



SUTTER COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN JUNE 2016



**DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION**

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Executive Summary

Sutter 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 railway 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 Sutter County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, also 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 Sutter 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 Sutter County Area Plan is organized into three basic sections: Part I - Basic Plan, Part II – Roles and Responsibilities and Part III – Attachments.

Part I - Basic Plan

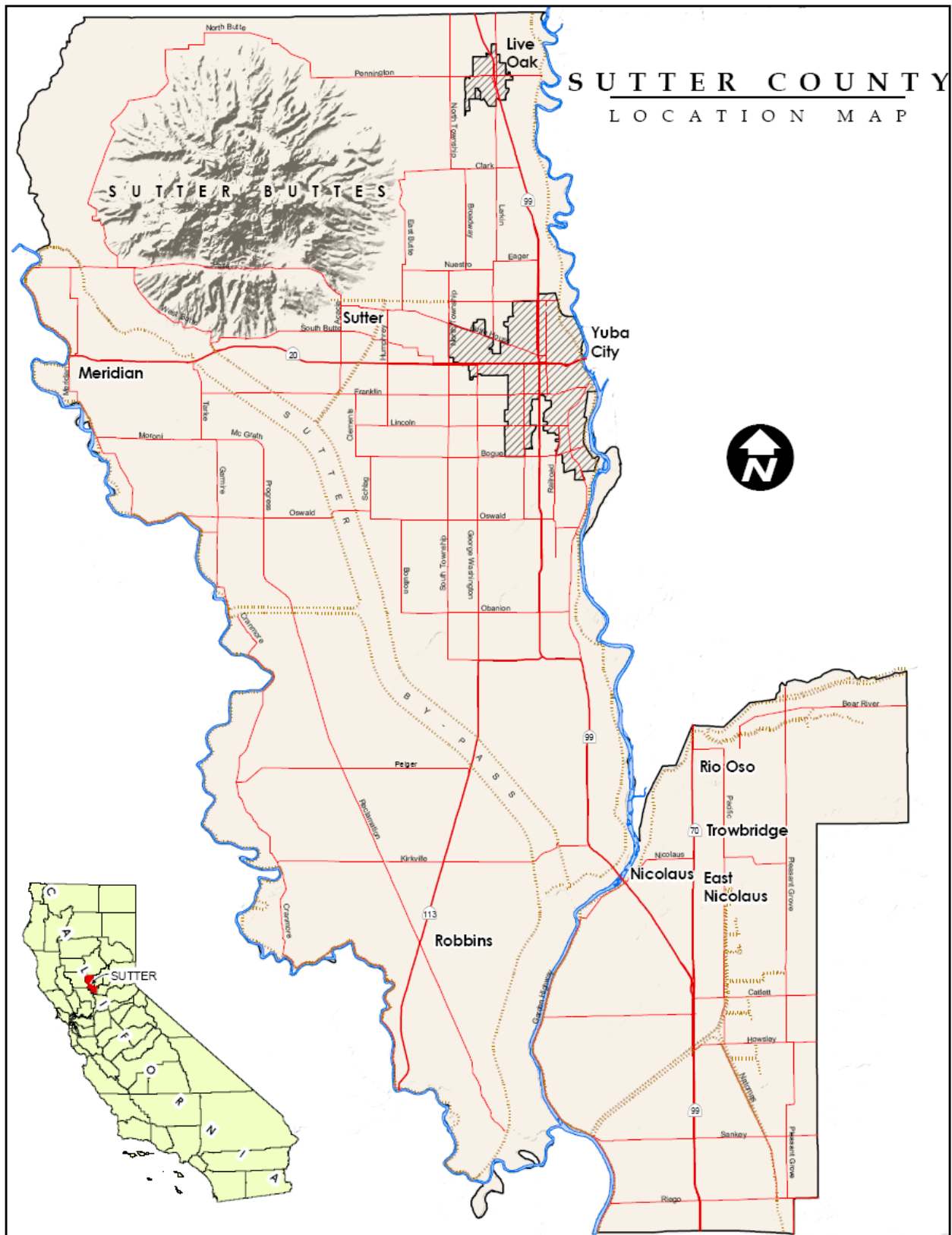
The Basic Plan is organized chronologically into the four stages of emergency management to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies: Preparedness, Response, Mitigation and Recovery.

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 - Attachments

The Attachments provide supporting documentation and more detailed information on topics covered in the Area Plan. They are organized in the three categories of emergency management: Preparedness, Response and Mitigation and Recovery.



Map of Sutter County

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

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INTRODUCTION - PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AUTHORITIES, AND REFERENCES

1. Purpose

The Sutter 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 Sutter 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 Sutter County. This Plan documents the operational and general response procedures for the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team, which is the primary hazardous materials response group for Sutter County. Yuba City has responsibility for the incorporated areas of Yuba City and County Service Area G (unincorporated areas directly surrounding Yuba City). Sutter County Fire has responsibility for unincorporated areas of the county and the contract city of Live Oak.

The Area Plan is the principal guide for agencies of Sutter County, 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, known as SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System) was updated in 2004 by the federal 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.

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 Sutter County;
- ✓ Establish lines of authority, communication, and coordination when this plan is in effect;
- ✓ Provide specific information about facilities within Sutter County which handle large quantities of toxic and flammable gases or other hazardous materials which 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 (Yuba-Sutter 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; and
- ✓ 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)
- ✓ Sutter County Code, Chapter 770

4. References

The following are references to the Area Plan:

- ✓ Sutter County Emergency Operations Plan
- ✓ Sutter County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- ✓ California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Box (January 2011)
- ✓ Firescope Field Operations Guide

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. Administering Agency

The Sutter County Development Services Department, Environmental Health Division, is the Administering Agency and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) under California H&SC Title 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Section 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 Sutter County Environmental Health Division has requested input from participating agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List (**Attachment 1**). County departments involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the Supervising Environmental Health Specialist (530) 822-7400 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 Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Area Plan checklist as guidelines. Each requirement in these four references has been addressed in this Area Plan. **Attachment 2** contains the Cal OES Area Plan checklist.

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 October 1, 2004 Sutter County Environmental Health Division was approved by Cal/EPA as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Sutter County.

As a CUPA, the Sutter County Environmental Health Division 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 Program and aboveground storage tanks.

3. Activation of the Area Plan

This Area Plan will be put into effect by an activation memorandum by the Sutter County Environmental Health Manager. **Attachment 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 California Office of Emergency Services.

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 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 Supervising Environmental Health Specialist will be responsible for updating the Area Plan. The Area Plan 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:

- ✓ The Area Plan will be reviewed and updated in its entirety every three years.
- ✓ 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 **Attachment 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 plan are obligated to inform Sutter County Environmental Health Division when policies or procedural changes occur or are imminent. These changes will be reviewed and incorporated into the plan.

Additionally, any agency may submit proposed changes to the plan in writing to Environmental Health Division where they will be discussed and evaluated for inclusion in the plan by the agencies represented in the plan. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan.

This plan should also be modified any time responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous material incidents change.

All resulting changes to this plan will be published and distributed to agencies holding this plan. (**Refer to Distribution List - Attachment 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 System, 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 July 2009 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) 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 Plan are from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, which was updated in January 2011.

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 LEPC Hazardous Material Response Plan, as mandated by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), describes hazardous material emergency response for the thirteen Region III counties: Sutter, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glen, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Siskiyou, and Yuba. 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, this Area Plan would support this Regional Plan.

Local Plans

(1) Emergency Operations Plan

The Sutter County Office of Emergency Management 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 revised in October 2011.

Annexes of the Emergency Operations Plan that relate to hazardous materials include: Annex 12 - Terrorism and Annex 13 - Public Health Emergency/ Bioterrorism response protocols.

Both Sutter County and Yuba City have Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) which 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.

The County's EOC is located jointly with the Fire Station in the community of Sutter. Alternate locations are identified and will be used if, during the course of the disaster/emergency, it is determined that the EOC must be relocated.

In Yuba City, the primary EOC is in the Police Department.

(2) Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

A Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed a plan in 2008 to address risks posed by natural hazards such as floods and drought. A risk assessment was conducted and mitigation goals and objectives were developed in response to the risks posed. This document is in draft form awaiting public comment.

Hazardous Materials Response Agreements

Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team

A formalized Memorandum of Understanding which details procedures to respond to hazardous materials incidents in both Sutter and Yuba Counties was developed and signed March 5, 2012 and is included as **Attachment 4**. There is one hazardous materials response team comprising of members of Sutter County Fire Department, Yuba City Fire Department, Marysville Fire Department, Linda Fire Department, Wheatland Fire Department, Olivehurst Public Utilities District Fire Department, and Beale Air Force Fire Department and Yuba County.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team can provide technical services, which include determination of hazard class, product identification, and quantity of material released and possibilities of contamination. They can also assist with the determination of the immediate exposure problem and threat to life safety and environment; establish site safety zones and plans; mitigation efforts to contain and control product release; conduct emergency decontamination and offer advice and assist in supervising product clean up. They will not engage in clean up, removal or transportation of hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

Linda Fire also has a Decon trailer and trained Decon personnel that could be utilized if needed.

Coordinating Activities

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| 1. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | The Region III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) includes public agency, nonprofit and private industry representatives from throughout the region, that meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss hazardous materials issues. The LEPC's primary responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Develop and maintain a comprehensive regional hazmat emergency plan,✓ Review regional chemical release information, and✓ Conduct hazardous materials release public education activities. They also provide many excellent training opportunities. |
| 2. Hazardous Materials Team Training Coordination | The newly established Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team meets on a quarterly or as-needed basis to discuss training opportunities and review hazmat incidents that have occurred. It is anticipated that at least one of these training opportunities will address pesticide-related incident response issues each year. |
| 3. Bioterrorism/ Disaster Coordination | In the Emergency Operations Plan, Annex 13, Public Health Emergency/Bioterrorism addresses these issues. It utilizes an "All Hazards Approach" to events and describes the Drug Pack and Chem Pack programs and their locations. It also includes a medical countermeasure plan for infectious agents. It is currently under revision. |
| 4. Environmental Crimes Task Force | This Regional multi-agency group, composed of federal, state and local law, fire, Environmental Health and legal representatives, meet on a quarterly basis to strategize how to better support the enforcement of environmental crime and to deter crime before it happens. Task Force members share information and provide knowledge and support to each other. |
| 5. Pesticide Drift Coordination with HazMat Teams, Agricultural Commissioner, Environmental Health and Human Services | At the beginning of each year, the County Agricultural Commissioner will review the most heavily used agricultural pesticides particularly identifying those which are known to drift or volatilize and are applied at high rates per acre. Information concerning these pesticides is included in Attachment 5 . Any changes will be forwarded to the Environmental Health Division for distribution to the Fire Departments. Information about chemical hazards, emergency response issues, decontamination and emergency medical treatment will be provided in this Attachment as well as reimbursement for medical expenses. This Area Plan is distributed to agencies that may be involved in a pesticide drift incident. |

C. CUPA REGULATORY PROGRAM

The Sutter County Environmental Health Division's CUPA regulatory program includes identifying businesses within Sutter County that store or use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. Sutter County Environmental Health Division, as the CUPA, inspects these facilities for proper management and initiates enforcement actions for non-compliance. Sutter County Environmental Health Division also collects facility information and provides it to the Fire Departments for use during an emergency.

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

The HMBP 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 that 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 Sutter County Environmental Health Division. 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 or a statement certifying the accuracy of the HMBP.

The HMBPs are on file in the Sutter County Environmental Health Division office. Copies of the HMBPs are provided to the local Fire Districts when they are received by Sutter County Environmental Health. All regulated businesses are required to report HMBP information electronically via the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS).

The HMBP information is available for review by the public upon request. The public can review the files by completing a file review request form either on the website or at the Sutter County Environmental Health Division office. All response agencies have the ability to review HMBP information on the internet.

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, EPA Identification numbers 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 (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 child care facilities, park and recreation areas and major commercial, office and industrial

businesses.

The RMPs also contain an emergency response plan with procedures for notifying and interfacing with the public and emergency response agencies. Facilities are categorized into “responding facilities” and “non-responding” facilities based on the capability to respond to an accidental release at their facility. If “non-responding,” they must have a mechanism in place to notify local responders and the facility must make other arrangements for appropriate response (for example, by establishing a mutual aid agreement with an industry or private response team).

All CalARP facilities are included in the Hazardous Materials Area Plan. **Attachment 6** contains a list of facilities subject to the CalARP program and includes whether they are a responding or non-responding facility (if they have an on-site HazMat response team). This list also contains other facilities known as Target Hazard Facilities which are considered a high hazard due to the types of hazardous materials or location. A map of these facilities is found in **Attachment 7**.

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| 3. Total Number of Regulated Businesses | As of April 2016 there are approximately 625 facilities regulated in the CUPA program. There are sixteen (16) facilities that fall under the California Accidental Release Program. |
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| 4. Code Enforcement and Education | The Sutter County Environmental Health Division, 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. |
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| 5. Pre-Incident Surveys | Sutter County Environmental Health Division provides all Fire Departments with HMBP information within their jurisdictions including hazardous materials inventories, emergency phone numbers and site maps electronically through CERS. Sutter County Fire conducts pre-fire plans of high hazard facilities on an annual basis. |
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| 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 H, Emergency Response Procedures for the response protocols and Attachment 5 for information on the pesticides handled in the county and medical reimbursement procedures. |
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| 7. Data Management System | <p>Sutter County Environmental Health Division is using Envision® Connect, a data management system for tracking the following information about Sutter County business facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location and contacts ✓ Inspection and enforcement actions ✓ Underground storage tanks (USTs) status ✓ Permit issuance, status and expiration dates ✓ Financial, accounts-receivable billings and payments |
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D. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. General Situation

Sutter County lies in a portion of north central California known as the Sacramento Valley, approximately 40 miles north of Sacramento. Sutter County's boundaries are generally defined by Yolo and Colusa Counties to the west with the Sacramento River and Butte Slough forming the western boundary; Butte County to the north; Yuba and Placer Counties to the east with the Feather and Bear Rivers forming the eastern boundary; and Sacramento County to the south. The County encompasses approximately 609 square miles (388,358 acres), which can be divided into two general topographical areas: a valley area and the Sutter Buttes.

There are two incorporated cities in Sutter County. They are the City of Yuba City, the County Seat and the City of Live Oak. There are several unincorporated "rural communities." They are Meridian, Nicolaus, East Nicolaus, Rio Oso, Robbins, Sutter and Trowbridge. The population of Sutter County based on the 2006 Census estimate is 91,410. Sutter County is served by several local airports and is within a short driving distance of Sacramento international Airport.

Located in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, Sutter County is an agriculture center for rice, almonds, walnuts, prunes, cattle, wheat and row crops. In fact, a few years ago, Sutter County was the peach capitol of the world, and peaches are still a substantial crop. As well, Sutter County is home to numerous food processing companies.

Conducting a countywide hazard analysis is the cornerstone to planning for a safe and effective response to hazardous material emergencies. It is essential to define the risks and hazards associated with the materials in use and transported throughout Sutter County. The goal of the hazard analysis is to identify the potential hazards related to hazardous materials present in the community, develop an effective plan for response to incidents, and obtain the needed resources for a safe, timely and adequate response.

2. Hazards Overview

Transportation Highways, railways, and commercial and military aviation routes constitute a major threat due to the multitude and quantities of chemicals and hazardous substances transported along them. Large amounts of hazardous materials are transported throughout the community, but the specific product quantities are not known. Major transportation routes include:

- ✓ Union Pacific Railroad in northern part of county by Live Oak
- ✓ State Highway 70 (north and south)
- ✓ State Highway 99 (north and south)
- ✓ State Highway 113 (north and south)
- ✓ State Highway 20 (east and west)
- ✓ High pressure natural gas PG&E pipeline
- ✓ Other major county arterials

Business and Industry There are pockets of manufacturing and light industrial development around Yuba City and various areas throughout the county. There is an industrial area in the Garden Highway/Burns Drive area of Yuba City. There are several co-generation

power plants owned by CalPine in Yuba City and the surrounding unincorporated areas. Several wastewater treatment plants which use chlorine gas for disinfection could present a public risk if released to the environment.

