MONTEREY COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN



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January 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter/Section	Title/Subject	Page
CHAPTER 1.0	PLAN ADMINISTRATION	
Section 1.1	Plan Purpose	1-1
Section 1.2	Plan Scope	1-1
Section 1.3	Plan Authority	1-1
Section 1.4	Plan Objectives	1-1
Section 1.5	Plan Administration	1-2
Section 1.6	Participating Agencies	1-2
Section 1.7	Plan Activation	1-2
Section 1.8	Plan Integration	1-2
Section 1.9	Training and Readiness	1-3
Section 1.10	Plan Maintenance	1-3
Attachments:		
Attachment 1-1:	Definitions and Glossary of Terms	
CHAPTER 2.0	RISK ANALYSIS & HAZARD MITIGATION	
Section 2.1	Hazardous Material Identification and Reporting	2-1
Section 2.2	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	2-2
Section 2.3	Hazard Mitigation and Prevention	2-4
Attachments:		
Attachment 2-1:	Unified Program Consolidated Forms	
CHAPTER 3.0	INCIDENT NOTIFICATION & REPORTING	
Section 3.1	General Information	3-1
Section 3.2	Initial Reporting	3-1
Section 3.3	Initial Public Safety Notification	3-1
Section 3.4	Incident Reporting	3-2
Section 3.5	Documentation	3-3
Attachments:		
Attachment 3-1:	Response Agency Incident Notification Matrix	
Attachment 3-2:	Incident Notification Process	

CHAPTER 4.0	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS		
Section 4.1 Section 4.2 Section 4.3 Section 4.4 Section 4.5	General Information Incident Command Functions Emergency Support Functions Emergency Response Functions Major Incident Coordination	4-1 4-1 4-2 4-4 4-5	
CHAPTER 5.0	INCIDENT MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION		
Section 5.1 Section 5.2 Section 5.3	Operational Responsibilities Incident Management Authority Agency Responsibilities		
Attachments:			
Attachment 5-1: Attachment 5-2:	Supporting Agencies & Organizations General Incident Command Organization Model		
CHAPTER 6.0	RESPONSE OPERATIONS		
Section 6.1 Section 6.2 Section 6.3 Section 6.4 Section 6.5 Section 6.6 Section 6.7 Section 6.8 Section 6.9	General Information First Responder Operations Incident Command Operations Scene Control & Security Substance Identification and Risk Assessment Hazardous Materials Control Operations Decontamination Emergency Response Operations Protective Measures	6-1 6-3 6-4 6-5 6-6 6-8 6-9 6-10	
Attachments:			
Attachment 6-1: Attachment 6-2: Attachment 6-3: Attachment 6-4: Attachment 6-5:	Hazardous Materials Response Team Descriptions First Responder, Incident Commander and Response Tear Field Decontamination Procedures Incident Safety Protocols Field Emergency Medical Protocols	m Checklists	
CHAPTER 7.0	LOGISTICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS		
Section 7.1 Section 7.2 Section 7.3	Resources Communications Support Support Services	7-1 7-2 7-3	

CHAPTER 8.0	CLEAN-UP & COST RECOVERY	
Section 8.1 Section 8.2 Section 8.3 Section 8.4	General Information Site Clean-Up and Product Removal Funding Assistance Cost Recovery	8-1 8-1 8-2 8-5
Attachments:		
Attachment 8-1: Attachment 8-2: Attachment 8-3:	Hazardous Waste Haulers Environmental Consultants State and Federal Assistance Contact Roster	
CHAPTER 9.0	POST-INCIDENT OPERATIONS	
Section 9.1 Section 9.2 Section 9.3 Section 9.4 Section 9.5	General Information Demobilization Post-Incident Analysis Incident Investigation and Enforcement Documentation and Post-Incident Reporting	9-1 9-1 9-2 9-2 9-3
CHAPTER 10	PREPAREDNESS & TRAINING	
Section 10.1 Section 10.2 Section 10.3 Section 10.4	General Information Preparedness Training Health Monitoring	10-1 10-1 10-3 10-5
APPENDICES:		
Appendix A: Appendix B:	Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities and Maps Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team Policy	n: Organization &

CHAPTER 1.0 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to establish specific emergency management policies and procedures for coordinating Monterey County's integrated response to hazardous materials incidents. This plan is developed in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Sections 2720-2728 as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Sections 25500-25503 of the California Health and Safety Code.

1.2 PLAN SCOPE

This plan and all supporting documents shall pertain to the management of any hazardous materials incident occurring within any incorporated city or unincorporated community within the designated Monterey County Operational Area.

1.3 **AUTHORITY**

Authority for the development and implementation of this hazardous materials incident response plan is contained within various local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Specific authorities include:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Section 1910
- Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
- California Health & Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Sections 25500-25503
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Sections 2720-2728
- Monterey County Code, Chapter 10.65: Hazardous Materials Registration

1.4 PLAN OBJECTIVES

Identified objectives for this plan include:

- 1. To establish an interagency emergency management plan for hazardous materials incidents having countywide application.
- 2. To establish lines of authority, interagency coordination and incident command.
- 3. To define operational and coordinating functions and responsibilities of participating public safety agencies and private supporting organizations.
- 4. To provide operational guidance to public safety agencies and emergency response personnel responsible for managing hazardous materials incidents.
- 5. To describe pre-incident coordination, concepts of operation, incident management protocols, logistical support, protective actions, and supporting systems required to implement specific elements of this plan.

6. To establish an incident-specific response plan dealing with hazardous materials emergencies as an integral component of the operational area emergency management system.

1.5 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

It shall be the responsibility of the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division to function as the Administering Agency for this plan as an integral component of the overall hazardous materials management program.

1.6 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

This plan is an interagency preparedness and response-planning document involving the following participating local government entities:

County of Monterey
 City of King City
 City of Sand City
 City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
 City of Marina
 City of Seaside
 City of Del Rey Oaks
 City of Monterey
 City of Soledad

- City of Gonzales - City of Pacific Grove

- City of Greenfield - City of Salinas

By virtue of participation as a response or support organization in other emergency incidents, this plan shall apply to other public and private service organizations engaged in hazardous materials incidents within Monterey County.

1.7 PLAN ACTIVATION

This plan requires no formal activation in order to be implemented by any public agency during a hazardous materials incident. Any Monterey County public safety or emergency response agency identified within this plan as having hazardous materials incident emergency management responsibilities may implement the provisions of this plan as deemed necessary and appropriate during periods of potential emergency.

1.8 PLAN INTEGRATION

Upon formal adoption by the County of Monterey and all participating local governments, this document shall become an operational area incident response plan. In addition, this plan becomes an incident-specific response annex to the County's Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan.

No component of this plan is intended to supersede existing emergency management plans, protocols, and procedures established by any local government jurisdiction, public safety agency, state or federal organization unless specifically indicated.

1.9 TRAINING AND READINESS

It is the responsibility of each participating agency and organization to familiarize its personnel with this plan and to train staff in its implementation. Participating agencies should maintain a state of readiness as deemed necessary and appropriate to prepare for subsequent hazardous materials emergencies.

1.10 PLAN MAINTENANCE

It shall be the responsibility of the Monterey County Environmental Health Division to ensure that this plan is updated on a periodic basis to maintain its accuracy and applicability. This plan shall be reviewed on a periodic basis, for the purpose of determining the need for revisions and updates.

The County Environmental Health Division will be responsible for maintaining the master copy of this plan, submitting the plan and all subsequent revisions to the State for approval, and circulating approved copies to designated recipients.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1-1: Glossary of Terms

Attachment 1-1: DEFINITIONS & GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Absorption

The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area.

Adsorption

The process of adhering to a surface.

Access Control Point (ACP)

Point of entry and egress from established control zones at a hazardous materials incident.

Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM)

Any chemical exhibiting extreme toxicity and designated an extremely hazardous substance that is listed in Appendix A of Part 355 of Subchapter J of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Biohazard

Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment.

Central Coast Oil Spill Contingency Response Plan

Federally coordinated interjurisdictional hazardous incident response plan for managing hazardous materials incidents occurring along the Monterey and Santa Cruz County coastlines. Primary focus is on marine oil spills.

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

An agency, usually County Health or local fire, designated to implement the Unified Program, which includes hazardous materials management, hazardous waste management, underground storage tanks, aboveground petroleum storage tanks, accidental release prevention and uniform fire code. Agencies were previously known as administering agencies.

Chemical Abstracts Service Number (CAS)

Registered identification number assigned to each manufactured chemical substance.

Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC)

Specialized protective clothing made from materials designed to prevent contact of chemicals with the body.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)

A 24-hour a day information service operated and funded by the Chemical Manufacturers Association available to public safety agencies requiring assistance with hazardous materials at (800) 424-9300.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Federal compendium of legislative acts and administrative regulations governing hazardous materials and hazardous waste handling, storage, transportation, and emergency response.

Cold (Support) Zone

Outermost control zone, wherein the Incident Command Post and other associated incident support functions are located. Zone is considered clean and free of contaminants. Specialized protective clothing not ordinarily required within this zone.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Federal legislation relating to the release of hazardous materials into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. Also known as Superfund.

Confinement

Actions taken to keep a material in a defined or local area.

Containment

Actions taken to keep a material within its container.

Control Zones

Designated areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon factors of safety and degree of potential hazard.

Corrosive

Any liquid or solid material that causes visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact or a liquid that produces a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum (DOT Class 8).

Cost Recovery

Process of obtaining reimbursement for public funds utilized for responding and mitigating hazardous materials incidents, and for restoring resulting contaminated areas.

Decontamination

The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident.

Decontamination Corridor

Designated controlled access pathway established within the Contamination Reduction (WARM) Zone for the purpose of conducting decontamination operations.

Degradation

A chemical action involving the molecular breakdown of a protective clothing material or equipment due to contact with a chemical.

Diking

Mitigation method involving the use of physical barriers to prevent the spread of liquid flowing into the environment.

Dispersion

To spread, scatter or diffuse through the air, soil, surface or ground water. Mitigation method involving the use of chemical and biological agents that cause a liquid material to disperse or break up.

Dilution

Mitigation method involving the application of water to a hazardous material for the purpose of diluting the substance.

Emergency Public Information

The timely dissemination of accurate emergency news, information, and instructions to the public through credible media establishments.

Emergency Response Guidebook

Department of Transportation reference book providing a guide to initial actions for emergency responders at hazardous materials incidents.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Facility designated as the central point of coordination and support for all emergency management functions conducted within a particular jurisdiction.

Environmental Hazard

A condition capable of posing an unreasonable risk to air, water, or soil quality and to plants or wildlife.

Explosive

Any substance or article, including a device that is designed to function by explosion (i.e., an extremely rapid release of gas and heat), or by chemical reaction within itself, or is able to function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion (DOT Class 1).

Exposure

The process by which people, animals, environment, and equipment are subjected to and come in contact with a hazardous material. The magnitude of exposure is dependent primarily upon the duration of exposure and the concentration of the hazardous material.

Extremely Hazardous Substance

Chemicals that exhibit extreme toxicity and have been determined to pose a significant risk to public health, safety or to the environment if released into the environment. Identified in Appendix A of Part 355 of Subchapter J of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

First Responder

Initial emergency response personnel responsible for providing fire suppression, rescue, law enforcement, and EMS services at the scene of an incident.

Flammable Gas

Any flammable material that is a gas at 68° F or less and 14.7 psi of pressure (DOT Class 2).

Flammable Liquid

Any liquid having a flash point of not more than 100° F (DOT Class 3).

Flammable Solid

Includes materials such as wetted explosives, self-reactive materials, and readily combustible solids (DOT Class 4).

Hazardous Classifications

Department of Transportation system of identifying and classifying hazardous materials. System utilizes nine primary hazard classes and other supplemental descriptive labeling.

Hazardous Material

A substance or combination of substances that because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious injury and/or pose a substantial present or potential threat to human health or the environment

Hazardous Materials Incident (HMI)

Event at which hazardous materials are released into the environment resulting in the need for emergency response and mitigation operations.

Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan (HMIRP)

Contingency plan document describing general and specific emergency response procedures relating to operations conducted at a hazardous materials incident.

Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)

An organized group of emergency response personnel trained to operate within a hazardous environment to identify, stabilize, and control actual or potential hazardous materials spills and leaks

Hot (Exclusion) Zone

Innermost control zone containing the area of highest contamination and potential exposure. Access is controlled with entry requiring highest level of skin and respiratory protection.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH)

The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or impairment.

Incident Command Post (ICP)

Location at which the primary command functions are executed and usually collocated with the incident base.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Commander (IC)

The individual possessing overall responsibility for the management of all incident operations.

Infectious Substance

A viable microorganism, or its toxin, that causes or may cause disease in humans or animals. Infectious substances and etiologic agents are synonymous (DOT Class 6).

Jurisdictional Authority

Authority of local government entity over all incidents occurring within the respective jurisdiction.

Lethal Concentrations (LC₅₀)

The median lethal concentration of a hazardous material in air that, based upon laboratory tests, is expected to kill 50 percent of a group of test animals when administered within a specific period of time.

Lethal Dose (LD₅₀)

The amount of a substance, in a single dose, that will cause the death of 50 percent of a group of test animals exposed to it by any route other than inhalation.

Level A Protection

Highest level of skin and respiratory protection requiring the donning of totally encapsulated chemical protective suits, having integrated boots and gloves, with self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Level B Protection

Level of personal protection requiring the highest level of respiratory protection (i.e. - self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus) and a lesser level of skin protection (i.e. - hooded chemical resistant splash suit).

Level C Protection

Level of personal protection requiring chemical resistant splash suits, gloves, over boots, eye protection, and vapor-filtered masks.

Level D Protection

A work uniform, providing minimal protection, used for dealing with nuisance contaminants only. Generally includes fire-resistive coveralls, gloves, over boots, eye protection, safety hat, and face shield.

Level I Hazardous Materials Incident

Incident involving spill or release of identifiable hazardous materials, which present minimal to moderate risk to public health and the environment, that can be contained and mitigated utilizing equipment and resources readily available to emergency first response agencies.

Level II Hazardous Materials Incident

Incident involving hazardous materials that can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, and mitigated utilizing the expertise and resources of a designated hazardous materials incident response team, which is beyond the scope of resources of the emergency first response agencies. Significant risk to public health and the environment, requiring possible evacuations and implementation of protective measures.

Level III Hazardous Materials Incident

Incident involving the release of substantial quantities of hazardous materials, posing significant risk to public health and the environment, requiring major response involving specialized public and private resources and technical assistance. Incident requires extended response and logistical support operations. Large-scale precautionary evacuations and establishment of temporary shelter sites may be required.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Multi-functional hazardous materials advisory group established at the local government or regional level for the purpose of developing emergency response plans and establishing a method of receiving and processing community input regarding local hazardous materials response planning.

Local Government

Government jurisdiction organized at the municipal, county or special district level.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

A form, provided by manufacturers and blenders of chemicals containing information about chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, health and safety hazards, recommended emergency response actions, and waste disposal of specified hazardous materials.

Mitigation

Actions undertaken to reduce or prevent product loss, human injury, environmental contamination, and property damage due to the release or potential release or exposure of a hazardous material.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

Emergency management system involving multi-agency or interjurisdictional coordination, utilized at the local government, operational area and regional levels.

Mutual Aid

Voluntary system in which cities, counties and the State agree to provide services, resources and facilities to other jurisdictions when local resources prove inadequate to cope with a given situation. Provision of mutual aid is reciprocal and generally provided without compensation.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

Federal hazardous materials contingency plan, prepared by the EPA, to implement response authorities and responsibilities created by CERCLA.

National Response Center

A special communications center located at the Coast Guard Headquarters that coordinates activities associated with federal hazardous materials incident response operations.

National Response Team (NRT)

Federal response team consisting of representative of 14 government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/RSPA, EPA, DOC, FEMA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS, DOL, NRC, and DOE), responsible for implementing the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP).

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

National emergency management system used for coordinating multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response operations, incorporating the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), Operational Areas, and the Incident Command System (ICS).

Neutralization

The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by the addition of acids or bases to bring the pH of the solution toward 7.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Federal and state (Cal-OSHA) regulatory agencies that enforce health and safety protocols and standards within all work places.

On Scene Coordinator (OSC)

Federal official pre-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or United States Coast Guard (USCG) to coordinate and direct federal response operations and hazardous waste removal in accordance with established NCP provisions.

Operational Area

An intermediate level of state emergency services organization consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Operational Area Authority (OAA)

Joint unified emergency management authority of all participating local government jurisdictions and agencies within the Monterey County Operational Area.

Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team (OA-HMRT)

This team is comprised of two NIMS Type One Hazardous Materials Units, staffed by 24 fire service members and the field staff of the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division. The joint team provides emergency response for the Monterey County Operational Area.

ORM-D Material

A material that presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity, and packaging.

Overpacking

Method by which hazardous materials are contained in oversized container.

Oxidizer

Any material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials or substances (DOT Class 5).

Penetration

The movement of a material through a suit's closures, such as zippers, buttonholes, seams, flaps, or other design features of chemical protective clothing, and through punctures, cuts, and tears.

Permeation

A chemical action involving movement of chemicals, on a molecular level, through intact material.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

An OSHA term similar to the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of maximum concentration averaged over 8 hours, to which 95 percent of healthy adults can be repeatedly exposed for 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, biological, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate PPE should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body and hearing.

Plug and Patch

Method employing the use of compatible plugs and patches to temporarily stop or restrict the flow of materials from holes, tears, rips, or gashes in containers.

Poisonous Material

Any material, other than a gas, that is known to be so toxic to humans that it poses a hazard to health during transportation or is presumed to be toxic to humans, including materials that cause irritation (DOT Class 6).

Protective Clothing

See Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Radioactive Material

Any material that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram (DOT Class 7).

Reactivity

Describes a substance's propensity to release energy or undergo chemical change.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Federal legislation established as a framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. Regulations apply to hazardous waste generators and transporters, as well as owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

Solidification

Mitigation method involving a process in which a hazardous liquid is chemically treated so that a solid material results.

Stabilization

The point in an incident at which the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

Statewide emergency management system used for coordinating multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response operations, incorporating Operational Areas, the Incident Command System (ICS), Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), and the Master Mutual Aid system.

Superfund

A federal trust fund established under *CERCLA* to provide money for cleanup use by the On-Scene Coordinator.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Federal legislation that details provisions for establishing community-right-to-know standards and emergency response to hazardous materials incidents.

Transfer

The process of moving a liquid, gas or solids from a leaking or damaged container or tank by pump, pressure or manual transfer methods.

Unified Command

A method by which all agencies and individuals having jurisdictional responsibilities or functional responsibilities contribute to determining overall incident objectives and operational strategies.

UN/NA Identification Number

Four digit numbers assigned to a hazardous material that is used to identify and cross reference the substance.

Vapor Suppression

Method of reducing or eliminating vapors emanating from spilled materials by applying a specially designed agent.

Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone

Intermediate control zone established between the HOT and COLD zones for the purpose of conducting decontamination activities. Access to zone requires donning the appropriate level of skin and respiratory protection.

NOTE: Selected term definitions were obtained from the following reference documents:

- Gary Tokle, <u>Hazardous Materials Response Handbook</u>, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1992
- Gene P. Carlson (ed.), <u>Incident Command System</u>, Fire Protection
 Publications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, 1983, pp. 215-220
- Warren E. Isman et al, <u>Hazardous Materials</u>, Glencoe, Encino, CA, 1980

CHAPTER 2.0

RISK ANALYSIS & HAZARD MITIGATION

2.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION & REPORTING

2.1.1 General

As required by Section 25505 of the California Health and Safety Code, handlers of hazardous materials must submit chemical inventories and emergency response plans (Business Plans) to the local administering agency or Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). On March 31, 1986, the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division was designated as the administering agency and on January 1, 1997, the Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division was designated the CUPA throughout the county. Such program administration extends, by agreement, to all local government jurisdictions within Monterey County.

