	EPCRA §304 40 CFR 355
Release or Threatened Release (except transporting on highway)	If there is a reasonable belief that the release poses a significant hazard to human health & safety, property, or environment.**	Handler	Cal OES, CUPA, and/or 911	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
Illegal Discharges or Threatened Discharges of Hazardous Waste	Any amount that is observed or has knowledge of likely to cause injury to public health and safety.	Designated Government Employee	Local Health Officer or local Board of Supervisors	Within 72 hours	HSC 25180.7(b)
Highways	Any transportation release.	Any person who causes the spill.	CHP (who then notifies Cal OES)	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	California Vehicle Code (CVC) 23112.5
Railroads	Release/threatened release that may harm person, property, or environment.**	Railroads regulated by the State PUC & FRA	Appropriate emergency response agency and Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	PUC General Order No. 161, Rule #3, 8-7-91
Hazardous Waste Discharge Transporters	Any spill in CA <u>Federal notification:</u> A situation carrier deems appropriate; person hospitalized or killed; public evacuation ≥ 1hr; operational flight pattern or route of aircraft is altered; major transp. artery or facility closed ≥ 1 hr; infectious or radioactive materials involved; marine pollutant > 119 gals or > 882 lbs	Transporter who discharged waste	CHP	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	CVC 23112.5; 2453
			NRC	As soon as practical, but no later than 12 hours after accident occurs Written Report: to DTSC and DOT within 30 days.	22 CCR 66263.15 22 CCR 66263.30 49 CFR 171.15 49 CFR 171.16

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS (CONTINUED)					
<i>(may include oil & radioactive materials)</i>					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
Pipelines	Every rupture, explosion or fire ≥ 5 barrels	Pipeline operator	Fire Dept Cal OES	Immediately Written report: to State Fire Marshal within 30 days	CGC 51018(c)
ASTs	Any release or threatened release	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)	Any release, if it poses significant hazard	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Into secondary containment – no fire or explosion hazard and no deterioration	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Do not have to report BUT do need to record on the <i>Operator's Monitoring Report.</i>	HSC 25294
	Escapes from secondary containment; or from a primary containment if no secondary containment; or if there's a fire or explosion hazard or deterioration	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Within 24 hours after the release has been detected Full written report within 5 working days	HSC 25295 HSC 25510
Releases beyond TSD Facility Boundary	A harmful quantity that could threaten human health or environment.	Facility owner or operator; TSDF Emergency Coordinator	Cal OES NRC	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	CERCLA §103 (b) 22 CCR 66264.56(d) HSC 25507
Releases within TSD Facility Boundary	Any release that poses a significant hazard.	Owner/Operator of facility	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Imminent or actual emergency situation that could threaten human health or environment.	TSDF Emergency Coordinator (designated in the Contingency Plan).	Local ER agencies	Written report: to DTSC within 15 days.	22 CCR 66264.51 22 CCR 66264.52 22 CCR 66264.56

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AIR INCIDENTS					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
Stationary Sources	Any release that poses a significant hazard.	Operator of the source	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Exceeds emission standards		Air Pollution Control District's (APCD) or Air Quality Management District's (AQMD)	Within 96 hours	HSC 42706
Proximity to Schools	A release within ½ mile of a school.	Emergency rescue personnel	Superintendent of affected school district	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510.3
	A threat of an air contaminant within 1000 feet of a school.	Air Pollution Control Officer	CUPA, Local Fire Dept	Within 24 hours	HSC 42301.7
SEWAGE SPILLS					
Sewage to Waters and Other Sewage and Hazardous Substances	1000 Gallons unauthorized discharge into State waters. *	Any person	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	23 CCR 2250 (a)
	Any hazardous substance and sewage that needs to be reported. If not in compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements CWC 13271(b) **				HSC 5411
					CWC 13271 (a)

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* **NOTE:** The terms navigable waters, state waters, and marine waters are used according to the applicable laws & regulations. Navigable waters could also include state waters and marine waters; State waters could include navigable and marine waters; and marine waters could include navigable and state waters.

** **NOTE:** Even if the quantities or situations that are outlined above have not been met, and you still believe that the release poses a significant hazard to human health & safety, or the environment -- report it to Cal OES Warning Center.

*** **NOTE:** “Harmful quantity” is any quantity of discharged oil that violates state water quality standards, causes a film or sheen on the water’s surface, or leaves sludge or emulsion beneath the surface.

**Finally, it should be noted that intentionally false or misleading reports are a crime and legal matters may be enforced.
(PC §148.3; HSC §25515.3; GC §8670.64)**

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Federal Contact Numbers

National Response Center (NRC)*	(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Regional Response Center http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/reporting/index.htm	(800) 321-7349 or (415) 947-8000 <i>(General number)</i> (415) 947-4400 <i>(Spill Phone)</i> (800) 424-9346 <i>(SARA Title III Hotline)</i> (800) 300-2193 <i>(Region IX Duty Officer)</i>
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	(800) 321-OSHA (415) 625-2547 <i>(main public number – Region IX)</i>
United States Coast Guard (USCG) Captain of the Port/Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)	(310) 521-3805 <i>(Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach)</i> (619) 278-7033 <i>(Sector San Diego)</i> (415) 399-3547 <i>(Sector San Francisco)</i>
United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)	Contact -via- National Response Center (NRC)

*** Note:** One call to the NRC fulfills the requirement to report releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA and several other regulatory programs, including those under CWA § 311, RCRA, and the USDOT's Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA). Anybody who discovers a hazardous substance release or oil spill is encouraged to contact the federal government, regardless of whether they are the responsible party.

State Contact Numbers

California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Warning Center	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	911
State Fire Marshall (SFM)	(916) 323-7390 <i>(Emergencies only)</i>
CA Dept. of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)	District #6 Sacramento (916) 322-1110 San Joaquin Valley Field Rule ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/regulations/field_rule.pdf

December 2018

Department of Fish & Wildlife - Office Of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)	(800) 852-7550 ((800) OILS-911) (916) 445-9338 (Office of Spill Prevention and Response - Sacramento)
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	See attached list (Page 130)

Local Contact Numbers	
ALL SPILLS SHOULD FIRST BE REPORTED TO 911	
CUPA	For up-to-date contacts, refer to the Cal/EPA Unified Program website directory at www.calepa.ca.gov/CUPA/Directory/default.aspx
Local Sheriff/Police	
Local Fire Agency	
Local Health Department	

Department of Conservation/Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) - California Regional Offices -		
Region	Location	Contact #
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)	(559) 935-2941
District #6	(Sacramento - Headquarters)	(916) 322-1110

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These numbers are included for reference purposes only. The RWQCB is contacted through the local CUPA and/or Cal OES, when these offices determine that it is necessary.

Regional Water Quality Control Boards - California Regional Offices -		
Region	Location	Contact #
Region 1 – North Coast	(Santa Rosa)	(707) 576-2220
Region 2 – San Francisco Bay	(Oakland)	(510) 622-2300
Region 3 – Central Coast	(San Luis Obispo)	(805) 549-3147
Region 4 – Los Angeles	(Los Angeles)	(213) 576-6600
Region 5a – Central Valley	(Rancho Cordova)	(916) 464-3291
Region 5b – Central Valley	(Fresno)	(559) 445-5116
Region 5c – Central Valley	(Redding)	(530) 224-4845
Region 6a – Lahontan	(South Lake Tahoe)	(530) 542-5400
Region 6b – Lahontan	(Victorville)	(760) 241-6583
Region 7 – Colorado River	(Palm Desert)	(760) 346-7491
Region 8 – Santa Ana	(Riverside)	(951) 782-4130
Region 9 – San Diego	(San Diego)	(858) 467-2952

December 2018

PART III - APPENDICES Resource/Emergency Contractor Phone List Appendix 8

Verified January 2021

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

STATE WARNING CENTER (800) 852-7550
NOTE: GET A CONTROL NUMBER

ON HIGHWAY SPILLS – CHP/CalTrans 911

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER) (800) 424-8802

SHASTA COUNTY EPA ID NUMBER CAS 11111045

Cal OES also calls other agencies but always call any agency you feel should be notified to ensure the notification was made in a timely manner or if technical assistance/advice is needed.

SHASTA COUNTY

Agency	Office Phone	24-Hour Contact	Notes
DISPATCH – SHASCOM	(530) 245-6500 SHASCOM	(530) 245-6500 SHASCOM	24 hr supervisor direct line (530) 245-6550
SHERIFF DISPATCH	(530) 245-6540	(530) 245-6500	SHASCOM 24hr number
County Administrator	(530) 225-5561	(530) 245-6500	
Agricultural Commissioner	(530) 224-4949	(530) 245-6500	
Animal Control	(530) 245-6065	(530) 245-6540	SHASCOM 24 hr
District Attorney Sampling & Investigation	(530) 245-6300	(530) 245-6500	Ask for Environmental Crimes Inspector
Environmental Health Division Certified Unified Program Agency	(530) 225-5787	(530) 245-6500	
Public Health Officer	(530) 225-5591	(530) 245-6500	Main Public Health Phone: (530) 225-5591 After Hours ask for the nurse on call
Public Works Department: Flood Control Roads Department	(530) 225-5661	(530) 245-6500	
Health and Human Services Agency	(530) 229-8400	(530) 245-6500	Care and Shelter Coordinator
Sheriff’s Department Emergency Services Law Enforcement	(530) 245-6059	(530) 245-6500	

PART III - APPENDICES Resource/Emergency Contractor Phone List Appendix 8

FIRE AGENCIES			
Shasta County Fire Department	(530) 225-2418	(530) 243-1434	Cal Fire Command Center 24hr number
Shasta Lake City Fire Department	(530) 275-7474	(530) 243-1434	Cal Fire Command Center 24hr number
Redding Fire Department	(530) 225-4141	(530) 225-4564	SHASCOM 24hr number
Anderson Fire Department	(530) 378-6699	(530) 243-1434	Cal Fire Command Center 24hr number
Fire Protection Districts Burney FPD Castella FPD Cottonwood FPD Fall River Mills FPD Happy Valley FPD McArthur FPD Millville FPD Mountain Gate FPD Shasta FPD	(530) 335-2212 (530) 235-4581 (530) 347-4737 (530) 336-6117 (530) 357-2345 (530) 336-5026 (530) 547-5521 (530) 275-3003 (530) 241-4615	Cal Fire Command Center 24hr number (530) 243-1434	For Shasta County Fire Department (SCFD) Volunteer companies contact information call the SCFD.
SCHMRT	(530) 225-4141	(530) 225-4564	SHASCOM 24hr number
LAW ENFORCEMENT			
California Highway Patrol	(530) 242-3210	(530) 242-3210	
Shasta County Sheriff's Department	(530) 245-6540	(530) 245-6540	Additionally - 24 hr. number is (530) 245-6025
Anderson Police Department	(530) 378-6600	(530) 245-6540	
Redding Police Department	(530) 225-4200	(530) 225-4564	
City of Shasta Lake	(530) 245-6540	(530) 245-6540	Contracted to Shasta Co Sherriff's Department
REGIONAL			
Shasta County Air Quality Mgt. District	(530) 225/5674	(530) 245-6500	
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board – Redding Office	(530) 224-4845	(530) 245-6500	
Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agency	(530) 410-6008	(530) 245-6500	
24-HOUR HAZMAT CLEAN UP CONTRACTORS			
Ben's Trucking Red Bluff	(530) 527-5040		
NRC Environmental Services	(530) 343-5488	(800) 337-7455	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL/DISASTER			
Ambulance Providers	(530) 245-6500	(530) 245-6500	911 emergency only