Agriculture	The primary industry for the area is agriculture. Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals are of major concern in Sutter County due to the county's rural/agrarian base. Agricultural-based operations are prevalent throughout the valley regions of the county and constitute a significant threat for accidental hazardous material releases. Certain times of the year, specifically the spring and summer growing months, are of highest risk due to the increased volume of agricultural chemicals transported and applications by air, ground, primarily on Highway 99 and Highway 20 and/or irrigation waters. Aerial spraying of rice fields is a common occurrence. Pesticide drift incidents are certainly a possibility in this county.
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.
Illegal Disposal	Hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, solvents, paint, or asbestos) is occasionally dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways. Like drug lab waste, illegally dumped hazardous waste poses a threat to human health, property, and the environment.
Terrorist Activities	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.
Radioactive Materials	Small quantities of radioactive materials are routinely transported through the County to medical facilities and for use in construction activities.
Wild land Fires	Fires are a threat to the County with the greatest potential for exhausting local resources.
Aviation	Aviation constitutes a significant threat with the transportation of hazardous materials (mainly pesticides) by air. With the presence of Beale Air Force Base in Yuba County, heavy crop duster traffic due to the county's agricultural base, and a moderately sized regional airport, a significant potential for aviation-based hazardous materials emergencies exists.

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. The Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team Operations Group is 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 complete National Incident Management System courses. 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). Details of NIMS courses and goals and objectives can be found on the FEMA website: www.fema.org/emergency/nims.

Sutter County Office of Emergency Management will notify appropriate personnel of training opportunities that become available in the local area associated with hazardous materials emergency response.

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 should be 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

Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level (160 hours) or Hazardous Material

Specialist level (240 hours) as part of the Letter of Understanding. Some have additional Weapons of Mass Destruction and Decon training. To be eligible to be on the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response 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.

2. 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.

3. **Other Training** **Agency** Most volunteer fire department/district first responders have completed First Responder Operational Training.

Sutter County Environmental Health Division personnel are trained at the Hazwoper level (40 hour and 24 hour as needed). They typically do not respond to hazardous materials spills.

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

5. **Drills and Exercises** Training exercises incorporating components of this plan are conducted and coordinated by the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team, Sutter County Office of Emergency Management and other agencies. These exercises may be either at the tabletop, functional or full-scale level or workshops or seminars could be presented. Topics may include earthquake, flooding, hazardous materials incident, communications or other major disaster.

Participants may include response agencies and/or organizations that have responsibilities under this plan and any voluntary business representatives.

F. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1. **California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) Spill/Release Guidelines** All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials require *immediate* verbal notification. Notification must be made to the Cal OES Warning Center for the following:

- ✓ Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in waters of the State
- ✓ Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- ✓ Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any waters of the state
- ✓ Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- ✓ Any found or lost radioactive materials
- ✓ Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- ✓ Hazardous Liquid Pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline

2. **Notification Information Needed** If there is a potential or actual hazardous materials release, the following information must be reported:

- ✓ 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

3. **Dispatch Procedures** Initial notification of a hazardous material incident will usually be made through 9-1-1 dispatch (Sutter County Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, or Yuba City Public Safety Dispatch Center). Based on information from the reporting party, dispatch will in turn notify the appropriate response agencies, including:

- ✓ Sutter County Fire and local Fire Agency/District including Live Oak
- ✓ Yuba City Fire including County Service Area G
- ✓ California Highway Patrol (where CHP has primary traffic enforcement authority)

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**, the IC may request the response of the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team through the Sutter County Sheriff's dispatch or Yuba City Public Dispatch. The IC will contact appropriate State or Federal agencies as required.

4. Incident Command Responsibility The IC is the California Highway Patrol on the highway and the Sheriff's Department, the Department of Fish and Game or Coast Guard for off-highway (in waterway) or the Police Department in Yuba City.

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 UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE SHOULD BE USED FOR ALL HAZARDOUS MATEIALS INCIDENTS IN SUTTER COUNTY.**

A Responsibility Matrix, **Attachment 9** 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 II of this document including roles in a pesticide drift exposure incident.

5. 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). In Sutter County, the IC will convey exposure information to the following hospital:

Rideout Memorial Hospital
726 Fourth Street, Marysville, CA 95901 (Yuba County)

This hospital has a decontamination unit on-site for mass decontamination. Hospital staff members are responsible for communicating with regional poison control centers to obtain toxicological information.

6. 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 (40 CFR, 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:
<http://www.caloes.ca.gov/HazardousMaterials/Documents/304%20-%20Written%20Report%20Form.doc>

7. 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 that 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 Division 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. **Attachment 8** contains phone numbers for these agencies and other resources, such as cleanup contractors, technical resources and laboratories.

Fire and Law enforcement 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 Response Framework and 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, was updated in 2004 to be consistent with the National Homeland Security Program. SEMS standardized the principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local fire departments use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the 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. Section I of Sutter County's EOP provides a detailed description of the NIMS, 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 and county roads in unincorporated areas.
- ✓ Sheriff: Off highway in the unincorporated areas.
- ✓ Police Departments: All incidents within the incorporated cities of Yuba City

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.

Incident Safety Officer - The Incident 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 Incident 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 Incident Safety Officer for the overall incident. The Incident 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 an Incident 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, clean up, personnel protection, safety, and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

Planning - 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, providing on-site medical monitoring, and transportation if so needed.

Finance - 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 Leader, Safe Refuge Area Manager, Entry 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 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.

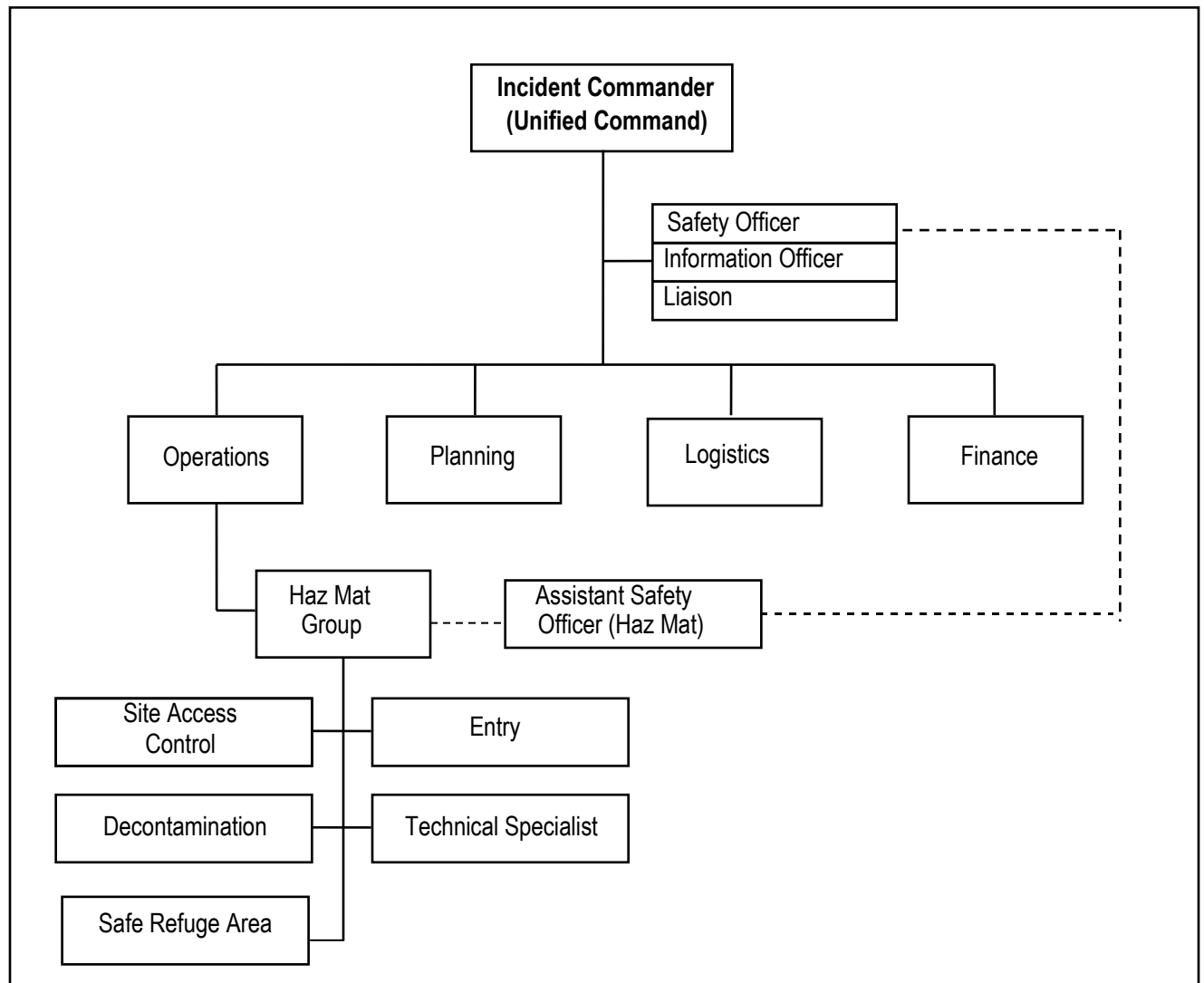
Entry Leader is responsible for managing the entry team operations within the "Hot or Exclusion" zone. This includes rescue, materials identification, containment and control of the release.

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: <http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm>.

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 (January 2011))

*** Note: Detailed operational and administrative procedures for the Yuba-Sutter HazMat Team are available from the Operation Team Lead.**

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 Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone), the Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone), the Support Zone (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 for 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 in regards to the specific chemical
 - Contacts manufacturer or other 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 local Sutter County Fire and Yuba City HazMat 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 Sutter County Mutual Aid agreements 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 **Attachment 8**.

4. Pesticide Drift Protocols

If the first agency responding to the incident suspects a pesticide is involved, the Agricultural Commissioner must be called. The Agricultural Commissioner will make the determination if it is considered a pesticide drift incident. The following is the criteria to determine if it is considered a pesticide drift incident for response purposes:

- ✓ It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity (such as peaches, other fruit trees or walnuts)
- ✓ The exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the agricultural business

The following protocol should be used if it is a pesticide drift incident:

- ✓ The Fire Department/Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team should identify with assistance from the Agricultural Commissioner the pesticide causing the pesticide drift exposure incident. If the incident occurs after hours, the Agricultural Commissioner can be contacted through Sutter County Sheriff's Dispatch. **Attachment 5** provides information on pesticides of the highest volume, potential for pesticides drift and the crops these pesticides may be applied to in Sutter County. The Agricultural Commissioner can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Information on the suspected pesticide will be relayed to physicians for appropriate treatment via medical transport personnel.
- ✓ The Fire Department/Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team members 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 (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone) should be used to assist with language issues. Allow victims to express their concerns about the response to the incident.
- ✓ The Fire Department will provide information to the exposed individual of the medical aid necessary and where to receive this aid. The Agricultural

Commissioner will provide information to the victim(s) of their eligibility for medical reimbursement.

- ✓ If there is an evacuation, the IC in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.
- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner will ensure that the Sutter County website provides a link to the Department of Pesticide Regulation website: www.cdpr.ca.gov, which has information on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure. This is also included in **Attachment 5**.
- ✓ If there is a large scale incident the Public Health Officer may be asked by the Agricultural Commissioner or IC to disseminate medical reimbursement information to hospitals or clinics. The Human Services Department has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and may send a “Blast fax”, email or fax to this network of medical providers on the Department of Pesticide Regulation information on medical reimbursement. Post incident information such as follow-up medical care and long-term health effects may need to be communicated to the public by the Public Health Officer.
- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if the criteria has been met to be able to apply for medical reimbursement, i.e., the pesticide use was in violation of a law; the misuse caused an acute injury; the misuse occurred in production of an agricultural commodity; the incident occurred in a non-occupational setting and the affected person(s) sought immediate medical attention.

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 IC within the Unified Command system shall make the determination of incident levels.

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. As a minimum, a Command Post and exclusion zone should be established for a Level I incident, and movement of personnel into the exclusion zone should be limited to personnel entering for a specific reason wearing the proper level of protective equipment.
- 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 Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team. This can range from a small incident involving any amount of an unknown substance to a large incident involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

- 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 is evacuation is required.

LEVEL III

LEVEL III - Any incident beyond the capabilities of the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response 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 Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response 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:

- ✓ Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone);
- ✓ Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone); and
- ✓ Support Zone (Cold 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; and
- ✓ 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; and
- ✓ 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 (Exclusion, Contamination Reduction, and Support 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:

Exclusion Zone

Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone). The Exclusion 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 Exclusion Zone is the area of *maximum hazard* and must be restricted to essential personnel wearing proper protective clothing. Access to the Exclusion 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 Exclusion Zone. Command of the Exclusion Zone shall stay with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor throughout the incident.

- (2) Personnel entering the Exclusion 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 Exclusion Zone shall be accomplished using the "buddy system" of two or more operating as a team.
- (3) Exiting the Exclusion Zone must take place through the Contamination Reduction Zone/Corridor. When a team member enters the Exclusion 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 Exclusion 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 Exclusion Zone include:
 - ✓ Identifying the material(s) involved in the threatened release;
 - ✓ Conducting rescue, if appropriate; and
 - ✓ Containing and abating the release or threatened release.

Contamination Reduction Zone

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone). The Contamination Reduction Zone is the area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone, separating the contaminated area from the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and requires a lesser degree of personal protection than the Exclusion Zone.

- (1) Within the Contamination Reduction Zone, decontamination personnel and equipment are assembled for the decontamination of those working in the Exclusion Zone. All unauthorized personnel should be withdrawn from this zone; only essential personnel should remain. As in the Exclusion Zone, entry into and exit from the Contamination Reduction Zone should be restricted to a specific location.
- (2) A Decontamination Corridor should be established within the Contamination Reduction Zone. The extent of decontamination will be determined by the product(s) involved and the amount of exposure. All personnel exiting the Exclusion Zone must be properly decontaminated and, when necessary, leave their protective clothing and equipment in the Decontamination Corridor. All equipment removed from the Exclusion 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. The three basic levels of decontamination procedures include:
 - ✓ Decon Level 1 — Contamination likely, but not definitely known
 - ✓ Decon Level 2 — Contamination known, but no skin contact

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

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

Support Zone

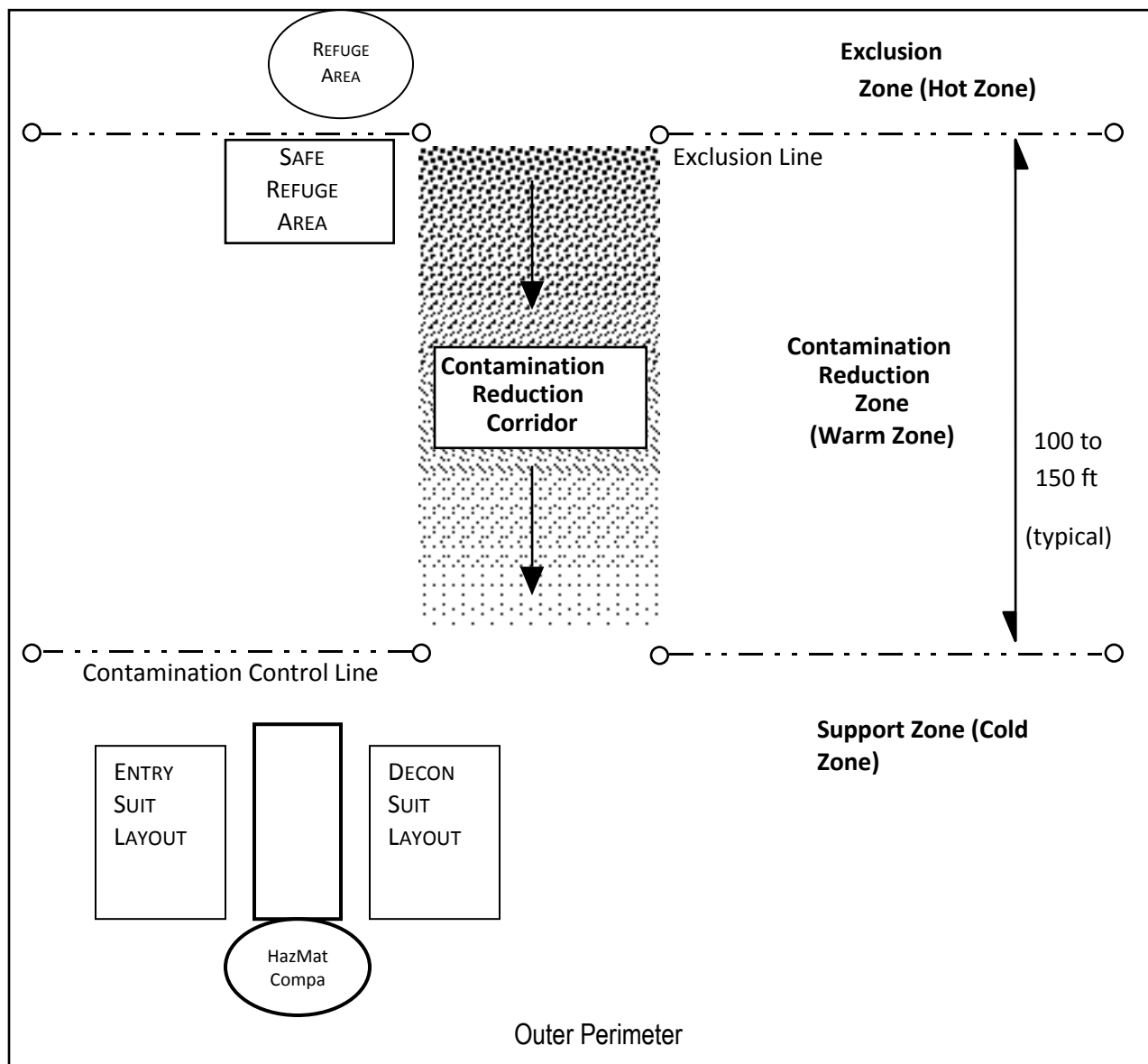
Support Zone (Cold Zone). The Support Zone is the safe or "clean" area beyond the outer perimeter of the Contamination Control Line where *personnel and equipment are not expected to become contaminated* and where special protective clothing is not required. Resources immediately supporting the hazardous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

- (1) Although the Support 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 Support 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 Support 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 Support Zone.