2.1.2 Regulatory Requirements

In Monterey County, the Environmental Health Division has notified approximately 2000 businesses that handle hazardous materials or generate hazardous waste of the requirements for submitting business plans in accordance with state law. Businesses that handle hazardous materials in the following amounts must submit a Business Plan:

- 1. 55 gallons of liquid, 500 pounds of a solid, or 200 cubic feet of a compressed gas.
- 2. Greater than Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) of Extremely Hazardous Substances, as listed in Appendix A of Part 355 of Subchapter J of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Submitted Business Plans must include the following:

- 1. An inventory of all hazardous materials stored at any one time at a single establishment in quantities of 55 gallons or more, 500 pounds or more, 200 cubic feet (at STP) or more, any extremely hazardous substances stored in amounts greater than threshold planning quantities, and any quantity of hazardous waste.
- 2. Emergency response plans and procedures to be followed in the event of a reportable release or threatened release of hazardous materials, including:
 - a) Immediate notification procedures to the Health Department.
 - b) Procedures for the mitigation of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials to minimize any potential harm or damage to persons, property or the environment.
 - c) Evacuation plans and procedures.

- d) Training program for all new employees and annual refresher training for all employees in safety procedures to be utilized in the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials.
- e) Plot plan describing the location of hazardous materials storage and handling areas.

2.1.3 Reporting Format

The reporting forms used by businesses to report to the Environmental Health Division are the *Unified Program Consolidated Forms* (Refer to Attachment 2-1). These forms provide the following information:

- Facility and owner/operator identification information including site and mailing addresses and business contact names and phone numbers.
- Emergency contact names and 24-hour phone numbers.
- Description of the primary business activity.
- An inventory of all reportable hazardous materials to include common name, chemical name, physical state, waste classification number, physical and health hazards, amount of time stored, quantity stored, description of material container, location of containers, and the related CAS and DOT numbers of each hazardous material.

2.1.4 Hazardous Materials Database

Once a business has submitted the required information it is entered into the Health Department's Envision Data Management System. Business and hazardous materials inventory data can be quickly retrieved for regulatory and emergency response purposes and can be searched and sorted using a variety of terms.

This data is provided electronically to all County Fire Agencies, County Office of Emergency Services and County Communications (911) every 15 days. The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, utilized by County Communications (911) is cross-indexed with locations where hazardous materials are stored throughout the county. In the event of an emergency at a particular location, County Communications will be able to identify at the time of dispatch if hazardous materials are stored at that address.

2.2 RISK & VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 General

Approximately 100 businesses have been identified as handling and storing extremely hazardous substances (acutely hazardous materials) in quantities above the California recognized threshold

quantities. Because of the volumes and types of chemicals handled, these operations may present a threat to public health and safety if they are accidentally released into the environment. These materials are classified as extremely or acutely hazardous because a release into the environment could produce a significant likelihood that persons exposed may suffer acute health effects resulting in significant injury or death.

2.2.2 Primary Threats

Anhydrous ammonia and gas chlorine are the two most common extremely hazardous substances used in Monterey County. These materials are used primarily for cold storage by the produce industry, drinking water and wastewater treatment, and water treatment and cooling for pre-cut salad processing. It is anticipated that a release occurring at these businesses would present the greatest likelihood of having an off-site consequence and could have a major impact on the surrounding areas. In addition to these types of businesses, there are several large agricultural chemical wholesalers and applicators that handle large quantities of various pesticides. Another business that may present significant hazards because of the types and quantities of chemicals handled and the proximity to populated areas would include electric power generating facilities.

In addition to fixed site hazards, large quantities of hazardous materials are transported by ground and rail transportation throughout most areas of the county. Accidents may involve bulk petroleum products, reactive materials, chemical wastes, explosives, and other toxic substances that are being transported or temporarily stored while in transit.

A current detailed inventory of identified Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities and maps showing their locations are contained in Appendix A.

2.2.3 Terrorism

Following the events of September 11, 2001, the threat of terrorist attacks involving hazardous materials or use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) was given increased validity and scrutiny. Terrorists may target local businesses storing large quantities of hazardous materials in an attempt to release those materials or they may target high profile sporting events to receive national media attention. Terrorists may also target agricultural activity (agro-terrorism) in an attempt to disrupt our local economy. In Monterey County, a Threat Assessment Working Group (TAWG) was convened to assess these threats and determine which facilities, events or locations in the county might be most likely to be attacked. The TAWG was composed of representatives of the following disciplines:

- Emergency Management
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Service
- Emergency Medical Services
- Hazardous Materials Response
- Public Works
- Public Safety Communications
- Governmental Administrative

- Health Care
- Public Health
- Agriculture

The TAWG identified and ranked the top 100 facilities, events or locations likely to be involved in a terrorist attack, and worked with those entities to increase awareness and site security to the maximum extent feasible. The TAWG also helped identify equipment and training needs and shortfalls.

2.2.4 Pesticide Drift

In general, pesticide drift incidents will be handled according to the provisions of this area plan for planning and responding to a hazardous materials release incident. However, new legislation (Senate Bill 391) requires area plans to incorporate 6 protocols for planning and responding to non-occupational pesticide drift incidents. These specific protocols are being developed by Cal-EPA for inclusion into local area plans and will include:

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

2.3 HAZARD MITIGATION AND PREVENTION

2.3.1 Pre-Incident Inspections

Pre-incident planning inspections are conducted on each of these businesses by an emergency response agency such as the Health Department or local fire protection agencies.

Each business required to submit a business plan is also inspected by the Environmental Health Division (CUPA) on an annual basis to insure compliance with the submitted response plan. Changes noted during the inspections are subsequently entered into the Health Department Envision hazardous materials database.

2.3.2 Pre-Incident Planning

All local government jurisdictions and most public safety agencies within the county have established hazardous materials incident response plans and procedures. These pre-incident planning activities support existing emergency response protocols and serve to supplement this document.

Emergency response training will be conducted on selected types of businesses handling or storing specific hazardous materials. For example: a cold storage facility will be used for emergency response training for ammonia releases; a water treatment plant will be used for emergency training with chlorine; and an agricultural chemical wholesaler will be used for training involving the release of pesticides.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 2-1: UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORMS

Attachment 2-1 UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORMS

UNIFIED PROGRAM CO	DNS	OLII	DATED	FORM	F	ACILITY INFOR	RMATION
BUSINESS OWNER/OPER	ΑT	OR	IDEN	TIFIC	ATI	ON	
						Pa	age of
I. IDENTIF	ICA	TIO	Ŋ				
FACILITY ID #: F A - 0 8 1 -		1	BEGINN	NG DATE	100	ENDING DATE	101
BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA – Doing Business As)				3 BU	SINESS	S PHONE	102
BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS							103
CITY		104	CA	ZIP CODE	E		105
DUN & BRADSTREET 106				SIC CODE	E (4 dig	it #)	107
COUNTY							108
BUSINESS OPERATOR NAME			109	BUSINES	S OPEF	RATOR PHONE	110
II. BUSINES	s o	WNE	CR				
OWNER NAME			111	OWNER F	HONE	,	112
OWNER MAILING ADDRESS							113
CITY		114	STATE		115	ZIP CODE	116
III. ENVIRONMEN	NTA	L CC	DNTACT	Γ			
CONTACT NAME			117	CONTAC	Г РНО	NE	118
CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS							119
CITY		120	STATE		121	ZIP CODE	122
-PRIMARY- IV. EMERG				ΓS		-SECONDAR	
NAME	123	NAM	ſΕ				128
TITLE	124	TITL	E				129
BUSINESS PHONE	125	BUS	INESS PHO	ONE			130
24-HOUR PHONE	126	24-H	OUR PHO	NE			131
PAGER#	127	PAG	ER#				132
ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION:	·						133
Certification: Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted and believe the information is true, accurate, and complete.							
SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE	DA	TE	134	NAME OF	DOCU	MENT PREPARER	135
NAME OF SIGNER (print) 136	TIT	TLE OF	SIGNER	1			137

Attachment 2-1 UNIFIED CONSOLIDATED FORMS

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM							
PHOTHES: A C		FACILITY INFORMATION_					
BUSINESS AC	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES						
		Page 1 of					
I. FACILITY IDEN		D#/II					
FACILITY ID #: F A - 0 8 1 -	, EPAI	D # (Hazardous Waste Only) 2					
BUSINESS NAME (Same as Facility Name of DBA-Doing Business As)		3					
II. ACTIVITIES DE							
NOTE: If you check YES to							
please submit the Business Owner/Operator							
Does your facility	If Yes, please co	emplete these pages of the UPCF					
A. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS							
Have on site (for any purpose) hazardous materials at or above 55 gallons for							
liquids, 500 pounds for solids, or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases (include liquids in ASTs and USTs); or the applicable Federal threshold	☐ YES ☐ NO 4	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY					
quantity for an extremely hazardous substance specified in 40 CFR Part 355,		- CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION (OES 2731)					
Appendix A or B; or handle radiological materials in quantities for which an							
emergency plan is required pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40 or 70?							
B. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (USTs)		UST FACILITY (Formerly SWRCB Form A)					
Own or operate underground storage tanks?	YES NO 5	UST TANK (one page per tank) (Formerly Form B)					
Intend to upgrade existing or install new USTs?	☐ YES ☐ NO 6	UST FACILITY					
		UST TANK (one per tank) UST INSTALLATION - CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (one page per tank) (Formerly Form C)					
Need to report closing a UST?	YES NO 7	UST TANK (closure portion -one page per tank)					
C. ABOVE GROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS (ASTs)							
Own or operate ASTs above these thresholds:any tank capacity is greater than 660 gallons, or		NO FORM REQUIRED TO CUPAS					
	YES NO 8	NO TORM REQUIRED TO COLAS					
the total capacity for the facility is greater than 1,320 gallons? D. HAZARDOUS WASTE							
Generate hazardous waste?		EPA ID NUMBER – provide at the top of this					
	YES NO 9	page					
Recycle more than 100 kg/month of excluded or exempted recyclable materials (per HSC 25143.2)?	☐ YES ☐ NO 10	RECYCLABLE MATERIALS REPORT (one per recycler)					
Treat hazardous waste on site?	☐YES ☐ NO 11	ONSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE					
		TREATMENT – FACILITY (Formerly DTSC Forms 1772) ONSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE					
Treatment subject to financial assurance requirements (for	YES NO 12	TREATMENT – UNIT (one page per unit) (Formerly DTSC Forms 1772 A.B.C.D and L) CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE (Formerly DTSC Form 1232)					
Permit by Rule and Conditional Authorization)?		REMOTE WASTE / CONSOLIDATION					
Consolidate hazardous waste generated at a remote site?	☐ YES ☐ NO 13	SITE ANNUAL NOTIFICATION (Formerly DTSC Form 1196)					
Need to report the closure/removal of a tank that was classified as hazardous waste and cleaned onsite?	YES NO 14	HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK CLOSURE CERTIFICATION (Formerly DTSC Form 1249)					

E. LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

(You may also be required to provide additional information by your CUPA or local agency.)

IF YOUR FACILITY IS SUBJECT TO UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REQUIREMENTS THAT REQUIRE A DESIGNATED UST OPERATOR (PAGE 11), PLEASE PROVIDE THE NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF THAT PERSON ALONG WITH A COPY OF THEIR STATE CERTIFICATION.

Attachment 2-1 UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORMS

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM HAZARDOUS MATERIALS					
HA	AZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY				
□ADD	□DELETE □REVISE	200	(one page per material per building Page of	or area)	
_	I. FACILITY INFORMATION	ON			
BUSINESS NAME (Sar	ne as FACILITY NAME or DBA – Doing Business As)			3	
CHEMICAL LOCATIO	N 2	CHEMICAL LOCA	TION CONFIDENTIAL EPCRA	202	
FACILITY ID #:	F A - 0 8 1 -	AP# (optional) 20.	3 GRID# (optional)	204	
	II/CHEMICAL INFORMATION	ON			
CHEMICAL NAME		205 TRADE SECRET	☐ Yes ☐ No	206	
			ect to EPCRA, refer to instructions		
COMMON NAME		EHS*	Yes No	208	
CAS#	2	*If EHS is "Yes", all	l amounts below must be in lbs.		
FIRE CODE HAZARD	CLASSES (Complete if required by CUPA)			210	
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TYPE (Check one item only		ACTIVE Yes No	212 CURIES	213	
PHYSICAL STATE (Check one item only)	a. SOLID b. LIQUID c. GAS 214 LARGE	ST CONTAINER		215	
FED HAZARD CATEGOR (Check all that apply)		E HEALTH	IC HEALTH	216	
AVERAGE DAILY AMOU	UNT 217 MAXIMUM DAILY AMOUNT 218 ANNUA	AL WASTE AMOUNT	219 STATE WASTE CODE	220	
UNITS*	a. GALLONS b. CUBIC FEET - POLINDS d. TONS	2	DAYS ON SITE:	222	
(Check one item only) STORAGE CONTAINER a. AB	° If EHS, amount must be in pounds. OVE GROUND TANK □ c. PLASTIC/NONMETALLIC DRUM □ i. FIBER DRU	UM m. GLASS BOTTLE	q. RAIL CAR		
_	IDERGROUND TANK	n. PLASTIC BOTT	LE 🔲 r. OTHER		
	NK INSIDE BUILDING	_		223	
STORAGE PRESSURE	a. Ambient b. above ambient c. below ambi	ENT		224	
STORAGE TEMPERATUR	RE a. AMBIENT b. ABOVE AMBIENT c. BELOW AMB	IENT d. CRYOGEN	IC	225	
%WT	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT (For mixture or waste only)	EHS	CAS#		
1 226	227	Yes No 228		229	
2 230	231	☐ Yes ☐ No 232		233	
3 234	235	☐ Yes ☐ No 236		237	
4 238	239	☐ Yes ☐ No 240		241	
5 242	243	☐ Yes ☐ No 244		245	
If more hazardous components are present at greater than 1% by weight if non-carcinogenic, or 0.1% by weight if carcinogenic, attach additional sheets of paper capturing the required information.					
ADDITIONAL LOCALLY COLLECTED INFORMATION 246 If EPCR A Please Sign Here					

CHAPTER 3.0 INCIDENT NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

All reports of hazardous materials incidents must be treated as potential emergencies until emergency first response agencies arrive on-scene and confirm the actual situation. No two hazardous materials incidents are exactly alike and actions taken at the point of initial incident reporting may have an impact on subsequent emergency response operations.

3.2 INITIAL REPORTING

3.2.1 Initial Report Receipt

Reports of hazardous materials incidents will normally be received at one of the public safety communication centers serving the county, via the established emergency 9-1-1 system. It is essential that communications personnel obtain as much information regarding the incident as possible from the reporting party. At a minimum, primary incident information should include:

- Location of the incident.
- Type of release, spill or accident involving hazardous materials.
- Name and identifying information of all potential materials involved.
- Extent of injuries and known exposures or possible entrapments.
- Extent of collateral hazards (e.g. fires, explosions, structural collapse, etc.).
- Initial actions being undertaken by persons already on scene at the incident.

Once the preliminary information is obtained by the reporting party, 9-1-1 public safety communications personnel shall notify emergency response agencies and other emergency management organizations of the reported incident.

3.3 INITIAL PUBLIC SAFETY NOTIFICATION

3.3.1 Public Safety Notifications

Public safety communications personnel will dispatch the appropriate level of emergency services to the reported incident, in accordance with established resource dispatch protocols. Initial emergency response resources will generally include fire, law enforcement, EMS, designated hazardous materials response team personnel, and representatives of the Environmental Health Division.

Generally, some or all of the following public safety agencies will be notified of a reported hazardous materials incident:

- County Sheriff or city police
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- Fire Departments/Fire Districts
- County Health Department/Environmental Health Division
- County and City Public Works Departments

- California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)
- California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG)
- County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Depending upon how the initial report was received, several agencies may be cross-notified. This is especially the case involving state and federal agencies that are required to be independently notified from several sources.

3.3.2 Supplemental Interagency Notifications

Upon arrival of first response agencies, the designated Incident Command may direct the primary 9-1-1/public safety communications center to initiate incident notification to a number of local, state and federal response and regulatory agencies. Protocols and procedures for initiating these supplemental agency notifications are established within each communications center operating within the county.

In the event that the designated primary 9-1-1/public-safety communications center is unable to initiate agency notifications, that responsibility will be shifted to the communications center having the next highest level of agency involvement.

The following represents those agencies and organizations requiring possible supplemental notification of a declared hazardous materials incident:

- State Department of Health Services (DHS)
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- State Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)
- County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Monterey Bay Air Pollution Control District
- California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG)

When making notifications, communications personnel shall utilize whatever method necessary (i.e. radio, telephone, pager, FAX, etc.). All notifications will be documented either electronically or in writing.

3.4 INCIDENT REPORTING

3.4.1 Legal Requirements

Operators of private, non-profit, or public facilities are responsible for notifying the Monterey County Health Department and providing requested information when any hazardous materials incident occurs, which may have the potential for affecting public health or require emergency response.

Facilities are required by state law to report to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) whenever there is a hazardous materials release into the environment, which may pose a significant or potential hazard to human health, safety or the environment. Facilities are also required by federal law to report to the National Response Center whenever there is a release into the environment of a hazardous material in an amount greater than the Federal Reportable Quantity (RQ).

3.5 DOCUMENTATION

3.5.1 Interagency Notifications

Public safety communications centers will document all interagency incident notifications. Radio transmissions and telephonic conversations will be electronically recorded and retained for the period required by law.

3.5.2 Field Documentation

The Incident Commander will ensure that all critical operational actions will be documented, either electronically or in writing. Such documentation will be maintained as public record of the event by the agency or local government having primary jurisdictional authority for the incident.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 3-1: Response Agency Incident Notification Matrix

Attachment 3-2: Incident Notification Process

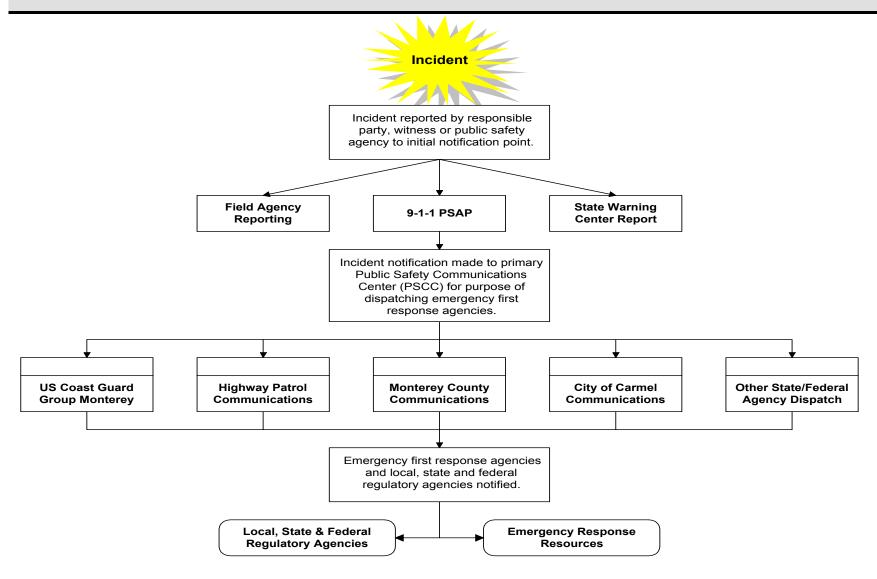
Attachment 3-1: RESPONSE AGENCY INCIDENT NOTIFICATION MATRIX

AGENCY JURISDICTIONAL CATEGORY WHEN NOTIFIED BY

California Highway Patrol	A, B	Immediately	911 or direct
Fire Agency	A, B, C, D, E	Immediately	911
County Sheriff	A, B, D	Immediately	911
County Sherrin	E E	SMS	911
City Police	C	Immediately	911
Cal Trans	A	SMG	CHP
County Public Works	В	SMG	911
City Public Works	C	SMG	911
Office of Emergency Services	A, B	SMG	CHP
office of Emergency Services	C, D	SMS	911
State Fish & Game	A, B, C, D, E	SMG	911
U.S. Coast Guard	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	CHP for A & B/911 for C, D & E
o.s. Coust Guard	11, 13, 13, 12, 13, 12	51415	
Regional Water Quality Control Board	A, B	SMG	CHP via OES
	C, D	SMS	911
County Health Department	A, B, C, D	SMG	911
	E	SMS	911
County Agricultural Commissioner	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	911
Local Sanitation District	A, B, D (If in sewer of storm drain)	SMS	911
U.S. Army EOD	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	911
Pacific Gas & Electric	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	CHP for A & B/911 for C, D & E
	, , , ,		,
Other State & Federal Agencies	A, B	SMS	CHP for A & B/911 for C, D & E
Other City & County Agencies	A, B	SMS	CHP for A & B/911 for C, D & E
the stage of the s	,		
Local Chemical Companies	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	CHP for A/911 for B, C, & D
Other Cleanup and Disposal Agencies	A, B, C, D, E	SMS	CHP for A/911 for B, C, &
	, , -, -, -		

Note: Jurisdictional categories are defined in Chapter 5.0.

