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Hazard-Specific Annex - Hazardous Materials

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Table of Contents

1	Purpose.....	1
2	Situation and Assumptions.....	1
2.1	Situation.....	1
2.2	Assumptions	1
3	Concept of Operations	2
3.1	Definitions	2
3.2	Concept of Operations	3
4	Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.....	4
4.1	Emergency Management.....	4
4.2	Fire Agencies.....	5
4.3	Sheriff's Office and Other Law Enforcement.....	5
4.4	Land Use and Transportation (LUT)	6
4.5	Health and Human Services	6
4.6	Facilities.....	6
4.7	Emergency Operations Center.....	6
4.7	Clean Water Services.....	7
4.8	Local Hospitals.....	7
4.9	State Agencies	7
4.10	Federal Agencies	11
4.11	Special Technical Assistance	12
4.12	Responsibilities of Industry	13
5	Direction and Control	13
6	Administration and Logistics.....	13
7	Annex Development and Maintenance.....	13
8	References.....	14

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1 Purpose

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Washington County will coordinate with local responders in the event of a hazardous material incident, oil spill, or other release. This document is written to ensure Washington County has a means to minimize exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Hazardous materials are commonly stored, used, and manufactured in Washington County.
- Hazardous materials are transported throughout the county using roads, rail lines, pipelines, or flight paths.
- Illegal drug labs have been previously discovered in the community.
- Numerous industries and businesses use chemicals that pose a threat to their own private property and employees. These industries and businesses are required to provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to the supporting fire agencies which would encounter these chemicals when fighting fires on private property.
- Upon notification of a hazmat incident, WCCCA initiates emergency call-out of fire and other resources to the incident.
- Local fire departments and districts have the lead role in the initial response to a hazmat incident that occurs within Washington County and have been provided training in hazmat response.
- The state has established a hazardous materials response system using Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (HMRT) dispersed geographically around the state. These teams provide assistance to local government during hazardous materials emergencies. The county has one HMRT geographically located within its borders.

2.2 Assumptions

- An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire, or earthquake.
- Some hazardous materials releases can contaminate and/or injure people, up to and including creating a mass casualty incident. Some patients may leave the scene prior to arrival of emergency responders. Hospitals may receive contaminated patients who did not arrive by EMS transport.

- The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS 1-800-342-0311) will notify the county's emergency manager and other local authorities upon notification of a hazmat incident within the county.
- A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation and/or shelter-in-place of citizens at any location within the county.
- The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.
- During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
- If an evacuation is recommended because of an emergency, a large percentage of the population receiving notification in an affected area will relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility. There may be some who will not evacuate or will resist mandatory evacuation. There will also be people who try to re-enter the affected area.
- Not everyone in an affected area will receive notification of protective action in a timely manner. The actual proportion of those receiving notification depends on several factors, including time of day, day of week, and method(s) of notification.
- Residents with special needs may require assistance when evacuating.
- Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and could necessitate the shutting down of those systems.

3 Concept of Operations

3.1 Definitions

- CHEMTREC. The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved.
- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOOSC). Federal on-scene coordinator means the federal official pre-designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the United States Coast Guard to coordinate and direct federal responses or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal of oil spills under the National Contingency Plan.
- Hazardous Material (Hazmat). EPA defines hazardous materials as any item or chemical which can cause harm to people, plants, or animals when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment.

- Regional Hazard Materials Emergency Response Teams (HMRT). The HMRT protect life and the environment by responding to chemical emergencies and minimizing the dangers associated with them. There are 14 teams strategically located statewide to provide response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Hazardous Materials Response Survey. The Hazardous Substance Information Survey identifies hazardous substances that are used, stored, manufactured and/or disposed of at business and government sites in Oregon. The OSFM annually surveys these facilities and requires them to provide demographic information and report hazardous substances at or above the reportable quantities. Facilities possessing reportable quantities of hazardous substances are required to report specific information including the chemical name, maximum amount and storage location.
- Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). The purpose of the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is to coordinate and manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving multi-jurisdictional cooperation between all levels of government and the private sector. OERS is the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state or federal resources.