Please see a diagram of the three Hazardous Materials Incident Control Zones on the next page.



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 may 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.

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; and
- ✓ 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; and
- ✓ Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery.

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

For pesticide drift incidents, the IC, in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, must 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.

8. Shelters

The Human Services Department is the lead for Care and Shelter operations. Annex 9 Evacuation and Mass Care/Shelter-of the Emergency Operations Plan, provides detailed information about providing food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life on a mass care basis. The American Red Cross of Northeastern California would be contacted to direct shelter activities.

9. Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination

The Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team follow standardized procedures on Medical Monitoring and Surveillance and on Decontamination procedures. They are based on California Specialized Training Institute's (CSTI) standardized training and guidelines.

10. Containment and Control

If the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team responds to the incident, they have primary responsibility to contain, control and mitigate releases. If the incident is localized the IC may call Dispatch to contact a private emergency response contractor for containment and disposal. Contact information for emergency response contractors, disposal sites and public and private agency resources is included in **Attachment 8**.

11. Drug Labs

For any incident involving a drug lab, the Sheriff's Department in Sutter County or Yuba City Police Department is initially contacted. The Sheriff/Police Department will contact the Narcotic Enforcement Team 5 (NET5), which will be the lead agency, and the IC for the duration of the incident. The Department of Toxic Substances Control could also be contacted to provide sampling and industrial hygiene assistance and cleanup contractors through their Clandestine Drug Lab Removal Program. The owner is directed to hire an Industrial Hygienist to prepare a Preliminary Site Assessment. Environmental Health Division reviews and approves the plan, ensures the site is safe for re-entry/habitation and takes enforcement action if required.

12. Terrorism/ Bioterrorism/ Weapons of Mass Destruction Events

If a terrorism event occurs, response agencies will follow protocols in the Terrorism Annex (Annex 12) of the Emergency Operations Plan. This Plan provides guidance on response and recovery actions for terrorist threats including weapons of mass destruction, biological, chemical, nuclear or radiological and cyber-terrorism. Annex 13 of the Emergency Operation Plan describes Public Health Emergency/ Bioterrorism response protocols.

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 rests with the IC or a local, state or federal regulatory agency (in consultation with shipper, owner, or other responsible party) who will utilize all available resources, such as technical advisors, health experts, industrial hygienists, etc., to assist in this declaration.

The following guidelines can be used to determine when the IC can transfer responsibility for site control:

- ✓ 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 another regulatory agency;
- ✓ Environmental issues (such as spills to creek, etc.) are under control. Input from the Department of Fish and Game 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.

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 cleanup and disposal are the following:

- ✓ The responsible party will be directed to clean up and properly dispose of the spilled materials. The IC or their designee will oversee this action.
- ✓ If no responsible party can be identified, the IC may try to procure state or federal funding for cleanup. 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 cleanup companies. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.***
- ✓ In the event of a petroleum spill on a county roadway, the Public Works Department will be called to spread sand or absorbent (if on a city roadway the Yuba City Public Works Department would be called). If there is more than a sheen, the responsible party would be required to spread adsorbent to control the spill and remove the contaminated sand/absorbent. If there is no responsible party, the IC will coordinate the mitigation and removal of the spill on the county roadway with Public Works. Public Works can load materials, transport the materials back to the Corporation Yard and dispose the waste materials. If immediate pick up is needed due to health hazard, quantity, or characteristics of the materials, the IC will contact a hazardous waste contractor. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.***
- ✓ Drug lab clean ups will be the responsibility of the responsible party. If immediate mitigation and cleanup is needed, it would be coordinated by NET5 and the IC. DOJ would be initially contacted to collect latent prints for evidence purposes. DTSC would be contacted for containment and control and mitigation via the Clandestine Drug Lab Fund. Environmental Health Division oversees the cleanup of the property.

15. Liability

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; and

- ✓ 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.

The HazMat Team and/or other emergency response personnel shall not directly contact private clean up or disposal companies. In the event that a responsible party is not identified or is uncooperative with regard to cleanup, authorization for private cleanup contractors must come from the IC.

Responsible parties should be informed that they are financially responsible for the cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials.

**16. Return to
Occupancy -
Health
Determination**

If public health issues are a concern, the Sutter County Public Health Officer may be requested to assist the IC with making a determination on when to allow individuals to return to the affected area.

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 environmental health standards. The Sutter County Environmental Health Division, in coordination with, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Feather River Air District 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. Sutter County Environmental Health Division shall act as point of contact and liaison for funding requests to or through the following agencies.

1. State Government Resources

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 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 City of Yuba City and County Fire IC 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 **Attachment 11**.

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 CalEPA/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 **Attachment 11**.

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.

Oil Spill Response Trust Fund This fund provides funds administered by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills into tidal influenced State waters. The fund covers the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies for response, clean up, wildlife rehabilitation and emergency loans. The OSPR’s Communication Center must be contacted at (916) 445-0045 (24 hours).

Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account This account provides funds administered by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) for pollution incidents, impacting State wildlife and habitat resources. A DFG 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 DFG Warden respond to the scene.

2. Federal Government Resources

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 and
- ✓ 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.

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.

3. Sutter County Resources

Local resources are not available if no responsible party can be identified. State or Federal funding is the only recourse.

The Sutter County Emergency response EPA ID number is CAS 111111051. This number is needed when using the DTSC Emergency Reserve Account when no responsible party has been identified and the manifest needs to be completed prior to disposal. The EPA ID number to be used for Clandestine Lab purposes is CLU111111051.

J. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

1. **Radio Systems
Portable Radios
Cellular Phones &
Satellite Phones** The Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan Attachment of Annex 4 – (Communication Operations Plan) of Sutter County’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides detailed information on the types and frequencies of radio systems used in Sutter County. The equipment is capable of providing interoperability between law, fire, public and private health, and emergency medical services agencies. Please refer to this document for any information regarding radio capabilities and frequencies.
-
2. **Public Information
and Warning
Systems** There are several alert-warning systems available in Sutter County and Yuba City.
- ✓ Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) is a special e-mail based message system that connects a network of media organizations and public safety agencies. Activation of EDIS includes EAS activation, and sends email messages to a many radio, television stations and other media agencies. Television stations will display banner information on the progress of the emergency. Additional information on EDIS can be found on the following website: <http://edis.oes.ca.gov>.
 - ✓ The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Cable Override System (COS) are systems in place to provide emergency notification to the citizens of Sutter County. Each of the systems has operational protocols and authorized personnel are trained in the proper activation of these systems.
- The Emergency Operations Manager serves as the primary contact for Sutter County to identify those individuals who are authorized to activate the EAS and/or COS. The Emergency Management Manager will coordinate training for those personnel who are authorized to activate the EAS or COS. (Reference: Annex 4 Communication Operations Plan of EOP).
- ✓ The following emergency communications are in place in Sutter County and Yuba City for emergency updates, bulletins, and evacuation instructions:
 - Emergency radio station 1500 AM
 - www.yubacity.net
 - KKCX 103.1 FM
 - KMJE 101.5 FM
 - KUBA 1600 AM
 - ✓ Yuba City has RNS: Rapid Notification System- the RNS system is utilized by Yuba City and can also notify residents and businesses in Sutter County of emergency situations. The RNS system sends out recorded information to all listed and unlisted telephone numbers in a specified area. The entire County of Sutter is covered by Yuba City’s RNS system. However, the specific area activated is discretionary and identified by management staff at Yuba City’s Communications Center. The RNS interface is a web-based application that allows initiators to gain access anywhere an Internet connection is available and eliminates the need for a single designated installation location.

- ✓
- ✓ The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a web-based system that can distribute public health emergency information via cell phone, email or landline.
- ✓ The AT&T Language Line translation service (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone) should be used 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.
- ✓ Information may be placed on Facebook.com/suttercountyoem to reach people via the Internet.
- ✓ The Public Health Department may use “blast faxes” to disseminate importation information quickly to medical service providers.
- ✓ Risk Communication/Public Outreach materials and videos can be produced quickly by the Public Health Department for public outreach.

3. Information Release Responsibility (Public Information Officer)

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will be activated as soon as practical during a potential threat or actual event. The PIO will coordinate with media for news releases.

Sutter County as the Operational Area (OA) may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) if necessary. If the federal/state/local government establishes a JIC, Sutter County will coordinate/dispatch PIO representatives to the JIC if necessary or requested. The representative(s) will maintain a presence at the JIC as long as determined by the situation. News release procedures will be agreed upon, and established for the Sutter County OA EOC, the Unified Command, and other interested parties.

Yuba City follows procedures outlined in their Multi-Hazard Plan for PIO responsibilities in a city disaster situation.

4. Media

Hazardous materials incidents typically gain the media’s attention. It is the policy of the Sutter 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, **Attachment 12** provides actions to consider when releasing information to the public and media based on the type of incident (low hazard, high hazard, etc.) **Attachment 12** also includes sample news releases and questions that might be asked by the media. (Reference: State HazMat Incident Tool Kit)

5. Auxiliary Communications

During a disaster or emergency, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) or Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) may assist the Sutter

(RACES/ARES) Operational Area in relaying information to other agencies in the event of a communication equipment failure. This assistance will follow a request from the Emergency Operations Director or designee and the operators identified to provide assistance will follow the standard operating procedures of the EOC. The Emergency Management Manager will be the primary coordinator for the Auxiliary Communication Service and the liaison with local radio groups.

6. FAA Flight Restrictions

Federal Aviation Administration Regulations (FAR) 92.9 cover temporary flight restrictions during incidents/disasters and sets forth procedures which pilots of media and other aircraft must follow. Permission to fly over incident sites may be denied if such flights will pose significant safety hazard to the general public.

In the event that Temporary Flight Restrictions are required, the FAA Administrator will issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) designating the area within which temporary flight restrictions apply and specifying the hazard or condition requiring their imposition. The Administrator may issue the NOTAM whenever he determines it is necessary in order to:

- ✓ Protect persons and property on the surface or in the air from a hazard associated with an incident on the surface; or
- ✓ Provide a safe environment for the operations of disaster relief aircraft; or
- ✓ Prevent any unsafe congestion of sightseeing and other aircraft above an incident or event, which may generate a high degree of public interest.

There are specific exemptions for certain aircraft when a NOTAM is in effect, and are too numerous to list here. If temporary flight restrictions are being considered, or are deemed necessary, the FAA should be contacted to discuss the implications and necessity.

FAA may be contacted, 24 hours a day, at the following:
Federal Aviation Administration
Sacramento Tracon
McClellan AFB, Building 1099
5839 22nd Street
Rio Linda, CA 95673

(916) 366-4019 (24 hours) Operations

K. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Available Supplies and Equipment

The Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team maintain all their hazmat supplies and equipment in both Sutter and Yuba Counties. Sutter County Fire Department has a Heavy Rescue Truck (Rescue 8), which is outfitted with hazardous materials equipment including decon equipment. Fire Station 8 (1280 Barry Rd. Yuba City), Fire Station 6 (2340 California St., Sutter) and Fire Station 5 (2745 Fir St., Live Oak) all have hazardous materials equipment. A mass decontamination trailer is kept at Fire Station #6 (2340 California St., Sutter). There is also a Heavy Rescue Truck used as a mobile command center. It is at the Oswald-Tudor Fire Station.

In Yuba City, supplies are kept at Fire Station 1 (824 Clark Avenue) on the HazMat unit, and on fire engines.

In Yuba County, Marysville Fire Department’s hazardous materials response vehicle (HazMat 227) is equipped with various equipment and supplies and decontamination equipment to respond to a hazardous materials release. Marysville Fire department also has a hazardous materials equipment trailer. Linda County Fire Station 3 has a mass decontamination trailer and an incident command vehicle for Yuba County. Beale Air Force Base can supply specialized hazardous materials detection equipment.

A description of the type and quantities of the above mentioned hazardous materials equipment is listed in **Attachment 13**.

Sutter County Public Works has emergency equipment such as sand, absorbents, oil sorb and heavy equipment in three locations that could be used in a hazardous materials emergency. The main equipment is located is at 275 Samuel Drive in Yuba City at the Corporation Yard. The other locations are: 3098 Acacia Ave. in Sutter and 2560 Pacific Ave. in Trowbridge.

The Public Health Department maintains Chempack units, which have nerve agent antidotes. They have developed Standard Operating Procedures on the use of Chempacks and how to access them in an emergency. Please refer to the Chempack deployment document for additional details.

2. Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

Equipment owned by the Yuba-Sutter County Hazardous Materials Response Team is maintained according to manufacturer’s recommendations. The Yuba-Sutter County Hazardous Materials Response Team keeps maintenance logs.

Fire protection agencies are responsible for maintaining and testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) and structural firefighting equipment. This equipment is tested and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.

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 After
Action Reports***

The Yuba-Sutter County Hazardous Materials Response Team may host and facilitate post-incident analysis and critiques following hazardous material incidents whenever this plan is activated within the County.

For all Level I incidents, the post-incident analysis may be conducted on a quarterly basis, or as needed.

For all Level II and III incidents, the post-incident analysis could take place as soon as practical, but within 72 hours of the incident conclusion, or as directed by the Incident Command/Unified Command staff.

An after-action report may be prepared by Yuba-Sutter County Hazardous Materials Response Team and distributed to those agencies involved in the incident as required.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy may occur due to a post-incident analysis. If any changes affecting the Area Plan occur, the changes must be provided to the Supervising Environmental Health Specialist who is responsible for modifying the Area Plan and distributing modifications. Sutter County Environmental Health Division shall determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures and this Area Plan.

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 Sutter County Environmental Health Division for investigation of businesses, Yuba City Police within the city, CHP on the highway and the Sheriff's Department for investigations in the unincorporated areas. 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: failure to correct violations noted during an inspection, new business compliance, compliance as a result of a complaint investigation or a release, and compliance 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 Sutter 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 Circuit Prosecutor or 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 Storm water 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 cleanup 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, the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team is entitled to recover costs associated with the oversight and enforcement of cleanup and remediation operations.

In all jurisdictions within Yuba and Sutter counties, Yuba County Environmental Health will be responsible for coordinating the cost recovery process for all Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Team resources & activities. Each jurisdiction shall be responsible for its own cost recovery process for non-Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Team expenses. In most cases, the IC shall determine responsibility for the emergency and notify the responsible party of the determination of responsibility and of the costs to be recovered.

Environmental Health Division will have responsibility for cost recovery for drug lab clean ups. A lien will be placed on the property and the property will not be released for occupancy until the lien is lifted and payment has been received.

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

Portions of this attachment (State and Federal agency responsibilities) are referenced from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, 2011 – refer to this document for complete capabilities of State and Federal agencies.