Attachment 3-2: INCIDENT NOTIFICATION PROCESS



CHAPTER 4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information identifies the emergency response and support functions that will be conducted at or in association with a declared Hazardous Materials Incident (HMI).

4.2 INCIDENT COMMAND FUNCTIONS

4.2.1 Incident Command

Once established, the Incident Command organization, whether structured as a single or unified command, will take full responsibility for all emergency functions, actions, and activities occurring at the incident and in support of response operations.

Because of the multi-agency aspect of most hazardous materials incidents, it will generally be advisable for responding agencies to establish a Unified Command to manage emergency operations. Establishing a Unified Command in no way detracts from or minimizes the authority or responsibility of the local government, or state or federal agency having primary jurisdictional responsibility.

4.2.2 Interagency Liaison

When necessary and appropriate, the Incident Commander will appoint a Liaison Officer to coordinate all interagency coordination functions at the scene. All agency and jurisdictional representatives not directly involved in response operations will coordinate with the designated Liaison Officer.

4.2.3 Incident Safety

The primary concern of all emergency operations at the scene of a HMI is safety. To maintain the health and safety of all emergency response and support personnel the Incident Commander will appoint an Incident Safety Officer who will enforce safe operating procedures and actions. Additional assistant safety personnel may also be assigned specific safety management responsibilities at the scene. Only trained personnel will be appointed as safety officers.

4.2.4 Emergency Public Information

Emergency public information (EPI) operations shall involve the timely dissemination of accurate incident information and instructions to the general public through the services of credible media organizations. When necessary and appropriate, the Incident Commander will assign an incident Public Information Officer to coordinate all EPI operations associated with the HMI.

During a major hazardous materials emergency, EPI operations may be coordinated through the jurisdictional Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In the event of a multi-jurisdictional incident, EPI operations will be conducted through the Area or County EOC.

4.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

4.3.1 Alerting & Warning

Depending upon the type and scope of the hazardous materials incident, it may be necessary to alert and warn the public regarding specific health hazards relating to the release of particular hazardous substances. Emergency response personnel, under the direction of the Incident Commander, will conduct an on-scene public alert and an issued warning. Law enforcement personnel will coordinate and supervise all on-scene alerts and warnings issued.

The jurisdictional or Operational Area Office of Emergency Services may be called upon to support field operations by issuing area-wide alerts and warnings to the general public using established communications methods not readily available in the field. The Incident Commander will coordinate such requests with the appropriate authority.

4.3.2 Coroner Operations

Coroner operations will include the identification and lawful disposition of human remains and personal affects at the scene of a hazardous materials incident; however, the Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) will assist in the collection of contaminated human remains and personal affects. The County Sheriff-Coroner shall have functional responsibility for conducting and coordinating all coroner-related services and operations at the scene of a hazardous materials incident.

4.3.3 Engineering Operations

Engineering operations will include maintenance of transportation routes, debris clearance, emergency construction, and material removal. Maintenance of disrupted or threatened public and private utility systems will also be undertaken. Engineering operations, including coordination with public and private utility system operators, will be conducted by the public works agency having primary jurisdictional authority.

4.3.4 Fire & Rescue Operations

Fire and rescue operations will be conducted when necessary for the purpose of preventing or suppressing fire hazards, and for extricating trapped and/or injured persons. The local fire agency having primary jurisdictional authority will conduct and coordinate all fire and rescue operations at the hazardous materials incident.

4.3.5 Hazardous Material Control Operations

Hazardous materials control operations involve substance identification, risk assessment, containment, stabilization or neutralization, and other actions necessary to safeguard human life and the environment. The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team will normally conduct such operations. An alternate qualified Hazardous Materials Team, meeting the standards established by the National Incident Management System, may be used in lieu of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team should it be unable to respond.

Technical assistance is also available from the County Health Department. Hazardous Materials Specialists from the Health Department, who also serve as members of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team, will respond to all hazardous materials incidents to provide assistance in material identification, risk assessment, public health analysis, and in developing effective mitigation and clean-up strategies.

4.3.6 Law Enforcement Operations

Law Enforcement operations will include site and perimeter security, traffic control, crime scene preservation, crowd control, and general enforcement duties. Law enforcement functions will be conducted by the agency having primary jurisdictional responsibility. In incorporated areas, city police agencies will have functional responsibility and in unincorporated communities, the County Sheriff will have jurisdictional authority.

4.3.7 Mass Care Operations

Mass care operations will involve the establishment and operation of temporary shelters and the provision of essential human services to incident victims or those displaced during emergency evacuations. The Red Cross will coordinate all mass care operations with the Incident Commander or the local government having primary jurisdictional authority.

4.3.8 Medical Operations

Medical operations will include the triaging, treatment, transportation, and tracking of injured persons at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. Multi-jurisdictional medical operations support will be coordinated through the County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA), in cooperation with the Incident Commander. No exposed patient or casualty shall be removed from the scene and transported to an acute care medical facility until properly decontaminated. Area hospitals receiving exposed patients will be provided with advanced notice to provide for prepared receipt of incoming casualties.

4.3.9 Protective Actions

Protective actions involve the emergency evacuation of persons threatened by a hazardous condition. The law enforcement agency having primary jurisdictional authority will conduct and coordinate all emergency evacuations and protective actions in association with the incident.

4.3.10 Public Health Operations

Public health operations will include the monitoring of hazardous conditions, development of appropriate clean up and disposal contingencies, issuance of health advisories, and provision of technical information and assistance to the Incident Commander. The County Health Department, Environmental Health Division will function as the lead public health agency for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Monterey County. (Refer to 4.3.5 for additional Health Department involvement).

4.4 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

4.4.1 General

Emergency support functions include activities and actions that provide support and assistance to field hazardous materials incident response and incident command operations. Support functions may be conducted at the scene or at other more distant facilities.

4.4.2 Communications

Emergency communications functions will be conducted in support of field hazardous materials incident response operations. Incident communications coordination will be the primary responsibility of the Monterey County Emergency Communications Center. Hazardous materials incidents will be dispatched over the same dedicated public safety radio channels used for day-to-day response operations. All public safety agencies will be dispatched in accordance with established procedures, and all incident radio communications will be conducted according to established protocols.

In addition, the Incident Commander may establish a Field Incident Dispatch operation at the scene. The Field Incident Dispatch center will coordinate all on-scene emergency communications and shall function as the point of contact between the scene and the primary communications center. On-scene communications support, including Field Incident Dispatch activities, will be assigned to a Communications Unit and supervised by a designated Communications Unit Leader.

The Incident Commander or Unified Command will determine the need for additional radio channels and will coordinate with the Monterey County Emergency Communications Center for access to these frequencies as necessary. Generally, incident radio communications will be assigned to one or more designated operating channels, based upon function. These channels will have specific use restrictions to avoid conflict and operational overloading.

4.4.3 Resource Management

The Incident Commander will ensure that adequate response resources are obtained for utilization at the scene. Resource requests will originate with Incident Command and be directed to the primary jurisdictional or agency communications center for processing.

When necessary and appropriate, expanded resource management units will be established within the incident command organization to coordinate procurement, distribution, and servicing of equipment, supplies, tools, and other response resources.

When necessary and appropriate, various resource procurement and service support units, utilizing established ICS organizational protocols, may be activated to coordinate and support resource management activities.

4.4.4 Logistical Support

Additional logistical functions may be required to support operations at a Hazardous Materials Incident (HMI). Such services as transportation support, food service and subsistence provision, facility construction and maintenance, field sanitation, equipment repair, and other specialized support services may be instituted as needed. The Incident Commander will assign the responsibility of providing these support services to a designated Logistical Section Chief, or associated support unit leader.

4.5 MAJOR INCIDENT COORDINATION

In the event of a major hazardous materials emergency resulting in activation of a jurisdictional or Area emergency management organization, emergency response and support functions may be coordinated through the primary jurisdictional (city or county) or Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

4.5.1 Mutual Aid

Requests for mutual aid assistance at the scene of any hazardous materials incident will be forwarded through existing interagency channels in accordance with the provisions of the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, inter-jurisdictional coordination protocols established within the Monterey County Operational Area Emergency Coordination Plan, and with all other adopted interagency and inter-service mutual aid agreements.

Requests for mutual aid will be initiated by the Incident Commander to the Monterey County Emergency Communications Center, where the request will be forwarded to the appropriate local agency. Requests for mutual aid beyond the Operational Area will be forwarded by the designated Operational Area Coordinator to the appropriate Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator. Requests for assistance not handled by the Region, will be directed to State Office of Emergency Services (OES) Headquarters in Sacramento for processing.

In Monterey County the designated functional Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators for designated functional resources are as follows:

Law Enforcement - Monterey County Sheriff-Coroner

Fire/Rescue/Haz Mat - County Fire Warden or Designated Alternate
Emergency Medical - County Health Officer or EMSA Administrator

Emergency Management - Monterey County OES

CHAPTER 5.0

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

5.1 OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1.1 Jurisdictional Categories

For the purpose of this plan, responsibility for managing hazardous materials incidents will be based upon the following jurisdictional categories:

Category A: State and federal highways and freeway on/off ramps.

Category B: County roads, streets or highways.

Category C: Incorporated areas including streets, public and private property.

Category D: Unincorporated areas including public and private property, but excluding

public roadways.

Category E: State or federal lands or parks.

5.1.2 Incident Command

Category A: California Highway Patrol

Category B: California Highway Patrol

Category C: City fire and/or police department

Category D: County Sheriff and/or fire district

Category E: State and federal agencies

5.1.3 Containment and Cleanup

Authority and responsibility for coordinating and/or conducting spill containment and site cleanup operations is vested in the following public agencies and private organizations. The organization or individual deemed responsible for initiating the spill or release is responsible for initiating all cleanup and disposal activities. All such cleanup activities shall be performed under the direction of the county Environmental Health Division or other designated state or federal health agency.

Category A: California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)

Category B: Monterey County Public Works Department

Category C: City Public Works Department or other agency as designated by the city

having jurisdiction.

Category D: County agency or private organization - If County involvement, cleanup

must be pre-approved by County Administrative Office.

Category E: State or federal agency having primary authority.

5.2 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

5.2.1 Jurisdictional Authority

The location at which the hazardous materials incident occurs will determine the jurisdiction or agency having scene and incident management authority.

5.2.2 Incident Command Authority

State law provides that the law enforcement agency having primary traffic control responsibility within the impacted jurisdiction shall function as the designated incident commander for any declared hazardous materials incident. The authority for managing emergency response operations may be delegated, but overall incident responsibility remains with the primary law enforcement agency or parent organization.

5.2.3 Incident Management System

All state and local government agencies and assisting support organizations will utilize the recognized Incident Command System (ICS) as the designated incident management system for all hazardous materials incidents occurring within Monterey County.

5.2.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Incident Management

Hazardous material incidents involving multiple jurisdictions will be coordinated utilizing the adopted National Incident Management System (NIMS). When necessary and appropriate, the local government having primary jurisdictional authority shall initiate the level of emergency management necessary to coordinate and support field incident response operations relating to a hazardous materials incident.

Local government and the area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will coordinate all emergency management operations conducted within the affected area once activated. While tactical planning and resource deployment will remain with the Incident Command organization established at the scene, strategic planning and overall resource allocation and operational support will be coordinated or managed from the appropriate EOC.

5.3 AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

5.3.1 General Information

Public safety support agencies and organizations are responsible for management, response, and support functions during emergencies depending on jurisdictional authority, agency capability, situational impact, concurrent emergencies, and specific organization of the on-scene incident command structure.

5.3.2 Local Government Response Agencies

City Police

Responsible for scene management, unless delegated by other city agency, within the city limits (excluding state highways). Responsible for all other law enforcement related functions within the primary jurisdictional boundaries.

Monterey County Sheriff

Serves as the Incident Commander at hazardous materials incidents occurring on public and private property located in the unincorporated areas of the county. Provides basic law enforcement functions and services in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Municipal Fire Departments

Provide fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical services, and initial first responder hazardous materials control and mitigation operations within the respective jurisdictional boundaries and contracted service areas.

Fire Protection Districts

Provide fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical services, and initial hazardous materials mitigation operations within their respective district jurisdictional boundaries and contracted service areas.

Volunteer Fire Companies

Provide limited fire suppression, rescue, and emergency medical services functions within selected community areas. Limited first responder hazardous materials control and mitigation capabilities.

City Public Works Department

Responsible for conducting cleanup and removal operations at hazardous materials incidents occurring within incorporated cities. Performs emergency construction and engineering activities in the field as required.

Monterey County Public Works Department

Responsible for coordinating cleanup and removal activities at hazardous materials incidents occurring on public and private property within the unincorporated areas of the county. Performs associated emergency engineering and construction operations in the field.

Monterey County Health Department

Responsible for administering all local government hazardous materials management programs, conducting emergency response planning, coordinating interagency mitigation efforts, and providing technical assistance at any hazardous materials incident.

5.3.3 Local Government Support Agencies

Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (MCOES)

A division of the County Administrative Office, this agency functions as the emergency management agency for the County. It is responsible for coordinating the County's planned response to major emergencies and disasters. Maintains countywide alerting and warning capability, functions as Operational Area coordinating point with state emergency management agencies, and can provide field mobile communications resources and services.

City Emergency Management Agency

Each incorporated city provides for the management of major emergencies and incidents occurring within its respective jurisdiction. Responsibilities mirror that of the County OES although capabilities are generally more limited.

Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA)

Regulates emergency medical services within county. Coordinates disaster medical program and can provide on-scene medical coordination support and technical assistance.

Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner

Enforces all state and federal regulations relating to the storage and use of pesticides (e.g. fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides). Provides technical support and assistance to emergency response agencies.

Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District

Conducts daily monitoring of ambient air for pollutants, pollen, and molds. Can provide specialized monitoring equipment and technical assistance relating to airborne contaminants and pollutants.

Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency

This agency operates the regional wastewater treatment facility and provides sanitary sewer service to the Monterey Peninsula and Salinas areas. It conducts regular inspections of industrial and other wastewater dischargers to ensure compliance with discharge standards.

5.3.4 State Government Response Agencies

California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Incident Commander of all hazardous materials incidents occurring on state or federal highways and county roadways. Provides traffic control on all state or federal highways and county roads. May assist local law enforcement when requested.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

The California Department of Fish and Game is responsible for managing the state response to any hazardous materials incident involving waterways and watershed areas.

California Department of Forestry (CDF)

Performs fire prevention and suppression activities within state forested lands and contracted fire protection areas.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Responsible for cleanup and removal of contaminants at hazardous materials incidents occurring on state highways and right-of-ways. Maintains a file of licensed hazardous waste haulers on contract for emergency response to any state roadway.

California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB)

Responsible for providing and coordinating emergency first responder services within the boundaries of the California State University, Monterey Bay campus, including all structures, properties, and roadways.

5.3.5 State Support Agencies

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Responsible for the notification and coordinated response of all state agencies involved in a hazardous materials incident. Provides emergency management assistance to local governments, maintains hazardous materials incident statistics, operates 24-hour State Warning Point, prepares situation reports for the governor, and maintains radiological monitoring equipment.

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)

The California Environmental Protection Agency includes the Integrated Waste Management Board, Department of Toxic Substance Control, Water Resources Control Board, Air Resources Control Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. These departments are responsible for ensuring the protection of soil, air and water quality, management of pesticides, solid and hazardous waste. Cal-EPA will provide emergency response personnel to assist local agencies, if requested, for a major hazardous materials incident.

Department of Health Services (DHS)

This agency is responsible for protection of drinking-water quality and environmental health. It includes the Drinking Water, Food and Drug, Radiologic Health, and Environmental Management divisions.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA)

This agency includes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH), which enforces occupational safety and health standards and regulations. The Cal-OSHA Consultation Service provides free on-site consulting services to employers, advice, and information to employees and employee groups regarding occupational health and safety issues.

5.3.6 Federal Government Agencies

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Responsible for ensuring protection of the environment from all forms and types of contamination. EPA can provide on-scene technical assistance and may, when conditions warrant, become a federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Responsible for coordinating all response and cleanup operations involving hazardous materials incidents occurring along the coast and inland navigable waterways. Functions as Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) at all hazardous materials incidents involving federal jurisdiction.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Coordinates the deployment of federal government resources and support to state and local governments during major emergencies and disasters. Functions as the federal coordinating agency for all integrated federal agency responses.

Department of Defense (DOD)

Provides assistance to state and local government in the evaluation and analysis of health and environmental hazards. Responds to incidents involving nuclear weapons and fissionable materials. Becomes On-Scene Commander (OSC) of any nuclear weapons related incident, on or off a military installation.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Responsible for monitoring the movement of all civilian radiological sources. Provides technical information and assistance on nuclear related incidents.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Responsible for regulating the construction of all hazardous materials containers and transporting vehicles; regulates labeling and placarding system; regulates shipping documents; and publishes DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

5.3.7 Non-Governmental Agencies

American Red Cross (ARC)

Provides basic shelter and mass care services to evacuees and displaced persons during a major emergency situation. Activities and operations are coordinated through the County or local government emergency management agency.

CHEMTREC

Provides immediate information regarding hazardous materials spills, releases, exposures, or fire control. Capable of assisting in material identification.