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Hospitals Mercy Medical Center Redding Shasta Regional Medical Center Mayers Memorial Hospital District	(530) 225-6000 (530) 244-5400 (530) 336-5511	(530) 245-6500	911 emergency only
U.C. Davis Medical Center	(916) 734-2011	(530) 245-6500	
California Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222	(800) 222-1222	
Red Cross	(530) 243-3021	(530) 245-6500	
Salvation Army	(530) 222-2207	(530) 245-6500	
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONTACT INFORMATION			
Pacific Gas & Electric (Gas transmission line failure)	(888) 743-7431	(800) 743-5000	Extension 1 -24hr number
STATE/FEDERAL EMERGENCY FUNDING/RESPONSE			
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Emergency Reserve Account	(800) 260-3972	(800) 852-7550 (Cal OES) Ask For Duty Officer	
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Clandestine Drug Lab Account	(800) 260-3972	(800) 852-7550 (Cal OES) Ask For Duty Officer	
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – Fish & Wildlife Pollution Account	(888) 334-2258 Extension D	(800) 852-7550 (Cal OES) Ask for Duty Officer	This fund can only be authorized by the Administrator of CDFW OSPR
Office of Spill Prevention & Response – Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	(800) 852-7550		
State Water Resources Control Board Water Pollution Cleanup & Abatement	(800) 852-7550	(800) 852-7550	
EPA Superfund Emergency Response	(800) 300-2193	(800) 300-2193	Extension 3
Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction)	(916) 854-3440	(916) 854-3440	California National Guard dispatches nearest CDS
STATE AGENCIES (All can be contacted 24 hours via Cal OES 800-852-7550)			
Cal OES All Incident Reporting System (Warning Center)	(916) 845-8911	(800) 852-7550	
Air Resources Board (ARB)	(800) 242-4450	(800) 852-7550	
CalFire Fire Marshall - Pipeline Safety/ Failure Investigation	(916) 263-6300	(800) 852-7550	
Cal Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Materials Division Region III - Redding	(916) 845-8768 (530) 224-4835	(800) 852-7550	
Cal OSHA – (24hr enforcement)	(916) 263-2800	(916) 263-2800	Accident at work site
California Highway Patrol (Motor Carrier)	(530) 242-3210		Redding Dispatch Center

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CalTrans- Emergency Dispatch	(530) 242-3210		Via CHP Dispatch
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response	(530) 225-2300 (916) 445-9338	(888) 334-2258	
Dept. of Pesticide Regulation	(916) 445-4300	(800) 852-7550	
Dept. Public Health Center for Infectious Disease	(916) 445-0062	(800) 852-7550	
Dept. of Public Health (Radiologic Health-Sacramento)	(916) 327-5106	(800) 852-7550	
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (Sacramento)	(916) 255-3545	(800) 852-7550	
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (Sacramento)	(916) 324-7572	(800) 852-7550	
State Water Resources Control Board	(916) 341-5455		
FEDERAL AGENCIES			
Center for Communicable Diseases	(770) 488-7100	(800) 323-4623	Atlanta
FBI Emergency Operations –Sacramento	(916) 481-9110	(916) 481-9110	
Homeland Security	(202) 282-8000	(202) 282-8000	
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802	(800) 424-8802	
National Weather Service	(916) 979-3051		
US Coast Guard (Alameda)	(510)437-3700	(800) 424-8802	
US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency – Region IX- San Francisco)	(415) 947-8000	(800) 300-2193	
NON-GOVERNMENTAL RESOURCE AGENCIES			
ChemTrec	(800) 424-9300	(800) 424-9300	
Pesticide Safety Team Network	(800) 424-9300	(800) 424-9300	ChemTrec
Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267	(800) 848-8715	24 hour Dispatch
Assessment INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS/LABORATORIES			
Office of Env. Health Hazard Assessment	(916) 324-7572	(800) 852-7550	
DISPOSAL SITES			
Anderson Landfill	(530) 347-5236		
West Central Landfill	(530) 396-2555		
City of Redding - Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	(530) 224-6201		

OPERATIONS MANUAL

For the

TEAM MEMBERS

of the

**SHASTA-CASCADE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM
A MULTI-AGENCY HAZARDOUS INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM**

Within

THE OPERATIONAL JURISDICTIONS OF

**LASSEN, MODOC, SHASTA, SISKIYOU,
TEHAMA AND TRINITY COUNTIES**

June 2010

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ARTICLE I**ADMINISTRATION****SECTION 1.1 SCHMRT TEAM STRUCTURE****ADMINISTRATORS**

The Administrators shall be composed of a designated representative of each participating agency. The Administrators shall set the Team's direction through enactment of policy and guidelines to assure continuity and a coordinated interaction of all participating agencies. This group shall commit reasonable resources under their individual control to adequately staff, train and maintain equipment and personnel to mitigate emergency incidents involving hazardous materials. The Administrators shall also assure that each individual participating agency's policies and procedures are not compromised and, further, that the direction of each participating agency's governing jurisdiction is not eroded.

The Administrators will mutually agree on the composition of the Team personnel who will perform in the Program Director, Operations Director and the Workgroup Leader roles as defined in this Agreement. Primary direction to Team operations will funnel through the Program Director and Operations Director to the Workgroup Leaders.

Following each successful cost-recovery, a review of the cost recovery efforts shall be conducted by the Administrators to recap any successful reimbursements and to assure that distribution has been made in the appropriate manner to the participating agencies.

The Administrators shall meet as often as necessary to assure consistent Team direction, but no less than four times a year.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

The Administrators shall consensually agree to appoint a single person from the lead agency to assume the responsibilities of the Program Director. This individual shall act to assure that the policy direction as delineated by the Administrators is carried forward by the entire Team to satisfactorily meet the goals and objectives. As of the date of this revision, the lead agency is the Shasta County Fire Department.

The Program Director shall also apprise the Administrators of those changes in law, regulations, training requirements or Team needs on a requisite basis to assure consistent Team functions. Operational issues of a regional nature will be pursued by the Program Director on behalf of and at the direction of the Administrators.

The Program Director is responsible to inform all members of the Administrators of on-going and/or daily changes to Team operations which could be affected by influences outside of Team control.

Administrators can and should contact the Program Director with any questions relating to Team operations.

The requests to expend funds budgeted for operations will be routed through the Program Director and on to the Administrators for approval. This shall include request to expend funds collected for responses and held in SCHMRT accounts for Team use.

The Program Director will review all billing packages developed by the Team for cost collection. The Program Director will assure proper and accurate accounting of all collected funds and that any collected funds are distributed to the participating agencies as appropriate.

OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Administrators shall consensually agree to appoint a single person to assume the responsibilities of the Operations Director. This individual shall direct the day-to-day operations of SCHMRT and shall be accountable to the Program Director. The Operations Director shall be trained and certified as a Hazardous Materials Specialist per the training requirements contained in this Agreement.

The Operations Director will be responsible to oversee all Team sub-role functions through the Work Group Leaders. This individual's ultimate responsibility is to assure 100 percent mission readiness of SCHMRT in the form of response preparedness of personnel, apparatus, tools and equipment. This individual will assure that personnel are properly trained and being utilized in positions appropriate to their level of knowledge, skills and certifications. This individual should also be a California State Certified Instructor in the field of Hazardous Materials and shall take a lead role in training. Some of this individual's responsibilities will be as follows:

- Conducts initial 8-hour orientation for new Team members.
- Oversees ongoing training.
- Stays apprized of changes in training, response practices and industry standards.
- Attends seminars and specialty training on a local, statewide and national level to assure current, relevant knowledge of Team members.
- Interacts with other HazMat Teams, serves as a liaison with allied agencies.
- Conducts after-action reviews at each monthly Team meeting.

The Operations Director shall be ultimately responsible for assuring that apparatus and equipment are acquired, inventoried and maintained. This individual shall oversee equipment acquisition, apparatus specifications and ongoing maintenance concerns via the Equipment Workgroup Leader. The Operations Director shall have ready access to the apparatus designated as HazMat 24.

The Operations Director shall maintain records and prepare reports via the Records Workgroup Leader. Included are training records of Team members, incident reports of Team responses and the official roster containing current contact numbers for each Team member.

The Operations Director shall be responsible for assuring a “Top 10 Plan” is developed wherein the chemical/product most likely to be encountered by SCHMRT members is researched and model mitigation techniques are listed.

The Operations Director shall pursue ongoing funding sources and specific grants in order to maintain the operation and growth of the SCHMRT. This individual shall approve purchases made on SCHMRT bank accounts, maintain checkbooks and fuel cards assigned to SCHMRT and assure that cost recovery documentation is prepared by the Finance Workgroup Leader.

WORKGROUP LEADERS

The Program Director and Operations Director shall consensually agree to the make-up of the Workgroup Leaders. The personnel of this group will be accountable to the Operations Director and will assume the first level supervisory role for Team operations. All Workgroup Leaders shall also be trained to perform as HazMat Technicians/Specialists per the training requirements contained in Article IV of this Manual.

Workgroup Leaders assume an important responsibility for their respective agency in that communication to agency Administrators concerning daily Team activities will be borne by the Workgroup Leaders. The Administrators shall set yearly Team direction, but will also expect updating of their respective agency’s participation somewhat more often. This agency briefing will be through and by the agency’s member(s) in the Workgroup Leaders through the Operations Director and Program Director.

Individual Leaders of the Workgroups shall coordinate activities of designated HazMat Technicians/Specialists and support personnel in non-emergency sub-roles. These sub-roles shall be in addition to each Team member’s primary incident responsibilities and will be important to the orderly growth and maintenance of the overall Team. These sub-roles are further defined in Section 1.4 of this Manual.

GROUP SUPERVISORS

Supervision of SCHMRT Technicians/Specialists at the scene of emergency incidents shall be the responsibility of the HazMat Group Supervisor. Standard practice shall be to have the HazMat Technician/Specialist from the responsible jurisdiction for a particular incident designated as HazMat Group Supervisor. Other personnel from SCHMRT who are not performing as the HazMat Group Supervisor at the scene of an incident are to be assigned duties commensurate with their knowledge and experience. The Administrators acknowledge that it will not always be possible to have a HazMat Group Supervisor from the responsible jurisdiction in charge of Team activities at the scene of an emergency incident for a variety of reasons and, therefore, agree in the event that no qualified HazMat Group Supervisor from the responsible jurisdiction is available, any SCHMRT Technician/Specialist shall be qualified to assume the role of HazMat Group Supervisor.

HAZMAT SPECIALISTS

The Specialist shall be employees of the participating agencies who have come under the scrutiny of the selection process contained in Section 8.1 of this Manual and have met the highest level of hazardous materials incident response training requirements. Due to the major commitment of time and money which an agency invests in each Specialist, it will be incumbent upon the agencies to have a dedication from each individual in this classification. It is the goal of SCHMRT to have each member certified to the level of HazMat Specialist within two years of appointment to the Team. Further, each HazMat Specialist will specialize in a particular field of HazMat operations, i.e., CAMEO, railcar, ASO, Terrorism/WMD, clandestine labs, etc.

In addition to filling rolls within the HazMat Group during emergency responses, each Specialist will serve as a member or leader of a Workgroup as defined in Section 1.4 of this Manual to assure the maintenance and growth of the capabilities of the SCHMRT. Accountability will be maintained by each Workgroup Leader. Members will have the opportunity to volunteer for a Workgroup which suits their interest or will be administratively assigned a position on a Workgroup.

HAZMAT TECHNICIANS

The Technicians shall be employees of the participating agencies who have come under the scrutiny of the selection process contained in Section 8.1 of this Manual and have met the training requirements of their classification. Due to the major commitment of time and money which an agency invests in each Technician, it will be incumbent upon the agencies to have a dedication from each individual in this classification.

In addition to filling rolls within the HazMat Group during emergency responses, each Technician will serve as a member or leader of a Workgroup as defined in Section 1.4 of this Manual to assure the maintenance and growth of the capabilities of the SCHMRT. Accountability will be maintained by each Workgroup Leader. Members will have the opportunity to volunteer for a Workgroup which suits their interest or will be administratively assigned a position on a Workgroup.

HAZMAT SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Support personnel are those employees of the participating agencies which the individual agencies have committed to the effort of Team support and who have come under the scrutiny of the selection process contained in Section 8.1 of this Manual. These personnel are essential to the emergency operations of SCHMRT in that they will allow the Specialists/Technicians to perform the entries and functions that their advanced training has prepared the Specialist/Technicians for. It will be incumbent upon the participating agencies to allow the Support personnel to attend as many of the SCHMRT drills and annual scenarios as possible to refine emergency operations and interaction among the total SCHMRT.

In order to include more trained personnel in support roles, support personnel must be trained to the HazMat First Responder Operational (FRO) level, and FRO Decon and are employees or volunteers of a participating SCHMRT jurisdiction and may perform the duties of HazMat support.

HAZMAT INVESTIGATIONS/COST RECOVERY

SCHMRT will provide technical support to the investigating agency on incidents where an investigation is required. Investigative efforts will be coordinated through the HazMat Group Supervisor at the scene of the incident. The development of reimbursement billings for Team responses shall include information developed from the preliminary investigation of negligent acts or responsible generators of hazardous materials.

HAZMAT PERSONNEL (NON-SCHMRT)

There are personnel from the participating agencies as well as other State, County and local level agencies who, by the nature of their work and by their legislated charges, would be instrumental to the successful mitigation of an emergency incident involving hazardous materials. Some of the most instrumental responders are delineated below. It should be noted that these personnel may or may not be standing members of SCHMRT. However, when a member is operating as one of the following, he/she will NOT be performing in his/her SCHMRT role, but rather as a First Responder or Incident Commander.