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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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| 1. Sutter County Environmental Health Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Provide inventory information on facilities that handle hazardous materials and submit Hazardous Materials Business Plan pursuant to Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code.b. Oversee and supervise the cleanup of hazardous materials incidents at fixed facilities.c. Coordinate site cleanup and restoration with assistance of appropriate local, state and federal agencies.d. For a drug lab site - after an Industrial Hygienist prepares a Preliminary Site Assessment, Environmental Health will review and approve the plan, ensure the site is safe for re-entry/habitation and take enforcement action if required. |
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| 2. Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team (HazMat Team) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <i>Note: The HazMat Response Team is responsible for inventorying, inspecting, and maintaining all equipment and supplies utilized by the team.</i>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. Recommend cleanup procedures to the Incident Commander. It will not be the responsibility of the HazMat Response Team to 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. |
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| 3. Sutter County Human Services Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.b. Coordinate shelter management and operations with the American Red Cross. |
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| 4. Public Health Officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Public Health Officer (or designee) may declare a health emergency as per Health & Safety Code Section 101080.b. Assist other agencies in determining the need for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations.c. Provide incident commander with assistance and information regarding threats to public health and the environment.d. Assist hospitals and ambulance companies with possible contamination problems.e. Assist in determination of long-term health hazards.f. Inform medical providers of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law by placing information on the County's website.g. Activate public health measure such as isolation, curfew and quarantine for |
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both infectious and non-infectious contamination.

5. **Sutter County Office of Emergency Management**
- a. Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if deemed necessary, and coordinate emergency operations.
 - b. Coordinate reception and care facility requirements with Human Services Department and volunteer organizations whenever evacuation becomes necessary.
 - c. Coordinate state and federal assistance (financial, technical, personnel, and equipment).
 - d. Ensure the timely dissemination of warning and emergency public information.
 - e. Assist with the identification and procurement of outside resources.
 - f. Secure disaster declarations as needed.
 - g. Coordinate post-emergency recovery operations for Sutter County agencies.
-

6. **Fire Agencies (County Fire and Local Government Fire Agencies)**
- a. Respond to hazardous material incidents as part of the Incident Command staff.
 - b. Notify the Cal OES Warning Center and obtain a spill control number.
 - c. Coordinate the activities of other local jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, volunteer organizations, and the private sector with local agencies within Sutter County.
 - d. Assist with emergency notifications and keep the State and Regional Offices of Emergency Management, California Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Fish and Game and other appropriate agencies apprised of local operations.
 - e. Conduct fire control activities.
 - f. Provide radiological detection equipment when radioactive materials are involved.
 - g. Perform containment activities necessary to confine the hazardous material(s) to the immediate area and to prevent further contamination **if, and only if, these actions can be performed safely within the capabilities of the first responder.**
 - h. Conduct rescue activities, as appropriate, **if, and only if, these actions can be performed safely within the capabilities of the first responder.**
 - i. Provide field treatment, field decontamination, and arrange transport for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries, **if, and only if, these actions can be performed safely within the capabilities of the first responder.**
 - j. Initiate and coordinate hazard recognition, assessment, and notification of proper agencies upon discovery of a potential hazardous material incident.
 - k. Request and activate explosive ordinance response of Beale Air Force Base Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team and/or California State Fire Marshal, Arson and Bomb Division, and assume the role of point of contact.

- 7. Dispatch**
- a. Notify and dispatch 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. Notify the California Office of Emergency Services Warning Center and other appropriate agencies, as directed by the IC.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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.
 - f. All requests for mutual aid or additional specialized resources will be directed from the on-scene IC to the County Communication Center.
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- 8. Law Enforcement**
- 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. City of Yuba City PD, Sutter County Sheriff's Office, etc.)** 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 Sutter County.
 - c. Request and activate explosive ordinance response of Beale Air Force Base Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team and/or California State Fire Marshal Arson and Bomb Division, and assume the role of point of contact.
- Note: In the absence of local codes, ordinances, or previously written agreements to the contrary, it is the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency to assume incident command. However, due to the complexity of these incidents it is recommended that law enforcement request the most appropriate responding agency assume incident command authority or form a unified command.**
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- 9. Public Information Officer**
- a. As assigned by the Incident Commander or EOC, rapidly disseminate accurate instructions and emergency information to the public.
 - b. Respond to media inquiries and calls from the public.
 - c. Establish a Media Center for use by representatives of the print and electronic media.
 - d. Coordinate with the EOC to ensure Public Information needs are met at the EOC.
 - e. Support Joint Information Center operations.
-

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

During a hazardous materials incident, the Public Works Department may assist in the following ways:

- a. Provide personnel and resources to assist law enforcement in road closures and traffic diversion.
 - b. Furnish equipment and supplies normally available to assist in material containment when requested (diking materials, backhoe, dump trucks, etc.).
 - c. Provide information on impact(s) to drainage area.
 - d. Provide information and guidance for repairs to roadways.
 - e. For certain non-hazardous situations affecting locally maintained roadways, e.g., small amounts of petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel or oil), provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal.
-

11. District Attorney

- a. Investigate hazardous material incidents for possible violations of applicable local, state and federal laws.
- b. Prosecute violators of hazardous materials and waste laws.

12. Sutter County Agricultural Commissioner

- a. Provide assistance and information regarding specific hazards associated with pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals.
- b. When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, assist the HazMat Response Team and Environmental Health Division representative in determining the best action, including, but not limited to, notifying residents/exposure victims of a pesticide drift exposure incident and coordinating evacuation to a safe refuge area, if deemed necessary by emergency response personnel.
- c. Inform potential victims of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law.
- d. Conduct an investigation and take appropriate actions on pesticide episodes in a timely manner. This includes properly collecting evidence, identifying violations and identifying violations and victims to the best of their ability.

13. Feather River Air Quality Management District (AQMD)

The Feather River AQMD is the local air pollution control authority in Sutter and Yuba Counties. The agency develops air quality standards, regulates facilities, evaluates air toxins, responds to emergencies and complaints, monitors air quality and maintains an analytical laboratory. The Feather River AQMD responds to an emergency release of air contaminants that can potentially create a public nuisance or violate a Feather River AQMD rule or regulation.

During a hazardous materials incident that may impact air quality, the Feather River Air Quality Management District may provide the following:

- a. Immediately respond to investigate, document and quantify emissions from the incident.

- b. Analyze field samples.
 - 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.
-

**14. Water and
Sewer Districts/
Departments**

- a. Initiate ICS if incident occurs on water/sewer district property.
 - b. Coordinate with outside emergency response personnel/agencies.
 - c. Immediately notify proper authorities in the event of a hazardous materials incident affecting waterways under their jurisdiction.
 - d. Provide remedial actions/cleanup when a hazardous material affects water sources and/or distribution systems.
 - e. Assist in site sampling and product analysis.
 - f. Issue warnings or advisories to customers.
-

**15. Poison Control
Center**

- a. Access extensive toxicology library and provide 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 hospital's capabilities for handling victims exposed to hazardous materials.

B. STATE AGENCIES

-
1. **Department of Fish and Game (DFG)**
 - a. Act as the State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous materials incidents 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 clean up.
 - f. Act as 'State Agency Coordinator' (SAC) 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 California Emergency Management Agency) 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. Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, upon request, where the department has enforcement responsibilities 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 cleanups where funding has been approved.

 3. **California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)**
 - a. Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, where the division has permitting or enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations.
 - b. Assess and provide financial support for emergency response and clandestine drug lab pre-incident needs in the form of equipment, training, and general

preparedness.

- c. Evaluate and fund requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab cleanups, if funding criteria are met.
 - d. Issue emergency Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification numbers for non-responsible party incidents or clandestine drug lab cleanups where funding has been approved.
 - e. Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials and alternative funding sources, if appropriate.
-

4. Emergency Medical Services Authority (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.
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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. Upon request of the affected jurisdiction, provide technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous materials transportation provisions.
- c. Upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for hazardous materials incidents occurring within cities via the Standardized Emergency Management System) SEMS hierarchy.
- d. Evaluate and report road conditions to the Incident Commander and Cal OES.
- e. Provide traffic control in support of evacuation and/or relocation.
- f. Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with the Incident Commander.
- g. Prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas as requested by the

Incident Commander.

- h. Assist local authorities in maintaining law and order.
-

6. California 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. Coordinate with appropriate responding agencies to provide timely and accurate health effects information.
 - d. Provide health information to incident command, and as appropriate, the news media and release public health statements and advisories.
 - e. Provide consultation on environmental sampling and residual risks associated with remediation.
 - f. Supports local health agencies and health professionals following chemical releases by providing toxicological 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 assisting 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.
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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 Commissioners 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.
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- 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.
 - o 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)/ Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

- 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.

PART II

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 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 containments 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.
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- 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

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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 such removal actions are being conducted properly by the responsible party.
 - 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.

PART II

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<p>a. Administer the Federal Disaster Assistance Program. 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.</p> <p>b. After a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, FEMA will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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. <p>c. Provide hazardous materials and related training through the National Emergency Training Center's resident and non-resident programs, and through its administration of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III training grant contracts with the state.</p>
5. Beale Air Force Explosive Ordnance Division (EOD)	<p>a. Provides technical expertise on explosive ordnance disposal as well as explosive devices and device components.</p> <p>b. Will respond to the scene to provide disposal of explosive devices when requested by the IC via mutual aid.</p>
6. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	<p>a. Provide scientific support to federal On-Scene Coordinators for emergency responses.</p> <p>b. Provide contingency planning in coastal and Sutter areas.</p> <p>c. When requested by EPA, provide scientific support for emergency responses in inland areas.</p>
7. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	<p>a. Determine that illness, disease, or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.</p> <p>b. Provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety.</p>
8. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration	<p>a. Is a resource for rail safety regulatory compliance issues.</p> <p>b. Investigate rail accidents and enforces Federal rail safety regulations.</p> <p>c. Collect rail accident/incident data and converts it to meaningful statistical reports, tables and charts.</p>
9. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	<p>a. Assume the lead Federal agency in Crisis Management and assigned with the primary responsibility to respond to terrorism threats or incidents.</p> <p>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</p>

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.
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**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. Is responsible for mitigation and clean-up of hazardous materials releases and enforcement of hazardous materials and waste laws on respective land.

D. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

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| 1. American Red Cross of Northeastern California | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide relief for persons affected by disaster, including serious hazardous materials emergencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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). |
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| 2. Business and Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any conditions within the facility that may affect emergency response. ○ On-site monitoring for extent of damage. ○ Causation. ○ Technical advice. |
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| 3. Chemical Manufacturers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide detailed technical information, including special precautions, disposal procedures, etc., on their products. b. Provide an emergency response team, if needed. |
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| 4. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
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| 5. Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
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| 6. The Salvation Army | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
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Part III – Attachments

PREPAREDNESS RELATED ATTACHMENTS

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AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

	Hard Copy*
Board of Supervisors	5
County Departments	
Agricultural Commissioner	1
County Administrator	1
Office of Emergency Management	1
County Counsel	1
Development Services	
Environmental Health Division	2
Human Services	
Public Health	1
Library	1
Public Health	1
Public Works	1
Sheriff	1
Communications	1
City of Yuba City	1
Yuba City Fire Department	1
Yuba City Public Works Department	1
City of Live Oak	1
Sutter County Fire Department	1
Cal Fire Dobbins	1
Cal Fire Smartsville	1
Cal Fire 24 Hours Dispatch Grass Valley ECC	1
California Office of Emergency Services	1

* Electronic copies can be made available to agencies as needed

**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	22		
Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination	32		
Equipment Monitoring & Decontamination	40		
§2723-PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING			
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Hazardous Materials Area Plan
Record of Revisions

Change Date	Modification (page numbers)	Distributed by:
Sept 2012	Entire Plan	Environmental Health Division

**MEMORANDUM
OF
UNDERSTANDING**

For the

ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Of The

YUBA-SUTTER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

A MULTI-AGENCY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

Within

THE OPERATIONAL JURISDICTIONS OF

YUBA & SUTTER COUNTIES

Revision Date: March 15, 2012

PREAMBLE

The Yuba Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team (YSHMRT) is hereby created to provide technical services at the scene of a hazardous materials incident within the operational areas of Yuba & Sutter Counties. The agencies signatory to this agreement, having determined that the most efficient and cost-effective method of providing such services is to align themselves into a multi-agency team, hereby agree to the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding.

By commitment of resources, the agencies will develop the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team (YSHMRT), which will serve to provide for responses to incidents involving hazardous materials to the best of the participating agencies' collective abilities and capabilities. YSHMRT 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 Administrative Group, with approval of each agency's governing board, has committed to being the Lead Agency for YSHMRT.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

I. MEMBERS:

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereafter "MOU") is entered into by the following parties:

- A. The County of Yuba ,
- B. The County of Sutter,
- C. The City of Yuba City,
- D. The City of Marysville,
- E. The Wheatland Fire Authority,
- F. The Linda Fire Protection District,
- G. The Olivehurst Public Utilities District Fire Department,

Note: Beale Fire Emergency Services will be included in a separate Master Mutual Aid Agreement to outline their role and participation with the YSHMRT.

(Individually, each party to this MOU shall be referred to as a "Member." Collectively, the parties to this MOU shall be referred to as the "Members").

II. PURPOSE:

The Members desire to enter into a multi-agency mutual aid agreement, as outlined in this MOU, to establish a team, to be identified as the Hazardous Materials Response Team (hereafter "YSHMRT"). The YSHMRT 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 MOU:

- A. "Administrative Group" means a group that consists of one Chief Officer, Emergency Manager or government representative from each of the following agencies:
 - 1. County of Yuba
 - 2. County of Sutter
 - 3. City of Yuba City
 - 4. City of Marysville

5. Wheatland Fire Authority
6. Linda Fire Protection District
7. Olivehurst Public Utilities Fire Department

The current departments and/or individuals shall be recognized as Members of the Administrative Group. These Members or their designee shall have one vote in matters pertaining to the administration and or operations of the Team, while maintaining compliance with this MOU (hereafter Members).

1. County of Yuba, Emergency Services / CAO
2. County of Sutter, Fire Services Chief
3. City of Yuba City, City Fire Chief
4. City of Marysville, City Fire Chief
5. Wheatland Fire Authority, Fire Chief
6. Linda Fire Protection District, Fire Chief
7. Olivehurst Public Utilities Fire Department, Fire Chief

The Administrative Group will appoint one Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer, and Secretary. These positions will be filled by Members for a period of one year. These positions will be filled through the current membership as listed above in descending order, and will continue year to year. If for any reason a Member cannot fulfill the current responsibilities of their assigned position as one of the four officers, the Group shall appoint the entity who would be appointed as the next officer from the list above, to the vacant position.

The Administrative Group can vote in additional Chief Officers, Emergency Managers or government representatives from other entities, as nonvoting members, within the two counties with a majority vote of the Members.

The Administrative Group may vote to add additional entities to the Team under the terms of this MOU with a majority vote of the members. If an entity is added to the Team under the terms of this MOU, their governing body will be a signatory to this MOU, they will have a representative on the Administrative Group with one vote, and will have the authority to appoint one qualified representative from their organization to the Operations Group (B).

- B. "Operational Group" means a group that consists of a Hazardous Material Representative and a team member from each Fire Department or government agency that is represented in the Administrative Group.

The Operations Group can vote in additional members with a majority vote, and approval of the Administrative Group.

The Operational Group may choose to have more than one member from a Fire Department or government agency; however each Fire Department or government agency is entitled to only one (1) vote, as outlined in the structure of the Administrative Group.

- C. "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.
- D. "First Responder Operational Decontamination Services" means services at the site of a hazardous materials incident designed to protect nearby persons, property and/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 rescue personnel decontamination services.
- E. "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.
- F. "Hazardous Materials Incident" means any situation which results in or poses the danger of resulting in the uncontrolled release of a Hazardous Material.
- G. "Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team" or "YSHMRT" identifies the organized unit of persons and/or equipment assembled to respond to hazardous materials incidents, to provide First Responder Operational Decontamination Services, and to provide technical services (see definition I).
- H. "YSHMRT Program Management" is the Administrative Group or their designee.
- I. "Technical Services" means services at the site of a hazardous materials incident: designed to attempt to identify product, plugging, patching, or otherwise stopping 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 services.

IV. AGREEMENT:

The members to this MOU hereby agree as follows:

- A. Each Member shall, at a minimum, train and certify at least four persons qualified to provide first responder operational decontamination services.
- B. Each Member shall, in addition to the foregoing and to the extent its resources permit, train and certify personnel capable of providing technical services. Members may make a combination of financial and personnel resources to meet this requirement, approved by the Administrative Group.
- C. Each Member may, at its discretion, acquire and maintain material and supplies necessary to provide equipment to and support YSHMRT operations.

- D. To the extent required by law, each Member shall be responsible to respond to any hazardous materials incidents occurring within its jurisdiction.
- E. At the sole discretion of a Member, a request for an initial YSHMRT response to the scene of a hazardous materials incident within their jurisdiction can be made.
- F. Under the direction of the jurisdiction having legal scene management authority and responsibility, the YSHMRT 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.
- G. A Member shall not be required to respond to a request for resources.
- H. A Member shall not be required to reimburse another Member for the costs of personnel, resources, administration, training, or emergency response pursuant to this MOU.