Poison Control Center

Regional information service that can provide toxicological information concerning hazardous materials incidents.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 5-1: Supporting Agencies and Organizations

Attachment 5-2: General Incident Command Organization Model

Attachment 5-1: SUPPORTING AGENCIES & ORGINIZATIONS

Local Government Agencies

Aromas Tri-County Fire Protection District

Big Sur Volunteer Fire Brigade

Carmel Fire Department

Carmel Police Department

Carmel Highlands Fire Protection District

Carmel Valley Fire Protection District

Cypress Fire Protection District

Del Rey Oaks Police Department

Gonzales Fire Protection District

Gonzales Police Department

Greenfield Fire Protection District

Greenfield Police Department

King City Fire Department

King City Police Department

Mid Carmel Valley Fire Protection District

Mid Coast Volunteer Fire Brigade

Monterey Bay Unified Water Pollution Control District

Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner

Monterey County Health Department

Emergency Medical Services Agency

Environmental Health/Hazardous Materials Management Services

Monterey County Office of Emergency Services

Monterey County Public Works

Monterey County Sheriff-Coroner

Monterey County Water Resources Agency

Monterey Fire Department

Monterey Peninsula Airport Public Safety

Monterey Police Department

Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency

Moss Landing Harbor District

North County Fire Protection District

Pacific Grove Fire Department

Pacific Grove Police Department

Pebble Beach Community Services District

Salinas Fire Department

Salinas Police Department

Salinas Rural Fire District

Sand City Police Department

Seaside Fire Department
Seaside Police Department
Soledad Fire Protection District
Soledad Police Department
South Monterey County Fire (SOMOCO)
Spreckels Volunteer Fire Department

State Government Agencies

California Emergency Medical Services Authority (Cal-EMSA)

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)

California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG)

California Department of Forestry (CDF)

California Department of Health (DOH)

California Department of Industrial Relations

California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)

California Highway Patrol (CHP) - Salinas

California Highway Patrol (CHP) - King City

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA)

California Office of Emergency Services (OES) - Coastal Region

California Office of Emergency Services (OES) - Warning Center

California Office of State Fire Marshal (CSFM)

California State Police (CSP)

California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) - Public Safety

California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

Federal Agencies

Department of Defense (DOD)

Department of Energy (DOE)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - San Francisco

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Region 9

National Response Center, Toxic Chemicals and Oil Spills

National Park Service (NPS) - Pinnacles National Monument

National Weather Service (NWS)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

United States Coast Guard (USCG) - Group Monterey

United States Coast Guard - Marine Safety Office, San Francisco

United States Forest Service (USFS) - Los Padres NF - King City

Public Non-Profit Organizations

American Red Cross - Carmel Chapter American Red Cross - Monterey County Chapter Salvation Army - Monterey Peninsula Salvation Army - Salinas Valley

Public Utilities

Carmel Area Wastewater District
Castroville County Water District
Chualar County Water District
Marina Coast Water District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
San Ardo Water District
San Lucas County Water District

Private Utilities

Alco Water Service
Ambler Park Water Utility Company
Bishop Water Company
California-American Water Service
California Water Service
Carmel Riviera Mutual Water Company
Carmel Valley Mutual Water Company
Little Bear Water Company
Nacimiento Water Company
Pacific Bell
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) - Moss Landing
Southern Pacific Railroad

Private Technical Assistance & Information Organizations

CHEMTREC
Nor-Cal Underground Locating

Medical & Health Organizations

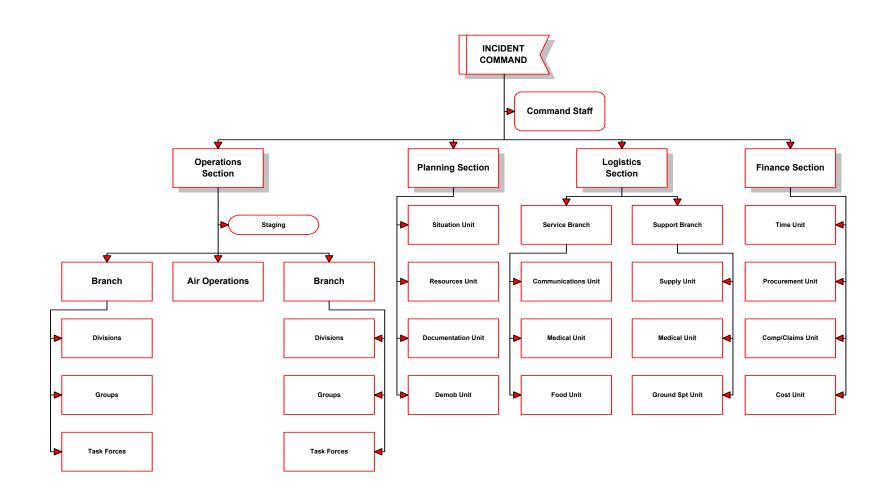
Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (Emergency Room)
Mee Memorial Hospital (Emergency Room)
Natividad Medical Center (Emergency Room)
Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital (Emergency Room)
American Medical Responders Ambulance
Carmel Regional Fire Ambulance
Poison Control Center (San Francisco)

Poison Control Center (San Jose) Poison Control Center (Children's Hospital of SF)

Miscellaneous Service & Support Agencies & Organizations

Toxic Information Hotline

ATTACHMENT 5-2: GENERAL INCIDENT COMMAND ORGANIZATION MODEL



CHAPTER 6.0 RESPONSE OPERATIONS

6.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Emergency response operations will be conducted at the scene of a hazardous materials incident in accordance with established policies and procedures identified within this plan and supporting agency standard operating protocols.

6.1.1 Operational Objectives

Generally, the following operational objectives will be established for any hazardous materials incident:

- 1. Safeguard and protect health and safety of public and emergency response personnel.
- 2. Prevent secondary contaminations and exposures.
- 3. Rescue trapped and injured persons and render appropriate medical treatment. Decontaminate injured prior to transporting to acute care medical facilities.
- 4. Conduct collateral emergency response operations to mitigate hazards and life safety risks.
- 5. Isolate, confine, neutralize, and remove all contaminants.
- 6. Decontaminate exposed personnel, equipment, and response resources.
- 7. Arrange for and provide appropriate level of incident logistical support.
- 8. Document events in preparation for further investigation and appropriate cost recovery.

6.2 FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONS

6.2.1 General

First Responder agencies (i.e. fire, police, and EMS) will generally be the first arrivals at the hazardous materials incident scene. It is the responsibility of these initial emergency response personnel to initiate preliminary scene control and to initiate appropriate defensive actions based upon their specific level of training and available resources.

6.2.2 First Responder Actions

Depending upon the exact circumstances and the capabilities of emergency units, First Responders will undertake the following initial actions upon arrival:

1. Arrive on the scene and broadcast a <u>brief</u> initial situation report.

Object – Identify what is involved

Condition - Description of the scene and extent of release

Action – Tell what immediate steps you are taking

Assignment – Provide direction to other initial responders

- 2. Establish incident command as required by SEMS and NIMS.
- 3. Request additional resources, such as:
 - Emergency response resources, including fire suppression, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, mass care, etc.
 - Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Teams.
 - Specialized technical assistance.
- 4. Establish an initial safety perimeter to limit further exposure and reduce the spread of contamination.
- 5. Initiate protective actions to safeguard threatened populations.
 - Determine risk to surrounding area and population.
 - Advise on need for area-wide public warnings.
 - Institute immediate local area evacuations and/or shelter in place operations.
- 6. Initiate rescue and provide medical care, as appropriate after conducting an initial risk assessment.
- 7. Utilize defensive measures to confine the release in order to limit and reduce the spread of the substance.
- 8. Establish staging area(s) and prepare for the arrival of requested resources.

6.3 INCIDENT COMMAND OPERATIONS

6.3.1 Incident Command Responsibility

The on-scene incident management organization shall utilize the Incident Command System at all hazardous materials incidents. This incident management organization will function under either a Single Incident Command or Unified Command organizational structure.

6.3.2 Incident/Unified Command Functions

Once established, the designated Incident Command/Unified Command organization will be responsible for the following incident management functions and activities:

- 1. Establish Incident Command organization.
 - Command Staff assignments
 - Operations Section assignments
 - Planning Section assignments
 - Logistics Section assignments
 - Finance/Administrative Section assignments
- 2. Review existing and projected situational status.
 - Extent and scope of release
 - Current and projected risk to public health and the environment
 - Immediate protective measures
 - Initial first responder actions and operations
 - Resource availability
- 3. Develop and Implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - Identification of hazardous materials and risk assessment
 - Recommended confinement and isolation operations
 - Recommended stabilization and neutralization actions
 - Associated emergency response actions
 - Expanded protective measures
 - Incident safety & decontamination requirements
 - Resource management
 - Logistical support
 - Emergency Public Information
 - State and federal agency liaison and coordination
 - Clean-up-up funding and cost recovery
 - Demobilization

- 4. Provide for sustained operations and logistical support.
 - Mass care operations
 - Resource management
 - Personnel support
 - Situation monitoring
 - Continuing public information and notification
- 5. Material removal, disposal and site clean-up operations.
 - Transition from response to recovery operational mode
 - Develop site clean-up/restoration plan.
 - Implement clean-up activities Monitor progress and safety

6. Demobilization

- Demobilize all resources
- Document all actions and activities
- Provide assistance to follow-up investigation
- Debrief all participants

6.4 SCENE CONTROL & SECURITY

6.4.1 Agency Responsibility

It shall be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having primary jurisdictional authority to provide site security at a hazardous materials incident.

- 1. On state and federal highways and unincorporated streets California Highway Patrol
- 2. On private property and private roads in the unincorporated areas of the county Monterey County Sheriff's Department.
- 3. On roadways and private property within incorporated cities of the county City Police.

6.4.2 Operational Functions

- 1) Provide and maintain on-scene and area traffic control.
- 2) Close and barricade private property and public highways and roads.
- 3) Establish scene perimeters and maintain access control points.
- 4) Isolate the area and protect the scene by preventing non-essential personnel from entering.

5) Enforce all applicable local and state laws and ordinances.

6.5 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

6.5.1 Characterization and Identification

It is the responsibility of the first responding fire agency to collect information relating to the materials involved. Such information will be obtained from available shipping documents, container labels, vehicle operators, eyewitnesses, and observable physical conditions. Once the hazardous material is successfully identified, the Incident Commander or Unified Command will be notified for the purpose of establishing an appropriate Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the incident.

If a substance cannot be readily identified, the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team (OA-HMRT) will attempt to identify the substance by obtaining a sample of the unknown material and analyze it using available hazardous materials identification technologies.

If the unknown material still cannot be successfully identified, the County Hazardous Materials Specialist or OA-HMRT technicians will contact appropriate laboratory facilities for the purpose of obtaining technical assistance with material identification. Any samples of the substance collected for evaluation by an outside laboratory shall be packaged and safely transported in the most expedient nature, maintaining a legal chain-of-custody.

6.5.2 Risk Assessment

The County Hazardous Materials Specialist will collect all chemical, physical and environmental data about the incident. The data will be correlated with other available information to determine the estimated impact on health and safety relating to the hazardous materials release. This information will be provided to the Incident Commander or Unified Command for the purpose of developing appropriate mitigation strategies and protective measures.

Information to be collected regarding the involved hazardous materials:

- 1. Full identification of all released substances.
- 2. Determination of Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs), Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), Time Weighted Averages (TWAs), or other information regarding acceptable exposure concentrations.
- 3. Identified routes of exposure, effects of overexposure, reportable signs and symptoms, and short and long-term toxicological effects.
- 4. Identified chemical and physical properties (e.g.: physical data, reactivity, flammability, explosivity, and warning properties).
- 5. Designed level of required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

- 6. Required decontamination procedures.
- 7. Recommended field medical treatment procedures for potential exposures.
- 8. Potential public health impact to surrounding communities.
- 9. Environmental effects of release, including air, soil and groundwater contamination.

6.5.3 Mitigation Strategies

Following identification and assessment of the overall impact associated with the hazardous materials release, the Incident Commander or Unified Command shall develop appropriate mitigation strategies for handling the incident. Such strategies, contained within the designated Incident Action Plan, will identify the following:

- 1. Current and projected extent of release and potential exposure.
- 2. Level of threat to public health and safety, both at the scene and within surrounding communities.
- 3. Level of threat to the environment.
- 4. Necessary protective measures to safeguard life and maintain operational safety.
- 5. Recommended hazardous materials control measures (diking, containment, patch and plug, neutralization, etc.) to be used for mitigating the risk.
- 6. Resource management and logistical support requirements.

6.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTROL OPERATIONS

6.6.1 General

Once the involved hazardous materials have been identified, a preliminary risk assessment completed, and an initial Incident Action Plan developed, specific hazardous materials control operations can be undertaken. Immediate control operations will include those actions necessary to limit further contamination, protect public health and safety, reduce environmental contamination, and mitigate associated hazards and threats.

The Incident Commander or Unified Command shall, in conjunction with the on-scene County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist and Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team (OA-HMRT) Leader, determine the appropriate methods for controlling and mitigating the hazardous materials risk.

6.6.2 Confinement Actions

Confinement actions are utilized to restrict or limit any further release or spread of the involved material. Such action is central to any overall control efforts as the material must be isolated and further release halted in order to minimize the exposed area and overall health hazard.

General confinement activities may include:

- 1. Determine the extent of spill area or air dispersion.
- 2. Set parameters for confinement.
- 3. Utilize confinement booms, absorbents, or diking materials to stop the spread of liquids and fluids.
- 4. Utilize time and distance and direction to protect response personnel from air.
- 5. Monitor confinement activities to ensure no further spread or release.

Confinement operations will follow accepted practices and established techniques. The OA-HMRT Leader and the County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist will recommend to Incident Command appropriate methods of confinement given the particular conditions and situation.

6.6.3 Stabilization, Neutralization and Containment Actions

Depending upon the properties of the material(s) involved, the extent of the release, level of hazard to health and the environment, and resources available, specific stabilization, neutralization or containment actions may be undertaken by the OA-HMRT or other technically proficient resource.

- 1. Determine quantity of material to be neutralized or packaged
- 2. Apply neutralizing substances, if appropriate
- 3. Utilize appropriate methods for absorbing or collecting spilled materials
- 4. Place materials in specially designed containers
- 5. Double seal all containers
- 6. Mark and package all contaminated absorbent materials in like manner

Specific stabilization, neutralization and containment operations will follow accepted practices and established techniques. The OA-HMRT Leader and County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist will recommend to Incident Command appropriate methods of containment given the particular conditions and situation. Outside private resources will be required to comply with established safe operating procedures.

6.7 DECONTAMINATION

6.7.1 General

Appropriate decontamination procedures will be established and implemented in an effort to reduce the exposure of personnel to any contaminants at the scene. First responders will determine the need for immediate or mass decontamination. The need for technical decontamination will be determined by the OA-HMRT.

6.7.2 Safety

It shall be the responsibility of the designated Incident Safety Officer, or if established, the Hazardous Materials Safety Officer, to monitor decontamination activities and to maintain integrity of the control zones. The Safety Officer shall enforce all procedures and policies relating to maintaining the incident and decontamination safety. Any violations will be immediately reported to the Incident Commander.

(Refer to Attachment 6-4 - *Incident Safety* - for specific operational details and considerations).

6.7.3 Control Zones

In order to provide a level of separation between contaminated, decontaminated, and uncontaminated work areas at the hazardous materials incident scene, specific Control Zones will be established and maintained throughout the duration of the incident by the Incident Commander. Each of these three zones will be established and spatial boundaries set in accordance with the extent of the release, relative health risks, prevailing weather conditions, and operational needs. First responders shall establish temporary perimeters. OA-HMRT personnel shall determine final control zone locations in consultation with site access control leader.

Exclusion (HOT) Zone

The inner most designated control zone. The HOT Zone is the area of most contamination and highest possible exposure for response personnel. All personnel entering the HOT Zone must be outfitted in the prescribed level of protection. Designated points of access and egress will be established to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone.

The boundary for this zone is initially established by visually surveying the immediate area for signs or indications of material spillage, drainage, ground discoloration, dead vegetation or animals, and visible gases or vapors. An additional factor to consider is the distance required to prevent the effects of ignition or explosion from impacting personnel beyond the zone. The zone may be irregularly shaped, but in any case, large enough to conduct site operations and to prevent contaminants from spreading outside the area. Once established, the HOT zone must be visibly identified.

Contamination Reduction (WARM) Zone

The WARM Zone is established in the area between the Exclusion and Support Zones. The WARM Zone is the transition area between the contaminated and uncontaminated areas. The

WARM Zone is established for decontamination operations and is the site of the Decontamination Corridor

The WARM Zone will actually remain a COLD Zone until the first entry has been made into the Exclusion (HOT) Zone and personnel return for decontamination. Following the first entry, all other entries into the WARM Zone from any other zone must wear proper protective clothing specifically designated for this area.

The WARM Zone will be located upwind and on level ground removed from drainage to prevent uncontrolled runoff. The zone must be clearly identified with access control points established to both the HOT and COLD Zones.

Support (COLD) Zone

This is the outermost control zone. It is considered uncontaminated and clean. The Incident Command Post (ICP) and associated support resources are located in this zone. Personnel working in this zone will not normally require any specialized protective clothing beyond that required for general safety. The location of the ICP and other support resources will be dependent upon such factors as accessibility, weather conditions, available space for staging equipment, access to utility service, and other operational considerations.

Re-entry into this zone from the HOT or WARM Zones can only be permitted after proper decontamination of both people and equipment has occurred.

(Refer to Attachment 6-3: *Field Decontamination Procedures* Exhibit 6-3-A - for diagram of suggested Control Zone layout and arrangements).

6.7.4 Decontamination Corridor

A designated decontamination corridor will be established within the Contamination Reduction (Warm) Zone. Each individual and all equipment entering the Exclusion (Hot) Zone will be required to pass through the established decontamination corridor.

The decontamination corridor will be staffed by personnel trained in conducting decontamination activities at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. The Decontamination Team, supervised by the Decontamination Team Leader will ensure that all entry personnel, rescued casualties, and exposed equipment are properly decontaminated prior to movement into the Support Zone.

(Refer to Attachment 6-3: Field Decontamination Procedures Exhibit 6-3-B, for specific information regarding decontamination.)

6.8 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

6.8.1 General

In addition to the hazardous materials control functions being undertaken at the hazardous materials incident, additional emergency response operations may be required to protect health and safety, preserve property, provide mass care services, and to mitigate associated hazardous conditions. The Incident Commander, following consultation with other on-scene response representatives and members of the Incident Command organization will establish operational priorities for responding to these additional hazards and emergency situations at or associated with the initial hazardous materials incident.

6.8.2 Emergency Rescue Operations

Emergency rescue operations will be conducted for the purpose of extracting trapped and/or injured persons.

- 1. Emergency rescue operations will be conducted and coordinated by the fire agency having primary jurisdictional responsibility.
- 2. Rescue operations will be conducted utilizing appropriate equipment and in a manner consistent with the maintenance of personnel safety.

6.8.3 Fire Suppression

Fire suppression activities will be undertaken to mitigate real or potential hazards associated with exposure to fire and the products of combustion. Fire suppression may or may not directly involve released hazardous materials.

- 1. The fire agency having primary jurisdictional authority shall conduct and coordinate all fire suppression operations under the direction of the Incident Commander at the hazardous materials incident.
- 2. Fire suppression activities will be conducted to limit the potential spread of any contaminants.
- 3. Fire mutual aid resources shall be notified of the involvement of hazardous materials and appropriate operational safety procedures will be enforced.

6.8.4 Medical Treatment

Medical resources will be available at the scene to treat response personnel and civilians exposed to contaminants or otherwise injured at the scene.

1. Emergency medical services will generally be conducted by trained fire service and EMS personnel at the scene.

- 2. Injured persons will be stabilized at the scene prior to being transported to an acute care medical facility.
- 3. All contaminated patients will be field decontaminated prior to being transported to any remote hospital.
- 4. All on-scene medical and ambulance personnel will be advised of and shall observe all established decontamination requirements.
- 5. It will be the responsibility of the designated Incident Commander, or on-scene Health Department representative to ensure that relevant health information regarding exposed injuries is relayed to receiving hospitals. At a minimum, information will include:
 - a) Identification of the materials involved.
 - b) Number and condition of persons injured and/or contaminated.
 - c) Relative hazard or known toxicity of the materials involved.
- 6. In the event of a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI), the County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA) will be notified through Incident Command.

6.9 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

6.9.1 Agency Responsibility

The local government having primary jurisdictional authority is responsible for instituting appropriate measures for ensuring the health and safety of the general public impacted by or potentially exposed to the effects of the hazardous materials incident.

6.9.2 Public Warnings

When necessary, area-wide public warnings will be issued by the local jurisdiction. Requests for multi-jurisdictional warnings will be directed to the County OES for action.

On-scene public warnings will be coordinated by jurisdictional law enforcement personnel and other supporting public safety resources utilizing the following methods:

- On-scene announcements using portable and vehicle mounted public address systems.
- Door-to-door notifications.
- Broadcast media announcements.
- Telephone notifications.

Special attention will be paid to facilities within the impacted area housing institutionalized persons, schools, or essential service facilities. Every effort will be made to contact and assist

non-English speaking, handicapped, elderly, or otherwise non-ambulatory individuals within the impacted area.

When public warnings are issued, the following information should be provided in all notifications or broadcasts:

- Type of health hazards involved.
- Extent of potential involvement and direction of plume or vapor clouds.
- Recommended direction of travel for evacuation.
- Shelter in place measures for individuals unable to evacuate.
- Location of designated safe areas.
- Special health instructions.

6.9.3 Evacuations

The Incident Commander, after consulting with on-scene technical specialists, will determine the need for conducting limited or widespread evacuations of threatened persons. The law enforcement agency having primary jurisdictional authority will implement and coordinate all emergency and precautionary evacuations. Evacuation operations will be coordinated with the Red Cross, on-scene EMS personnel, and other supporting agencies.