HazMat First Responders/Operational (FRO): By regulations, HazMat First Responders/Operational are normally employees of emergency response agencies who have been trained to the OSHA FRO level. These individuals will normally perform preliminary incident assessment. In some cases, these individuals will possess the proper knowledge and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to mitigate the situation without activation of SCHMRT. In cases where the incident demands knowledge or PPE above the level possessed by FRO, those individuals will be tasked with activating SCHMRT.

Incident Commander: While not necessarily a member of the HazMat Team, an Incident Commander is instrumental in the proper and efficient mitigation of hazardous materials incidents. All agencies with legislated scene management responsibilities will train personnel in accordance with accepted State of California standards to perform as Incident Commander and, thus, manage the efforts of the SCHMRT at the scene of incidents through the HazMat Group Supervisor.

SECTION 1.2 AGENCY'S COORDINATION EFFORTS

One of the overriding reasons for the establishment of a multi-agency response capability is to realize the value of each of the agency's efforts in securing sufficient equipment, personnel and training to adequately respond to HazMat emergencies. The participating agencies of SCHMRT will coordinate the purchasing, maintenance and deployment of equipment and training to the best advantage of an individual agency while meeting an overall goal of providing a complete response capability without burdening any single agency with the total responsibility.

This plan shall include, but not be limited to, Team policy issues, staffing requirements, training needs for the next year, equipment needs, status of the outside funding efforts, a prognosis for Team involvement for the upcoming months, as well as any other items of interest concerning HazMat or SCHMRT activities. There shall be a portion of the Annual Work Plan which details the training commitment for Team members for the upcoming year.

SECTION 1.3 SUBCOMMITTEES

The Administrators shall establish on-going subcommittees from the SCHMRT membership and consensually appoint Committee Chairpersons. Such Committees shall include the Operations and Training, and Finance and Fundraising Subcommittees; other Subcommittees may be established as needed.

SECTION 1.4 WORKGROUPS

There is an ongoing need to have those personnel who are assigned to SCHMRT as active members to perform Team functions outside of the emergency response mode to maintain and strengthen the overall Team. These sub-roles will be assigned to specific HazMat Workgroup Leaders who will garner assistance from other SCHMRT personnel as appropriate.

1. **Technical Reference Workgroup Leader:**
 - a. Maintain all gas monitor and electronic detector equipment.
 - b. Maintain all HazMat identification kits (HazCat & 5-step).
 - c. Maintain all Tech Ref assigned equipment (ex: laptops & chemical libraries).
 - d. Identify Tech Ref needs and makes recommendations to Operations Director, as needed.
 - e. Assist with ordering and purchasing of Tech Ref equipment.
 - f. Provide training instruction to Team Members on proper use of Tech Ref equipment, as needed.

2. **Communications Workgroup Leader:**
 - a. Maintain all SCHMRT radios (portable and mobile).
 - b. Ensure radios are setup for interoperable communications and are programmed with current and functional frequency loads.
 - c. Identify communication needs and make recommendations to Operations Director, as needed.
 - d. Assist with ordering and purchasing of communications equipment.
 - e. Provide training instruction to Team Members on proper use of communications equipment, as needed.

3. **Tools & Equipment Workgroup Leader:**
 - a. Maintain inventory of all tools, supplies, and accessories (excluding Tech Ref equipment, suits, and SCBA items).

- b. Maintain all equipment and makes purchasing recommendations to the Operations Director, as needed.
 - c. Assist with the ordering and purchasing of tools, supplies, and accessories.
 - d. Provide training instruction to Team Members on proper use of tools and equipment, when needed.
4. **Suits Workgroup Leader:**
- a. Maintain all HM suits.
 - b. Maintain all HM suit logs/records, where applicable.
 - c. Responsible for annual suit testing.
 - d. Identify suit needs and make recommendations to Operations Director, as needed.
 - e. Assist with ordering and purchasing of HM suits.
5. **Inventory Workgroup Leader:**
- a. Maintain master equipment inventory list for HM-24.
 - b. Identify inventory needs and/or issues and coordinates with appropriate workgroups.
 - c. Update inventory list, as needed.
6. **Records Workgroup Leader:**
- a. Maintain Member Training Records.
 - b. Maintain Team Roster.
 - c. Maintain member contact information.
 - d. Maintain SCHMRT historical activity report (all meetings, trainings, incidents).
7. **Apparatus Maintenance Workgroup Leader:**
- a. Maintain all apparatus (arranges for routine and emergency service).
 - b. Maintain all apparatus maintenance logs/records, where applicable.
 - c. Maintain all equipment attached to apparatus (generator, etc.).
 - d. Coordinate with SCFD/SHU shop on equipment maintenance needs & activities.
8. **SCBA Workgroup Leader:**
- a. Maintain all SCBA equipment for SCHMRT and ensures they are serviced.
 - b. Maintain all SCBA logs/records, where applicable.
 - c. Arrange for SCBA testing, service, repairs, as needed.
 - d. Assist with the ordering and purchasing of SCBA equipment.
 - e. Provide training instruction to Team Members on proper use of SCBA equipment, when needed.

ARTICLE II

COST RECOVERY

SECTION 2.1 GENERAL

SCHMRT will actively pursue the reimbursement of all legally recoverable costs associated with responses by the Team to incidents. SCHMRT will distribute recovered funds to all participating agencies based upon their resource commitment with each specific incident.

COMPILATION

Each participating agency shall be individually responsible to compile all agency specific costs for resources committed and/or deployed. These commitments shall be based on each agency’s calculated costs to respond with personnel and equipment. Each agency should develop their individual costs which are able to withstand legal scrutiny, should the need arise.

INCIDENT COST SUMMARY REPORT

Upon compilation of each agency’s expenditures, these costs will be forwarded to the Operations Director for inclusion into the Incident Cost Summary Report. The Incident Cost Summary Report will delineate each agency’s expenditures as separate subtotals which will be applied towards the total SCHMRT costs shown as the overall total of the Team’s response.

When the Operations Director has ensured that all participating agency’s costs are included into the Incident Cost Summary Report, the finished report will be presented to the Program Director. This report shall include information developed from the preliminary investigation of negligent acts or responsible generators of hazardous materials. The Program Director will proceed with the collection of costs.

GENERAL BILLING PROCEDURES

The billings for the SCHMRT responses will follow basic guidelines established for OES Region III Regional HazMat Team reimbursement rates:

Team Initiation Fee - A basic “start up” fee for the initiation of a Team response. This fee will be \$2,000.00 for call-out and for the first six hours of an incident.

Personnel Services Fee - A basic fee per responding HazMat Technician or Specialist of \$50.00 per hour per Technician or Specialist, in excess of the first six hours of an incident. The first five SCHMRT Technicians/Specialists will not be charged in the first six hours of an incident. Also included will be charges incurred by a participating agency for costs of responding non-SCHMRT personnel to maintain post coverage behind responding personnel. It will be each participating agency’s responsibility to calculate hourly personnel costs based on actual expenses so that these rates can withstand legal scrutiny, should the need arise.

Equipment Fees - Three subcategories will be used to capture equipment costs for a required response:

HazMat Vehicles - \$225.00 per hour for HazMat vehicles and equipment, in excess of the first six hours of an incident.

Additional Support Vehicles - Those departmental vehicles a participating agency commits to a required response shall be billed for on the participating agency's individually calculated use rate schedules. Each agency shall develop rate schedules for their agency's vehicles based on a methodology which can withstand legal scrutiny.

Items Used on Incident - Any items that are used on a HazMat incident and need to be replaced will be billed at replacement cost to the responsible party.

REIMBURSEMENT DISTRIBUTION

The Shasta County Fire Department, as lead agency, will pursue the reimbursement of all costs as submitted by the Operations Director. The Shasta County Fire Department will use all legal recourse available to assure reimbursements are gathered. Upon reimbursement collection, each participating agency will receive its costs as submitted and documented in the Incident Cost Summary Report. This payment will be from the Shasta County Fire Department. Each involved agency expecting reimbursement will have the responsibility of submitting an accurate itemized invoice of expenses.

Activation Fees – Every effort will be made to collect reimbursement from responsible party(ies) following a SCHMRT activation, but each agency understands that there is no guarantee that the responsible party(ies) will reimburse the SCHMRT for its costs and as such each agency understands that they may not receive any reimbursement for their costs. Participating agencies may receive the actual costs of their response, after the following fees have been first paid to SCHMRT:

 \$2,000 Activation Fee

Partial Reimbursements - In those instances where less than complete reimbursement is garnered, each agency will receive a percentage of their actual costs based on the percentage of total recovered costs. The Administrators will be advised whenever less than total reimbursement is received.

Collection Accounting - The Program Director will make available a complete recovery accounting upon request of any participating agency. The Program Director will present a Recovery Status Report after each cost recovery effort.

NON-BILLABLE INCIDENTS

It shall be policy of SCHMRT to not recover costs from participating agencies for incidents within their jurisdiction. However, SCHMRT will recover costs from responsible parties (spillers) regardless of incident location.

OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS

US EPA REIMBURSEMENT

CAL EPA

DTSC

ARTICLE III

FINANCE

SECTION 3.1 FUEL CARDS

The Operations Director shall maintain fuel cards for the use on responses and for use when other fueling methods are not available or acceptable.

Each HazMat vehicle will carry one fuel card for use at card lock facilities as available throughout the State.

SECTION 3.2 BANK ACCOUNTS

The Program Director shall establish and maintain a checking/savings account at a local banking facility for use on needed business.

- To support the Team on out-of-area responses - emergency purchase of food and drinks.

The account will also be used to reimburse HazMat Team members for approved and documented out-of-pocket expenses those Team members might have to make during incidents or when Team checks or fuel cards are not available for use.

Receipts will be promptly forwarded to the Operations Director for record keeping. Purchases (except on emergency incidents) shall not be incurred without previous approval of the Operations Director.

All purchasing and day to day operations will utilize standard SCFD finance procedures.

ARTICLE IV

TRAINING

SECTION 4.1 MINIMUM ENTRY TRAINING STANDARDS

The following shall be the minimum level of training and proficiency for all Team members. This shall meet or exceed all State of California and 29 CFR 1910.120 standards. It shall include, but not be limited to, training topics, performance evolutions, in-service training, scenarios, other Team cross training and physical standards.

All personnel being considered for placement on the Team in the **Specialist** or **Technician** personnel role shall have the following as a minimum:

- California Hazardous Materials Technician or Specialist Certification.
- Capability of procuring a California Class B Driver License.
- Hazardous Materials Qualification Physical Exam.
- Personal Exposure Record Reporting System.
- Basic ICS.

SECTION 4.2 POST SELECTION ORIENTATION

After selection, all members shall receive an 8-hour orientation from the SCHMRT Operations Director. This orientation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Certificates submission.
- Operations Manual orientation.
- Participating agencies.
- Other members.
- Team response area.
- Responding as a member of SCHMRT.
- Responsibilities of a Technician/Specialist on an initial response.
- On-going training requirements.
- “Limited” vs. “Full” response.
- Apparatus and equipment orientation, workgroup placement, accountability system.

SECTION 4.3 HAZMAT SPECIALIST MINIMUM TRAINING

All personnel that will be operating at the highest level of hazardous materials incident response action shall be trained to the Hazardous Materials Specialist level. The minimum training shall include, but not be limited to:

CSTI Certified Hazardous Materials Specialist
Module A through G 240 Hours

SCHMRT Decontamination Procedures	}	
SCHMRT Protective Clothing	}	
SCHMRT Mitigation Equipment	}	
SCHMRT Computers, Radios, Telephone, FAX, Pagers and Other Communications Equipment	}	8 Hours Total
SCHMRT Monitoring Equipment	}	
SCHMRT Vehicle Operations	}	
SCHMRT ICS, Business Plans, Area Plans, Cooperating Agencies and Reference Materials	}	
CAMEO/Other Computer Programs	}	

SECTION 4.4 HAZMAT TECHNICIAN MINIMUM TRAINING

The minimum training for Technicians shall include, but not be limited to:

CSTI Certified Hazardous Materials Technician
Module A through D 160 Hours

SCHMRT Decontamination Procedures	}	
SCHMRT Protective Clothing	}	
SCHMRT Mitigation Equipment	}	
SCHMRT Computers, Radios, Telephone, FAX, Pagers and Other Communications Equipment	}	8 Hours Total
SCHMRT Monitoring Equipment	}	
SCHMRT Vehicle Operations	}	
SCHMRT ICS, Business Plans, Area Plans, Cooperating Agencies and Reference Materials	}	
CAMEO/Other Computer Programs	}	

SECTION 4.5 HAZMAT SAFETY OFFICER MINIMUM TRAINING

All personnel that will be operating as the HazMat Group Assistant Safety Officer at a hazardous materials incident shall be trained to the SCHMRT Hazardous Materials Safety Officer level. The minimum training shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

California Certified Hazardous Materials Specialist	240 Hours
ICS Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials	24 Hours

SECTION 4.6 CONTINUING EDUCATION TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The Training Workgroup Leader shall provide a training schedule that shall include the following:

- SCHMRT Monthly Drills.
- SCHMRT Annual Exercises.
- Off-Site Training Courses.