V. INDEMNIFICATION:

Each of the Members to this MOU shall defend, hold harmless and indemnify each of the other Members to this MOU, its elected officials, partners, officers and employees against all claims, suits, actions, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorney fees), damages, judgments or decrees by reason of any person's or persons' bodily injury, including death, or property being damaged by the acts of one of the Members or its employees, except when the injury or loss is caused by the sole negligence or intentional wrongdoing of a Member to this MOU.

VI. INSURANCE

- A. Each Member shall provide Certificates of Insurance to each identified Member of this MOU.
- B. Each voting Member as identified in the Administrative Group, shall obtain and continuously maintain during their participation in this agreement, Bodily injury, Property damage, owned and non-owned automobile liability, Personal injury, Public officials errors and omissions and Employment practices liability coverage from an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in the State of California, or from an Intergovernmental Agency, risk sharing, joint powers authority, duly formed pursuant to California Government Code Sections 6500-6512, and other provisions of law to protect the political subdivisions herein, whose representatives comprise the Administrative Group, and the public with limits of liability of not less than \$ 2 million per occurrence, \$ 4 million aggregate, single limit bodily injury and property damage. Additionally, each Member entity shall maintain Third Party Pollution Liability Insurance.

Such insurance coverage shall be primary as to any other insurance maintained by the Members as identified in the Administrative Group.

- C. Each Member shall obtain and maintain continuously required Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance to cover the Member, Member's partner(s), Member's employees, with an insurance carrier authorized to transact business in the State of California or from an Intergovernmental Agency, risk sharing, joint powers authority, duly formed pursuant to California Government Code Sections 6500-6512, and other provisions of law covering the full liability for compensation for injury to those employed by each 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 will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this agreement. Members to this MOU agree and understand that each member employee is covered under the Member's Workers' Compensation Liability Insurance. All incidents of injury claims by a Member's staff as the result of response under this MOU shall be filed with the Member's Worker's Compensation Liability Insurance.
- D. Any deductible or self-insured retention exceeding \$25,000 for any Member shall be disclosed to and be subject to approval by the Risk Manager or Counsel of the Members identified in the Administrative Group 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 County of Yuba, at its discretion, may coordinate and monitor all cost recovery efforts and disbursements in accordance with the terms of this MOU. For the purposes of cost recovery, the Members hereby designate the Yuba County Environmental Health Department (YCEH) as their primary collection agent.
- C. Each Member shall provide a record of all costs of resources to the YCEH, including but not limited to personnel and equipment deployed to a hazardous materials incident, as outlined under "Cost Recovery" of the YSHMRT Administrative Manual.
- D. The YCEH shall attempt to collect through cost-recovery efforts on behalf of the Members of this MOU; all costs associated with responses to hazardous materials incidents, including a 15% Team Administrative and

Training fee, which will be included for Team sustainment. These associated fees shall be deposited into a YCEH fund, and shall be made available to the Team upon approval of the YSHMRT Administrative Group, as outlined under "Cost Recovery" in the YSHMRT Administrative Manual. YCEH shall reimburse Members to this MOU for the costs of resources associated with responding to a hazardous materials incident as hereafter provided, when successful cost-recovery efforts have occurred. Under no circumstances shall the YCEH or OES be held to reimburse any Member, except under circumstances in which response costs have been collected through cost-recovery efforts. The YCEH and OES will provide reimbursements equal to the cost-recovery. If there is the occasion where not all submitted response costs are recovered, Members of this MOU will be reimbursed proportionately, based on the cost of their response efforts.

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 attorney fees shall be apportioned among the Members based upon the percentage that a Member's attorney fees represented the total amount of attorney fees recovered.

- E. The County of Yuba will make an annual contribution to support Team efforts. \$5,000 will be deposited annually into a YCEH Trust account. These funds shall be used for emergency type purchases to assist in sustaining the Team, when other funds are not available. The intent of these funds are to support the Team in purchasing items not budgeted for by Members due to unforeseen events and emergencies, and should not be considered a fund to utilize to purchase items that could otherwise be procured through other means. The goal of each Member should be to avoid accessing these funds, unless an absolute need is identified, to ensure the funds in the Trust are compounded each year, to develop a considerable Trust balance for catastrophic incidents or needs. Approval to access these funds shall be done by the Operations or Administrative Group submitting a request to the Administrative Group for consideration. If a majority of the current Administrative Group approves the request, funds will be requested from the Trust, through Yuba County OES. As these public funds are being provided as support for the Team by the Yuba County Operational Area, who will ultimately be responsible for the funding expenditures through both internal and external auditing practices, OES must retain the right to veto an approval for expenditures from this Trust, based on the expenditure not being in compliance with the Yuba County Administrative Manual, Procurement Policies, or not being an approved expenditure under the CUPA State Regulations.

VIII. TERM:

This MOU shall become effective immediately upon execution by all Members and shall remain in force until December 31, 2016.

IX. TERMINATION OF MOU:

- A. A Member may terminate its participation upon 120 days written notice to all other Members.
- 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, the Member may still receive cost recovery reimbursement as provided in Section (VII.D) of this MOU for costs incurred by the Member during the time in which the Member participated in this MOU.
- D. This MOU shall continue so long as there are at least two Members. Termination of any Member shall not affect the rights and responsibilities of any remaining Member. A Member who terminates its participation in this MOU shall have no right to reimbursement of moneys contributed pursuant to Section (IX.E). of this MOU. In the event that any Administrative Member terminates its participation in this MOU, the remaining Members shall modify the MOU as needed.
- E. Should this MOU be terminated by all Members, then all funds in the YSHMRT designated trust fund with YCEH, shall be distributed among the Members in proportion to their respective contributions, upon completion of an Administrative Group audit for that current fiscal year.

X. ENTIRE AGREEMENT; MODIFICATION:

This MOU constitutes the entire understanding of the Members. No changes, amendments, modification, or alterations shall be effective unless in writing and signed by all members.

XI. EXECUTION IN COUNTERPARTS:

This MOU 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 MOU shall be in writing and shall be sent first-class mail to the following addresses:

- | | |
|---|---|
| If to the County of Yuba: | County of Yuba
Office of the County Administrator
Attn: Division of Emergency Services
915 8 th St. # 115
Marysville, CA 95901 |
| If to the County of Sutter: | County of Sutter
County Fire Chief
1160 Civic Center Blvd
Yuba City, CA 95993 |
| If to the City of Yuba City: | City of Yuba City
City Fire Chief
1201 Civic Center Boulevard
Yuba City, CA 95991 |
| If to the City of Marysville: | City of Marysville
City Fire Chief
526 C Street
Marysville, CA 95901 |
| If to the Wheatland Fire Authority: | Wheatland Fire Authority
Fire Chief
P.O. Box 119
Wheatland, CA 95692 |
| If to the Linda Fire Protection District: | Linda Fire Protection District
District Fire Chief
1286 Scales Road
Marysville, CA 95901 |
| If to the Olivehurst Public Utilities District Fire Department: | Olivehurst Public Utilities District
District Fire Chief
P.O. Box 670
Olivehurst, CA 95961-0670 |
| If to the Beale Air Force Base: | Beale Air Force Base
7195 Fire House Road
Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708 |

Pesticide Drift Resource Guide

- ***This guide contains a one page summary of the most widely used pesticides/fumigants in Sutter County that could contribute to a Pesticide Drift incident. The list begins with the most heavily used pesticide/fumigant to the least heavily used pesticide/fumigant.***

- ***The following information is available for each material:***
 - ***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 material 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 1-800-424-9346***

- ***To translate information such as evacuation or decontamination directions to people who may have been exposed to pesticide drift in a different language, access the AT&T Translation line service at **1-888-855-0811** the following languages:***
 - ✓ ***Cantonese***
 - ✓ ***Hindi***
 - ✓ ***Japanese***
 - ✓ ***Korean***
 - ✓ ***Mandarin***
 - ✓ ***Polish***
 - ✓ ***Russian***
 - ✓ ***Spanish***
 - ✓ ***Tagalog***
 - ✓ ***Vietnamese***

- ***Information on Reimbursement of Medical Expenses from a Pesticide Drift incident is also attached to this resource guide***

PESTICIDE DRIFT PROTOCOLS

If the first agency responding to the incident suspects a pesticide is involved, the Agricultural Commissioner must be called. The Agricultural Commissioner will make the determination if it is considered a pesticide drift incident. The following is the criteria to determine if it is considered a pesticide drift incident for response purposes:

- ✓ It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity (such as peaches, other fruit trees or walnuts)
- ✓ The exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the agricultural business

The following protocol should be used if it is a pesticide drift incident:

- ✓ The Fire Department/Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team should identify with assistance from the Agricultural Commissioner the pesticide causing the pesticide drift exposure incident. If the incident occurs after hours, the Agricultural Commissioner can be contacted through Sutter County Sheriff's Dispatch. The Agricultural Commissioner can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Information on the suspected pesticide will be relayed to physicians for appropriate treatment via medical transport personnel.
- ✓ The Fire Department/Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team members 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 (download the mobile App for iPhones or Smartphones) should be used to assist with language issues. Allow victims to express their concerns about the response to the incident.
- ✓ The Fire Department will provide information to the exposed individual of the medical aid necessary and where to receive this aid. The Agricultural Commissioner will provide information to the victim(s) of their eligibility for medical reimbursement.
- ✓ If there is an evacuation, the IC in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.
- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner will ensure that the Sutter County website provides a link to the Department of Pesticide Regulation website: www.cdpr.ca.gov, which has an Information Package on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure.
- ✓ If there is a large scale incident the Public Health Officer may be asked by the Agricultural Commissioner or IC to disseminate medical reimbursement information to hospitals or clinics. The Human Services Department has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and may send a "Blast fax", email or fax to this network of medical providers on the Department of Pesticide Regulation information on medical reimbursement. Post incident information such as follow-up medical care and long-term health effects may need to be communicated to the public by the Public Health Officer.
- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if the criteria has been met to be able to apply for medical reimbursement, i.e., the pesticide use was in violation of a law; the misuse caused an acute injury; the misuse occurred in production of an agricultural commodity; the incident occurred in a non-occupational setting and the affected person(s) sought immediate medical attention.

1. *Chloropicrin (Chloropicrin is used preplant on nursery stock and as a warning agent; it would be used early spring to mid summer). Chloropicrin is mixed with Methyl Bromide and Telone (1,3-D) for soil fumigations.*

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Chloropicrin 100
- Tri-Chlor
- Telone C-35
- Telone C-17
- Pic-Chlor 60
- Pic-Brom 33
- MBC-33

Chemical Name

Chloropicrin

**Product
Description and Hazards**

Clear, colorless liquid in normal storage. Pale yellow if aged or exposed to air. Strong, sharp, irritating (pungent). Chloropicrin is readily identifiable by smell.

NFPA Placard: Health: 4 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 3

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

Soils Chemicals Corp. D/B/A Cardinal Professional Products. Hollister, CA
(800) 535-5053

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300

Emergency Overview

Fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or in contact with skin.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage (liquid contact)
Causes serious eye irritation (vapor contact).
Causes damage to the respiratory tract and to lungs from single exposure or through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

**Accidental Release
Measures**

Use proper personal protective equipment (PPE).
Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate PPE.
Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
Keep unnecessary personnel away.
Avoid low places, ventilate closed spaces before entering, and work upwind if possible.
Do not permit entry into the spill or leak area by any person not wearing proper PPE until Chloropicrin is measured to be less than 0.15 ppm.
After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.
Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Dike the spilled material where possible with sand, earth, or vermiculite

Decon Considerations

Prevent skin contact. Rinse exposed individuals with copious amounts of water which must be diked and contained for proper disposal

Reportable Quantity

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

2. Methyl Bromide Soil Fumigant (Used preplant on strawberries, nursery stock).

Timing is early to late spring. Meth-O-Gas is used as a post harvest commodity fumigant.

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Medthyl Bromide 98%
- Terr-O-Gas Soil Fumigant
- MBC Comconcentrate Soil Fumigant
- Meth-O Gas (Commodity fumigation)

Chemical Name

Methyl bromide 80%

**Product
Description and Hazards**

Colorless gas at standard temperature and pressure; Colorless liquid below boiling point of methyl bromide. Intensely irritating tear gas odor. Highly toxic. May be fatal if inhaled. Chloropicrin has an intensely irritating odor. Found in pressurized cylinders, sprays or foggers. Toxic, Poison, Inhalation Hazard

NFPA Placard: Health: 4 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 1

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Indiana
(800) 949-5167

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

3. **Vikane gas fumigant – (Structural pest control used as fumigant in structures etc. for control of drywood termites and wood-infesting beetles. Profume- (post harvest commodity fumigations-timing is year round)**

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Profume ◦ Vikane/Chloropicrin (warning agent)
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Sulfuryl fluoride -99%
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	<p>Odorless, colorless gas which does not cause tears or immediately noticeable eye irritation and lacks any property which would serve to warn persons of its presence.</p> <p>Toxic, Poison, Inhalation Hazard. Restricted use pesticide.</p> <p>NFPA Placard: Health -3 Fire-0 Reactivity -1</p>
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	<p>Dow AgroSciences Indianapolis, IN (800) 992-5994</p> <p>CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300</p>
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	<p>Danger Toxic! Sulfuryl fluoride is a toxic gas which acts as a central nervous system depressant. Early symptoms of exposure to sulfuryl fluoride are respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Excitation may follow. Slowed movement, reduced awareness, and slow or garbled speech may be noted. It is essential to keep such at individual at bed rest for at least 24 hours. Clinical observations should be directed at the pulmonary, hepatic and renal systems. Prolonged exposure can produce lung irritation, pulmonary edema, nausea and abdominal pain. Repeated exposure to high concentrations can results in significant lung and kidney damage. Convulsions may ensue with respiratory arrest being the terminal event. There is no known antidote for over-exposure to sulfuryl fluoride.</p>
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	<p>Evacuate immediate area if cylinder begins to leak. Use SCBA for entry into affected area. For leaking cylinders occurring near structure being fumigated, place the cylinder inside the designated structure if it can be done safely. If leaking cylinder occurs else, move cylinder outdoors or to an isolated location, observing strict safety precautions. Work upwind if possible. Do not permit entry into leakage area by unprotected persons until concentration of fumigant is 1 ppm or less, as determined by a device such as INTERCSAN or MIRAN.</p>
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	<p>It dissipates extremely rapidly after release into the environment.</p> <p>Since product is a gas, and non-irritating to the eyes or skin, the main exposure route is inhalation. No special decon considerations for this material.</p>
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

4. Lorsban 4E Insecticide (used in walnuts, almonds and alfalfa in the late spring and summer).

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Lorsban 4E
- Warhawk
- CPF
- Whirlwind
-

Chemical Name

Chlorpyrifos 44.9%

**Product
Description and
Hazards**

Red, aromatic liquid. Flammable liquid and vapor. Toxic if swallowed. Maybe fatal if swallowed and enter airways. May cause respiratory irritation.

Organophosphorous pesticide

NFPA Placard: Health:2 Flammability:2 Reactivity: 1**Manufacturer and
Emergency
Number**

Dow Agrosiences LLC. (800) 992-5994

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300**Emergency
Overview**

Warning! Maybe Fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Cause moderate eye irritation. Cholinesterase inhibitor.

Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals and birds. Do not apply directly to water.

**Accidental Release
Measures**

Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Do not breathe vapor. Isolate hazard area. Keep unauthorized people away. Use personal protective equipment.

Methods for Cleaning Up

Dike area to prevent runoff. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder). Collect and transfer the product into a properly labeled and tightly closed container. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Contaminated soil may have to be removed and disposed. Decontaminate tools and equipment following cleanup.

Additional Advice

Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water canal. Do not allow product to contact vegetation.

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

**Decon
Considerations**

This is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Signs and symptoms that may be seen, usually within several hours of exposure, include but are not limited to, headaches, dizziness, weakness, constrictions of the pupil, blurred or dark vision, excessive salivation or nasal discharge, profuse sweating, abdominal cramps, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. Severe poisonings may result in incontinence, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

If signs of cholinesterase inhibition appear, atropine sulfate is antidotal. 2-PAM (Protopam) is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine but should not be used alone.

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.

Reportable Quantity 1 lbs.