When evacuations are undertaken, the following issues should be considered:

- Estimated maximum potential spread of contaminant. Time and distance measurements are critical.
- Best methods for evacuation.
- Best routes for evacuation away from the potential contamination. Prevailing and forecasted weather conditions are critical.
- Alternative shelter in place measures for people who cannot be rapidly evacuated.
- Establishment of access control points.
- Establishment of reception areas or temporary shelters.
- Resources available for implementing widespread evacuations.
- Public warnings and evacuation notifications issued.

Once activated, evacuations will be coordinated through the jurisdictional EOC during major hazardous materials emergencies. When evacuations are multi-jurisdictional, coordination may involve the Area EOC.

6.9.4 Sheltering Operations

In the event of widespread area evacuations, it may become necessary to establish temporary emergency shelters for displaced persons. The Incident Commander will consult with the designated Red Cross representative or the jurisdictional emergency management agency to ensure that adequate shelter facilities are activated and human services are made available to those displaced. Activation of shelters will depend upon the spread of contaminants and the predicted future risk to relocated evacuees.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 6-1: Hazardous Materials Response Team Position Descriptions Attachment 6:2: First Responder, Incident Commander and Response Team

Checklists

Attachment 6-3: Field Decontamination Procedures

Attachment 6-4: Incident Safety Protocols

Attachment 6-5: Field Emergency Medical Protocols

Attachment 6-1: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following describes positional functions and responsibilities of the typical hazardous materials response team organization as established under the Incident Command System at a hazardous materials incident. The following functional and organizational information is representative, as each hazardous materials incident will require that the hazardous material response team be structured to meet operational and incident management requirements.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GROUP

Function-specific group, established within the Operations Section, responsible for conducting all actions associated with the identification, monitoring, testing, and mitigation of hazardous material spills and releases. It is also tasked with providing decontamination, field support, and technical advisory assistance.

Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor reports to the Operations Section Chief (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director, if established) and is responsible for implementation of all phases of the Incident Action Plan relating to Hazardous Materials Group operations and functions. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for supervising all operations of the Hazardous Materials Group.

Entry Team

The Entry Team is responsible for conducting all hazardous materials identification, collection, monitoring, and mitigation operations within the designated incident HOT Zone. It may also conduct emergency rescue operations within contaminated areas. The Entry Team is staffed by personnel having the highest level of training and expertise in dealing with hazardous materials control and mitigation.

- 1. The Entry Team will be staffed by four (4) qualified Hazardous Materials Technicians, as defined by the Federal Register, OSHA Standards 29 CFR Part 1910 Final Rule.
- 2. Entry Team personnel will be outfitted in the highest level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) deemed appropriate to the identified health hazard, while operating within the designated HOT Zone.
- 3. The Entry Team will conduct only those operations within the HOT Zone deemed necessary to effect rescue, collect material samples, conduct sampling tests, and institute essential mitigation and stabilization activities.

- 4. Entry Team exposure limits will be set and closely monitored throughout the entire incident.
- 5. The Entry Team will be supervised by a designated Entry Team Leader, who in turn will report to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Back-Up Team

The Back-Up Team functions as a reserve to the designated primary Entry Team. The Back-Up Team will provide emergency response to the primary Entry Team in the event that difficulties arise or the team becomes disabled while operating in the HOT Zone.

- 1. Personnel assigned to the Back-Up Team will possess the same level of training and expertise as the members of the primary Entry Team. The Back-Up Team is in compliance with the adopted "Buddy System", as defined by Federal OSHA.
- 2. The Back-Up Team will be located within the WARM Zone, and shall remain suited up and prepared for operations once the primary Entry Team has entered the HOT Zone.
- 3. The Back-Up Team will be supervised by the Entry Team Leader.

Decontamination Team

The Decontamination Team (Decon) is responsible for coordinating and performing all personnel and equipment decontamination operations at the scene.

- 1. The Decon Team will be staffed by two or three personnel, whose training is equivalent to a Hazardous Materials First Responder, Operations Level.
- 2. The Decon Team is responsible for implementing all established decontamination procedures and methods.
- 3. The Decon Team performs all personnel and equipment decontamination within the Decontamination Corridor as established in the WARM Zone. The team shall be suited to the same level of protection as the Entry Team, unless otherwise approved by the Hazardous Materials Safety Officer.
- 4. The Decon Team will work with on-scene EMS personnel when decontaminating exposed casualties prior to transport.
- 5. The Decon Team will be supervised by a Decontamination Team Leader, who in turn will report to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Site Access Control Team

The Site Access Control Team controls access into the exclusion and contamination reduction zones.

- 1. The Site Access Control Team shall be staffed by one or two personnel trained to a minimum of Hazardous Materials Technician Level.
- 2. The team ensures that all personnel are adequately decontaminated before re-entering the support zone.
- 3. The team will maintain a head count and record of all personnel working in the exclusion and contamination reduction zones.
- 4. The team will be supervised by a Site Access Control Team Leader who will report to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Hazardous Materials Safety Officer (HMSO)

The Hazardous Materials Safety Officer (HMSO) is responsible for implementing all aspects of the Site Safety Plan pertaining to hazardous materials control activities and operations.

- 1. This position will be staffed by an individual certified to function as an incident Safety Officer and trained to either the Hazardous Materials Technician or Hazardous Materials Specialist level.
- 2. The HMSO will monitor all hazardous material control operations to ensure that response personnel are protected from physical, chemical, and environmental hazards or exposures.
- 3. The HMSO will ensure that personnel medical exposure records are properly maintained and exposure levels properly monitored.
- 4. The HMSO will bring any safety violations to the immediate attention of the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, Incident Safety Officer, or Incident Commander. The HMSO shall have the authority to halt any activity or action deemed unsafe or hazardous.
- 5. The HMSO will report to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Technical Reference Specialist

This position provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group utilizing specialized reference materials and database sources.

1. This position will be staffed by personnel trained to either the Hazardous Materials Technician or Hazardous Materials Specialist level.

- 2. The Technical Reference Specialist researches and compiles technical data specific to the hazards involved.
- 4. The Technical Reference Specialist will report to and advise the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Attachment 6-2:

FIRST RESPONDER, INCIDENT COMMANDER AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE TEAM CHECKLIST

HAZ-MAT FIRST RESPONDER CHECKLIST

Directions: Follow the guidelines on this checklist until arrival of the hazardous materials

team. The checklist is printed in the order of priorities. As you complete one

priority move to the next.

Duty Equipment: Clipboard and checklist, Radio, Emergency Response Guidebook,

Barricade Tape, Full Protective Clothing w/SCBA, and Shovels.

Duty Checklist:

COMPLETE CHECKLIST FROM THE TOP DOWN
Obtain as much information as possible while enroute.
Approach from the upgrade and upwind position (when possible).
Position unit(s) at a safe location upon arrival.
Establish command and relay name of IC
Identify problem from a distance (placards, containers, and other distant warnings).
Relay a report on conditions A.S.A.P. (Object, Condition, Action, and Assignment).
Until proven otherwise, consider the material to be toxic, flammable, and reactive.
Appoint a Site Access Control Leader and isolate the hazard area (close traffic inlets, string barricade tape around the entire incident).
Interview witnesses, obtain shipping papers/business response plans, and MSDSs <u>if safe</u> <u>to do so</u> .
Research the hazards of the material(s) in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.
Rescue savable victim(s) and conduct emergency decontamination on victim(s) and responders.
If appropriate, control fires and protect exposures from upwind with appropriate
extinguishing agent. (Use class "A" or "B" foam instead of water when possible and contain/minimize all runoff.)
Dike or dam ahead of liquid spills, block drains, or cover dry materials (keep out of the material).
Continue to follow guidelines in the ERG until arrival of the Haz-Mat Team.

MONTEREY COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN HAZ-MAT INCIDENT COMMANDER CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: To develop an effective command structure, and to manage the incident to insure minimal effects to human life, the environment, and property.

Duty Equipment: Clipboard and checklist, Haz-Mat Radio, Cellular Telephone, Scratch Paper and pencils.

Duty	Duty Checklist:	
	READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST	
	Assume command of the scene.	
	Establish a command post.	
	Report the command post location	
	Establish and announce command frequency.	
	Establish and announce tactical frequency.	
	Activate Haz-Mat personnel recall.	
	Assign command structure positions using Incident Assignment Card.	
	Establish Hot, Warm, and Cold zones. Consult Haz-Mat Safety Officer.	
	Contact Law Enforcement for traffic control and scene security.	
	Request ambulance to stand-by.	
	Establish media resource area for PIO.	
	Refer to Pre-Plan (for pre-plan locations).	
	Contact property owners for assistance (if fixed facility).	
	Conduct on scene debriefing before units are released.	
	Obtain Duty Checklists (to be filled with incident report.)	

MONTEREY COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN AGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

|--|

AGENCY	TIME NOTIFIED	TIME ARRIVED
Public Works or Cal Trans		
Environmental Health		
OES Warning Center (1-800-852-7550)		
National Response Center (1-800-424-8802)		
Agricultural Commissioner		
Air Pollution Control		
Water Pollution Control		
Local Water Company		

Fish and Game		
Pacific Gas & Electric		
Red Cross		
News Media		

OES Warning Center must be notified on all spills and threatened releases that pose an immediate or potential threat to human health, safety or the environment.

National Response Center must be notified whenever a reportable quantity of hazardous material has been released, or 1 barrel (42 gallons) of oil has been spilled, or any amount of oil has been spilled into a navigable water, death or injury requiring hospitalization occurs involving a hazardous materials transportation accident, or a pipeline accident has occurred resulting in a fire, release, death, or serious injury.

HAZ-MAT GROUP SUPERVISOR CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: To control hazards, contain hazardous materials release, coordinate entry and exit of personnel into the hot zone.

Duty Equipment: Clipboard and checklist, Haz-Mat Radio, Scratch Paper and Pencils, and Protective Clothing.

Duty Checklist:

READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST

Return completed checklists to I.C.

Obtain situation briefing from Incident Commander (IC)
Ensure Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones are properly designated.
Establish area for personnel to don Chemical Protective Clothing.
Consult Technical Reference to determine protective clothing requirements.
Assist IC in developing entry objectives using the HazMat Entry Planning Sheet.
Inform Incident Commander of action plan progress.
Confirm with the I.C. that a medical group is in place.
PROVIDE ENTRY BRIEFING to all team members (including Haz-Mat Safety officer.)
Ensure that Haz-Mat Safety Officer is in position prior to entry.
Ensure that ambulance is on scene standing by.
Ensure that decontamination is ready to begin at time of entry.
Monitor progress of Entry personnel at all times.

Verify outcome of Entry assignment by debriefing Entry personnel.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ENTRY PLANNING SHEET

ENTRY NUMBER
OBJECTIVE OF ENTRY
EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR ENTRY
SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE TO CHEMICAL
OTHER INFORMATION

ENTRY TEAM CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: Determine tactics that will be used by entry personnel to control the spill/release in the exclusion zone, supervise entry personnel in the exclusion (hot) zone, obtain the necessary equipment for entry personnel, and coordinate work duration in exclusion (hot) zone.

Duty Equipment: Clipboard and checklist, SCB w/communications, chemical protective clothing and undergarments, watch for recording entry time, gas detection and sampling equipment, leak control tools/devices.

Duty Checklist: READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST Contact Haz-Mat Group Supervisor for briefing. Determine level and type of protective clothing to be worn. Obtain and field-check monitoring instruments (bag instruments). Determine what tactics will be used to control the spill/release (inform HMGS). Inform entry personnel regarding contamination procedure. Have field medical examination performed by medical group. Review basic site drawing, showing zone lines, escape routes, and safe refuge area. Identify emergency evacuation and hand signals in case of radio failure. Identify maximum work time in exclusion (hot) zone. Advise Haz-Mat Group Supervisor when entry personnel are ready for briefing. Suit out entry team and move personnel to exclusion line for donning of S.C.B.A. mask. Position back-up entry personnel for immediate entry if needed. Meet with Haz-Mat Safety Officer to monitor entry team's work time. Inform entry personnel of remaining work time and exit time. Debrief entry personnel following post-entry medical evaluation. Return completed checklist to the Haz-Mat Group Supervisor when operation is

complete.

HAZ-MAT DECON TEAM LEADER CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: Proper decontamination of all Haz-Mat entry team personnel and decontamination and safety of the decontamination team.

Duty Equipment - Clipboard with checklist, Haz-Mat Radio, and Level "B" protection.

Duty Checklist:			
	READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST.		
	Coordinate with Haz-Mat Group Supervisor about location of decontamination area, equipment needed for decontamination, etc.		
	Confirm proper decontamination solution with Haz-Mat Technical Reference		
	Have Decontamination Team set up decontamination corridor. (See flow chart.)		
	Request additional manpower from Incident Commander as needed.		
	Identify Haz-Mat Safety Officer and coordinate operation with him.		
	Have Decontamination Team don appropriate chemical protective clothing.		
	Review decontamination procedures with Decontamination Team.		
	Safety-check all Decontamination Team members for proper donning of equipment.		
	Ensure Decontamination Team and area are completely ready before Haz-Mat Entry Team enters into Hot Zone.		
	Ensure Decontamination Team is on S.C.B.A. as the Haz-Mat Entry Team nears departure from the Hot Zone.		
	Monitor decontamination procedures for safety, proper technique, etc.		
	Monitor decontamination team as they decontaminate themselves in pool "B".		
	Secure operations when ordered by the Haz-Mat Group Supervisor or Incident		
	Commander.		
	Return completed checklist to Incident Commander.		

HAZ-MAT SITE ACCESS CONTROL TEAM CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: Control access into the exclusion and contamination reduction zones, assure personnel are adequately decontaminated before reentering the support zone, and provide monitoring of the support zone to detect the presence of any contaminants, and maintain a head count of all personnel working in the exclusion and contamination reduction zones.

Duty Equipment: Clipboard and checklist, barricade tape and barriers, gas/vapor monitoring equipment, wind direction indicators.

Duty Checklist:

_	
	READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST.
	Contact Haz-Mat Group Supervisor for briefing.
	Confirm that the initial isolation perimeter has been established.
	Post wind direction indicators around the incident to determine wind direction.
	Assure that support activities are being carried out upwind of the spill/release.
	Conduct air monitoring in the support (cold) zone as needed.
	Establish an exclusion (hot) zone based on available hazard information.
	Identify a safe refuge area within the exclusion (hot) zone.
	Identify at least one escape route out of the exclusion (hot) zone.
	Establish the location for the contamination reduction zone/corridor.
	Complete basic site drawing showing zone lines and hazard area.
	Keep track of all personnel entering and leaving the exclusion (hot) and contamination reduction (warm) zones.
	Prevent unauthorized personnel for crossing the contamination reduction (warm) zone
	line.
	Return completed checklist to the Haz-Mat Group Supervisor when operation is
	complete.

MONTEREY COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN HAZ-MAT SAFETY OFFICER CHECKLIST

HAZ-MAT Alarm # Duty Position - Responsibility: Safety of all Haz-Mat entry team personnel.			
Duty Checklist:			
Obtain duty equipment from Haz-Mat team.			
Join Haz-Mat team for situation briefing.			
READ ENTIRE DUTY CHECKLIST			
Identify Decontamination Team Lead and coordinate efforts and any pertinent			
information with him.			
Identify existing and potentially hazardous situations associated with the incident. (Be aware of up-dates.)			
Keep all Haz-Mat Team members informed of existing and impending hazards.			
Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe actions.			
Record names and protective numbers during Haz-Mat Team donning process.			
Ensure that decontamination team is completely ready before Haz-Mat team entry into			
Hot Zone.			
Ensure that all safety teams and equipment are in place (i.e., hose lines, fire			
extinguishers, etc.).			
Ensure that all Haz-Mat entry teams and back-up team members are thoroughly safety			
checked prior to entry into Hot Zone.			
KEEP YOUR EYES AND ATTENTION ON HAZ-MAT ENTRY TEAM IN HOT			
ZONE!			
Monitor time in Hot Zone and breathing air used. (Allow time for decontamination			
process.)			
Notify Haz-Mat Team Leader if additional supplies are needed.			
Watch for signs of heat stress or physical exhaustion of Haz-Mat team members.			
After Haz-Mat exits Hot Zone, continue to monitor their safety during the			
decontamination process.			
When ordered by Haz-Mat team leader, secure operations.			
Return completed Safety Officer Checklist, forms, and equipment to Haz-Mat team			
leader.			

HAZ-MAT SAFETY OFFICER'S SAFETY SHEET

I. Location:						
II. Contaminants:						
III. Haz-Mat Members:						
				AIR R	ECORD	
Name	e SUIT # "TASK"	ON	ENTRY	DECON	OFF	
*NOTE: List "Task" above	as ENTRY, BACKUP, R	ELIEF, etc.				
IV. Remarks (significant	occurrences and times):					
Safety Officer (print)	S	ignature	Date		Departmen	t

HAZ-MAT TECHNICAL REFERENCE CHECKLIST

Duty Position - Responsibility: Obtain technical information about the substances involved and provide information to the Haz-Mat Group Supervisor.

Duty Equipment: Reference manuals, Available MSDSs, Cellular Telephone, Scratch paper, Pencils, Checklist, and Haz-Mat Radio.

Duty Checklist:			
	READ ENTIRE CHECKLIST		
	Record all information on the information sheet.		
	Obtain and verify Shipping Documents or Occupancy Inventory.		
	Provide initial operating guidelines from the DOT - ERG for the product or hazard class involved.		
	Obtain Material Safety Data Sheet(s) for product(s) involved if available.		
	Research product involved in at least three comprehensive reference sources.		
	Contact CHEMTREC for further information and to contact manufacturers representative as necessary.		
	Contact Toxic Information Center for treatment guidelines as necessary.		
	Notify Haz-Mat Group Supervisor if additional supplies are needed.		
	Maintain radio contact with the Haz-Mat Group Supervisor as needed.		
	Return completed Technical Reference Checklist to the Haz-Mat Team leader.		

Hazard Assessment Worksheet

<u>IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>:</u>			
Substance Name		UN Identification Number		
Chemical Class or Fa	mily		DOT Hazard Class	
CAS Identification N	umber			
Potential Hazards:	☐ Toxicity	Flammability	Reactivity	
DESCRIPTION OF	SUBSTANCE:			
Physical Form:	Solid	Liquid 🗌	Gas	
Appearance & Color				
Recognizable Odor _				
Water Soluble: Ye	es 🗌 No 🔲 Par	tial Specific Gravity _		
FIRE SAFETY CO	NCERNS:			
Flash Point	Ignition Tempera	ature		
Flammable Range	to	<u>%</u>		
Fire Control Agents &	& Procedures			
TOXICITY CONCI	ERNS:			
Potential Routes of E	ntry			
TLV/TWA	IDLH Value	Carcinogen _		
Acute Signs or Symp	toms of Exposure			
Delayed Signs or Syn	mptoms of Exposu	ire		
First Aid Procedures	for Exposure			

REACTIVITY CONCERNS: Explosive Hazard: Yes No Polymerization Hazard: Yes No Incompatibilities and Potential Reactions PROTECTIVE CLOTHING CONSIDERATIONS: Most Compatible Suit Material Most Compatible Glove Material Flash Cover Recommended Cold Cover Recommended Recommended Decontamination Procedure and Solution **WEATHER CONSIDERATIONS:** Current Temperature _____ Expected High ____ Expected Low ____ Rain Probability: Expected Not Expected Relative Humidity ______% Current Wind Speed and Direction mph from the _____ Anticipated Wind Speed and Direction mph from the _____ Time of Anticipated Wind Change _____ hours. Overall Weather Expectation _____ **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Worksheet Prepared by: _____ Date & Time: _____

Attachment 6-3: FIELD DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information establishes general procedures for conducting decontamination operations at the scene of a declared hazardous materials incident, including general operating protocols, establishment of hazard control zones, placement of decontamination corridor, and other procedural topics associated with hazardous materials decontamination.