SCHMRT Monthly Drills: Monthly training drills shall be held to keep SCHMRT personnel trained on the latest techniques and equipment necessary to deal with a hazardous materials incident.

Administrators shall make every effort to assure, within their individual agency’s constraints that each Specialist, Technician and support personnel shall attend all training drills.

SCHMRT Annual Exercises: The Operations Director shall schedule a full scale exercise at least annually. Within the individual agency’s constraints, each Administrator shall assure that all Specialists and Technicians shall attend the exercises.

Off-Site Training Courses: The Records Workgroup Leader shall be forwarded a copy of all training provided off-site that is related to SCHMRT operations. SCHMRT personnel shall be sent to off-site training to maintain or increase their value to the Team as can be arranged. All personnel attending off-site training shall return and forward as much information as possible to the members of the Team in either formal or informal training.

SECTION 4.7 CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS - TEAM MEMBERS

All HazMat Technicians/Specialists will maintain a specified level of training in order to respond to HazMat incidents. Any member meeting these requirements will be considered current and eligible to respond to HazMat incidents as members of the HazMat Team.

Procedure: Each month, the Operations Director will coordinate training for the entire HazMat Team. Each HazMat Technician/Specialist should try to attend each meeting. The Records Work Group will maintain training records that shall include drill attendance, certifications, etc., for each Technician/Specialist.

The currency requirement for HazMat Technicians/Specialists governs whether or not a member will be eligible to respond to a HazMat incident. The currency rule will be as follows:

In order for a Technician/Specialist to be considered as current he/she must have attended at least eight out of the last twelve regularly scheduled drills and have earned a minimum of eight training credits. If a HazMat Technician/Specialist has not met this requirement, then he/she may not be utilized until he/she attains currency – in this situation the Operation Director will dictate whether a SCHMRT member is available to be utilized for SCHMRT activations. It will be the responsibility of the Operations Director to notify the member’s department head of failure to maintain currency. However, currency can be

maintained by outside approved HazMat training at a 3:1 ratio (i.e., 24 hrs, or three days, of approved off-site training = 1 SCHMRT drill credit). Credit for off-site HazMat training must be approved by the Operations Director. As a minimum, each Technician/Specialist is expected to attend eight out of the last twelve regularly scheduled drills.

After the completion of each HazMat Team drill, the Operations Director will publish and distribute a report on the status of the team and attendance of each team member.

Specialist Training:

It is the intention of SCHMRT that every member be certified to the level of Hazardous Materials Specialist within two years of appointment to the Team. Further, each Specialist will specialize in an assigned field of HazMat operations. Specialty fields may include, but are not limited to, Tech. Ref. Specialist, ASO, pesticides, radioactive, railcar, chem/bio WMD, etc. Assignments will be based on individual interest and Team needs.

SECTION 4.8 TRAINING/PHYSICAL EXAM RECORDS AND CERTIFICATES

The Records Workgroup Leader shall maintain training records on all SCHMRT personnel. This shall include a current copy of their resume and certificates. Each participating agency will be responsible to provide the mandated physical examinations for their employees, which meet the specifications as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120. Records of physical exams shall be maintained by the member's agency.

SECTION 4.9 INCIDENT CRITIQUES

All SCHMRT incidents shall be critiqued within thirty (30) days. The standard post incident analysis format shall be used and a written copy kept on file. For significant events, an expanded critique format shall be used which shall include, but not be limited to, the Administrators group and other agency officials as necessary.

SECTION 4.10 BI-ANNUAL TRAINING PLAN

A portion of the SCHMRT Bi-Annual Plan shall include all the planned training anticipated for the two (2) year period in question. This Training Plan shall be presented to the Administrators for their approval and commitment.

ARTICLE V**INCIDENT OPERATIONS****SECTION 5.1 RESPONSE****INCIDENT RESPONSE LEVELS**

In order to classify incidents for appropriate response levels, incident levels have been established. These levels are in accordance to NFPA 471, Chapter 3. The ECC will dispatch resources based upon these levels.

Once a report of a HazMat has been received, it will be categorized into one of three incident levels. The incident levels are as follows:

Incident Level I - Can be handled at the engine company level:

- Known substance.
- Leaks or spills of less than 42 gallons of petroleum product.
- Evacuations limited to a single building or intersection.
- No injuries.

Incident Level II:

- Requires a HazMat Team.
- Any unknown substance.
- Highly hazardous known substance.
- Leaks from numerous small containers or a single container over 55 gallons.
- Evacuations involving large facilities or a city block.
- Critical populations affected (schools, hospitals, etc.)

Incident Level III:

- Requires one or more Hazmat Teams.
- Highly hazardous known or unknown substances.
- Leaks from one or more large containers.
- Large scale evacuation or long duration.
- Resource needs exceed the capabilities of the local government.

LOCAL RESPONSE

Each SCHMRT Party is expected to respond to hazardous materials incidents and conduct an on-scene assessment. This assessment shall be performed by a qualified HazMat Technician/Specialist. The recommended minimum response to a HazMat incident should include a Chief Officer, Engine Company, and HazMat Technician/Specialist. The on-scene Technician or Specialist will determine the level of response that is needed and advise the Incident Commander.

INITIAL SCHMRT RESPONSE COMMITMENT

Initial responses of SCHMRT will be within the jurisdictions of Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama and Trinity counties. SCHMRT is dispatched through the SHU ECC.

In order for the requesting agency not to be held liable for the response cost of the Regional Response Team, request for the Team to respond must come through the OES Warning Center and the DTSC Duty Officer. If prior authorization is not obtained, the requesting agency will bear the cost of the response. This does not preclude the Incident Commander from requesting emergency response from the Regional HazMat Team when acute threat to life and/or property is imminent and the OES Warning Center or Toxics Duty Officer has not yet been notified.

During initial stages of a hazardous materials, or potential hazardous materials incident, SCHMRT member(s) may be dispatched to the scene as single increments. **It is intended that the SCHMRT member will be an advisor to the Incident Commander and work as a technical specialist in the field of hazardous materials.**

Upon arrival, the SCHMRT member will obtain a briefing from the Incident Commander, verify that the initial isolation area is adequate and that all resources are in safe locations and ensure that the property owner or responsible party has been contacted.

The SCHMRT member will then determine the need for additional SCHMRT response. They may advise the Incident Commander that:

- No additional SCHMRT response is required:
 - < Known products.
 - < Static situation.
- Clean up only required.
- A limited “HazCat” response is warranted for IDENTIFICATION:
 - < Product hazards need to be identified.
 - < Static situation.
 - < Clean up can proceed once products are classified.
- A full Team activation is needed for MITIGATION:
 - < Products may be unknown.
 - < A spill or release is ongoing.
 - < People, the environment or property will be threatened if immediate action is not taken.

FULL SCHMRT RESPONSE COMMITMENT

If the on-scene assessment indicates a Level II or III incident, a request should be made by the Incident Commander having legal scene management authority for a full response. The response should be made through the OES Warning Center and a Control Number should be obtained.

A minimum full Team response will consist of the following:

- One HazMat Group Supervisor who is an active SCHMRT Technician/Specialist preferably from the agency having jurisdiction of the incident.
- 10 HazMat Technicians or Specialists.
- One Decon Team (consisting of a minimum of four personnel).
- Vehicle(s) designated HazMat 24.
- One 4500 psi breathing support.
- One ALS ambulance.

Additional personnel needs should be determined by consulting with the agencies directly involved in the incident.

NOTIFICATIONS

Initial notification of a hazardous materials incident will usually be made through 911 dispatch based on information from a reporting party. Dispatch will in turn notify the appropriate response agencies, including:

1. Fire District in which the incident occurs.
2. County Sheriff Department.
3. County Office of Emergency Services.
4. California Highway Patrol (where CHP has primary traffic enforcement authority).

The legal scene management authority (Incident Commander) for the HazMat incident has the responsibility to ensure that proper notifications are made. The most critical notification is the first phone call to the OES Warning Center. Others include:

- Department of Toxic Substance Control (through OES).
(Required for Superfund allocation).
- CHP, local Police, Sheriff's Office (traffic jurisdiction).
- Cal Trans.
- Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Water Resource Control Board.
- Environmental Health.
- Public Works (Streets, Water, Sewer, etc.), Electric, Gas utilities.
Railroad (Union Pacific).

OES WARNING CENTER:

The jurisdiction with legal scene management authority should make the request for SCHMRT by contacting the OES Warning Center. When contacting the OES Warning Center, request that the Warning Center notify the Department of Toxics Duty Officer. The Warning Center will act as a single point of notification for appropriate Federal, State and local agencies. Be prepared to provide the following information when calling the Warning Center:

- Who is making the notification and who is the responsible party (name, address and phone number).
- Where did the release occur (exact location, address and county)?
- What product(s) are involved in the release or threatened release.
- How much product(s) have been release or potentially could be released.
- What are the potential hazards of product(s) involved?
- How did the release occur?
- Is there a body of water involved?
- What local agencies are on scene and/or have been notified.
- What containment actions have been taken?

SHU ECC:

A call should also be placed to the SHU ECC. This call will help reduce the lag time between the Warning Center and a SCHMRT response. SHU ECC will then start contacting Team members to respond. Each SCHMRT party will provide SHU ECC with a contact phone number and it is recommended that each SCHMRT party maintain a daily status on their SCHMRT Technicians and Specialists in anticipation of a request. When placing a call to SHU ECC, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Incident name and jurisdiction.
- Incident Commander's name and agency.
- Command and tactical frequencies.
- Cell phone numbers.
- Number of qualified personnel at scene or responding from requesting jurisdiction.
- Number of additional personnel needed.
- Reporting location and travel route.
- Can jurisdiction provide a Decon Team?
- Can jurisdiction provide a 4,500 psi breathing support?
- Can jurisdiction provide an ALS ambulance?

Single Ordering Point:

After ascertaining the number of SCHMRT Technician/Specialists at scene or responding to the incident, the ECC will “fill out” the minimum response levels outlined above by calling the other SCHMRT parties, starting with the closest geographical jurisdiction to the incident. Each SCHMRT Party will provide a Single Ordering Point and contact phone number as shown below so as to limit the number of required notifications.

It is recommended that each SCHMRT Party maintain a Daily Status on their SCHMRT Technicians/Specialists in anticipation of this request.

Department of Toxics (DTSC):

Serious HazMat incidents will require that contact be made with the Department of Toxics Emergency Response Duty Officer. Such circumstances include:

- Where immediate corrective actions are necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from fire, explosion or human exposure to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, including discharges of fluids or other spill situations involving on-going releases of hazardous materials and an unknown responsible party.

And

- Where HazCat (Hazard Categorization Test) has shown substance involved meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - < Toxicity.
 - < Corrosivity (pH of 12.5 or greater, pH of 2 or less).
 - < Reactivity to air or water.
 - < Flammability.
 - < Explosivity.
 - < Have some other quality that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.

And

The responsible party is unknown or cannot be contacted, or has been contacted and is unable to pay or refuses to pay for clean up.

Based on the severity of the incident and known hazardous material involved, the Duty Officer makes a determination if the incident response would qualify for reimbursement from the Emergency Response (ER) account. The SHU ECC shall request an ER purchase order (PO) number authorization for the response and/or confirm that the requesting jurisdiction has done so. Note: Responses within unincorporated Shasta County will **not** qualify for ER reimbursement.

The caller will provide the Warning Center/Duty Officer with the following information:

- < Identity of caller.
- < Location of incident.
- < Date and time of spill or threatened release.
- < Substance involved.
- < Quantity involved.
- < Description of what happened.
- < Efforts made to contact the responsible party.

Department of Fish and Wildlife:

For off-highway incidents that may threaten the waters of the State or fish, plant, bird or animal life or their habitat, including oil spills.

State Water Resources Control Board:

For releases to surface or ground water.