5. Goal 2XL- (Used in orchards in the late spring and summer).

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Goal 2XL ◦ Goal Tender ◦ Oxystar 2 E ◦ OxyFlo 2EC ◦ Pindar GT ◦ Galligan 2E ◦
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Oxyfluorfen
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	<p>Yellow to brown liquid. Sweet odor.</p> <p>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation.</p> <p>NFPA Placard Health:2 Fire:1 Reactivity:0</p>
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	<p>Dow Agrosciences, Indianapolis. (800) 992-5994</p> <p>CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300</p>
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	WARNING. Causes skin irritation. Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not get on skin or on clothing.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	<p>Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Keep personnel out of low areas. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment.</p> <p>Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance.</p>
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	<p>If Swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</p> <p>If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air.</p> <p>If on Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</p> <p>If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.</p>
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	25974 lbs.

6. Phostoxin-(post harvest commodity fumigant used year round).

**Product Name
and Synonyms/
Trade Names**

- Phostoxin tablets
- DetiaFumex bags, belts and blankets
- Detiaphos
- Eco2 Fume
- Magnesium Phosphide

Chemical Name

Aluminum phosphide
Hydrogen phosphide
Ammonium carbamate
Magnesium phosphide

**Product
Description and
Hazards**

Solid greenish-gray color in pellets and tablets. The hydrogen phosphide (phosphine) gas produced has a garlic odor, or carbide or decaying fish

Reacts with water to produce phosphine (hydrogen phosphide) which may ignite spontaneously in air at concentrations above its LEL of 1.8%.

Ammonium carbamate releases ammonia and carbon dioxide

NFPA Placard: Health: 4 Fire:4 Reactivity: 2 Special W

**Manufacturer and
Emergency Number**

DEGESCH America, Weyers Cave VA (800) 330-2525

CONTACT 1-800-308-4856 FOR ASSISTANCE WITH HUMAN OR ANIMAL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.

CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300

Emergency Overview

DANGER! POISON1 High Acute Inhalation Toxicity due to Phosphine gas **DANGER:** Aluminum phosphide from **PHOSTOXIN®** tablets, pellets or dust may be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Aluminum phosphide in tablets, pellets and partially spent dust will release phosphine if exposed to moisture from the air or if it comes into contact with water, acids and many other liquids. Since phosphine may ignite spontaneously at levels above its lower flammable limit of 1.8% v/v, it is important not to exceed this concentration. Ignition of high concentrations of phosphine can produce a very energetic reaction. Explosion can occur under these conditions and may cause severe personal injury. **Never allow the buildup of phosphine to exceed explosive concentrations.**

**Accidental Release
Measures****Spill Cleanup Procedures:**

If possible, dispose of spilled Phostoxin, DetiaPhos and Fumex by use according to label instructions. Freshly spilled material which has not been contaminated by water or foreign matter may be replaced into original containers. Punctured flasks or containers may be temporarily repaired using aluminum tape. If the age of the spill is unknown or if the product has been contaminated with soil, debris, water, etc., gather up the spillage in small open buckets having a capacity no larger than about 1 gallon. Do not add more than about 1 to 1.5 kg (2 to 3 lbs.) to a bucket. If on-site wet deactivation is not feasible, transport the uncovered buckets in open vehicles to a suitable area. Wear DRY **LEATHER OR COTTON** gloves when handling Phostoxin tablets and pellets. Respiratory protection may be required during cleanup of spilled material. If the concentration of hydrogen phosphide is unknown, NIOSH/MSHA approved SCBA or its equivalent must be worn.

SMALL SPILL: Small amounts of spillage, from about 4 to 8 kg (9 to 18 lbs.) may be spread out over the ground in an open area to be deactivated by atmospheric moisture. Alternatively, spilled Phostoxin and Fumex may be deactivated by the wet method as follows:

Wet Deactivation of Spilled Phostoxin and Fumex:

1. Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low sudsing detergent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution or 4 cups of detergent in 30 gallons is suggested.

The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top.

2. The material is added slowly to the deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet the entire product. This should be carried out in open air and respiratory protection may be required. At no time should the deactivation drum be covered.

3. No more than about 45 to 50 lbs. of Phostoxin, DetiaPhos or Fumex should be added to 15 gallons of water-detergent mixture.

Prepacs, Ropes, and Fumex may ignite during wet deactivation if they are allowed to float to the surface. Add weights or otherwise ensure that Phostoxin and Fumex stay submerged until deactivation is completed.

4. Allow the mixture to stand, with occasional stirring, for about 36 hours. The resultant slurry of dust or packaged product will then be safe for disposal.

5. Dispose of the slurry of deactivated material, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities.

Decon Considerations**If inhaled:**

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Keep warm and make sure person can breathe freely.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available, administer syrup of ipecac.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing:

- Brush or shake material off clothes and shoes in a well-ventilated area. Allow clothes to aerate in a ventilated area prior to laundering.
- Do not leave contaminated clothing in occupied and/or confined areas such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc.
- Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water.

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.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

This product is very highly toxic to wildlife. Many non-target organisms exposed to phosphine gas in burrows will be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**Reportable Quantity
1-800-424-9346**

Hydrogen phosphide (phosphine) 1 lb
Ammonium carbamide: 5000 lbs.

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

Page 2

(continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

› *Who gets the reimbursement?*

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

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

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 3)

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

Reimbursing medical costs

Page 3

(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.

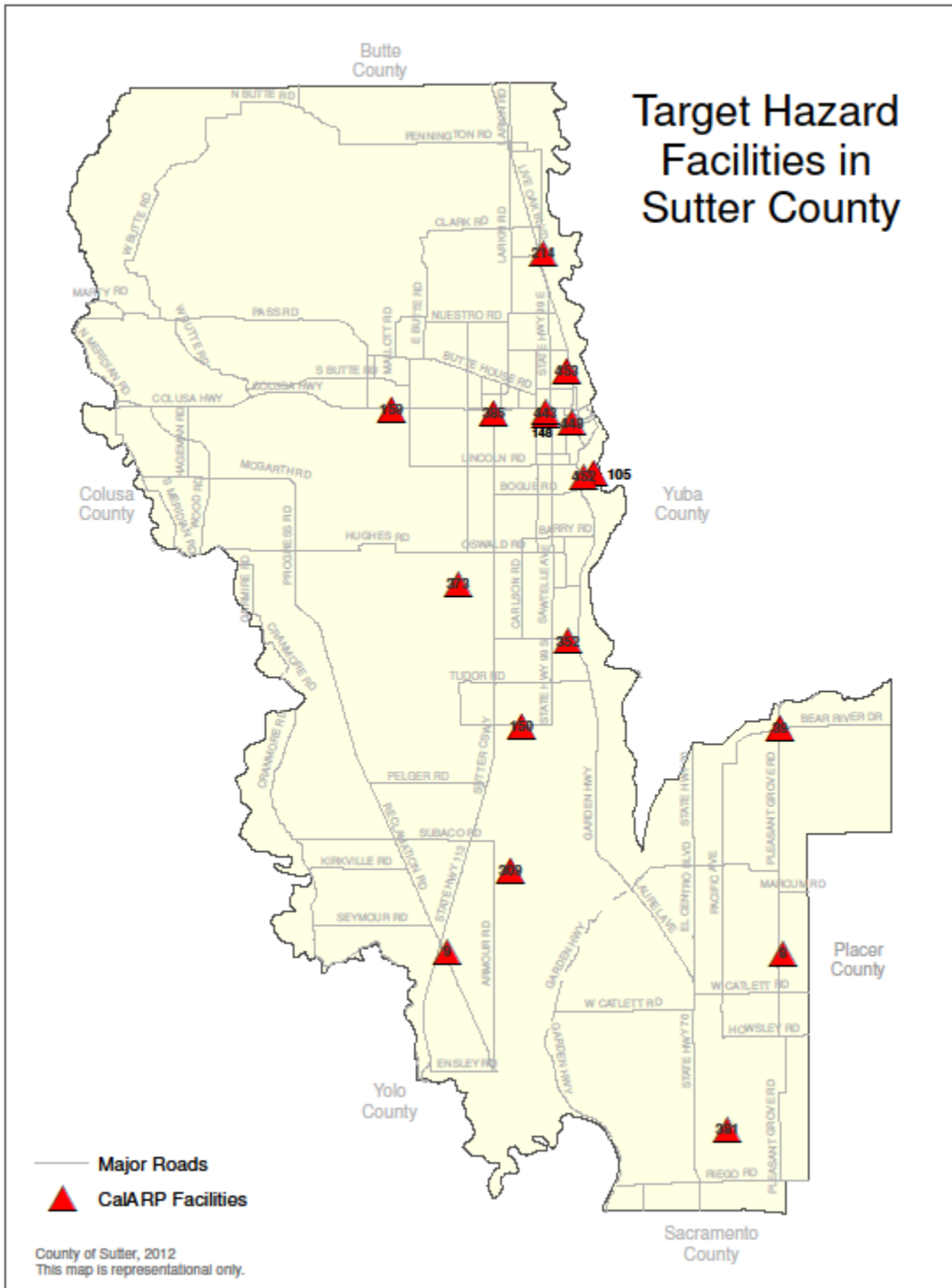


Risk Management Plan Facilities (CalARP facilities) in Sutter County

APRIL 2016

# ON MAP	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ADDRESS	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND AMOUNT	DOES THE FACILITY HAVE PERSONNEL TO RESPOND TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY?
8	Agriform	4036 Pleasant Grove Rd. Pleasant Grove, CA 95668	Aqua Ammonia 20% 300,000 lbs	NO
39	Bear River Supply	218 Pleasant Grove Rd. Rio Oso, CA 95674	Aqua Ammonia 21% 24,640 lbs	NO
105	Feather River Energy Center	302 Burns Dr. Yuba City, CA 95991	Aqua Ammonia 20% 17,692 lbs	NO
148	Greenleaf-2 Power Plant	875 N. Walton Ave. Yuba City, CA 95993	Anhydrous Ammonia 60,000 lbs	NO
150	Growers Ag Service	2100 Everglade Yuba City, CA 95993	Aqua Ammonia 20% 204,500 lbs	NO
159	Helena Chemical Company	6788 Colusa Hwy. Yuba City, CA 95993	Aldicarb – 1,875 lbs Azinphos-Methyl – 3,250 lbs Carbofuran - 631 lbs Dimethoate – 1,132 lbs. Methamidophos - 1,850 lbs Methidathion – 27,570 lbs Methomyl - 1,296 lbs Methyl Bromide – 2,100 lbs Oxamyl – 222 lbs Parathion Methyl - 7,250 lbs Paraquat Dichloride - 5,722 lbs Phosmet - 3,939 lbs	NO
214	Lomo Cold Storage	6005 Live Oak Blvd. Live Oak, CA 95953	Anhydrous Ammonia 32,000 lbs	NO
309	Quadren Cryogenic Processing Ltd.	2490 Kirkville Rd. Robbins, CA	Methane 21,000 lbs	NO
352	South Sutter Cold Storage	896 O'Banion Rd. Yuba City, CA 95993	Anhydrous Ammonia 9600 lbs	NO
373	Sutter Energy Center	5029 Township Rd. Yuba City, CA 95993	Aqua Ammonia 20% 53,000 lbs	NO

# ON MAP	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ADDRESS	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AND AMOUNT	DOES THE FACILITY HAVE PERSONNEL TO RESPOND TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY?
352	Sysco Food Services of Sacramento	7062 Pacific Ave. Pleasant Grove, CA 95668	Anhydrous Ammonia 9,950 lbs	NO
385	Wilbur Ellis Company	900 George Washington Blvd. Yuba City, CA 96993	Aqua Ammonia 20% 300,000 lbs	NO
443	Yuba City Energy Center	875-B Walton Yuba City, CA 95991	Aqua ammonia >20% 17,100 lbs	NO
448	California Cold Logistics	700 Jones Ave. Yuba City, CA 95991	Anhydrous ammonia 18,899 lbs	NO
452	Yuba City Waste Water Treatment Plant	302 Burns Dr. Yuba City, CA 95991	Chlorine 24,000 lbs Aqua Ammonia 24% 15,260 lbs	NO
453	Yuba City Water Treatment Plant	701 Northgate Dr. Yuba City, CA 95991	Chorine 16,000 lbs	NO



Verified September 2012

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

STATE WARNING CENTER (800) 852-7550 OR (916) 845-8911

.....NOTE: GET A CONTROL NUMBER

ON HIGHWAY SPILLS – CHP 911

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

SUTTER COUNTY EPA ID NUMBER CAS 111111051

CalEMA calls other agencies but always call any agency to ensure the notification was made in a timely manner or if technical assistance/advice is needed.

SUTTER COUNTY

Agency	Office Phone	24-Hour Contact	Notes
SHERIFF/FIRE DISPATCH	911	(530) 822-7307	
County Administrator	(530) 822-7100	(530) 822-7307	
Agricultural Commissioner	(530) 822-7500	(530) 822-7307	
Animal Control	(530) 822-7375	(530) 822-7307	
District Attorney	(530) 822-7330	(530) 822-7307	
Environmental Health Certified Unified Program Agency	(530) 822-7400	(530) 822-7307 (530) 822-7307	
Office of Emergency Management	(530) 822-4575	(530) 822-7307	
Public Health Officer	(530) 822-7215	(530) 822-7307	
Sheriff's Department	(530) 822-7307	(530) 822-7307	
Public Works Department:	(530) 822-7450	(530) 822-7307	
Human Services	(530) 822-7215	(530) 822-7307	
Superintendent of Schools	(530) 822-2900	(530) 822-7307	
FIRE AGENCIES			
Beale AFB Fire Department	(530) 634-8675	(530) 634-5700	Command Post
Linda Fire Department	(530) 743-3334	(530) 749-7909	
Marysville Fire Department	(530) 741-6622	(530) 741-6611	
Cal Fire Dobbins	(530) 749-2316	(530) 477-0641	
Cal Fire Smartsville	(530) 432-2630	(530) 477-0641	
Cal Fire 24 Hours Dispatch Grass Valley Also for US Forest Service (Admin Office)	(530) 477-0641 (530) 823-4904	(530) 477-0641	

Butte County Fire Department	(530) 533-6363	(530) 533-6363	Oroville ECC
Nevada County Fire Department	(530) 895-4981	(530) 477-0641	
Sutter County Fire Department	(530) 822-7400	(530) 822-7307	
Yuba City Fire Department	(530) 822-4686	(530) 822-4662	
LAW ENFORCEMENT			
California Highway Patrol	(530) 674-5141	(530) 879-1900	Chico Com Center
Yuba City Police Department	(530) 822-4662	(530) 822-4662	
Sutter County Sheriff's Department	(530) 822-7307	(530) 822-7307	
REGIONAL			
Feather River Air Quality Mgt. District	(530) 634-7659		
24-HOUR HAZMAT CLEAN UP CONTRACTORS – CALTRANS APPROVED LIST			
Ben's Trucking (Red Bluff)	(530) 527-5040	(530) 524-1964	
Clean Harbors (West Sacramento)	(916) 375-2611	(916) 375-2611x2024	
Dillard Environmental (Byron)	(925) 634-6850	(800) 675-1066	
NRC Environmental (Chico) (AC Industrial)	(530) 343-5488	(800) 343-5488	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL/DISASTER			
Bi-County Ambulance	(530) 674-2780	(530) 743-1893	
Fremont-Rideout Memorial Hospital	(530) 749-4300		
Poison Control Center U.C. Davis Medical Center	(800) 222-1222 (800) 876-4766	(800) 222-1222	
Red Cross – Northeastern California	(530) 673-1460	(530) 899-6895	
Salvation Army	(916) 563-3700	(916) 563-3700	
Trauma Intervention Program	(530) 673-9300		
STATE/FEDERAL EMERGENCY FUNDING/RESPONSE			
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Emergency Reserve Account	(800) 260-3972	(800) 852-7550 (CALEMA) Ask For Duty Officer	Reports Spills to CALEMA 1 st
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Clandestine Drug Lab Account	(800) 260-3972	(800) 852-7550 (CALEMA) Ask For Duty Officer	Reports Spills to CALEMA 1 st
Dept. of Fish and Game – Fish & Wildlife Pollution Account	(916) 358-2900	(800) 852-7550 (CALEMA) Ask for Duty Officer	Reports Spills to CALEMA 1 st
Office of Spill Prevention & Response – Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	(800) 852-7550	1-916-358-1300	Reports Spills to CALEMA 1 st
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 x 3	
Civil Support (Weapons Mass Destruction)	(530) 780-0683	(916) 854-3440 California National Guard	24 hr number