DECONTAMINATION PROTOCOLS

Although specific procedures for conducting decontamination of exposed personnel, casualties, and equipment is contained within other operational plans and documents, the following provides generally accepted protocols for conducting field decontamination activities at a hazardous materials incident

- 1. All incident decontamination procedures shall be established, communicated, and implemented prior to any entry into a designated contaminated area or control zone.
- 2. All entry personnel must be uniquely identified so the Hazardous Materials Safety Officer can readily observe and identify members who become fatigued, exposed, or otherwise injured while operating in a contaminated zone.
- 3. Any individual leaving or being removed from a decontaminated area shall be appropriately decontaminated.
- 4. All contaminated clothing and equipment leaving a contaminated zone shall be fully decontaminated or properly packaged for safe disposal.
- 5. Decontamination procedures shall be monitored by the Hazardous Materials Safety Officer and/or on-scene health supervisors to determine their effectiveness. Immediate actions will be undertaken to correct or otherwise enhance procedures determined to be ineffective.
- 7. All decontamination shall be performed in geographical locations that minimize the potential for exposure of uncontaminated personnel and equipment.
- 8. All decontamination equipment, solvents, and rinse water shall be fully decontaminated or properly packaged for safe disposal.
- 9. Protective clothing and equipment shall be decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained or replaced as needed to maintain their design of effectiveness.

- Any individual, whose non-impermeable or chemical resistant clothing becomes 10. compromised to a hazardous material or substance, shall immediately remove the contaminated clothing and be appropriately decontaminated.
- 11. Any entry, decontamination or support personnel exposed to a hazardous material at a level determined to be unhealthful or that causes injury, shall be immediately decontaminated and provided appropriate medical care.
- 12. Any contaminated personnel or rescued patients shall be appropriately decontaminated prior to being transported to an acute care medical facility.
- 13. Appropriate records of personal exposure, equipment exposure, equipment disposal, and runoff collection, will be maintained for evaluation. Exposure levels of entry personnel will be constantly monitored to ensure safe operating parameters.
- 14. Only trained personnel will be permitted to conduct decontamination operations.
- 15. Decontamination will only be conducted within the established corridor located within the designated hazard control zones.
- 16. Contaminated materials, equipment, clothing, and liquids will be collected, packaged, labeled, and stored for eventual removal to an appropriate disposal site.
- 17. The HMSO shall monitor all decontamination activities and issue appropriate safety recommendations to the Decontamination Unit Leader and/or the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.
- 18. Only established decontamination methods and techniques shall be utilized by designated decontamination personnel.

CONTROL ZONES

Designated Control Zones will be established at any hazardous materials incident to control the spread of hazardous material contaminants and to protect emergency response personnel from potential exposure. The following diagram provides graphic guidelines relating to the establishment of control zones and the decontamination corridor within the Contamination Reduction (WARM) Zone. Specifically:

- Exhibit 6-3-A depicts the overall layout of the designated control zones established at a hazardous materials incident.

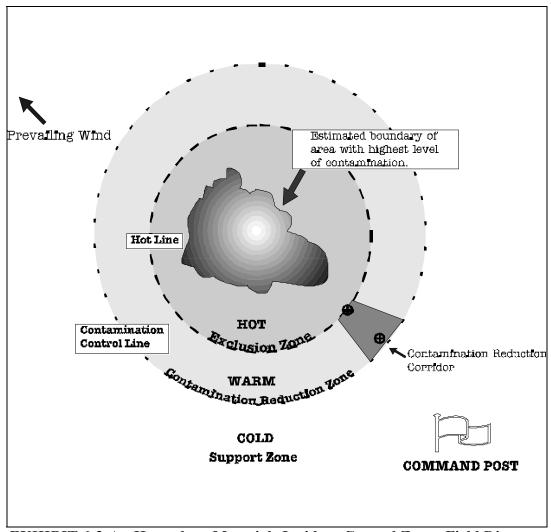


EXHIBIT 6-3-A: Hazardous Materials Incident Control Zones Field Diagram

DECONTAMINATION CORRIDOR

The decontamination corridor shall be established within the WARM Zone by the Decontamination Team and shall consist of a space approximately 20 feet wide by a minimum of 50 feet long. The corridor shall extend from the Exclusion (Hot) Zone to the Support (Cold) Zone.

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

The "four step" decontamination procedure, based on the chemical industry principal of triple washing and rinsing, shall be utilized.

- <u>Step 1</u>: Personnel who are entering the decontamination area shall place any tools on the tarp provided and then dispose of any removable clothing, such as outer boots or gloves, in the disposal drum shown.
- Step 2: The person enters the first pool and is rinsed with water. A decontamination solution is applied with a scrub brush to the person is scrubbed from head to toe, paying particular attention to the hands and feet. Lastly, the person is rinsed with water. The entire process is repeated two additional times for a total of three times. All of the washing and rinsing of the entry team personnel is conducted in the first pool. A sponge is provided in this pool for the person undergoing decontamination, so they can assist in the process.
- Step 3: Each foot of the person is then rinsed as they step from the first pool into the second pool. Once in the second pool, clean decontamination solution is applied to them with the scrub brushes. These brushes are simply used to apply the solution (and not to scrub the suit). The decontamination solution is allowed to remain on the suit to dilute, emulsify, or neutralize any residue.
- Step 4: The Decontamination Team Leader inspects the suit of the person before they leave to ensure complete cleaning. The person then proceeds to move a safe distance away from the second pool, where they are assisted in removing their protective clothing and equipment. The clothing and equipment are removed in the reverse order of donning.

The second entry member begins the decontamination process only when the first entry member leaves the second pool. Following decontamination of the entry team, decontamination personnel will decontaminate themselves in the second pool. The decontamination members will rinse themselves with water, scrub themselves with decontamination solution, rinse the solution off with clear water, and then reapply clean decontamination solution. This solution will remain on the suit while exiting to step 4. Any personnel wearing an exposed SCBA will need to remove and clean behind the backpack assembly.

In order for any decontamination procedure to be effective, the proper decontamination solution must also be used in conjunction with the above techniques. Some standard solutions are listed in the following table.

MONTEREY COUNTY DECONTAMINATION SOLUTION GUIDELINES

<u>CHEMICAL</u> <u>SOLUTION</u>

100% Water Soluble Chemicals Water only.

Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Pesticides 1 cup of detergent to 5 gallons of water.

Organophosphate, Carbamate Pesticides, 1 cup of calcium hypochlorite

Biohazards and Nerve Agents w/1 cup of Detergent to 5 gallons of water.

Acids and Acid Anhydrides Add only enough sodium carbonate or

sodium bicarbonate to 5 gallons of water to

make pH 8.

Bases and Hydroxides Add only enough sodium bisulfate to 5

gallons of water to make pH 6.

Victims Wash with dish soap and water only for 20

minutes

These same procedures will be followed at any off-site location, such as a receiving hospital. At these locations, isolation to prevent the spread of contamination is critical. If proper decontamination procedures have been performed at the scene, the amount of contaminant remaining upon arrival at the receiving location will be dramatically reduced.

The designated Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Specialist will advise the Incident Commander, or Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, of the proper method of decontamination of equipment, and shall provide the necessary detection methods to insure that the equipment is free from contamination following decontamination procedures. In addition, the Hazardous Materials Specialist shall advise the Incident Commander on the most effective methods of decontamination and/or disposal of economic crops and personal property, as well as the safe consumption of food and water, as deemed relevant to the impact associated with the Hazardous Materials Incident.

Attachment 6-4 INCIDENT SAFETY PROTOCOLS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following general safety protocols and procedures should be instituted and enforced at all hazardous material incidents. Additional incident-specific policies and procedures detailing specific safety issues and concerns will be developed by Incident Command and on-site safety personnel.

- Safety shall remain the primary operational objective at all hazardous material incidents.
- An incident Safety Officer will be designated on all declared HMIs. When necessary and appropriate, an Assistant Safety Officer will be assigned to specifically monitor hazardous materials control operations.

Incident Command will ensure that a safety component to the Incident Action Plan is developed.

- The designated Safety Officer shall enforce all policies, procedures, and protocols associated with maintaining incident safety.
- The Safety Officer shall have the authority to correct unsafe conditions or halt hazardous practices anywhere at the incident.
- Control zones will be established and maintained to control the risk of exposure to response personnel.
- Possible sources of ignition should be eliminated whenever flammable or combustible liquids or gases are involved.
- Operating procedures shall be reviewed by the incident Safety Officer to ensure the proper level of personnel safety.
- Tools and equipment will be used in the appropriate manner by trained personnel trained in their use.
- Personnel experiencing medical difficulties or injuries will be treated by EMS personnel on-scene and transported to an acute care medical facility as deemed appropriate. The Safety Officer and Incident Command will be informed of all injuries and events of possible personnel exposure or contamination.
- All personnel entering or conducting operations within designated HOT or WARM zones shall be outfitted in the appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment.

- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) will be identified for all personnel entering or conducting operations within the designated HOT or WARM Zones. Entry and decontamination personnel shall be monitored as to levels of exposure. Exposure levels will be monitored and recorded.
- All protective clothing and equipment will be inspected and tested for operability prior to and following use.
- A Standby Team will remain in the WARM Zone, suited-up and ready to respond anytime the primary Entry Team has accessed the designated HOT Zone.
- Only trained hazardous materials technicians or specialists will be permitted to access contaminated zones, operate specialized response equipment, or operate monitoring instrumentation.
- Medical personnel will be informed of the level of potential exposure involving all casualties and injured persons.
- Contaminated equipment, clothing, and materials will be properly decontaminated or packaged for safe disposal.
- Response and support vehicles will be positioned at the scene to afford unobstructed mobility in the event rapid egress or evacuation is required.
- No food or beverages will be permitted or consumed within either the designated HOT or WARM Zones.
- Personnel rehabilitation facilities will be established and services provided to all personnel on-scene. Special attention will be given to rehydration and rest opportunities.
- All private contractors, non-public safety officials, and clean-up personnel will be informed of and required to adhere to established incident safety protocols.
- All potentially exposed casualties will be decontaminated prior to being transported to an acute care medical facility.
- All casualties discovered within the designated HOT Zone will be considered potentially contaminated and will require decontamination until evaluation proves otherwise.

Attachment 6-5: FIELD EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROTOCOLS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following recommended guidelines and protocols apply to the provisions of emergency medical services at the scene of a declared hazardous materials incident. Specific procedures dealing with patient extrication, decontamination, treatment, and transportation will be in accordance with California Emergency Medical Services Authority "Hazardous Materials Medical Management Protocols" as adopted by the Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Agency.

MEDICAL/HEALTH FACILITY NOTIFICATION

In the event of a Hazardous Materials Incident involving injured persons, it will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander or on-scene Health Department representative to ensure that relevant health information is relayed to the receiving hospitals. All ambulance personnel on-scene will be advised of the decontamination requirements and shall observe required decontamination procedure with the Incident Commander. All medical personnel will be advised by the Incident Commander of: 1) the identification of the materials involved, if known; 2) the number of people who are injured or contaminated; and 3) the relative hazards of the material involved, if known.

Hospitals that are capable of receiving injured or contaminated persons within the Monterey County Operational Area include:

- Natividad Medical Center (NMC)
 1330 Natividad Road, Salinas
- Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital (SVMH)
 450 E. Romie Lane, Salinas
- 3. Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (CHOMP) 2365 W.R. Holman Highway, Monterey
- 4. Mee Memorial Hospital (MMH) 300 Canal Street, King City

OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS

The following are recommended baseline protocols for conducting EMS operations at a Hazardous Materials Incident, while in conjunction with a patient's field-hospital transfer. Key operational objectives for conducting EMS operations at a HMI include:

- 1. Protection of emergency response personnel from exposure or injury.
- 2. Provisions of appropriate Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS) to contaminated patients.
- 3. Limited spread of contaminants or further environmental exposure.
- 4. Successful transfer of patients from field to acute care medical facility.
- 5. Management of patient care throughout EMS delivery system.

EMS Personnel Protection and Safety

EMS personnel should not enter designated HOT or WARM Zones without proper Personal Protective Equipment and appropriate training. Unprotected EMS personnel should not contact contaminated patients prior to decontamination. EMS personnel will follow established incident safety guidelines and procedures.

Patient Access

Patients may or may not be readily accessible to EMS personnel. The following general guidelines should apply to accessing each type of patient:

Ambulatory Patients

- 1. Ambulatory patients should be directed to, contained within, and controlled in an area at the perimeter of the HOT Zone.
- 2. Contact should not be made until EMS personnel are clothed in the appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment.
- 3. Patients should be moved to the designated decontamination area in an organized manner, based upon prioritized treatment requirements.

Non-Ambulatory Patients

- 1. Non-ambulatory patients may need to be physically removed or extricated from the HOT Zone. Only properly equipped and protected personnel should attempt rescue of non-ambulatory patients in HOT Zone.
- 2. Only non-invasive airway management, cervical spine immobilization, and control of obvious hemorrhaging should be undertaken within the HOT Zone.

3. Once stabilized, the patient should be moved into the designated decontamination area.

In any event, all patients should be considered contaminated until they are properly evaluated and checked for contaminants.

Decontamination Procedures

The following standard guidelines apply to the decontamination of contaminated patients:

- 1. Remove all gross contaminants.
- 2. Remove all contaminated clothing and apparel. Articles that cannot be easily removed from the patient should be isolated to prevent further potential contamination.
- 3. Further decontamination should be taken based upon the patient's medical status, operational situation, resource availability, and environmental conditions.
- 4. Avoid introduction of contaminants into open wounds.
- 5. Collect decontamination runoff for proper disposal.
- 6. Isolate the patient to prevent the spread of any remaining contaminants.

Patient Assessment

Complete primary and secondary patient surveys should be conducted following initial on-scene decontamination, as prevailing conditions allow. In the event of multiple casualties, established triage procedures should be implemented.

Treatment Procedures

Patient treatment will be conducted in accordance with established medical protocols, in conjunction with such factors as patient status, number of patients, resource availability, operational requirements, potential exposure, environmental conditions, and decontamination requirements.

Patient Transportation

Following initial decontamination and treatment, contingent upon the need for additional emergency medical care, the patient may be transported to the nearest receiving hospital equipped to handle contaminated patients. Minimal transportation procedures will normally include:

- 1. Package and prepare patient for transport to receiving hospital.
- 2. Follow-up with receiving hospital. Update hospital on medical treatment provided and current status of patient.
- 3. Obtain specific instructions regarding hospital entry.

4. Protect transporting EMS personnel, vehicle, and equipment from contamination while en route to receiving hospital.

Field-Hospital Patient Transfer

Upon arrival at the designated receiving hospital, the following guidelines should apply:

- 1. Await direction from hospital personnel prior to entering hospital or off-loading patient.
- 2. Provide assistance to hospital personnel with patient decontamination and treatment, as requested and appropriate.
- 3. Arrange for personal decontamination prior to leaving hospital.

Post-Transfer Decontamination

Medical transport personnel, ambulance vehicles, and reusable medical equipment should be fully decontaminated prior to returning to service or being utilized to transport additional patients. Contaminated disposable items should be properly packaged for later disposal.

Mass Casualty Operations

Hazardous materials incidents involving mass casualties will require implementation of specific triage operations and more austere medical treatment procedures. Mass casualty operations at the scene of a hazardous materials incident will be conducted in accordance with established protocols as identified within the adopted *Monterey County Multi-Casualty Incident Response Plan* (MCIRP).

Handling of Contaminated Fatalities and Human Remains

Contaminated human remains should be marked in place and any further action should be approved by the on-scene Coroner's representative or other designated law enforcement official. Once approved for removal, remains should be properly decontaminated, to the extent possible, and packaged for transfer to a hospital, mortuary facility, or central morgue. Receiving facilities should be informed that arriving remains have been contaminated, providing key information in keeping with protocols established for hospital notifications.

Critical Incident Stress Management

All emergency response personnel should be provided the opportunity to participate in a group or individual Critical Incident Stress Management session as determined necessary based upon individual reactions to particular conditions experienced at any given hazardous materials incident. Incident Command, in conjunction with on-scene medical authorities, will provide, arrange for, or coordinate with primary jurisdictional agencies for the provision of such services.

Medical Support for HMRT

Paramedic ambulance support will be required to be present to support the Hazardous Materials Response Teams during all incidents. Medical support will be in accordance with Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Agency Guidelines.

CHAPTER 7.0

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

7.1 RESOURCES

7.1.1 General

Monterey County has developed a listing of equipment, materials and supplies that are available for use in the event of a hazardous materials incident. These resources are accessible from numerous public safety and support agencies throughout the county and are available for use 24 hours a day.

7.1.2 Resource Requests

Incident Command will determine the need for any specific resource request. Requests for response resources for use at the hazardous materials incident will be directed from Incident Command to the primary communications center, or when activated by the jurisdictional EOC, for processing.

7.1.3 Mutual Aid Resources

Response and support resources not readily available within Monterey County may be obtained from outside agencies and organizations. Requests for such resources will be directed from Incident Command to the appropriate communications center for processing as a mutual aid request.

Requests for mutual aid assistance from outside the Monterey County Operational Area will be directed to the appropriate Area Operations Coordinator, or the Area EOC if activated, for processing through the established statewide mutual aid system. Refer to the *Monterey County Operational Area Coordination Plan* for specific details concerning Area mutual aid coordination.

7.1.4 Special Resource Listings

The County OES and most local government emergency management agencies maintain lists of specialized resource providers. Requests for specialized resources should be directed through Incident Command to the appropriate communications center, or Area or jurisdictional EOC for processing.

7.1.5 Equipment Maintenance and Testing

Maintenance and testing of specialized response equipment and materials will be ongoing to ensure the highest level of reliability and effectiveness. In every case, manufacturer's recommendations will be followed as the minimal guide for maintenance and calibration. Equipment use and exposure will also be considered in maintenance schedules.

At a minimum, maintenance of inventoried equipment will include the following actions:

- 1. Equipment will be inspected once a month.
- 2. Defective or damaged items will be replaced at once.
- 3. Following utilization at an incident, disposable or otherwise contaminated materials will be properly disposed of by a qualified technician.
- 4. Disposed equipment will be replaced at the earliest possible opportunity.

7.1.6 Operational Procedures

- 1. Incident Commander will be responsible for the ordering and utilization of all resources, equipment, supplies, and materials at the scene of a hazardous materials incident.
- 2. Requests for resources will be directed from Incident Command to the appropriate public safety communications center, or jurisdictional EOC if activated, for processing.
- 3. When necessary and appropriate, Incident Command will establish a Logistics Section. Designated functional support units will conduct service and support functions within the Logistical Section, when established.

7.2 COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT

7.2.1 General

Effective emergency communications are essential to the successful handling of a hazardous materials incident. Emergency communications will be conducted at two levels during a hazardous materials incident: 1) field incident communications and, 2) primary public safety dispatch communications. Incident communications and dispatch operations will be conducted according to established protocols with the intent of providing effective support to all incident operations and activities.

7.2.2 Public Safety Communications System

Within Monterey County, public safety communications involves the receipt and processing of emergency 9-1-1 calls for services, and the timely dispatch of law enforcement, fire, EMS, and other emergency response resources.

In Monterey County, all local government jurisdictions, including the County, all of the twelve incorporated cities, and most special districts participate in a consolidated public safety communications system, operated by the County. The consolidated communications system operates one communications center in Salinas, where emergency 9-1-1 calls for service are received and processed, and public safety resources are dispatched.

In addition to the consolidated system, the California Highway Patrol, Department of Forestry, California Department of Fish and Game, the California Department of Parks, United States Army (Ft. Hunter Liggett), United States Navy (Naval Postgraduate School), United States Coast Guard (Group Monterey), United States Forest Service (Los Padres NF), and National Park Service (Pinnacles) operate separate public safety communications facilities.

7.2.3 Communication Resources

Multiple radio channels are available for use by Incident Command and supporting response agencies. Specific channels are dedicated for fire, law enforcement, emergency medical, local government, public works, and interagency coordination. Most of the individual agencies and jurisdictions are served by separate radio channels, while some frequencies are shared by two or more agencies.

The County communications centers can communicate on all of the base to mobile radio channels, including CLEMARS, but cannot communicate with field units on any of the tactical channels, including CALCORD. The County centers also maintain cross channel patching capability, although this capability should only be used in emergencies, as cross patching ties up two channels.