California Highway Patrol:

For on-highway incidents outside of incorporated cities.

Cal-Trans:

For highway incidents under Cal Trans jurisdiction.

State Department of Health Services:

For radioactive materials.

Agricultural Commissioner:

For pesticide incidents.

National Response Center

For incident involving reportable quantities of a given material (ADD where to find).

Local Environmental Health

For participation in Unified Command.

Local Law Enforcement:

For Incident Command, if appropriate, scene control, evacuation.

Local Public Works:

For incidents occurring within City or County roadways.

This is not an all inclusive list. Each SCHMRT party may have additional contacts or notifications that will need to be made during an incident.

REQUEST FOR SCHMRT FROM OTHER THAN PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

OES Warning Center:

The jurisdiction with legal scene management authority should make the request for SCHMRT by first directly contacting the OES Warning Center and request the Warning Center to notify the Department of Toxics Duty Officer. The Warning Center is intended to be used as a single point of notification for appropriate State agencies, as well as Federal and local agencies.

CALFIRE/Shasta County Fire Department ECC Notification:

The second call should be placed to the CALFIRE/Shasta County Fire Department Emergency Command Center (the Lead Agency for SCHMRT). This call will serve as a “heads up” to the ECC. Regardless of whether or not prior authorization has been received from the Warning Center of the Department of Toxics, any SCHMRT Party has the right to request a SCHMRT response directly from CALFIRE/Shasta County Fire Department ECC. However, it is imperative that the legal scene management authority either makes or concurs with the request for SCHMRT response.

REGIONAL RESPONSE

SCHMRT activation in response to a tasking by Cal EPA Department of Toxics shall constitute a Regional Response. The DTSC Duty Officer may receive a request to mitigate on-going releases of hazardous materials. For releases that qualify as Level 2 or Level 3 hazardous materials incidents, the Northern California Regional Response Teams will respond geographically depending upon the county requesting assistance. Requests will be made through the OES Warning Control Center. The Northern California Regional Response Teams will be activated by the DTSC Duty Officer to respond as an Operational Hazardous Materials Group. If the request meets DTSC criteria for funding, the DTSC Duty Officer will issue an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number for a Service Authorization to the responding Team. This authorization to the Team may only stabilize the incident; a separate ERER number may need to be issued to the DTSC Zone Contractor to perform any removal action.

RESPONSE COMMUNICATIONS

The HazMat Group Supervisor leading the response will be responsible to communicate through the Operations Section Chief to the Shasta County Fire Department ECC by the most appropriate means available within two (2) hours after the arrival at the scene. This communication is to briefly describe the incident and project the commitment as well as any needs the SCHMRT may have. The ECC shall immediately notify the Duty Chiefs of all participating agencies of this report.

SECTION 5.2 SCENE OPERATIONS**INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE**

All incidents will utilize the Incident Command System at all times including Unified Command with other agencies when applicable. Positions within ICS will be filled on an as needed basis. A HazMat Supervisor Group will be established to manage activities within the Control Zones. Appendix C has an example of an incident organization chart for a full HazMat response. The Region III Hazardous Materials Response Plan shall guide SCHMRT operations. The following are positions that will normally be filled by SCHMRT Team members and description of that function:

- < **HazMat Group Supervisor** - Reports to the Operations Section Chief.
- < Check in and obtain briefing from the Operations Section Chief or HazMat Branch Director (if activated).

- < 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.
- < Ensure that current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained.
- < Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants.
- < Ensure that the 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 the recommended safe operations procedures are followed.
- < Ensure that property personal protective equipment is selected and used.
- < Ensure that the appropriate agencies are notified through the Incident Commander.
- < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).
- < Contacts SHU ECC by most appropriate means available within two hours after arrival at the scene. This communication is to briefly describe the incident and project the commitment time.

- < **Assistant Safety Officer (ASO)** - *Must be assigned during a HazMat incident.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from the Incident Safety Officer.
 - < Obtain briefing from the HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < Participate in the preparation of, and implement, the Site Safety Plan.
 - < Advise the HazMat Group Supervisor (or HazMat Branch Director) or 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 HazMat Group personnel from physical, environmental and chemical hazards/exposures.
 - < Ensure the provision of required emergency medical services for assigned personnel and coordinate with the Medical Leader.
 - < Ensure that medical related records for the HazMat Group personnel are maintained.
 - < Maintain Unit Log (ICS Form 214).

- < **Entry Leader** - *Reports to the HazMat Group Supervisor.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < Supervise entry operations.
 - < Recommend actions to mitigate the situation with in the Exclusion Zone.
 - < Carry out actions, as directed by the HazMat Group Supervisor, to mitigate the hazardous materials release or threatened release.

- < Maintain communications and coordinate with the Decontamination Leader.
- < Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader and the Safe Refuge Area Manager (if activated).
- < Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference.
- < Maintain control of the movement of people and equipment within the Exclusion Zone.
- < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).

- < **Decontamination Leader** - *Reports to the HazMat Group Supervisor.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from the HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < 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 the 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 Safe Refuge Manager (if activated).
 - < Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after decontamination) to the Medical Group.
 - < Coordinate hauling, storage and transfer of contaminants within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
 - < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).

- < **Site Access Control Leader** - *Reports to the HazMat Group Supervisor.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < 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 appropriate actions are taken to prevent spread of contamination.
 - < Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone. Appoint a Safe Refuge 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 circumstances external to the hazard site.
- < Maintain communications and coordinate with the Entry Leader.
- < Maintain communications and coordinate with the Decontamination Leader.
- < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).
- < **Technical-Reference Leader** - *Reports to the HazMat Group Supervisor.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < Coordinate and provide technical support to the HazMat Group Supervisor.
 - < Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
 - < Provide and interpret environmental monitoring information.
 - < Provide analysis of hazardous materials sample.
 - < Determine personal protective equipment compatibility to hazardous materials.
 - < 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 potential environmental affects the release.
 - < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).
- < **Safe Refuge Area Manager** - *Reports to the Site Access Control Leader.*
 - < Check in and obtain briefing from the Site Access Control Manager.
 - < Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone adjacent to the Contamination Reduction Corridor and the Exclusion Zone.
 - < 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 the victims from the Safe Refuge Area into the Contamination Reduction Corridor, if needed.
 - < Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).

PERIMETER CONTROL LINES

To ensure the safety of the public and emergency response personnel, perimeter control lines will be established at all hazardous materials incidents. The First Responders that are initially assigned to the incident will establish control lines identifying the Hot Zone perimeter. These control lines will be in place prior to the arrival of the SCHMRT. SCHMRT will evaluate and may adjust the initial Hot Zone perimeter control lines. SCHMRT will then establish the following control zones:

Exclusion (Hot) Zone; Contamination Reduction (Warm) Zone; and Support (Cold) Zone.

The Exclusion Zone is the area where contamination potential exists. The location of the Exclusion Zone boundary is determined by the Technical Reference Leader and enforced by the Site Access Control Leader. Entry Team members, wearing PPE as determined by the Technical Reference Leader, are the only personnel permitted to enter the Exclusion Zone. All persons and equipment that enter the Exclusion Zone will be decontaminated.

The Hot Zone will vary in size depending upon the hazards present. All personnel, excluding the Entry Team, shall remain upwind from the incident. Weather must be continuously monitored by the Technical Reference Unit to ensure personnel are not being exposed due to wind shifts, etc.

The Contamination Reduction Zone is the Zone adjacent to the Exclusion Zone where decontamination takes place. The Decontamination Team will be in place prior to entry. The Decontamination (contamination reduction) corridor is located in the Contamination Reduction Zone at the Exclusion Zone boundary. Also located in the Contamination Reduction Zone is the entry corridor, the pathway that the Entry Team will utilize to access the Exclusion Zone. Both the decon corridor and the entry corridor shall be clearly delineated.

The Support Zone is adjacent to and outside of the Contamination Reduction Zone. This zone contains Incident Command, Staging Entry Backup, Technical Reference Site, Site Access Control, HazMat Group Supervisor, Assistant Safety Officer, etc.

There will be one Access Control Point (ACP) to the Warm Zone from the Cold Zone. The Site Access Leader is to monitor access/egress to/from the ACP and must provide for strict security to ensure only the appropriate personnel enter the Warm Zone.

Movement between Zones is monitored and enforced by the Site Access Control Leader. Additionally, the Site Access Control Leader will monitor weather conditions that may impact the location of Zone boundaries.

MONITORING AND EVALUATING

Prior to the arrival of the SCHMRT, the Incident Commander will establish Incident Facilities at locations which are upwind, uphill and upstream of the spill site.

Upon arrival at the hazardous materials incident, the SCHMRT will ensure, through the use of monitoring equipment, that Incident Facilities (Command Post, Staging Area, etc.) are located in safe positions. In the event that the SCHMRT determines that any site is unsafe or otherwise inappropriate, the HazMat Group Supervisor will provide advice to the Incident Commander regarding the relocation of Incident Facilities. Monitoring of the environment surrounding the Incident Facilities may continue throughout the incident.

Monitoring equipment will also be used by the Entry Team to collect information about the product spilled. The Entry Team Leader will ensure that, at a minimum, oxygen levels, flammability and radioactivity is monitored during all initial entries. Monitoring will continue until it is confirmed that oxygen levels are within normal range (19.5 - 21%), that the atmosphere contains no flammable vapors or radioactive materials.

Additional monitoring equipment may be utilized as ordered by the HazMat Group Supervisor upon advice from the Technical Reference Leader. The Technical Reference Leader will ensure that each piece of equipment is appropriate, and will not be damaged during use by the Entry Team.

Results of all monitoring will be interpreted by the Technical Reference Leader and reported through the HazMat Group Supervisor to the Incident Commander. The SCHMRT will provide advice and technical assistance to the Incident Commander regarding the evaluation of monitoring results.

A call list of local experts and laboratories able to assist in the performance of substance identification will be maintained as a resource listing in both the ECC and the HazMat rigs.

Monitoring:

Monitoring is the collection and evaluation of information that allows qualified persons to make a reasonable estimate of the potential or actual extent of the air, water or physical contamination.

Procedures:

Prior to using the PID or CGI on any entry, the suspected chemical(s) involved must be checked for compatibility with the instrument. Utilize the instrument instruction book for this information. Do not use the PID or CGI in environments that may possibly have an adverse impact on them. Corrosivity, flammability, low oxygen levels and temperature are some of the factors that may limit the use of monitoring equipment. This policy does not restrict the use of these instruments in unknown atmospheres.

All unknown atmospheres shall be monitored for the presence of radiation. All unknown atmospheres shall be checked for corrosivity by using pH paper prior to using electronic monitoring equipment.

RAD Meter Guidelines:

- < Follow manufacturer's guidelines and instructions.
- < Establish "background radiation" level prior to entry.
- < Monitor for Alpha, Beta and Gamma radiation.

CGI Guidelines:

Intrinsically safe for Class 1, Division 1, Groups C and D environments only. **Do not use** the CGI in these atmospheres:

- < Explosive mixtures of Acetylene or Hydrogen.
- < Explosives Group A or B environments.
- < Acid atmospheres.
- < Caustic atmospheres.
- < Powdered atmospheres.
- < Oxygen/Acetylene mixtures.
- < Toxic gases other than organic vapors in the toxic range.

WARNING: False (LOW) readings occur when sampling spaces are warmer than the instrument.

PID Guidelines:

PID's are used to measure low levels of contamination, usually in cleanup, occasionally in initial entry. **DO NOT** use in environments where heavy contamination is suspected. CGI's should be used prior to PID's. **Do not use** in a corrosive environment.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES/GENERAL GUIDELINES

Develop a sampling plan prior to sampling. This plan should include number, volume and location of samples to be taken.

The following guidelines shall be followed on any incident where sampling is required for hazardous materials categorization.

Solids:

- < Select appropriate sampling devices and containers.
- < Use air monitoring equipment, oxidizing paper and wetted pH paper when opening containers.
- < Number each container and corresponding sample taken.
- < Take only enough material to achieve HazCat results.

Liquids:

- < Select appropriate sampling devices and containers.
- < Use air monitoring equipment, pH paper and oxidizing paper when taking samples.
- < Number each container or product and corresponding sample taken.
- < Take no more than 1 to 2 ounces of each liquid.
- < Take steps to assure no mixing of materials occurs.

Drums:

- < Do not lean over drums to reach other drums unless absolutely necessary.
- < Never stand on drums. Use mobile steps or other platforms to achieve desired height.
- < Obtain samples with sampling tubes (Coliwasa) to determine if material within drum is layered and obtain a sample of each layer.
- < Do not use discarded items such as rags to obtain a sample. A discarded item should always be viewed as contaminated.
- < Bulging drums may present an extreme hazard to personnel. Use remote drum opening equipment only after conducting a thorough risk vs. gain analysis.