STATE AGENCIES (All can be contacted 24 hours via State CalEMA 1-800-852-7550)			
Cal OES All Incident Reporting System (Warning Center)	(916) 324-8922	(800) 852-7550	
California Emergency Management Agency Hazardous Materials Division Region III – HazMat (Redding)	(916) 845-8768 (530) 224-4835	(800) 852-7550	
Air Resources Board (ARB)	(800) 242-4450	(800) 852-7550	
California Fire - Pipeline Safety/ Failure Investigation	(916) 445-8477	(800) 852-7550	
Cal OSHA (24 hour enforcement)	(916) 263-2800	(916) 263-2800	Accident at work site
California Highway Patrol	(530) 674-5141	(707) 551-4100	24 hr Dispatch
Caltrans - Emergency Dispatch	(916) 859-7900	(530) 741-4232 HazMat	
Dept. of Fish and Game 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. of Public Health (Infectious Disease – (Sacramento)	(916) 445-0274	(800) 852-7550	
Dept. of Public Health (Radiologic Health) (Sacramento)	(916) 327-5106	(800) 852-7550	
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (Sac)	(916) 255-3545	(800) 852-7550	
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (Sacramento)	(916) 324-7572	(800) 852-7550	
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Rancho Cordova)	(916) 464-3291	(800) 852-7550	
State Fire Marshal (Sacramento)	(916) 445-8477	(800) 852-7550	
FEDERAL AGENCIES			
Center for Communicable Diseases	(770) 488-7100	(800) 232-4636	Atlanta
Federal Aviation Administration Sacramento Tracon-Rio Linda	(916) 366-4019		Temporary flight restrictions
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		
US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency – Region IX – San Francisco)	(800) 300-2193	(800) 300-2193	
US Forest Service (Grass Valley) Dispatch Plumas National Forest Tahoe National Forest	(530) 477-0641 (530) 534-6500 x430 (530) 478-6111		After hours

NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES			
AT & T Language Translation	Download mobile app	Download mobile app	
ChemTrec	(800) 424-9300	(800) 424-9300	
Pesticide Safety Team Network	(800) 424-9300	(800) 424-9300	ChemTrec
Poison Control Center UC Davis Medical Center	(800) 222-1222 (800) 876-4766	(800) 222-1222	
Pacific Gas and Electric	(800) 811-4111	(888) 811-4111	Pipeline failure
Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267	(800) 848-8715	24 hour Dispatch
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS/LABORATORIES			
Entech, Rocklin (Rick Beall, CIH)	(916) 632-6800	(916)417-5276 (cell)	(530) 888-8099 (home)
Network Environmental, Folsom	(916) 353-2360	(916) 893-3236	
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	(916) 324-7572	(800) 852-7550	
LOCAL WATER DISTRICTS AND AGENCIES			
Feather Water District – Yuba City	(530) 674-2807		
Sutter Extension Water District	(530) 695-2761		
Sutter Community Service District	(530) 755-1733		
DISPOSAL SITES			
Yuba-Sutter County Household Hazardous Waste	(530) 743-6933	(530) 671-6900	Motor oil, paint, antifreeze, pesticides
Recology Environmental Solutions	(800) 208-2371		Contaminated soils, non- friable asbestos
AERC (Recycler) CAD 982411993	(510) 429-1129	8:30 – 5:00 pm only	Batteries, mercury
Chem Waste Management CAT000646117 (Kettleman City)	(559) 309-7688	35251 Old Skyline Road Kettleman City, California	Class 1 landfill
Clean Harbors West Sacramento	(916) 375-2611	(800) 645-8265	Acids, alkalies, solvents, metal bearing wastes
Evergreen Environmental Services (Union City) CAD980887418	(510) 795-4400	(800) 596-9455	
J&B Enterprises (San Jose) CAD069138899	(408) 988-7900	No 24-hour phone number	Cyanide wastes
TXI Midlothian Cement Plant Texas	(972) 647-4985	No 24-hour phone number	Class 1 incinerator

PART III – ATTACHMENTS

Government Responsibility Matrix - Attachment 9

	Law Enforcement	Fire Department	HazMat Team	Env. Health /CUPA	Office of Em. Man.	Public Works	Health Officer	School Superinten.	Sanitary Districts	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish and Game	State CALEMA	CalTrans	FRAQMD	CAL EPA- DPR	CVRCB	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																					
Training		X	X		X																					
NOTIFICATION																										
Threatens Health/Environment		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	X												
Proclaim Health Emergency							X																			
Public Information/Media Control	X	X											X	X												
Mitigate & Containment		X	X	X									X		X											
TECHNICAL INFORMATION																										
Product Identification		X	X													X										

PART III – ATTACHMENTS

Government Responsibility Matrix - Attachment 9

	Law Enforcement	Fire Department	HazMat Team	Env. Health/CUPA	Office of Em. Man	Public Works	Health Officer	School Superintendent	Sanitary Districts	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish and Game	State CALEMA	CalTrans	FRAQMD	CAL EPA- DPR	CVQCB	CAL OSHA	OEHA	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					
Monitor & Decontamination		X	X										X						X	X	X				X	
Health Effects		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 RESPNSE TO:																										
Small amounts on City Streets	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	
Oversee and Approve	X	X											X	X							X	X		X	X	X
Waste Disposal		X							X				X	X							X					
ENFORCEMENT																										
Sample Collection			X						X				X	X	X						X			X	X	
Civil/Criminal Investigation	X	X		X									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	X	X				X	
POST INCIDENT																										
After Action Review (small)	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	X
Incident Reports/Records Mainten.	X	X										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cost Recovery			X		X																					

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, it's (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 actions, when appropriate



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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.

A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify CalEMA 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 Game, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.
- ✓ If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.
- ✓ If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling Cal 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 CPDH 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 en route.

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 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

Caltrans will handle releases on State highways, or within State highway right-of-ways. Reports of such releases should be addressed to Cal OES, who will in turn notify Caltrans.

Revised: 2-27-2012

OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ ERE # _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Descriptive Location: _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	HAZCAT RESULTS

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (NAME, DRIVER’S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER , ADDRESS, PHONE):

DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES (ISOLATION, EVACUATION, CROWD CONTROL): _____

REPORT BY : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ AGENCY: _____

I CERTIFY THAT THIS INCIDENT REQUIRED IMMEDIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION NECESSARY TO REMEDY OR PREVENT AN EMERGENCY RESULTING FROM EITHER A FIRE, AN EXPLOSION, OR HUMAN EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ ERER # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor’s Representative: _____

Time of Contractor Arrival: _____ Time of Equipment Arrival: _____

Description of Extent of Contamination: _____

Soil: _____

Water: _____

Structure: _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

EQUIPMENT USED			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: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____



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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:

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 Cal 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 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 CalEMA.

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.

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

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: _____

DESCRIPTION	EQUIPMENT USED		JOB CLASSIFICATION	LABOR USED	
	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: _____

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: _____

DESCRIPTION	EQUIPMENT USED		LABOR USED		
	TIME		TIME		
	ARRIVE	DEPART	JOB CLASSIFICATION	ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

COMMENTS ON CONTRACTOR'S PERFORMANCE: _____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

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 (January 2011)

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 Section 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.

Unidentified Material

If the incident is in a heavy traffic area and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area (coordinate announcements with responding law agency).

Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified (clear with Incident Commander and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public).

If traffic will not impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry as necessary.

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.

- ✓ Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
- ✓ Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
- ✓ Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs), cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- ✓ Release all of the above information.
- ✓ Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** procedures as appropriate.
- ✓ Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the Care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
- ✓ Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take.

Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for the County Public Information Officer 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



Sample News Releases



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 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: Emergency Alert System (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:** Emergency Alert System (EAS) use; request repeated broadcast
- **Optional:** The material is highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms: _____. If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, seek help at a hospital outside the evacuation area, or at the evacuation center at _____. To repeat, if you are in the area of _____, you should/must leave, for your own safety. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency assistance.

Summary Statement for Media: Hazardous Material Incident

At approximately _____ a.m./p.m. today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office by (a private citizen, city employee, etc.). (Police/fire) units were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic. The material was later determined to be (describe), a (hazardous/harmless) (chemical/substance/material/gas) which, upon contact, may produce symptoms of _____. Precautionary evacuation of the (immediate/X-block) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required) by (agency). Approximately (number) persons were evacuated. Cleanup crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene, and normal traffic had resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes. There were no injuries reported/or _____ persons, including (fire, police) personnel, were treated at area hospitals for _____ and (all, number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in _____ condition. The response agencies involved were _____.

To be adapted according to the situation.

YUBA-SUTTER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM EQUIPMENT**SUTTER COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT****RESCUE 8 HAZMAT SUPPLIES****Personal Protective Equipment**

- 7 Scott SCBAs with spare bottles and masks (34 SCBA cylinders total 12 1 hr 22 30 min)
- 5 Level A suits
- 4 NFPA level "A" suits (CBRNE ensembles)
- 18 Level B suits 6 L, 6 XL, 6 XXL
- 2 Lg Flash Suits
- 1 patch kit
- 1 kit of assorted clamps
- 1 kit of assorted plugs
- 23 pair of yellow overbooties
- 27 pair nitrile gloves
- 1 air source cart with 150' of hose (umbilical air)
- 4 SKA packs (umbilical air compatible)

Tools & Kits

- 5 Spill Fix Decon Pools
- 1 Patch kit
- 1 lock out /tag out kit
- 2 "pigs" absorbent pads
- 1 bucket of plug and dike
- 2 containers of absorbent
- 1 toolbox with various non-sparking tools
- 25 disposable plastic drum thieves
- 20 cyalume light sticks
- 20 garrity lights
- 1 TE Model 20 weather station

Reference Material & Chemical sampling

- 1 Industrial Scientific M40 4 gas Monitor
- 1 PID
- 1 Mini-Radiac Personal Rad Monitor
- 1 monitor calibration gas cylinder
- 1 radiological monitor
- 1 Guardian Bio-Threat Alert test system
 - Test kits include 1 box of each:
 - 1 Plague test kit, BTA
 - 1 SEB test kit, BTA
 - 1 Ricin test kit, BTA
 - 1 Bot Tox test kit, BTA

1 Anthrax test kit, BTA
25 protein powder screening kits
15 Flu Pandemic Particulate Respirators
2 Deluxe Infection Control Kits
1 gal distilled water
2 rolls paper towels
2 Jane's Chem-Bio Handbook
2 FOG guides
1 Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference 2nd edition
1 Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference 4th edition
2 Emergency handling of hazardous materials book 1994 & 2002
1 Calpine Haz-Mat business plans
1 Sax's Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials vols.1,2,3
1 Farm Chemical handbook
1 Environmental Acronyms/Abbreviations pamphlet
Pocket Guide to Tank Car Booklet
1 Heinz Five Step Kit
1 Haz-Cat kit
8 Evidence sample jars
16 sample jars
3 large sample jars
1 Box Ziploc bags
1 Box Cotton Swabs
150 glass test tubes
25 white trash bags
35 small graduated beakers 250 ml
2 larger graduated beakers
1 box of matches
3 square, draining beakers
20 plastic pipettes
1 gallon distilled water
1 propane torch
1 circuit recognizer
1 UV light
3 packs of spillfyters
1 mirror
1 multimeter
5 eye protection
30 disposable aprons
15 hair nets
13 dusk masks
1 box disposable nitrile gloves

- 1 box latex (medical) gloves
- 1 laptop computer (internet capable, CAMEO, ALOHA, MARPLOT, and Tokes)
- 1 print, fax, scan, copy machine
- 2 Nextel Phones

ENGINE 811 SUPPLIES

- M40 4 gas monitor
- 5 spill fyer strips
- 1 decon pool

REHAB 8**Decon Supplies**

- 3 60' 5/8 garden hoses
- 4 20' 5/8 garden hoses
- 4 short step ladders
- 3 scrub brushes
- 1 1x6 manifold with shut-off
- 1 1x2 garden hose gated wye
- 4 5 gallon buckets
- 2 garden hose nozzles
- 1 bottle of soap
- 2 brooms
- 1 small table
- 3 32 gallon trash cans
- 1 extendable wand
- 1 box of clear plastic bags
- 2 decon pools

STATION 8 SUPPLIES**Supply Room**

- 12 Sampling Spatulas
- 2 boxes of training slides for the BTA machine
- 1 box Dragger tubes (training)
- 1 Dager Pump
- 1 full box of disposable dust masks
- 1 box of disposable aprons
- 1 full box of disposable pipettes (200)
- 1 box of various Haz-Mat training samples
- 1 roll of "Biohazard" stickers
- 1 container of Heinz Five Step Chemicals (training)
- 3 Scott SCBA Communication systems
- 2 full boxes of glass test tubes (250 per box)
- 6 large sample jars
- 33 small sample jars

11 large sample jars
50 disposable work area pads (blue)
49 pair of yellow overbooties
14 pair of nitrile gloves
3 level A suits 1L, 1 XL, 1XXL
2 level B suits (fully encapsulated)
28 level B suits (non-encapsulated) 4 L, 12 XL, 12 XXL
35 disposable modesty garments
1 suit pressure test kit
24 glass drum thieves
50 disposable plastic drum thieves
3 gallon distilled water
14 pair Silver Shield Gloves
5 Boxes Ph Paper
80 Plastic Beakers

STATION 5**HazMat Inventory**

1 Heinz Kit
Level B Suits 2 – brown, (XL) 2 – white, Tychem (XL) 2 – Brown System CPF 3 (L) 1 – Grey CPF II (L)
9 Pair, Tyvek sleeves
6 Pair, Booties
3 Pair, heavy green gloves
Partial box, Nitrile gloves
Partial box, powder free latex gloves
Partial box, glass test tubes
3 Drum thieves
15 Colliwasa tubes (glass)
6 Colliwasa tubes (plastic)
1 Chlorine “B” Kit
2 Industrial Scientific TMX 412 4 gas monitors

STATION 6**Hazmat Inventory**

2 Man Kit
4 Spilfyter Strips
1 Pair Silver Shield Gloves.
4 Pair of safety #10 green gloves.
1 med pair of over booties
3 lg pair of over booties
2 xl .pair of over booties
2 xxl pair of over booties
1 roll of do note cross tape.
7 Level B suits.

HEINZ KIT

Clor-n-oil 50 exp 1-03
agri-screen
3 safety glasses
4 small test tubes.
7 large test tubes.
3 flat watch glasses.
1 hydrochloric acid.
1 silver nitrate
1 barium chloride
1 potassium permanganate.
3 ph strips.
1 lead acetate paper
1 empty bottle of water.
1 potassium iodide paper.
corks sugar matches sand paper, and magnifying glass.
2 metal stir sticks.
3 evidence bottles.
18 pipettes
3 5ml plastic containers.
2 xxl over booties.
1 roll of paper towels.
glass Colliwassas.
6 plastic containers.
propane torch w/ striker.