Additional communications resources available to the Incident Commander include:

- A Mobile Emergency Coordination Unit (MECU), operated by County OES, is equipped with full radio communications, as well as mobile FAX and cellular phone capabilities. It is available to all local jurisdictions.
- Amateur radio (RACES/ARES) personnel may be used to supplement incident communications. RACES personnel may be requested through County OES.
- The County Sheriff's Special Emergency Assistance (SEA) team possesses portable base station and hand held radio equipment. SEA team personnel will respond as requested by the Sheriff's Department.
- County Communications also maintains a small cache of multi-channel portable base stations and several hand held radios that may be requested by Incident Command. County Communications can also provide trained incident dispatchers upon request.

7.3 SUPPORT SERVICES

7.3.1 General

In addition to resource management and emergency communications operations, logistical activities may also include the provision of general and specialized incident and personnel support services.

7.3.2 Personnel Support

Personnel support activities at the scene of a hazardous materials incident may include rehabilitation and recovery services, emergency medical assistance, health monitoring, food service, sanitation, crisis counseling, and sleeping arrangements for response personnel.

7.3.3 Facility Support

At the scene of a major hazardous materials incident or one of extended duration, an Incident Base may be established by the Incident Commander.

7.3.4 Transportation Support

Utilization of multiple vehicles and mobile apparatus will require support during extended hazardous materials incident operations. Fuel, repair, and preventive maintenance may have to be undertaken in the field during extended incidents.

In addition, during emergency evacuations, mobile transportation resources may be required to transport evacuees to shelters and other protected areas. Procurement and coordination of transportation resources may become critical during periods of emergency evacuation. Transportation resources can be obtained through contacting the County OES or the jurisdictional emergency management agency.

7.3.5 Materials Support

Equipment, tools, and sensitive electronic devices used to monitor chemical releases may require repair or adjustment. Trained technical personnel will be required to maintain equipment and tolls used at extended duration HMIs.

CHAPTER 8.0 CLEAN-UP & COST RECOVERY

8.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Following initial incident stabilization and emergency response actions, removal of the hazardous material and subsequent site clean-up and restoration operations are undertaken. This chapter details policies and procedures relating to hazardous waste removal and site clean-up, and sources or local, state and federal funding assistance for these activities.

8.2 SITE CLEANUP AND PRODUCT REMOVAL

8.2.1 General Procedures

The Incident Commander, following consultation with on-scene technical specialists and the County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist, will establish a plan for the safe removal of all contaminants and effective site clean-up and restoration.

8.2.2 Cleanup Responsibility

It shall be the duty of the party or organization responsible for the release of the hazardous materials, or any accident resulting in such a release, to arrange for and conduct site clean-up to the full satisfaction of the County Health Department and other responsible governmental agencies.

In the event a responsible party cannot be identified or located, the local government, state or federal agency having primary jurisdictional responsibility will undertake necessary steps to conduct effective clean-up and removal of any and all hazardous materials and contaminated substances.

8.2.3 Disposal

Final removal and disposal of all hazardous materials and contaminated substances will generally be conducted once the response phase of the hazardous materials incident has concluded and the situation is deemed no longer an immediate hazard to public health or the environment.

Monterey County maintains a current list of Emergency Response Contractors that have the ability to respond to emergency spills, provide clean-up, and dispose of waste generated by the event. Removed hazardous materials and wastes will be transported to a certified disposal site or treatment facility by the designated hazardous waste hauler or other disposal contract organization.

8.2.4 Monitoring Responsibility

County Environmental Health is responsible for monitoring all cleanup and site restoration operations at the scene of an HMI within Monterey County. County Environmental Health shall

have final authority to declare any hazardous materials incident site safe and decontaminated. County Environmental Health, once clean-up operations have begun, will monitor all activities and may halt such operations if minimum standards are not being met.

County Environmental Health shall coordinate monitoring of clean-up activities with appropriate state and federal environmental and health agencies. In such cases when a state or federal agency has primary jurisdictional responsibility, County Environmental Health shall ensure that all clean-up has been conducted in accordance with established practices and that all health and safety issues have been satisfactorily resolved.

(Refer to Attachment 8-1: *Hazardous Waste Haulers* - for a listing of certified private clean-up and disposal contractors).

8.3 FUNDING ASSISTANCE

8.3.1 General

Prior to utilizing local, state or federal funds, efforts should be made to locate and encourage the party or organization responsible for the hazardous material incident to take appropriate cleanup actions. In the event the responsible party cannot be located, or if timely and appropriate cleanup actions are not undertaken by the responsible party, local, state and federal funds are available subject to conditions of disbursement set by each agency. The discharger, if known, remains liable for the costs of emergency response and mitigation.

8.3.2 Local Funding

Local efforts to generate and maintain a revolving mini-super fund for the clean-up of hazardous waste spills are being discussed. If local funds become available, the following issues will be considered prior to funding approval:

- 1. Absence of another party having clear responsibility.
- 2. The County Health Officer determines that any delay in cleaning up the spill will create a public health hazard.

8.3.3 State Funding

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) may expend monies for the purpose of taking corrective action deemed necessary to remedy, or to prevent an imminent substantial danger to the public health or the environment, caused by the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

Specific actions for accessing such emergency funding are as follows:

1. The County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist, after consultation with the Incident Commander and County Director of Environmental Health, may request

funding for immediate clean-up under the Emergency Reserve Account by contacting Cal-EPA

The disbursement of these funds shall be contingent upon Cal-EPA determination that the spill or release:

- a) Consists of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance.
- b) The incident presents an imminent substantial public health hazard.
- c) Insufficient or no funds are available for adequate response and clean-up.

Specific information required by Cal-EPA will generally include:

- Name, title and agency of person reporting spill.
- Name, title and agency of person confirming the spill possessing authority to seek approval for funding.
- Date and time of incident.
- Location of incident.
- Substance(s) spilled or released.
- Characteristics of spilled substance.
- Weather conditions.
- Persons responsible for or causing spill employer, name, address, and phone number, if known.
- Spill environment Assess potential adverse impact on resources, and/or public health risk.
- Estimated cost of clean-up.
- Necessary certifications of toxic hazard, fire and explosion hazard, or threat to public health, by public officials.

8.3.4 Federal Funding

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) established funds administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for remedial measures necessary to mitigate the danger of any hazardous substance that has been released, poses a substantial threat of such a release into the environment, or presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare. The U.S. EPA Regional Administrator and/or Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard may approve the initiation of the immediate removal in:

- 1. Classic releases from transportation accidents, active or operating facilities, or deliberate dumping.
- 2. When there is a risk of death, injury or catastrophic environmental damage from releases at inactive or abandoned facilities or sites.

The Regional EPA Administrator and Commandant's authority to initiate response to inactive or abandoned facilities is limited without further approval from EPA Headquarters. The Regional Administrator can commit up to \$250,000, and the United States Coast Guard can commit up to \$50,000 prior to EPA Headquarters approval.

The County Health Hazardous Materials Specialist, after consulting with the Incident Commander and Director of Environmental Health, may call the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Division duty officer requesting funds and technical support.

Upon requesting funding and technical assistance from the U.S. EPA, the following information should be communicated:

- General incident information.
- Hazardous substances involved.
- Methods used to gather data on released material and levels present in the environment.
- Threat to human health.
- Threat to the environment.
- Summary of overall threat.
- Expected changes in situation should no action be taken or should action be delayed.
- Need for federal action.
- Response options.
- Proposed response action.

8.4 COST RECOVERY

8.4.1 General

It is recognized that local jurisdictions and public safety agencies will be required to expend public funds for initial emergency response operations and the implementation of appropriate public protective measures. In all cases whether local, state or federal funding is utilized for clean-up, procedures for recapture of clean-up expenditures from potential responsible parties will be followed. Fire agencies will not be billed for OA-HMRT response.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 8-1: Hazardous Waste Haulers Attachment 8-2: Environmental Consultants

Attachment 8-3: State and Federal Assistance Contact Roster

Attachment 8-1: HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULERS

ALL CHEMICAL DISPOSAL INC.

21 Great Oaks Boulevard San Jose, CA 95119 (408) 363-1660

Fax: (408) 363-3587

Email: <u>aaronp@allcheminc.com</u> Website: <u>www.allcheminc.com</u>

CAMBRIA

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. 5900 Hollis Street, Ste. A

Emeryville, CA 94608 (510) 420-0700

Fax: (510) 420-9170

CLEAN HARBORS

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1040 Commercial Street, Suite 109

San Jose, CA 95112 (408) 451-5000

24 Hour: (800) OIL-TANK Website: www.cleanharbors.com

CLEAR WATER GROUP, INC.

227-D Tewksbury Avenue Pt. Richmond, CA 94801

(510) 307-9943 Fax: (510) 232-2823

Website: www.clearwatergroup.com

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE GROUP, INC

1038 Redwood Highway, Ste. 1 Mill Valley, CA 94941

(415) 381-6574 Fax: (415) 381-6320

Website: www.environmentalrg.com

GHH ENGINEERING, INC.

11960 Heritage Oak Place, Ste. 2BAuburn, CA

95603

(800) 877-1739 Fax: (530) 886-3108 Email: ghh@ghheng.com

Website: www.moldservicesgroup.com

HCL, INC

510 E. Maude Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (800) 421-6710 Fax: (800) 421-6701 Email: hclco@hclco.com Website: www.hclco.com

JM ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

P.O. Box 2189

Granite Bay, CA 95746

(866) 726-0304

Fax: (916) 726-0340

Email: john@jmenvironmental.com

MACOY RESOURCE

CORPORATION P.O. Box 3980

Paso Robles, CA 93447

(805) 227-1090

Fax: (805) 227-1099

MURPHY EQUIPMENT CO.

22400 Montera Place Salinas, CA 93908 (831) 484-1586 Fax: (831) 484-1424

Email: <u>imdmurph@msn.com</u>

ONE EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

1551 Lana Way Hollister, CA 95023 (831) 637-8509 Fax: (831) 637-4805

PSC INDUSTRIAL OUTSOURCING

62117 Railroad Street P.O Box 431 San Ardo, CA 93450 (831) 627-2595 Fax: (831) 627-2584

Email: jhamby@contactpsc.com Website: www.contactpsc.com

R.B. CONSTRUCTION, INC

893 Boggs Terrace Fremont, CA 94539 (510) 683-8780 Fax: (510) 683-8782 Email: rbconst@pacbell.net

SECOR INTERNATIONAL, INC. 3017 Kilgore Road, Ste. 100 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 (916) 861-0400

Fax: (916) 861-0430 Website: www.secor.com STATEWIDE EXCAVATION INC. 5408 E. Jensen Avenue Fresno, CA 93725

(559) 227-8537 or 978-3512

Fax: (559) 497-6345

WEST STAR ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

4688 W. Jennifer Avenue, Ste. 101 Fresno, CA 93722

(559) 277-9378 Fax: (559) 277-0106 Website: www.west-star.net

UNIVERSAL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

P.O. Box 996 4101 Industrial Way Benicia, CA 94510 (707) 747-6699 Fax: (707) 747-1927

Email: <u>lcangianmilla@ue-inc.com</u>
Website: <u>www.ue-inc.com</u>

Attachment 8-2: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ABCO ENVIRONMENTAL

P.O. Box 580488 Elkgrove, CA 95758 (916) 826-3803 Fax: (916) 638-4960

Email: abco@softcom.net

ACC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

7977 Capwell Drive, Ste. 150 Oakland, CA 94621 (510) 638-8400

Fax: (510) 638-8404

ADVANCED GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

395 Del Monte Center, #111 Monterey, CA 93940 (800) 511-9300 Fax: (831) 394-5974

Email: rmarty@advgeoenv.com Website: www.advgeoenv.com

ALL CHEMICAL DISPOSAL INC.

21 Great Oaks Boulevard San Jose, CA 95119 (408) 363-1660 Fax: (408) 363-3587

Email: <u>aaronp@allcheminc.com</u> Website: www.allcheminc.com

ALLTERRA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Attn: Nathaniel Allen

849 Almar Ave., Suite C, No. 281

Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 425-2608 Fax: (831) 425-2609

Website: www.allterraenv.com

ATLAS ENGINEERING SERVICE

INCORPORATED P.O. Box 1260 Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 426-1440 Fax: (831) 426-1288 AUGEAS CORPORATION 511 Swift Street, Unit M Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 425-8007

Fax: (831) 425-8006 Email: keith@auges.com

AVALON ENVIRONMENTAL

CONSULTANTS, INC.

131 North Tustin Avenue, #213

Tustin, CA 92780 (510) 521-2441 Fax: (510) 521-2607

Email: mnavid@avalonenvironmental.com

Website: www.avalonenvironmental.com

CAMBRIA ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.

5900 Hollis Street, Ste. A Emeryville, CA 94608 (510) 420-0700

Fax: (510) 420-9170 Website: www.cambria-env.com

WWW.camoria ciry.com

CAPROCK GEOLOGY, INC. 497 Monterey Salinas Highway

Salinas, CA 93908 (831) 484-5053 Fax: (831) 484-7024

CLEAN HARBORS

1040 Commercial Street

Suite 109

San Jose, CA 95112 (408) 451-5000

24 Hour: (800) OIL-TANK Website: <u>www.cleanharbors.com</u>

CLEAR WATER GROUP, INC.

229 Tewksbury Ave Richmond, CA 94801 (510) 307-9943 Fax: (510) 232-2823

Website: www.clearwatergroup.com

DELTA

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

175 Bernal Road, Ste. 200 San Jose, CA 95119 (800) 477-7411 Fax: (408) 225-8506

Website: www.deltaenv.com

D+M CONSULTING ENGINEERS

12 Thomas Owens Way Monterey, CA 93940 (831) 372-3716 Fax: (831) 372-7481

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL

15375 Barranca Parkway Ste. F-106

Irvine, CA 92618 (949) 453-8085 Fax: (949) 453-0733 Email: <u>ckelley@e2env.com</u> Website: <u>www.e2env.com</u>

ENVIRON CORPORATION

2570 W. El Camino Real, Ste. 420

Mountain View, CA 94040

(650) 917-6440 Fax: (650) 948-9785

Email: <u>msmylie@environcorp.com</u> Website: <u>www.environcorp.com</u>

GARD PETROLEUM CONSULATANT

P.O. Box 2784, Ceres, CA 95307

1220 River Rock Court, Modesto, CA 95351 (209) 556-0308

Fax: (209) 556-0308

GHH ENGINEERING. INC.

11960 Heritage Oak Place, Ste 2B

Auburn, CA 95603 (800) 877-1739 Fax: (530) 886-3108 Email: ghh@ghheng.com

Website: www.moldservicesgroup.com

HCL, INC.

510 E. Maude Avenue Sunnyvale, CA 94085 (408) 738-4161 Fax: (408) 738-4138

Email: heleo@heleo.com Website: www.heleo.com LANDSET ENGINEERS, INC. 520-B Crazy Horse Canyon Road

Salinas, CA 93907 (831) 443-6970 Fax: (831) 443-3801

LEE & PIERCE, INC. 546 Abbott Street, Ste. 20 Salinas, CA 93901 (831) 758-0096 Fax: (831) 758-1213

Fax: (831) 758-1213 Email: fpierce@pacbell.net

MACOY RESOURCE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 3980

Paso Robles, CA 93447

(805) 227-1090 Fax: (805) 227-1099

PSC INDUSTRIAL OUTSOURCING

62117 Railroad Avenue

P.O. Box 431 San Ardo, CA 93450 (831) 627-2595 Fax: (831) 627-2584

Website: www.pscnow.com

RAMCON

P.O. Box 1026

3751 Commerce Drive West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 372-7635 Fax: (916) 372-4209 Email: <u>info@ramcon.com</u> Website: <u>www.ramcon.com</u>

RHL DESIGN GROUP, INC.

1137 N. McDowell Boulevard

Petaluma, CA 94954 (707) 765-1660 Fax: (707) 765-9908

Email: jhicks@rhldesign.com Website: www.rhldesign.com

RRM (DBA) TRITON CONSTRUCTION

2560 Soquel Avenue, Ste 202 Santa Cruz, CA 95062

(831) 475-8141 Fax: (831) 475-8249

Website:

RRM: www.rrmsc.com

Triton: www.tritonsantacruz.com

SECOR INTERNATIONAL, INC 3017 Kilgore Road, Ste. 100 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 (916) 861-0400 Fax: (916) 861-0430

Website: www.secor.com

UNIVERSAL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. P.O. Box 996 4101 Industrial Way Benicia, CA 94510 (707) 747-6699

Fax: (707) 747-1927 Email: lcangianmilla@ue-inc.com

Website: www.ue-inc.com

WEBER, HAYES AND ASSOCIATES

Attn: Joe Hayes/Pat Hoban 120 Westgate Drive Watsonville, CA 95076 (831) 722-3580 Fax: (831) 722-1159

Website: www.weber-hayes.com

WEST STAR ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 4688 W. Jennifer Avenue, Ste. 101

Fresno, CA 93722 (559) 277-9378 Fax: (559) 277-0106

Website: www.west-star.net

Attachment 8-3: STATE and FEDERAL ASSISTANCE CONTACT ROSTER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AGENCIES

1.	California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) (Sacramento)				
	- Business Hours	(916) 445-3846			
	- 24-Hour Contact	(800) 852-7550			
2.	State Office of Emergency Services (Sacramento)				
	- Business Hours	(800) 852-7550			
	- 24-Hour Contact	(800) 852-7550			
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES					
1.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX (San Francisco)				
	- Business Hours	(415) 744-1500			
	- 24-Hour Contact	(415) 744-1305			
2.	U.S. Coast Guard - Marine Safety Office (San Francisco)				
	- Business Hours	(510) 437-3073			
	- 24-Hour Contact	(510) 437-3073			
3.	National Response Center (Washington, DC)				
	- Business Hours	(800) 424-8802			
	- 24-Hour Contact	(800) 424-8802			
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CHAPTER 9.0 POST-INCIDENT OPERATIONS

9.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information details actions to be undertaken at the conclusion of a HMI, including demobilization activities, post-incident analysis, enforcement investigations, and post-incident documentation and reporting functions.

9.2 **DEMOBILIZATION**

9.2.1 General

The designated Incident Commander or Unified Command shall ensure that an appropriate demobilization plan is developed and implemented at the conclusion of the incident. Response resources should be released in accordance with the established plan, at the conclusion of the response phase of the incident.

9.2.2 Demobilization Actions

The following actions will be undertaken by a designated Demobilization Unit Leader or other assigned member of the incident command organization:

- 1. Develop a formal plan for demobilizing and releasing emergency response resources and personnel at the earliest possible opportunity. Such a plan should include:
 - a) Discussion of demobilization procedures
 - b) Specific implementation responsibly and activity
 - c) Development of a release priority
 - d) Establishment of detailed release steps and processes
 - e) Supplemental support information
- 2. Distribute copies of the Demobilization Plan to all major incident command organizational components.
- 3. Coordinate the release of all response resources according to the Demobilization Plan.
- 4. Monitor all demobilization activities.

9.3 POST-INCIDENT ANALYSIS

9.3.1 Post-Incident Critique

As soon as practicable following the response segment of the event, a post-incident critique shall be organized by the Incident Commander involving representatives from all participating public and private agencies and organizations. The primary purpose of the critique will be to review all aspects of the incident including, but not limited to the following topics:

- Incident communications
- Scene management and coordination
- Information management
- Operational assignments
- Operational tactics and strategies employed
- Decontamination and safety
- Resource management and logistical support
- Protective measures and public warning actions
- Public warning and Emergency Public Information activities
- Clean-up and site restoration

Following the critique a written report will be prepared and distributed to all participating agencies and organizations, highlighting the following issues:

- Overall operational summary
- Identified efficiencies
- Identified problems and deficiencies
- Recommended changes
- Supplemental information of interest

9.4 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement agency having primary jurisdictional authority will initiate investigation of the incident in order to determine cause, identify responsible parties, and evaluate the need for prosecution in the event of criminal violation. Local law enforcement will be supported by County Environmental Health and the County District Attorney during all stages of the investigation.