3.2 Concept of Operations

- Regulated facilities report chemical inventories at or above reportable quantities using the Hazardous Substance Information Survey to the Oregon State Fire Marshal.
- If a hazardous materials incident has occurred in the county, the authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies is responsible to promptly notify Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA) and OERS of the incident and make recommendations to emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public and environment.
- Upon receiving calls regarding hazmat incidents, WCCCA notifies and dispatches fire and hazmat resources as per protocols.
- Upon receiving calls regarding suspected illegal drug labs with off-site release, WCCCA notifies and dispatches fire, hazmat and law enforcement resources as per protocols.
- For incidents generating potential or confirmed chemical exposures and/or contamination, hospitals are notified via Regional Hospital. Initial notification to Regional Hospital will most likely come from WCCCA, either directly or by request of first responders or HMRT.
- If the dispatch of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (HMRT) is necessary, the team notifies the following as appropriate:
 - OERS
 - National Response Center

- Poison Control Center
- State Fire Marshal
- If the primary HMRT is not available, the next nearest HMRT may be dispatched. HMRTs are also available for consult through WCCCA.
- In the event the HMRT is unable to respond to the hazmat incident, the on-scene IC is responsible for ensuring the appropriate notifications have been made.
- All hazmat incidents are managed under NIMS ICS, including the establishment of Unified Command if multiple jurisdictions are involved.
- Emergency medical treatment of any injured persons follows established EMS protocols.
- The IC will make appropriate protective action recommendations for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them. These include recommendations for evacuation and Shelter-In-Place (SIP). LE may be called to provide assistance in implementing evacuation and SIP. See Population Protection Annex.
- If public warning is needed and beyond the first responder's ability to issue door-to-door warnings, the IC can request WCCCA initiate alert and warning messages to the public using the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) and/or Community Notification System (CNS). See EAS/CNS protocols in the County Alert and Warning Annex.
- If the hazmat incident has the potential for significant impact upon the community or affects more than one jurisdiction, one or more city EOCs and the county EOC may be activated to support on-scene operations and coordinate response, information, and policy decisions throughout the affected jurisdictions.
- Clean-up and restoration operations are incident scene activities which include removing the hazardous material and all contaminated debris and returning the scene to as near normal as possible. Once an incident is stabilized, it is the responsibility of the IC to ensure the site is secure and that appropriate steps for cleanup operations are initiated. The State DEQ is the enforcement agency that oversees cleanup operations and ensures cleanup is done in accordance with appropriate regulations. Cleanup will be handed off by the IC to a responsible party. If that is not possible, DEQ is notified and cleanup responsibility and command are passed to DEQ.

4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

4.1 Emergency Management

The Emergency Manager will respond to the County EOC as required for coordinating the county response to a large hazmat incident.

4.2 Fire Agencies

- Receive emergency notification from WCCCA.
- Provide first responders and equipment.
- Provide Hazmat Materials Response Team with specialized equipment and training.
- Provide on-scene IC and command personnel as required.
- Determine appropriate protective action for all response personnel and public.
- Initiate alert and warning through WCCCA.
- Request assistance for evacuation and shelter-in-place with city and county EOC(s) if activated.
- Assist with evacuations ordered by the IC, to include:
 - Isolate affected area.
 - Notify residents by using PA systems and door to door checks
 - Direct residents out of area and to shelters.

4.3 Sheriff's Office and Other Law Enforcement

- Provide IC for drug lab incidents.
- Establish outer perimeter, at the direction of the IC.
- Provide traffic and crowd control.
- Implement evacuation ordered by the IC to include:
 - Isolate affected area.
 - Permit entry only to appropriate persons.
 - Notify residents by using Public Address (PA) systems and door to door checks.
 - Direct residents out of area and to shelters.
 - Provide security for evacuated area.
 - Re-route traffic around affected area.
 - Identify need for transportation assistance.
 - Assist in return of residents, upon "all clear".
- Law enforcement assignments in a potential hazard zone (e.g., assisting with evacuation) are contingent upon them not requiring specialized PPE beyond what they have been trained to use.