PRESSURIZED VESSELS

Suspected pressurized vessels will not be opened without specialized tools.

Specialized tools for opening pressurized vessels shall provide an acceptable level of safety for our Team members operating the tool. In some cases the HazMat Group Supervisor may determine the pressurized vessel to be exempt from this policy and may decide to open the container based on good information of the product involved. In all cases the decision will be based upon whether or not it is safe to open the vessel.

RESCUE POLICY

Most rescues will be performed by the local resources that are initially assigned to the hazardous materials incident. These rescues will occur prior to the arrival of the SCHMRT.

If, in the judgment of the first at-scene Technician/Specialist, the threatened person(s) can be most appropriately rescued, nothing in this document will preclude making an immediate rescue prior to the arrival of SCHMRT.

Should a rescue situation be present upon arrival of the SCHMRT, the Team will provide rescue services. It will be the responsibility of the HazMat Group Supervisor to ensure that rescue operations are performed with the safety of Team members in mind. Rescue operations should not result in injury to any SCHMRT member.

MEDICAL MONITORING

Pre-entrance medical monitoring should include the evaluation of the following vital signs:

- < Blood pressure.
- < Pulse.
- < Respiratory rate.
- < Temperature.
- < EKG rhythm strip (10 seconds), if available.

< Weight.

Skin Evaluation:

Examination of the individual's skin for the following:

< Rashes.

< Open sores.

Medical History:

< Medications, including over the counter, taken within the past 72 hours.

< Recent alcohol consumption.

< Any new medical treatment or diagnosis made within the past two weeks.

< Symptoms of fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or cough within the past 72 hours.

Hydration:

It should be determined whether the individual has consumed 8 - 16 ounces of water or diluted activity drink.

Exclusion Criteria:

The following exclusion criteria should be applied to findings of all medical monitoring completed on hazardous materials response personnel:

< Blood pressure - diastolic greater than 105 mm Hg.

< Pulse - greater than 70 percent maximum heart rate.

< Respiratory rate - greater than 24 per minute.

< Temperature - greater than 99.5°F (oral) or less than 97°F (oral).

< EKG - dysrhythmia not previously detected (must be cleared by medical control).

< Skin evaluation - open sores, large area of rash or significant sunburn.

< Mental status - altered mental status (i.e., slurred speech, clumsiness, weakness).

< Presence of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, upper respiratory infection, heat illness, or heavy alcohol intake, all of which contribute to dehydration.

< New prescription medications taken within past two weeks or over the counter medications such as cold, flu or allergy medicines, taken within past 72 hours (must be cleared through local medical control or hazardous medical director).

< Any alcohol within past six (6) hours.

< Pregnancy.

Components of Medical Monitoring During Entry:

If entry personnel complain of chest pain, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, nausea or headache, they should undergo immediate decontamination, doffing of protective clothing and assessment.

Post Entry Medical Monitoring:

Post entry medical monitoring is performed to determine the following:

- < Whether an individual has suffered any immediate effects from exposure to a hazardous material or the environment.
- < An individual's health status for future assignment during or following an incident (this assessment should include both physiological and psychological considerations).

Components of post entry medical monitoring should include the following:

- < Blood pressure.
- < Pulse.
- < Respiratory rate.
- < Temperature.
- < EKG (if available).
- < Weight.
- < Skin evaluation.
- < Mental status.

Contact medical control if any of the following apply:

- < Pulse > 85% mhr after 10 minutes of rest.
- < Not w/in 10% of baseline after 10 minutes of rest.
- < Weight loss > 3%.
- < Not w/in 10% of baseline after 10 minutes of rest.
- < Temp. > 101°F.
- < Any dermatologic complaints.
- < Any altered level of consciousness.
- < Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory or cardiac complaints.

DECONTAMINATION

Proper decontamination procedures will be developed and communicated to personnel and implemented before any personnel may enter areas where potential exposure to hazardous substances may occur.

The Decontamination Corridor will be set up once the control zones have been established, the need to make entry has been confirmed, and levels/types of PPE have been identified.

The Decon Corridor shall be in the Warm Zone at the border to the Hot Zone. A tarp shall be laid out and weighted down with cones, delineators, or other appropriate means. Any source of potential contamination from runoff will be secured such as covering storm drains, etc.

All decon solutions, including soap and water, will be thoroughly rinsed from PPE, since the solutions can be extremely damaging if left on PPE. If soap and water are to be used for decon, two pools will be placed on the tarp. Three pools will be required if a separate decon solution is to be used. In all cases, the minimum decon will be soap and water followed by a thorough rinse.

The decon pools should be placed next to each other to allow stepping from one pool to the next without personnel needing to step onto the tarp. The first pool should be for gross decontamination, if needed, otherwise it will contain the soap and water pool. From this pool the personnel will step into a containment bag to remove and contain the PPE for monitoring and further decon. A pair of boots should be available to step into after doffing. When doffing Level A suits, the SCBA will remain intact until reaching the Cold Zone.

Any gross contaminants such as exterior gloves and/or booties will be placed into a container prior to stepping into the first decon pool. Tools/monitoring devices used during entry will be placed into a separate container for decontamination.

Once decon of the entry Team has been completed, the Decon Team will decon each other and leave the decon area. NOTE: If the Primary Entry Team is determined to function as a backup Team for the Secondary Entry Team (original Backup Team) then the PPE will not be removed at the completion of decon. In this case, the Primary Entry Team does not enter the Support Zone.

Emergency decon, if needed, can be performed quickly to immediately remove contaminants in a situation where life or health is endangered. No specific pools need to be utilized for this type of decon.

Using a boot and/or glove wash can be an appropriate decon if contamination is not present on the Level A or B suit.

All equipment or apparatus that becomes contaminated shall be isolated until decon can be completed.

Victim Decon Procedures

All contaminated persons in need of medical treatment will be properly deconed prior to being transported to a medical facility.

Procedure:

All persons who are, or could possibly be, contaminated with hazardous materials shall be decontaminated.

- < Individuals who are thought to have been exposed to a hazardous material but are *asymptomatic* (not showing any signs of contamination) shall be placed in a Safe Refuge Area (SRA) located outside the hot zone, directly adjacent to the hot zone perimeter.
- < Emergency decontamination should be accomplished prior to the arrival of a SCHMRT.
- < If possible, move the individual/s to the nearest porous surface before beginning the decontamination procedure. If a porous surface is not available, provisions must be made to

contain run off from the decontamination process.

- < If possible, provide for the individual/s modesty prior to beginning the decontamination process.
- < Use salvage covers or emergency blankets to provide screens for modesty purposes.
- < Flush the individual/s with water and remove clothing as necessary. If wearing SCBA, the SCBA shall be last item removed.
- < During cold weather, provisions must be made to prevent hypothermia.
- < Evacuate decontaminated victims to a hospital without delay.
 - < The ambulance crew must be made aware of the individual/s exposure to hazardous materials, the type of material if known, and the decontamination procedure followed.
- < In certain instances, **mass decontamination** may be conducted in order to effectively decontaminate large numbers of people. Mass decontamination operations are personnel intensive and sufficient resources should be ordered as soon as the need for mass decontamination is recognized. Mass decontamination will generally be conducted by Fire Agency First Responders trained to the level of FRO-Decon.

Other considerations include notification of EMS personnel of the materials toxicology as soon as it is available so that proper treatment can be rendered and any other information that may be available to assist EMS personnel.

Post Decon Procedures

Wastewater in decon pools will not be disposed of without the jurisdictional Environmental Health Department’s authorization.

Secondary decon will occur off-site and includes monitoring and inspecting exposed equipment that has been through primary decon.

AFTER ACTION REPORTS

At the conclusion of a HazMat incident, the HazMat Group Supervisor will be responsible for preparing an After Action Report. This report shall be completed within 30 days of the incident. A copy of the After Action Report shall be forwarded to the Operations Director. The original will be sent to the Records Workgroup Leader.

ARTICLE VI**MATERIAL MANAGEMENT****SECTION 6.1 INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION**

All instruments will be calibrated on a routine schedule as per manufacturer’s specifications to ensure their reliability. Calibrations will be done monthly on all sampling instruments. A detailed record will be maintained noting instrument ID number, date calibrated, person accomplishing the calibration and any other pertinent data.

SECTION 6.2 PROPERTY LOST OR DAMAGED

Whenever an accountable item is lost, broken beyond repair, stolen, damaged or worn out, the Operations Director will be notified. The Operations Director will ensure that documentation is completed and replacement equipment is provided.

SECTION 6.3 CENTRALIZED REPORTING

In order to establish and maintain uniformity in reporting and record keeping, all Parties in SCHMRT will use standardized report forms. The HazMat Group Supervisor will collect all incident documentation and complete an Incident Report. This report will be forwarded to the Operations Director for record processing and filing. The Shasta County Fire Department is designated as the central agency to receive reports, maintain records, collate information and develop statistical data for determining present and future needs.

The CHMIRS report shall be the responsibility of the legal Scene Management agency on the HazMat incident to complete and forward directly to the State Fire Marshal.

ARTICLE VII

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

SECTION 7.1 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

SCHMRT response vehicles shall be mechanically maintained in a response-ready state and according to the servicing schedule standards used by the CALFIRE/Shasta County Fire Department.

SECTION 7.2 VEHICLE STORAGE

SCHMRT response vehicles shall be permanently housed within 10 square miles of the servicing facility of the CALFIRE/Shasta County Fire Department.

Temporary relocation of SCHMRT response vehicles to other locations outside the 10 square mile radius is allowed with the permission of the SCHMRT Operations Director.

ARTICLE VIII

PERSONNEL

SECTION 8.1 SCHMRT MEMBER SELECTION

All prospective SCHMRT members shall be selected and sponsored by their respective agencies through a selection process that is determined by each individual agency. All candidates should have a sincere interest in becoming a part of SCHMRT. Candidates should be aware of the hazards, training and maintenance requirements prior to placement on the Team. Each agency shall select and train prospective members and maintain the minimum level of personnel to assure an efficient, safe and manageable Team.

Each participating agency will commit a specified number of Technicians or Specialists to SCHMRT as stated below:

	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max</u>
CALFIRE/Shasta County FD	12	
CALFIRE/Tehama County FD	6	
City of Redding FD	25	
City of Red Bluff FD	2	
Anderson FPD		
Shasta Lake FPD	1	
Siskiyou County		
Lassen County		
Modoc County		
Trinity County		

SECTION 8.2 PROCESS FOR PARTICIPATION

Prospective SCHMRT members will be sponsored by their respective agencies. Each agency will be responsible for ensuring that each prospective member has the following:

- < Training (certified California Hazardous Materials Technician/Specialist).
- < Baseline physical exam.
- < Annual HazMat physical.

Additionally, each agency will identify one person (in the event more than one person is sponsored by an agency) who will serve as the single contact point for all members of that agency.

SECTION 8.3 BASELINE MEDICAL EXAMS

Each participating Party in SCHMRT will establish a medical surveillance program to document and track HazMat Team members’ health before Team activation and every year thereafter. All Technicians and Specialists shall undergo a minimum baseline medical testing series which should include a physical exam, spirometry, EKG (treadmill), hearing test, chest x-ray and CBC.

ARTICLE IX

SAFETY

SECTION 9.1 TREATMENT OF INJURED MEMBERS/AUTHORIZATION FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

Medical treatment with the exception of life-threatening or serious injuries shall be authorized by the employing agency’s Duty Chief (Officer) or designated representative.

If a member has a work-related injury/illness which requires medical treatment, he/she will follow his/her agency’s own standard operating procedures.

Exceptions to this procedure will be obvious life-threatening or serious situations in which case medical treatment at a licensed facility will be taken care of immediately with notification to the injured party’s employing agency as soon as possible.

SECTION 9.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be routinely tested to ensure mission readiness.

Routine testing will occur as recommended by the manufacturer. These tests will be conducted on a schedule as recommended and will follow manufacturer guidelines.

In addition, all PPE will be tested thoroughly after each use and before being placed back into service.

SECTION 9.3 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - USE OF DUCT TAPE

Duct tape shall not be used on a Level A suit.

When taping Level A suits, chemical tape shall be used. Duct tape causes an excessive amount of glue residue to adhere to the suit and may compromise the suit’s integrity.

SECTION 9.4 NIOSH PROTECTIVE SUIT STANDARDS

All entries into hazardous or suspected hazardous material incidents will be made using the specified level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as adopted by NIOSH.