MASS DECON HAZMAT TRAILER

Mass Decon Tent.
Water Heater.
A/C Unit.
Hose adapter Kit.
1 generator.
160 gowns.
1 Porta Light

Yuba City Emergency Response Equipment

Station 1 - HAZ MAT RIG

Field Testing	Amount
pH paper packets	1 pack
Oxidizer paper packet	1 pack
Non-electronic industrial chemical unknown, qualitative	
Sampling Equipment	
Coliwsa tubes, disposal glass or clear plastic	12
Coliwasa tubes	12
Pipette, transfer, graduated	6
Spatula, sampling nickel plated	1
Chemical Protective Clothing	
Level A Vapor Protective (name?)	4
Level B Liquid Splash suits White	75
Level B Liquid Splash suits encapsulated Green	12
Gloves – liquid splash protection –type?	68 pairs
Under-Glove	5 boxes (100 count)
Chemical resistant boots	28 pairs
Helmets	4
Goggles	9
Technical Reference	
Database – printed – at least 3	3
Guidebook – printed	2
Specialty Type – special topics printed	2
Electronic database	1
Electronic guidebook	1
Plume Air Modeling	
Air Modeling Software database	1
Air Modeling Overlay/Plume display software	2
Air Modeling, Mapping	1
Computers	
Desktop or laptop	1
CD-Rom or DVD drive	1
Software for operating system and word processing	1
Absorbent	
Absorbent, non-polar pads or rolls	150 ft
Absorbent, non-polar Mini booms (pigs, socks)	150 ft
Absorbent non-polar solvent pillows	10 gallon absorption
Absorbent spreadable powder –oils	1 container
Mechanical Intervention	
Chlorine “A” kit	1 kit
Liquid Drum Patch, pneumatic kit	1
Patch, liquid drum compression kit	1
Plugs. Liquid stopper, compression, extra large	1
Plugs, ball or taper, liquid, compression, extra large	1
Plugs, T-bolt, liquid, compression extra large	1
Plugs, dowels, liquid, assorted	Assortment
Decontamination Equipment	Amount
Plastic tarps- ground cover	2
Plastic sheeting roll, heavy duty	1 roll

Field Testing	Amount
Catch basin	1
Shower	1
Portable pool	3
Support for Decontamination	
Portable plastic stools	4
Long handle, soft bristle brushes	4
Brushes, car wash type, long handle	2
Paper towels	1
Soap or detergent, soft, biodegradable	1 pint
Chem-tape	2 rolls
Clothing removal tools	1
Water Supply Distribution Tools	
Adaptor, 1 ½ " to garden hose reducer	2
Manifold, light duty	1
Garden hose 12'-24'	3
Garden hose shut off, in line	3
Garden hose applicator nozzle adjustable	2
Pressure Applicator, Garden Sprayer	1
Collection	
Heavy duty yard bags – large	10
Heavy duty yard bags – medium	10
Debris collection unit	2
Containment drum (85-95 gallons)	1
Overpack drum (110 gallon)	1
Respiratory Protection	
SCBA, complete, structural, 1 hr rating	4
Mask, full-face structural	7
Tools/Other	
Shovel, Round point, steel, long handle	1
Shovel, Round point, polypropylene plastic or equal, long handle	1
First Aid kit –large	1
First Aid trauma kit	1
Medical Monitoring Kit	1
Scope spotting –adjustable telephoto	1
General Purpose Small Hand Tools	
Claw hammer	1
Screwdrivers, chisel and Phillips	6
Pliers, utility, side cutting	2
Allen wrench, English and metric	2 kits
Crescent wrench	1 kit of 2
Pipe wrench	1
Combination wrench kit	1
Measuring tape, retractable metal	1
Knife, general utility	1
Sheers	1
Ratchet, tie down straps	2
Special Purpose	
Refrigerator, small	1

Engine Company Equipment

Confined Space air monitoring equipment – 4 gas continuous monitoring	1 unit
Calibration kit	1 kit
Gamma Survey Radiation Detector	1
Beta Survey Radiation Detector	1
Direct Read Dosimeter	1 for each member
Infra-Red Scope	1
Traffic cones	12

**CITY OF MARYSVILLE
HAZMAT 227 RESPONSE VEHICLE
1996 INTERNATIONAL 4900**

10KV PTO GENERATOR
BREATHING AIR COMPRESSOR
CASCADE SYSTEM 6 4500LB H CYLINDERS
2 KENWOOD COMAND RADIOS

COMPARTMENT #1 DRIVERS SIDE	COMPARTMENT #1 PASSENGER SIDE
First Shelf– Bottom Shelf	First Shelf– Bottom Shelf
Electric Pigtails	Tool box (tape, trash bags, gloves, powder)
3 4' Electric Pigtails	Hazmat Scene Tape 2-Rolls
2 Large Cord Reels	Box of level B chemical encapsulating suits
3 Small Cord Reels	Box of level B white Saranac suits with boots and hoods
Metal X Extinguisher	Rubber acid suits
CO2 Extinguisher	
4 Grounding Cables	
Second Shelf– From Bottom	Second Shelf
Plugging supplies, glow sticks, absorbent pads- Maroon Box	Boots in box
Tool Trays, Mercury clean up kit, Folding shovels	Gloves in box
Fuses	
Third Shelf- From Bottom	Third Shelf
Electric Fan	Level B Suits – Tyvek/saranec w/hoods and boots
2 Circle D Lights	Box of gloves, respirators, harness, over boots, cryro gloves and knee pads
Generator Oil Reservoir	
	Fourth Shelf
Left Wall	Assorted Boots
4 Box Lights	Fifth Shelf
Generator Control	Level A suits-5
COMPARTMENT #2 DRIVERS SIDE	COMPARTMENT #2 PASSENGER SIDE
First Shelf – Bottom Shelf	First Shelf – Bottom Shelf
Plug 'N Patch	Tarp Box
Wood Plugs and Mallet	Roll of black visqueen
Absorbent 75 lbs (Box 3-2)	Clear plastic visqueen roll
Soda Ash and Baking Soda	Eye wash station
1 Large Plug Rug	Hose Spouts
1 Small Plug Rug	Poly Sprayer
Second Shelf – Middle Shelf	Second Shelf
1 Airbag – 15 x 21 (Hole Size)	2 decon bins
1 Airbag – 24 x 24 (Hole Size)	One bin has ring pools, air pump and shade tent
(RED TOOL BOX) Hole Saw and Kit with 3 inch Stinger Pig Tail	One bin has hoses, soap and brushes

Absorbent Pillows	
Airbag Controls, Hoses, and Extra Airbags	
Vetter Bag	
Third Shelf – Top Shelf	Third Shelf
Overpack Bags 55 Gallons (Box 2-1)	Medical bag
White Absorbent Sheets	ICS Vests in box
12 Orange Cones	Cold Packs in red bag
	Box of clear & amber test bottles
	Adult BVM
	Windsock
	Medical masks
	Splints
	Fourth Shelf
	Flash Suits
	Level A Suits
COMPARTMENT #3 DRIVERS SIDE	COMPARTMENT #3 PASSENGER SIDE
First Shelf – Bottom Shelf	First Shelf – Bottom Shelf
Chlorine A Kit	Air Compressor – Fill Station
Chlorine B Kit	
Chlorine C Kit	
Beryllium Pipe Wrench	
Beryllium Sledge Hammer	
Pry Bar	
Sledge Hammer	
Bolt Cutter	
Hand Saw	
Yellow Cheater Bar	
Stake Driver	
Drum Handler	
Second Shelf – From Bottom	Second Shelf
Beryllium Tool Kit	3 x 4500 psi . SCBA's with masks
Regular Tool Kit (box 1-9)	
Patch and Plug Kit (box 1-6)	
C-Clamps (box 1-4)	
Patch Kit (box 1-5)	
Pipe Repairs, Caps, Plugs and Clamp Kit	
Spool of Floating Rope	
Lid-Loc- gray canvas bag	
Level	
Drum strap	
Third Shelf – From Bottom	Third Shelf
Acid Leak Control Kit – Blue	3x 4500 psi. SCBA's with masks
3 Transfer Pumps	
PTO/Generator	
Left Wall	Fourth Shelf
Beryllium Flat Head Shovel	Small step ladders
Beryllium Round Shovel	Poly Pails

1 Large Halogen	Folding Stools
Right Wall	
1 Small Halogen	
COMPARTMENT #4 DRIVERS SIDE	COMPARTMENT #4 PASSENGER SIDE
Grounding Rods	9 – Spare 4500lb. SCBA Bottles
Decon Pool Walls	Cascade System
Ladder	Cascade System hose
Draw Tubes and Hollow Glass Tubes	
Chocks	
Dipping Cup	
2 Flood Lights with Stands	
Decon Wash Ring and Handles	
Refrigerator Assorted Dragger Tubes	
Push Broom	
Flat Head Shovel	
Misc. Stinger Runs Down Middle/Back of all Compartments	

OFFICE INVENTORY

Lap Top Computer w/ printer
Nextel Phone
8 B/K Portable Radios
MONITORING EQUIPMENT
Fire Finder-heat detector
Raytek-infrared thermometer
Halogen Leak detector
M40 multi-gas monitor
APD2000 monitor-chemical agents
VX500 Photo Ionization detector
Genesis Gastech monitor
Chlorine leak detector
Wind speed indicators-2
Inspector Alert Rad. Monitor-2
Vicoreen Rad. Monitor
Civil Defense Rad. Monitor-3
Spotting Scope
Binoculars
Hazcat Kit-glassware beakers test tubes pipettes etc.
Reference Library

HazMat Trailer Inventory 1996 Wells Cargo

Honda 3500 Generator
2 Mounted Scene Light
3 20 gal. Poly drums
2 50 gal. Metal drums
2 85 gal. Metal drums
2 95 gal. Poly drums
6 5 gal. Poly pails w/lids
1 box 55 gal. drum liners
1 bale 17"x19" Oil sorbent pads
1 box powersorb universal pads
4 large 3M Sorbent booms
1 bag small 3M universal Sorbent booms
1 case 3M universal mini booms 3"x12'
1 case 3M oil sorbent mini booms 3"x4'
1 case 3M universal pillows 7"x15"
Plug N Dike Kit
6 50lb. bags Soda Ash
12 50lb. bags All Purpose Absorbent
Elect. Vent Fan w/ air duct hose
Elect. Cord Reel
Wheel Barrow
Drum Dolly
2 Poly Push Brooms
2 Poly Shovels
6 Large Orange Safety Cones
Drum Thieves 75,150,200ml.
Drum Pumps
10 5gal. Foam 3%
3 5gal. Foam ATC 3%
Box #1
4 Level B OSHA Suits
4 Level B Fully Encapsulated Suits
8 Tyvek Suits
Box #2
12 Yellow over boots
4 pr. PVC boots
6 pr. PVC solvent gloves (green)
6 pr. Over gloves (black)
24 pr. Nitrile Latex gloves (vanilla)
6 pr. Nitrile Solvent gloves (Lt.green)
1 bx. Latex Exam gloves
1 roll Duct tape
1 roll Masking tape
1 bx. Pipetts 25ml.
Box #3
1 can Coleman Fuel
4 Acid masks

1 bx. Trash bags
1 bx. Ziplock bags
Site safety plans
Equipment use list
Report forms
Hazcat instruction manuel
Heinz instruction manuel
Drug lab info. Book
2 clip boards w/paper
4 clean wide mouth 8oz. jars
5 mason jars
2 amber 8oz. jars
24 graduated clean 4oz. jars
1 set of Laddles
2 sets of Scoops.

Decon Trailer Inventory – Linda Fire Department

Box 1				
Item	Manufacture	Quantity	Size	Expiration Date
Rubber Boots Steel Shank & Toe	Servus Supreme	2 Pr.	11	
Rubber Boots Steel Shank & Toe	Servus Supreme	2 Pr.	10	
Rubber Boots Steel Shank & Toe	Servus Supreme	1 Pr.	9	
Box 2				
Rubber Boots Steel Shank & Toe	Servus Supreme	2 Pr.	12	
Rubber Boots Steel Shank & Toe	Servus Supreme	2 Pr.	11	
Box 3				
5 Way Garden Hose Fitting Manifold		1		
1 1/2" X 1" Reducer		1		
25' Garden Hose		5		
Box 4				
25' Garden Hose		5		
Box 5				
Hydrant Wrench		1		
Duct Tape		2 Rolls		
Masking Tape 1 1/2"		3 Rolls		
Spanner Wrenches	Elkhart	4		
Double Female 1 1/2"	Akron	1		
Double Male 1 1/2"	Akron	1		
Garden Hose Pistol Nozzles	Nelson	2		
Garden Hose Gated Wye		2		
Rubber Garden Hose Washers	Ace	20 EA.		
40 Gal. Trash Bags		1 Roll		
Garden Hose Pressure Regulator	Marshall Brass Co.	1		
Box 6				
Baby Powder	Equate	2		
Dish Soap		1		

PART III – ATTACHMENTS

HazMat Emergency Response Equipment Attachment 13

10 Qrt. Plastic Bucket	Ace	1		
Metal Clips		59		
Box 7				
P.V.A. Gloves	Ansell Edmont	8 Pr.	9	
Viton Gloves	Indust.	10Pr.		
Silver Shield Gloves	North	5 Pr.	LG.11-12	
Neoprene Gloves	North	2Pr.	9	
Neoprene Gloves	Pioneer/Stanzoil	1Pr.	10	
Neoprene Gloves	Pioneer/Stanzoil	1Pr.	11	
Nitrile Gloves	Cantan	12 Pr.	10	
Box 8				
Poly Tarps 9' X 12"	Ace	1 Pr.		
Poly Tarps 10' X 20"	Ace	4 Pr.		
Box 9				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	1 Pr.	10	
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	9	
Box 10				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	11	
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	1Pr.	10	
Box 11				
Item	Manufacture	Quantity	Size	Expiration Date
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	1Pr.	13	
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	11	
Box 12				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	14	
Box 13				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	14	
Box 14				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	15	
Box 15				
PVC Boots	Bata Hazmax	2 Pr.	15	
Box 16				
Open Space	Not Being	Used	At	This Time
Box 17				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont	4	LG	
Box 18				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont		LG	
Box 19				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont	4	XL	
Box 20				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont	4	XL	
Box 21				
Tychem Frontline Encapsulating	Dupont	2	LG	
Box 22				
Tychem Frontline Encapsulating	Dupont	3	LG	
Box 23				
Tychem Frontline Encapsulating	Dupont	2	XL	
Box 24				
Tychem Frontline Encapsulating	Dupont	2	XL	
Box 25				

PART III – ATTACHMENTS

HazMat Emergency Response Equipment Attachment 13

Tychem Frontline Encapsulating	Dupont	2	LG	
Box 26				
Tychem Coveralls W/ Hoods & Booties	Dupont	12	MED	
Box 27				
Tychem Coveralls W/ Hoods & Booties	Dupont	12	XL	
Box 28				
Tychem Coveralls W/ Hoods & Booties	Dupont	12	XL	
Box 29				
Bar Soap	Ivory	3		
Bar Soap	Dial	6		
Bath Towels		6		
Hand Towels		10		
Wash Clothes		8		
Shampoo	Sauve	4	11 Oz.	
Box 30				
Saranex Splash Suits W/ Hood & Booties	Abanda	2	LG	
Saranex Splash Suits W/ Hood & Booties	Abanda	1	XX	
Box 31				
Tyveck Coverall	Dupont	7		
Box 32				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods & Booties	Dupont	1	LG	
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods & Booties	Dupont	4	XX	
Top Shelf "A"				
Item	Manufacture	Quantity	Size	Expiration Date
Hudson Sprayer		2	2 Gal.	
Neoprene Gloves	Stanzoil	24	XL 10	
Top Shelf "B"				
36" Pattern Water Wand		5		
Top Shelf "C"				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont	4	MED	
Top Shelf "D"				
Tychem BR Coveralls W/ Hoods	Dupont	4	MED	
Rear Of Trailer				
Foot Stools	Rubbermaid	5		
Trash Cans		2	33 Gals.	
Pails		4	5 Gals.	
Drinking Water Container	Igloo	1	3 Gals.	
Toilet Brushes		2		
Hand Brushes		2		
36" Pattern Water Wand Training		3		
Door Mats		3		
Traffic Cones		15	LG	
Long Handle Round Headed Brush		2		
Push Brooms		2		
Polyethylene Plastic Sheeting	16' X 100" 6 Mil	1 Roll		
Spare Tire		1		
Front Of Trailer				
Polyethylene Plastic Sheeting	16' X 100" 6 Mil	1 Roll		

PART III – ATTACHMENTS

HazMat Emergency Response Equipment Attachment 13

E-Z Up W/ Sides	10' X 15'	2		
S.C.B.A. W/ Built in Communications	MSA (MMR)	4		
S.C.B.A. Bottles #237	MSA	1	3000 PSI	Hydro 10/07
S.C.B.A. Bottles #372	MSA	1	3000 PSI	Hydro 10/07
S.C.B.A. Bottles #320	MSA	1	3000 PSI	Hydro 03/06
S.C.B.A. Bottles #331	MSA	1	3000 PSI	Hydro 07/07
Front Of Trailer (Cont.)				
Power Cord		1		
Power Cord Pigtail W/ 4 Outlets		1		
Wheel Chalks		2		
Trailer Hitch		1		
Front Of Trailer (Cont.)				
Medical Bag				
Ear Thermoscan Pro 3000	Braun	1		
Ear Thermoscan Probe Covers	Braun	200		
Trauma Shears		2		
Blood Pressure Cuff		1		
Stethoscope		1		
3" Kling		12		
Triangular Bandages		2		
Medical Tape 1"		2 Rolls		
Dermisan Hand Sanitizer		1		
Oral Glucose		1	9 Oz.	.09/09
N.P.A.		1	24 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	26 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	28 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	30 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	32 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	34 Fr.	
N.P.A.		1	36 Fr.	
Lubricating Jelly		4		
Item	Manufacture	Quantity	Size	Expiration Date
O.P.A.		1	70 MM	
O.P.A.		1	80 MM	
O.P.A.		1	90 MM	
O.P.A.		1	100 MM	
O2 Regulator 0-25 LPM.		1	3000 PSI	
Stored In Shop				
7000 Watt Gas Elect. Start Gen. 120/240 Volts 14 HP. Model # 01470 Serial # 1007603413	Generac	1		
Decon Trailer Info.				
1996 Wells Cargo			7700 GVWR	
Model # EW 2022 V.I.N. 1WC200J27T4025352				