4.4 Land Use and Transportation (LUT)

Upon request, provide special equipment (e.g. dump trucks, front end loaders, etc.) in areas not requiring specialized PPE beyond what they have been issued and trained in.

- Close county highways and re-route traffic when requested and when necessary.
- Provide barricades to implement closure and detour.
- Provide absorbent material (e.g. sand, kitty litter), if available.
- Assist with evacuations ordered by the IC, to include:
 - Isolate affected area.
 - Notify residents by using PA systems and door to door checks
 - Direct residents out of area to shelters.
 - Identify need for transportation assistance, e.g. buses to move people.
 - Assist in return of residents, upon “all clear”.

4.5 Health and Human Services

- Assist in providing public health information to responders and the public.
- Provide Environmental Health inspections for emergency shelters as required.
- Provide support and coordination for the EMS response and transport system.
- Provide coordination of pet and animal needs as per Animal Management Annex.
- Provide coordination of transport and relocation of people in affected nursing homes, adult foster facilities, and adult living facilities as required.
- Coordination with Oregon Department of Human Services Public Health Division response to incident.

4.6 Facilities

- Assist in providing technical knowledge to county responders.

4.7 Emergency Operations Center

- Activated based on need or request by on-scene IC.
- Provide support and/or coordination to on-scene IC and city EOCs. (IC and Operations and Planning Sections).
- Provide support for on-scene IC request for evacuation and/or SIP. (Operations, Planning, and Logistics Sections).

- Provide support for multi-agency coordination and communication. (IC, Operations Section, and PIO).
- Coordinate state and federal response to incident. (IC, Operations and Planning Sections).
- Initiate local declaration of emergency and request state declaration of emergency as needed. (IC and Planning Section)

4.7 Clean Water Services

- Provide special monitoring equipment.
- Provide “Source Control” information on sewer configurations.
- Perform sampling of contaminated runoff.

4.8 Local Hospitals

- Local hospitals are responsible for determining the need for and performing decontamination on patients arriving at their facilities, prior to their entering the hospital.

4.9 State Agencies

- Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
 - Maintains 24-hour notification capability through OERS (Oregon Emergency Response System, 1-800-452-0311).
 - Notifies state agencies and other agencies as requested.
 - Activates the state’s Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
 - Acts as initial Incident Command agency for state highway incidents until local command agency is on-scene or if no local agency is available.
 - Provides law enforcement support.
 - Provides technical assistance at drug labs.
- Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
 - Provides technical assistance during oil spills and hazardous materials incidents, particularly related to the clean-up phase of operations.
 - Receives notification via OERS.
 - Provides technical assistance and advises on necessary protective actions.
 - Evaluates environmental implications of a spill.

- Evaluates possible public health effects, in coordination with Oregon Public Health Division.
 - Coordinates state support to on-scene personnel in cooperation with OEM.
 - Provides liaison with federal agencies, adjacent states, and private industry (shippers, carriers).
 - Collects and analyzes water, soil vegetation or tissue samples.
 - Identifies clean-up requirements.
 - Works with industry to ensure clean-up restoration is done to specified standards.
 - Ensures materials are disposed of in an appropriate manner.
 - Investigates causes and pursues enforcement action.
 - Assesses environmental damage.
- Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- Receives notification via OERS.
 - Authorizes dispatch of Regional Hazmat Response Teams.
 - In cooperation with DEQ, considers environmental implications of spill and control measures.
 - In cooperation with Oregon Public Health Division and Poison Control Center, evaluates possible health effects.
 - In cooperation with DEQ and OEM, arranges state agency support to on-scene personnel.
 - Provides fixed site information on oil and hazardous materials from the Hazardous Substance Information Survey.
 - Maintains a Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System.
 - Maintains a Fire Service Hazmat Equipment Resource Directory.
 - In cooperation with OEM, maintains state-wide hazardous materials communications through the FIRE NET radio system.
- Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE): Acts as lead state agency during a transportation specific radiation incident:
- Receives notification via OERS.
 - Assumes the role of lead state agency.