At a minimum, the following components of each protection level shall be adhered to when donning PPE for that specific level of entry.

LEVEL A:

- < Pressure demand SCBA.
- < Fully encapsulating chemical resistant suit.

- < Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves.
- < Chemical resistant safety boots
- < Hard hat.
- < Two-way radio communications.
- < Nomex coverall or similar under garment.

LEVEL B:

- < Pressure demand SCBA.
- < Chemical resistant clothing (i.e., Saranex w/chem coating).
- < Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves.
- < Chemical resistant safety boots.
- < Hard hat.
- < Two-way radio.
- < Nomex coverall or similar under garment.

LEVEL C:

- < Full face piece purifying canister equipped respirator.
- < Chemical resistant clothing.
- < Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves.
- < Chemical resistant safety boots or shoes.
- < Hard hat (if possible).
- < Two-way radio communications.
- < Nomex coverall or similar under garment.

LEVEL D:

- < Nomex coverall turnouts or similar garment.
- < Safety boots or shoes.
- < Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.
- < Hard hat.
- < Gloves.

SECTION 9.5 LEVEL OF ENTRY

All Entry Team and Backup Team members shall be donned in the specific level of personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to entry. The HazMat Technical Reference Unit Leader at the incident shall determine the level.

The proper level of PPE for entry will be based on the hazards present. All entries into unknown hazardous environments shall be minimum Level B PPE. The following levels of PPE will be worn in the following environments:

LEVEL A:

- < Substances that are dangerous by inhalation and absorption (dermal contact).

LEVEL B:

- < Substances that are dangerous by inhalation, atmospheres having less than 19.5% oxygen.
- < Requires less skin protection than Level A.
- < Splash protection required.

LEVEL C:

- < Substances that will not adversely affect any exposed skin, however, specified breathing canister masks have been identified for the chemical present and will be used.
- < Same level of skin protection as in Level B, lower level of respiratory protection.
- < **This level will not normally be used in emergency response.**

LEVEL D:

- < Atmosphere contains no unknown hazard.
- < Potential for splash, immersion or inhalation is not expected (except for flammables and combustibles).
- < Level D (w/SCBA) is many times the choice of PPE for flammable and combustible liquid and natural gas/LPG incidents.

SECTION 9.6 SITE SAFETY PLAN

A Site Safety Plan (ICS Form 208) will be completed prior to beginning any entries into hazardous materials environments.

The Assistant Safety Officer has the overall responsibility to prepare a written Site Safety Plan which is approved by the HazMat Group Supervisor and the IC. Prior to beginning HazMat operations, all members shall be briefed and shall be in agreement with this plan.

SECTION 9.7 GENERAL ENTRY STANDARDS

In order to ensure the well being of all personnel, minimum safety standards will be adhered to.

The HazMat Group Supervisor may order additional standards.

Entry into unknown hazardous material environments will be minimum Level B PPE. Entry will always be in pairs. There will be no exceptions. Those personnel donning PPE will not have a history of medical problems that could jeopardize the safety of that member or other members.

An Assistant Safety Officer shall be assigned to every incident.

A Backup Team shall be immediately ready to rescue the Entry Team. The Backup Team shall be in the same level of PPE as the Entry Team and will consist of at least the same number of personnel at the Entry Team.

The Assistant Safety Officer will assure that working time while in PPE is balanced with decontamination time needs in order to assure personal safety.

There will be no eating or drinking inside the Hot or Warm Zones.

All flammable liquid transfers will be bonded and grounded prior to transferring the liquid from one container to another.

Consider weather as a significant safety factor when determining static incident entry needs (i.e., rain or extreme heat or cold).

Due to the potentially dangerous nature of performing HazMat tests (HazCat, 5-Step), personnel will be required to wear the appropriate level of PPE. Prior to beginning HazMat tests, adequate ventilation will be in place. For highly toxic materials, the use of a SCBA is encouraged.

Working in Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) can cause heat stress. The most severe form of heat stress is heat stroke, a potentially life-threatening condition. When allowed by the incident, Level “B” CPC is recommended over Level “A”. Members in either Level “A” or Level “B” CPC should be aware of the signs and symptoms of heat stress and monitor themselves to assure that a life-threatening condition does not occur.

Members are advised to pre-hydrate and re-hydrate throughout an incident. It is recommended that members drink three (3) ounces of water for every one (1) ounce of electrolyte replacement drink (such as Gatorade™ or Powerade™). Both water and electrolyte replacement drinks should be available to personnel working at a HazMat incident.

Visibility while in Level “A” CPC is reduced. Provisions should be made to minimize any trip hazards in the entry corridor and decon corridor. Handlers should be assigned to assist members don and doff CPC.

ARTICLE X

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTION 10.1 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS/DEDICATED FREQUENCIES

The Entry Team shall have a dedicated radio frequency on which to communicate.

The Entry Team, Backup Team and the Entry Team Leader routinely communicate with each other in order to ensure safe and smooth tactical operations. Since HazMat incidents are potentially dangerous and dynamic, the above personnel must have a common-dedicated frequency to communicate with. Only those personnel authorized to use the dedicated frequency should transmit on it. All other support and command personnel shall not transmit on the dedicated frequency. If personnel need to communicate with the Entry Team, they should do so by contacting the Entry Team Leader on the tactical frequency assigned to the incident.

The following radio frequencies should be requested at a HazMat incident:

Command Frequency: Incident Command Staff)

Tactical Frequency: (HazMat Group and Support Personnel)

Entry Frequency: (Entry Team)

EVACUATION/SHELTER-IN-PLACE SELECTION CRITERIA

This checklist is intended as a guide for incident commanders and government officials in determining the appropriateness of evacuation and/or sheltering-in-place during a hazardous materials emergency.

The information contained in this checklist is from the National Institute for Chemical Studies, Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency (Final Project Report) (Charleston, WV: University of Charleston, 1988), pp. 10-12. This information is used with the permission of the National Institute for Chemical Studies. Refer to Part II, Section V of this plan - "Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Actions" - for additional information on evacuation and sheltering-in-place.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT

1. ___ Is this incident an actual or potential threat to public health and safety? If "Yes" or "Uncertain," continue to evaluate the incident using this checklist.
- ___ Yes
- ___ No
- ___ Uncertain

REQUIRED INFORMATION

2. ___ The following is necessary to properly evaluate the appropriateness of evacuation and/or shelter-in-place actions:
- ___ Material(s) involved
- ___ Population threatened
- ___ Time factors involved
- ___ Current and forecast weather conditions
- ___ Ability to disseminate warnings and emergency public information
- ___ Capabilities of emergency response organizations to contain, stabilize, and mitigate the emergency

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3. Have technical experts (i.e., hazardous materials technicians/specialists, Division of Environmental Health personnel, CHEMTREC, the manufacturer, facility representatives, etc.) been consulted and/or recommended actions?

Yes

No

FACTORS IMPORTANT TO THE DECISION

4. Evaluate factors related to the hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, quantity, condition, configuration, and location:

Physical characteristics:

State: Solid Dust Liquid Gas

Density: High Low

Vapor pressure: High Low

Water soluble: Yes No

Explosive or flammable: Yes No

Characteristics unknown

Health characteristics:

Toxicity: High Low Irritant

Type of hazard: Inhalation Ingestion Dermal

Hazard is: Immediate (acute) Long-term (chronic)

Hazardous residue: Yes No

Toxic combustion product: Yes No

Unknown hazard.

Quantity: _____

___ Release factors:

___ Contained, but offers potential for release.

___ Uncontained: ___ Controlled ___ Uncontrolled

___ Type of release: ___ Continuous ___ Cloud ___ Pool

___ Vapor ___ Dust ___ Elevated ___ Ground-hugging

___ Vapor is: ___ Heated ___ Cool ___ Caused by fire

___ Location:

___ Accessible: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Distance to public: ___ ft/mi

___ Material relative to public: ___ Above ___ Below ___ Same level

___ Vapor enhancements or obstructions: _____

___ Nearby hazards: ___ Yes (_____) ___ No

5. ___ Evaluate factors related to the population at risk, and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action:

___ Population characteristics:

___ Type: ___ Residential ___ Institutional ___ Commercial

___ Industrial ___ Transient

___ Density: ___ High ___ Low ___ Mixed

___ People are: ___ Indoors ___ Outdoors ___ Near structures

___ Population groups: ___ Families ___ Groups ___ ___ Individuals

___ Different languages spoken? ___ Yes (_____) ___ No

6. ___ Evaluate factors related to time and their effect on the selected protective action:

___ Time of incident:

___ Day of week/time of day: _____/_____

___ Season: ___ Holiday ___ Tourist

___ Rate of escalation or de-escalation of emergency:

___ Release: ___ Over ___ Occurring ___ Predicted

___ Release is unknown or unlikely

___ Rate of release: ___ Rapid ___ Slow

___ Likely duration of release: ___ min/hr

___ Rate of movement of hazardous material:

___ Rate is: ___ Known ___ Predicted ___ Uncertain

___ Movement of material is: ___ Enhanced ___ Obstructed

___ Time until contact with populated area: ___ min/hr

___ Estimated time needed for protective action:

___ Deploy emergency response personnel: ___ min

___ Provide warning and emergency public information: ___ min

___ **EVACUATION:**

___ Likely public mobilization and travel time: ___ min/hr

___ Mobilization and travel time for special populations (handicapped, institutional, commercial, industrial, recreational): ___ min/hr

___ **IN-PLACE SHELTERING:**

___ Public response: ___ min/hr

___ Response time for special populations: ___ min/hr

___ Likely duration: ___ min/hr

___ Time required for environmental monitoring, termination, and building egress: ___ min/hr

7. Evaluate the effect of present and forecast meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions:

Impact on hazardous material(s) movement:

Wind direction: (from N, E, etc.)

Wind speed: mph

Wind gusty: Yes No

Rain: Yes No

Weather expected to change? Yes No

Impact on emergency response capability:

Roads: Open Blocked Traffic delayed

Travel: Safe Dangerous

Difference between outdoor and indoor temperatures: °

8. Evaluate the capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency:

Communication with the public:

Able to warn public, handicapped, institutions, transients, etc.

Yes No

Able to instruct public: Yes No

Able to update public and terminate response: Yes No

Communication with emergency responders:

Able to notify and deploy emergency responders: Yes No

Able to activate Emergency Broadcast System and/or contact media:

Yes No

Total coverage of area: Yes No

___ Able to contact mutual aid: ___ Yes ___ No

9. ___ Evaluate the capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action(s):

___ Mobilize available or required specialized personnel and resources:

___ Able to mobilize existing or additional resources and personnel:

___ Yes ___ No

___ Able to obtain specialized resources or control equipment: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Control the hazardous materials:

___ Able to prevent, limit, contain, direct, and/or neutralize the release?

___ Yes ___ No

___ Control an evacuation:

___ Evacuation plan available: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Road capacity adequate: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Enough personnel and vehicles: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Able to move handicapped, institutionalized, transients: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Are reception and care facilities available for evacuees: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Control in-place sheltering:

___ Structures available: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Is public knowledgeable: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Will public accept instructions: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Able to initiate and terminate: ___ Yes ___ No

___ Are institutions, commercial buildings, and industries prepared?

___ Yes ___ No

SELECT AND IMPLEMENT THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE ACTION(S)

- 10. Review the items marked on this checklist, noting the factors involved in this emergency (some factors are more important than others). Determine if evacuation, sheltering-in-place, or a combination of the two are appropriate.

 Evacuation Shelter-in-Place Both
- 11. Implement evacuation and/or in-place sheltering actions.
- 12. Terminate evacuation and/or in-place sheltering



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



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Governor

DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Off-Highway Emergency Response Incidents

EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS:

Health and Safety Code, Section 25354 provides funding for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire or an explosion of, or human exposure to, hazardous substances caused by the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

The DTSC Emergency Response Unit provides for removal and disposal of hazardous substances from emergency hazardous materials incidents in response to requests from local agencies. This includes responding to abandoned hazardous substances, uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or an incidents requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. **Requests for removal actions or other assistance can be made by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

Note: Pursuant to H&S Code Section 25353, DTSC will not perform emergency removal actions for incidents where a government agency is the responsible party or otherwise has jurisdictional responsibility, unless special circumstances exist, such as an immediate danger of fire or explosion or significant threat to human health or the environment.

TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE:

DTSC assistance for off-highway removal and disposal of hazardous materials may be requested by local agencies such as local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. A business or a private citizen concerned about hazardous materials, an emergency hazardous materials incident, or some abandoned hazardous materials, should contact one of the above-mentioned local government agencies.