- Provides technical assessment and protective action recommendations.
 - In cooperation with OEM, coordinates state support operations to on-scene personnel.
 - Coordinates release of public information with local Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - Provides liaison with federal agencies, adjacent states, private industry (shippers, carriers, etc).
 - Ensures cleanup/restoration from incidents is done to specified standards.
 - If necessary, coordinates with the Governor to exercise the Governor's authority to protect health, safety, and the environment.
- Health Services Division of the Oregon Department of Humans Services: Is the lead state agency for radiation incidents involving fixed sites:
- Receives notification via OERS.
 - Assumes the role of lead state agency.
 - Provides technical assessment and protective action recommendations.
 - Coordinates release of public information with local Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - Provides liaison with federal agencies, adjacent states, private industry (shippers, carriers, etc).
 - Ensures cleanup/restoration from incidents is done to specified standards.
 - Investigates cause.
 - Assesses damage.
 - Coordinates mortuary services.
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT):
- Notifies OERS and local emergency response agencies if ODOT is first on-scene.
 - Closes state highways and re-routes traffic when requested and when necessary.
 - For incidents that impact state highways, ODOTS' Incident Response Team (COMET) can provide lighted signage and support for rerouting traffic.
 - Provides personnel and barricades to implement closure and detour.
 - Directs spiller to start immediate cleanup if incident occurs on state highways.

- Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OSPRD):
 - Notifies OERS and local emergency response agencies if OSPRD is first on-scene.
 - For an incident affecting a state park or state scenic waterway, OSPRD personnel will assist other agencies in crowd/traffic control and provide equipment and facilities, as available.
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW):
 - Notifies OERS and local emergency response agencies if ODFW is first on-scene.
 - Responds to incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat destroyed.
 - Evaluates and documents the impact on fish and wildlife, and assesses monetary damages against the responsible party for losses of fish, wildlife, or habitat.
 - Provides advice, counsel, and logistical support to other agencies.
- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF):
 - Notifies OERS and local emergency response agencies if ODF is first on-scene.
 - In emergency response, ODF personnel act as awareness level trained first responders, as defined by OSHA.
 - Ensures operator/landowner takes initial remedial action on pesticide and oil spills, if the spill occurs on lands regulated under the Oregon Forest Practices Act, and will communicate subsequent cleanup direction to operators, as provided by DEQ.
 - If requested by lead state agency, ODF is capable of mobilizing a substantial response organization to provide support to emergency responders (radio systems, dispatch and command center trailers, public information personnel, kitchens, and other incident support personnel/equipment).
- Public Utility Commission (PUC):
 - PUC has specific responsibilities related to motor carrier, railroad, and air transportation incidents. PUC will investigate transportation incidents after the scene has been stabilized.
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA):
 - Provides some technical information on pesticides and fertilizers.
 - Evaluates the adverse impact of an incident on agricultural resources (crops and dairy products).

- Provides laboratory analysis capability.
- Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OR-OSHA):
 - Investigates injuries and fatalities.
- Oregon Military Department (OMD):
 - OMD comprises both Army and Air National Guard units assigned to the State of Oregon.
 - In a major incident, OMD could provide site security, administer first aid, care for evacuees, transport personnel, and assist in the recovery, identification, and disposition of the deceased.
- Oregon State University (OSU):
 - Provides training in toxicology, chemistry, and other technical fields related to hazardous materials.
 - Operates the Extension Toxicology Network and the Oregon Toxicology Information Center which can provide specific toxicological information.

4.10 Federal Agencies

Technical assistance for oil spills and hazardous materials incidents is available from a number of federal agencies. Their roles are briefly summarized below:

- United States Coast Guard (USCG):
 - Can provide expertise on environmental effects of oil, discharges, or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
 - Can provide expertise on environmental effects of oil, discharges, or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and environmental pollution control techniques.
 - Pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for inland zone, if federal response is required.
- NOAA:
 - Provides Scientific Support Coordinator for responses in inland and coastal areas.
- Department of Energy (USDOE):
 - Provides assistance to the FOSC and Incident Commander during radiation incidents. Assistance is available from their Richland Operations Office.

- Department of Defense (DOD) :
 - Assumes incident command if an incident involves defense related materials.
- Department of Transportation (USDOT) :
 - Offers expertise in their requirements for packaging, handling and transporting regulated materials.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):
 - Provides advice and assistance to the FOSC coordinating emergency planning and mitigation efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector.
 - In the event of a major disaster declaration or emergency determination by the President, FEMA coordinates all federal disaster or emergency actions with the FOSC.

4.11 Special Technical Assistance

For certain types of hazardous materials incidents, assistance is available from industry. This is not a complete list, but it contains commonly used resources as well as resources available for more likely releases:

- CHEMTREC - An off-scene 24-hour emergency information service operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (1-800-424-9300). CHEMTREC can supply chemical and safety data as well as contact with product manufacturers. It can activate a number of industry based response teams, including:
 - CHLOREP - A team for chlorine incidents which is currently fielded by Atochem, North America Inc., in Portland (503-228-7655).
 - CHEMNET - An industry-wide mutual aid program activated by the shipper.
 - OREIS - The Operation Respond Emergency Information System is a software tool that provides on-scene fire, police and EMS responders with vital information for dealing with rescue, response and counter-terrorism operations on or around railroads and highways, including those involving hazardous materials. It provides responders with real-time information about the chemical contents of railcars and trucks that have been involved in an incident, schematics for passenger railroads and a host of other life and timesaving features for emergency responders.
 - Response teams for pesticides, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen fluoride, phosphorous, and liquefied petroleum gas can also be activated.
- Association of American Railroad's Bureau of Explosives - Can be contacted for incident involving the railroads (1-800-826-4662).

4.12 Responsibilities of Industry

Title III Section 303 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) 1986 requires private industry to work with state and local governments to plan for hazardous materials incidents that could occur at their facilities.

- Private industry is responsible for ensuring their emergency operations plans are consistent with this plan.
- In Oregon, private industry provides information on their hazardous materials inventories and locations to the State Fire Marshal (SFM) on an annual Hazardous Materials Substance Survey. The SFM in turn provides a listing of that information to each fire department/district and the county on an annual basis.
- Private industry bears the ultimate responsibility for clean up and site restoration of its own property and any other property damaged by an incident for which it is responsible. Industry may, in some cases, be responsible for the cost of the public response.

5 Direction and Control

- Board of County Commissioners – Authorizes declaration of emergency and changes in procurement rules.
- Policy Group – Makes policy decisions regarding evacuation and SIP, and recommendations for changes in procurement rules.
- Local fire department/district – Provides local on-scene IC for hazmat incidents.
- Local law enforcement – Provides local on-scene IC for hazmat incidents involving crimes including illegal drug labs.
- County EOC – Makes recommendations to Policy Group for disaster declarations and changes in procurement rules.

6 Administration and Logistics

All hazmat incidents are to be reported using the State Hazardous Materials Incident Report. Each public entity is responsible for keeping track of its own incident related expenses and has the right and responsibility to claim reimbursement from parties responsible for the hazmat incident.

7 Annex Development and Maintenance

- The Emergency Management office will maintain this annex in cooperation with the agencies and departments identified under Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.
- Each identified agency/department will develop and maintain procedures to implement its responsibilities under the plan.

8 References

- US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, Emergency Response Guidebook.
- SARA Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Public Law 99-499 – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

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