PART III- APPENDICES *DTSC Emergency Reserve/Clan Lab Procedures Appendix 11*

A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal OES of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the emergency removal. They will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Determine if the material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance.
- 2) Determine whether any containers are leaking, and the quantity released, if any.
- 3) HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances. **To qualify for state funding of a removal action, the substances must exhibit at least one of the following characteristics or criteria:**
 - ✓ Toxicity
 - ✓ Corrosivity (A pH of 12.5 or higher, or a pH of 2.0 or less)
 - ✓ Reactivity to air or water
 - ✓ Flammability
 - ✓ Explosivity
 - ✓ Have some other characteristic that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.
- 4) Prepare an inventory of materials requiring removal, including approximate quantity, chemical name or type (hazard class), number and size and condition of containers and the approximate quantity or surface area of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Determine the location of the incident relative to waterways, public access, and nearest population.
- 6) Determine whether the property is publicly or privately owned (areas under the control of Indian reservations or federal or state agencies may not be eligible for funding).
- 7) Gather any available information regarding the responsible party (RP).
- 8) Determine whether the RP (if known) is able or willing to pay.
Note: An attempt must be made to contact the RP (if known) and inform them of their responsibility to pay.
- 9) Determine whether the incident would be more appropriately handled and/or funded by another agency (See the Section entitled “Alternative Funding” below). If you are unsure or have questions about alternative funding sources contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for an emergency removal action. If the incident qualifies for DTSC assistance:

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**
- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.
- 4) DTSC's Emergency Response Unit will not conduct removals in situations that are not emergencies. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will only provide removal and disposal of those hazardous materials which meet one or more of the above criteria specified in this policy document, and pose a serious threat to human health or the environment. If it is not an emergency, or does not pose serious threat to human health or the environment, the incident will not qualify for DTSC assistance. If you are unsure whether a situation warrants a removal action, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer and provide the required information. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will determine whether an emergency removal action is warranted.
- 5) If the incident exceeds the resources available from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and request assistance.
- 6) If technical assistance is needed from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the appropriate staff and coordinate their involvement in the response. The DTSC Emergency Response Program will not perform site mitigation or remediation activities. If your agency requires state assistance in performing a remedial action at a hazardous waste site, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will assist in referring the request to the appropriate DTSC office.

The on-scene response personnel must attempt to identify the wastes involved by field testing (HAZCAT) or observation. If your agency cannot accomplish this task, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may send a contractor to perform that task, but will not be able to provide removal if the materials do not exhibit one or more of the HAZCAT characteristics specified in number 3 under "Information Required" above.

DOCUMENTATION

As a condition of receiving assistance from DTSC, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, including documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report and the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the “Generator” line (Line 15).

The Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, Emergency Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial request for DTSC assistance. All such information should be mailed to:

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For incidents not involving drug lab waste, the requesting agency is the Generator. In addition to signing on line 15 of the Manifest, the requesting agency’s name and mailing address should be written or typed on line 5 of the Manifest, and so DTSC should not appear there. The requesting agency’s main office phone number should go on line 3 of the Manifest.

SPECIAL POLICIES

ALTERNATIVE ASSISTANCE

- ✓ If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, call Cal OES at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.
- ✓ If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.
- ✓ If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling Cal OES at (800) 852-7550 and requesting that they contact someone at the SWRCB.
- ✓ If the incident is on a State highway or within a State highway right-of-way, call Cal OES at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).
- ✓ If the incident involves radioactive materials, call Cal OES at (800) 852-7550 and request that Cal OES call the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Duty Officer who will then contact the CDPH Radiologic Health Branch.

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The agency requesting DTSC assistance for an emergency removal of hazardous wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the County's EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel, if needed.

If the responsible party is conducting the removal but needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, or RCRA waste that does not exceed 220 lbs., they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday - Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc., they can obtain a Temporary California EPA Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If the responsible party needs an EPA ID number for RCRA waste, or a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, where the RCRA waste exceeds 220 lbs., they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

INNOCENT LANDOWNERS

In instances where hazardous materials have been abandoned on property where the owner is clearly not the perpetrator and the materials do not have an identifiable owner, DTSC assistance may be requested from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT

If the responsible party (RP) wants or is willing to pay for the emergency removal, the RP may contact the HazMat contractor of their choice to make arrangements. However, many contractors are unwilling to perform cleanup/removal actions for private RPs without some proof of their ability to pay. In the middle of the night or on weekends, it is often not possible for RPs to provide that sort of proof. In such situations involving RPs that **are** willing to pay, the Duty Officer may guarantee payment so that the contractor will be paid if the RP fails to pay the invoice. **The Duty Officer will only do this if the RP agrees to use one of the DTSC contractors.**

EXCLUDED MATERIALS

The emergency removal of the following materials involved in incidents will not be funded unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment (e.g., the presence of PCB's unless confirmed by laboratory analysis):

- ✓ Waste oil (the mere presence of chlorine is not enough to demonstrate the presence of PCBs)
- ✓ Petroleum fuels (diesel, gasoline, crude oil, or any fraction thereof)
- ✓ Fuel tank spills from vehicular accidents
- ✓ Radioactive waste
- ✓ Infectious waste
- ✓ Latex paint
- ✓ Household hazardous waste/materials

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8AM - 5PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal OES.

INFECTIOUS WASTE

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious waste.

CYLINDERS

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc), the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinder in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards enroute.

GOVERNMENT LAND

Indian reservations and properties owned by the Federal Government or by the State of California may not be eligible for emergency removal actions (H&S Code Section 25353). The specific agency in control of the property will bear responsibility for the removal unless a clear emergency exists which the responsible agency is unable to address in a proper and timely manner. In remote areas or other

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instances where ownership is uncertain, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may authorize a removal if a delay to verify ownership would create an endangerment.

ON-HIGHWAY SPILLS

Releases on State highways, or within State highway right-of-ways, will be handled by the Caltrans. Reports of such releases should be addressed to Cal OES, who will in turn notify Caltrans.

Revised: 2-27-2012

PART III-APPENDICES DTSC Emergency Reserve/Clan Lab Procedures Appendix 11

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency - Department of Toxic Substances Control
OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ EREER # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Time of Contractor Arrival: _____ Time of Equipment Arrival: _____

Description of Extent of Contamination: _____

Soil: _____

Water: _____

Structure: _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

EQUIPMENT USED			LABOR USED		
DESCRIPTION	TIME		JOB CLASSIFICATION	TIME	
	ARRIVE	DEPART		ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMOVED (IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES, LAB RESULTS IF AVAILABLE): _____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Deborah O. Raphael
Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95828-3200



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Illegal Drug Labs

ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORY REMOVAL PROGRAM

In 1995 Senate Bill 47x added California Health & Safety Code Section 25354.5 to require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to remove and dispose of hazardous materials from illegal drug manufacturing sites. DTSC provides State or local law enforcement agencies with assistance in removal actions at sites where these operations occur. This is accomplished by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE

DTSC assistance for removal of suspected hazardous substances from illegal drug labs may be requested by State or local law enforcement agencies, or by other local government agencies working with law enforcement agencies on a drug lab. DTSC assistance for removal of abandoned drug lab wastes may be requested by local agencies not affiliated with law enforcement.

Such an agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency's (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the removal. Cal EMA will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Identify the materials to be removed, and separate them from materials to be left behind.

Materials eligible for removal include:

- Precursors and chemical used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.
- Associated hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes that pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Note: The hazardous waste contractor sent by the DTSC Duty Officer will only perform those actions and remove those material authorized by the DTSC Duty Officer. Do not expect them to take any other actions or to remove anything else unless you are willing to pay for it. Do not ask or expect the Duty Officer or the contractor to remove solid waste (trash, garbage, etc.)

- 2) Determine the approximate quantity released, if any.
- 3) If you have the necessary training and equipment, HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances, such as pH and flammability.
- 4) Prepare an inventory, which included the quantity of each type of material requiring removal, and the approximate quantity of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Gather all available information regarding the responsible party (RP), i.e., the drug lab operator.

THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for a removal action.

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**
- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with a Clandestine Laboratory Unit Expenditure (CLUE) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

DOCUMENTATION

As a condition of receiving DTSC assistance, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, site security by law enforcement personnel and written documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, and the Clan Lab Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the “Generator” line (line15).

The Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, Clan Lab Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial funding request. All such information should be mailed to:

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For drug labs where the name of the drug lab operator is known, the primary suspect or drug lab operator (who has usually been arrested) will be designated as the generator, and that person’s name should be written or typed on line 5 on the Manifest. The mailing address for the person should be entered on line 3 as: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. For abandoned drug lab wastes or when the operator is not known, the generator’s name will be Unknown drug lab operator, and the mailing address will also be: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Ca Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. The phone number for line 3 of the Manifest should be: (800) 260-3972.

SPECIAL POLICIES

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The agency requesting assistance for removal of drug wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the county Clandestine Drug Lab EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel, if needed. . If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest the waste, they may obtain a one-time EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday – Friday, 8AM - 5PM, or by calling US-EPA after hours at (510) 744-2000.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal but needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste or RCRA waste that does not exceed 220 pounds, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday - Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc., they can obtain a Temporary California EPA Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If the responsible party needs an EPA ID number for RCRA waste, or a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, where the RCRA waste exceeds 220 pounds they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon

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calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

EXCLUDED MATERIALS

The following materials at, or associated with a drug lab will not be removed unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment:

- Used motor oil (waste oil).
- Gasoline in a regular gasoline container.
- Diesel fuel.
- Radioactive waste.
- Infectious waste, except that needles and syringes found at drug labs will be removed
- Household size hazardous materials a person may legally possess.
- Freon containers or flammable liquid containers which are empty and dry, unless there is some residue/contamination on them which constitutes a direct contact hazard.
- Propane cylinders that are empty or contain propane.
- Oxygen cylinders that are empty or contain oxygen
- Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) cylinders that are empty or contain nitrous oxide.
 - DOT specification cylinders containing other non-drug lab related gases
 - Solid waste/garbage or other non-hazardous items.
 - Marijuana and/or associated fertilizers, nutrient chemicals, pesticides, or other items or debris associated with marijuana growing operations.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the State Department of Public Health Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8AM - 5PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal OES.

INFECTIOUS WASTE

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious wastes, except that, at drug labs, and at abandoned drug lab waste sites, removal and disposal of needles and syringes will be provided.

CYLINDERS

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc) the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinders in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards en route.

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INDIAN LAND

Incidents involving drug labs or abandoned drug lab wastes located on Indian reservation land may not be eligible for DTSC funding and will be handled on a case by case basis.

Revised 2-27-2012

PART III-APPENDICES DTSC Emergency Reserve/Clan Lab Procedures Appendix 11

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency - Department of Toxic Substances Control

CLAN LAB REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ CLUE # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Description of Clandestine Laboratory (Type of Process): _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

EQUIPMENT USED			LABOR USED		
DESCRIPTION	TIME		JOB CLASSIFICATION	TIME	
	ARRIVE	DEPART		ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

COMMENTS ON CONTRACTOR'S PERFORMANCE: _____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

PART III-APPENDICES DTSC Emergency Reserve/Clan Lab Procedures Appendix 11

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency - Department of Toxic Substances Control
CLAN LAB REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ CLUE# _____
Date of Incident: _____ Time _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Descriptive Location: _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	HAZCAT RESULTS

CLAN LAB OPERATOR (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, PHONE):

PROPERTY OWNER (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE #, DATE OF BIRTH, CAR REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, APN, PHONE, ETC.):

US-EPA ID NUMBER (ISSUED FOR CLAN LAB): _____

Warrant Issued: YES _____ or NO _____

Law Enforcement Agency Case Number:

Warrant Number (if available):

REPORT BY (PRINT): _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

AGENCY: _____ TASK FORCE: _____

Reference: Attachment 8 – Hazardous Materials Tool Kit (updated 2014)

Information Officer

The following are examples of information material to assist the Information Officer (IO):

Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross

**Media
right to
access**

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



All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, “upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. City of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)].”

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

Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross

Emergency Public Information Checklist

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

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

Unidentified Material

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

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

- If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
 - Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
 - Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
 - Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs), cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
- Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** procedures as appropriate.

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- Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
 - Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take.
- Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:
1. How many deaths/injuries were there? Any property damage?
 2. What response agencies were involved?
 3. Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
 4. What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
 5. What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
 6. What company/agency was involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."
 7. Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
 8. Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.
 9. What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How can such incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."



Sample News Releases



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. 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.