9.5 DOCUMENTATION & POST-INCIDENT REPORTING

9.5.1 Standard Reporting Requirements

The Monterey County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, and other public safety agencies involved in hazardous materials incident response operations will provide monthly summaries of all hazardous materials release or threatened releases, to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) - Coastal Region, as required.

9.5.2 Public Document Access

In accordance with applicable local, state and federal laws and administrative regulations governing the public's right to know, including the Freedom of Information Act, documents created during and following any HMI will be made available to the general public and interested organizations. Such documentation will be made available based upon existing administrative procedures and access restrictions relating to confidentiality, criminal investigative actions, and product secrecy issues.

CHAPTER 10.0 PREPARDNESS & TRAINING

10.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information details general public and agency preparedness activities regarding the risks associated with hazardous material releases and accidents, and training actions to be undertaken by local government and public agencies regarding emergency response to hazardous material incidents.

10.2 PREPAREDNESS

10.2.1 General

Each local government jurisdiction and public safety agency will undertake specific activities directed towards increasing public awareness of hazardous materials risks for the purpose of enhancing public preparedness in the event of a release or spill within or affecting the community.

10.2.1 Public Preparedness

Each local government jurisdiction and public safety agency will undertake steps to increase public awareness of risks associated with hazardous materials incidents, and to enhance overall public preparedness.

Such public preparedness actions and activities will include:

- 1. Development and implementation of public preparedness education programs.
- 2. Development and implementation of specific community awareness and orientation sessions, in concert with private industry and other Community-Right-to-Know organizations.
- 3. Inspection of facilities and sites utilizing, storing or processing hazardous materials and wastes.
- 4. Dissemination of information relating to identifiable hazardous materials risks within the community.

10.2.2 Agency Preparedness

Each local government jurisdiction and public safety agency will develop a program for enhancing its preparedness for potential hazardous materials incidents. Such preparedness activities should, to the extent possible, be integrated into existing related multi-hazard emergency planning and preparedness activities and programs.

Such agency or jurisdictional preparedness activities will include:

- Development of specific hazardous materials response plans and procedures.
- Completion of jurisdictional hazard analysis.
- Continued interagency coordination dealing with potential hazardous materials risks.
- Ongoing hazardous materials response training for public safety and emergency management personnel.
- Procurement of specialized hazardous materials response resources in relation to agency response capability and mission.
- Enhancement of existing public warning and emergency communications capabilities.
- Presentation of periodic hazardous material emergency exercises and drills.
- Ongoing enforcement of existing hazardous materials regulations and rules.
- Exchange of incident information and data to enhance interagency operations.

10.2.3 Emergency Exercises

Periodic joint training and field exercises will be conducted by participating public safety and emergency management agencies for the purpose of testing and enhancing interagency and intergovernmental hazardous material incident coordination and communication. Such interagency training and simulated incident exercises will focus on the following operational areas:

- Interagency communications and agency notifications.
- Public warning and notifications.
- Multi-agency incident command and emergency management protocols.
- Interagency resource management.
- Incident safety and personnel health monitoring.
- Incident risk assessment.
- Emergency Action Plan development.
- Emergency protective measures.
- Evacuation and movement operations.
- Decontamination actions.
- Medical treatment protocols and patient transportation.
- Logistical support operations.

- Emergency Public Information activities.
- Demobilization operations.
- Coordination with state and federal response agencies and support organizations.

10.3 TRAINING

10.3.1 General

Ongoing training will be undertaken by all public safety agencies and response organizations responsible for mitigating or responding to hazardous materials incidents. Local, state and federal laws will determine the level of training of each public safety group. Minimum training provided will be in accordance with CFR, Title 29, Part 1910, and other applicable state and federal regulations relating to hazardous material incident response operations.

10.3.2 Haz Mat Specialist Training

Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team members, and other personnel designated as requiring technical skills and knowledge will receive specialized training and orientation on a regular basis.

General areas of training for hazardous material specialists will include:

- Hazardous materials incident management system organization and protocols.
- Hazardous materials incident risk assessment and hazard analysis.
- Scene management and incident command operations.
- Interagency coordination and positional roles and responsibilities.
- Basic laws and regulations governing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.
- Basic toxicology and health hazard assessment.
- Proper selection, maintenance, use, and limitations of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Proper use, maintenance, and operational limitations of field instrumentation and specialized monitoring devices.
- Proper selection, use and limitations of mitigation tools, equipment and resources.
- Proper field decontamination procedures and protocols.
- Methods and procedures for collecting and sampling hazardous substance specimens.
- Basic field chemistry for identification of unknown substances.

- Methods of confinement, containment, neutralization, stabilization, clean-up, and safe disposal of hazardous material releases and spills.
- Incident safety procedures.
- Emergency field medical treatment of exposures.
- Emergency protective measures.
- Resource management.
- Information management, documentation, and reporting procedures.
- Evidence collection and incident investigative techniques.

10.3.3 First Responder Training

First responder personnel (i.e. - fire service, law enforcement, and EMS) will be provided training commensurate with existing state and federal regulations and appropriate for the level of response expected from these personnel.

- Basic hazardous material recognition and identification.
- Scene management and incident command operations.
- Basic health hazards and exposure risks.
- Use and limitations of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Protective measures.
- Decontamination protocols and procedures.
- Incident safety procedures and protocols.
- Methods used for confinement, containment, stabilization, neutralization, clean-up, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Specific first responder training will be determined based upon legal requirements and identified response duties of the particular group or individual.

10.3.4 Specialized Training

Specialized hazardous materials incident response training may also be provided to other public safety and support agency personnel on a periodic basis. General and specialized training will be

provided to hospital staff, public works personnel, emergency management staff, jurisdiction administrators, and selected registered Disaster Service Workers, as deemed necessary and appropriate by the individual local jurisdiction and/or public agency.

10.3.5 Training Records

Records detailing personnel training, including such information as training content, names of participants and trainers, date and duration of training courses, will be maintained on file with the agency or organization sponsoring or providing such training and/or the employing agency of the training participant. Training records will be kept indefinitely, or in accordance with applicable laws pertaining to record retention.

10.4 HEALTH MONITORING

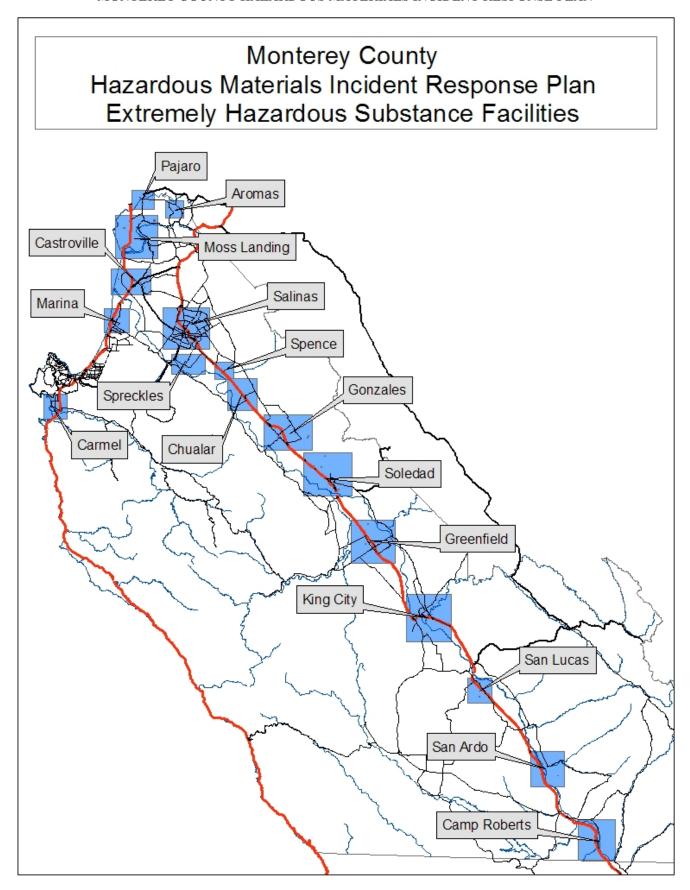
It will be the responsibility of each public safety agency and organization to monitor the exposure episodes and limits of all personnel assigned to emergency response duties who regularly encounter hazardous materials in the performance of such duties. All such personnel will receive baseline medical examinations prior to assuming those duties pursuant to 29 CFR 1910. Subsequent periodic medical examinations will be provided to preclude health conditions that might arise as a result of exposures to hazardous materials.

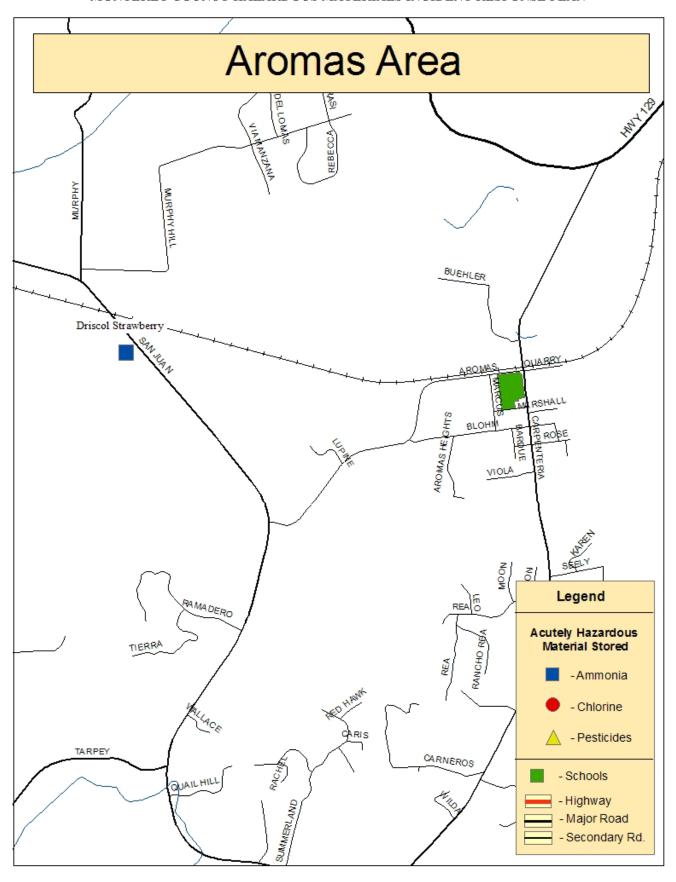
Appendix A EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACILITIES AND MAPS

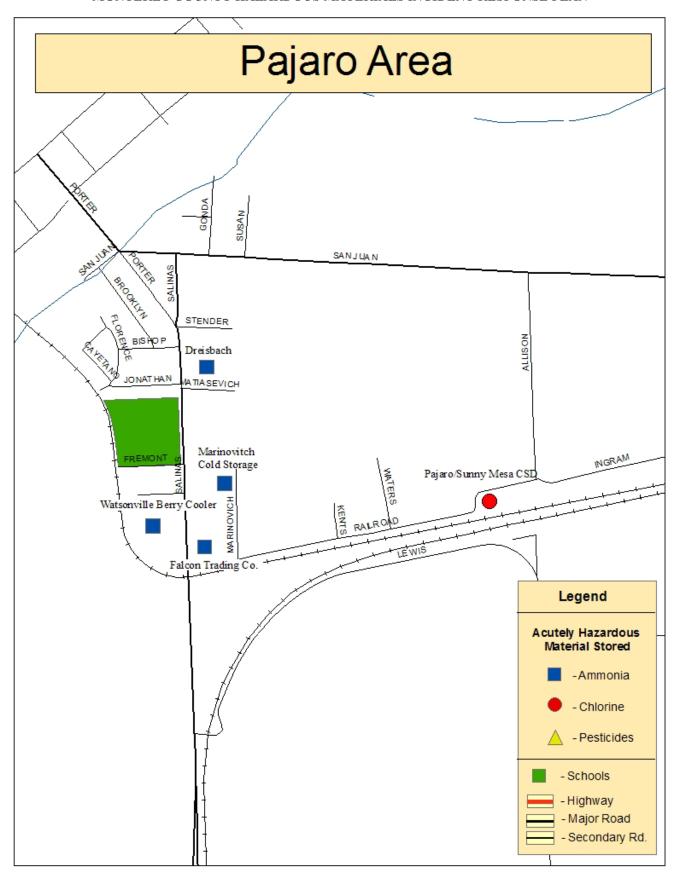
Business	Facility	City	Regulated Substance	Total	Contact Person	Phone Number
Name	Location			(lbs)		
6 C's Industrial Park	220 Griffin St.	Salinas	Ammonia	2500	Doug Kiehn	768-9087
Aera Energy LLC	268 Sargent Canyon Rd.	San Ardo	Ammonia	4350	Tim Parcel	385-7727
American Growers Cooling	1225 Abbott St.	Salinas	Ammonia	33500	Dave Grow	753-6555
Andrew Smith Cooling	483 El Camino Real S.	Salinas	Ammonia	6100	Will Felize	7570318
Blackstone Winery	800 S. Alta St.	Gonzales	Ammonia	6000	Alan Schroeder	675-2481
Cal- Pacific Speciality Foods	1276 Highway 1	Moss Landing	Ammonia	2500	Milan Ristich	722-7022
California Army National Guard	HQ, Camp Roberts	Camp Roberts	Chlorine Gas	2400	Susan Oakley	805-238-8418
California Fresh Cut	500 Front St.	Soledad	Ammonia	500	Bob Bigiogni	678-2691
California Vacuum Cooling	30 River Rd.	Gonzales	Ammonia	3000	Brodus Rodgers	754-1547
California Vacuum Cooling	100 Harrington Rd	Las Lomas	Ammonia	1800	Brodus Rodgers	754-1547
California Vacuum Cooling	1350 Schilling Pl.	Salinas	Ammonia	5150	Brodus Rodgers	754-1547
California Vacuum Cooling	777 Vertin Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	750	Brodus Rodgers	754-1547
CalPine King City Co-Gen	750 Metz Rd.	King City	Ammonia	52200	Bob Pettit	385-4090
Capurro Marketing, LLC	2250 Salinas Rd.	Moss Landing	Ammonia	6500	Bob Bertone	728-1767
Carmel Area Wastewater Dist.	26900 Hwy. 1	Carmel	Chlorine Gas	24000	Richard Mellinger	624-1249
Central Cold Storage	13526 Blackie Rd.	Castroville	Ammonia	14000	Norm Long	633-4011
Cool Pacific Cooling Co.	1160 Terven	Salinas	Ammonia	9000	Tom Hubbard	757-4949
Cream of the Crop	40825 Twelveth St.	Greenfield	Ammonia	3000	Celestino Lima	674-2585
Dandy Cooling	1252 Growers St.	Salinas	Ammonia	22000	Bob Nunziati	424-1167
D'Arrigo Bros. Company	11296 Blackie Rd.	Castroville	Ammonia	19600	Art Haskins	633-4041
D'Arrigo Bros. Company	20911 Harris Rd.	Spreckles	Ammonia	23500	Art Haskins	633-404
Delicato Monterey Winery	51955 Oasis Road	King City	Ammonia	12000	Ignacio Cruz	385-1916
Dole Carrot Company	500 S. Alta	Gonzales	Ammonia	9000	Harry Qualls	422-8871
Dole Fresh Vegetable	315 Neponset Rd.	Marina	Ammonia	55750	Harry Qualls	422-8871
Dole Fresh Vegetable	32655 Camphora-Gloria Rd.	Soledad	Ammonia	49600	Harry Qualls	422-8871
Dreisbach Hilltop	1276 Highway One	Moss Landing	Ammonia	12000	Jim Stratton	763-4800
Dreisbach Salinas Road	125 Salinas Rd.	Watsonville	Ammonia	9625	John Haas	763-4800

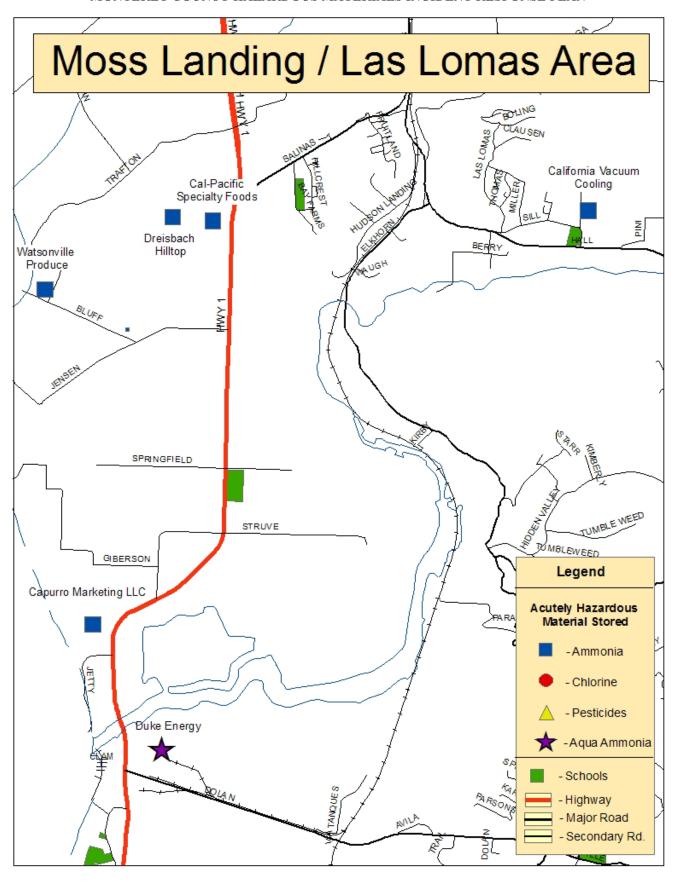
Driscoll Strawberry	930 E. Blanco Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	5000	Clint Barnes	763-5058
Driscoll Strawberry	1750 San Juan Rd.	Aromas	Ammonia	9300	Clint Barnes	763-5058
Duke Energy Moss Landing	Hwy 1 & Dolan Road	Moss Landing	Aqua Ammonia	1122000	Terry Dwan	633-6738
Dune Company	25445 Chualar Canyon Rd.	Chualar	Disulfoton	765	Mike German	679-2394
Falcon Trading Company	423 Salinas Rd.	Pajaro	Ammonia	15500	Ron Giannini	462-1280
Foxy Foods, LLC	100 Puente Del Monte Ave.	Gonzales	Ammonia	19200	Ralph Olivarez	751-7510
Fresh Express B.C. Systems	1341 Merrill St.	Salinas	Ammonia	15000	John Bohn	755-2399
Fresh Express Farms	900 E. Blanco Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	32000	Phil Bradway	424-2921
Fresh Leaf Farms, LLC	25785 Esperanza Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	6500	Chris Vear	678-0799
General Vineyard Services	31102 Camphora/Gloria Rd.	Gonzales	Paraquat Dichloride	10	Doug McFarland	675-2311
Golden State Vintners	1777 Metz Rd.	Soledad	Ammonia	2500	Butch Simmons	678-3991
Green Valley Farm Supply	10 Gonzales River Rd.	Gonzales	Dimethoate	1944	Mike Kennedy	675-0168
Growers Ice Company	1060 Growers St.	Salinas	Ammonia	140000	Dennis Stephens	424-5781
Helena Chemical	1355 Abbott Street	Salinas	Dimethoate	6269	Glenn McMillan	775-0104
Hoson Produce	33155 Gloria Rd.	Gonzales	Ammonia	4300	Shirley Porter	675-2514
Kendall Jackson Monterey Winery	37300 Doud Rd.	Soledad	Ammonia	4000	Jeff Eikenberry	678-5000
King City Energy Center	51 Don Bates Road	King City	Aqua Ammonia	14000	Bob Pettit	385-4090
Kleen Globe Inc.	11280 Commercial Parkway	Castroville	Methidathion	11520	Lionel Handel	633-2043
Kleen Globe Inc.	11233 Preston	Castroville	Alumimun Phosphide	2950	Lionel Handel	633-2044
Lockwood Vineyards	59020 Paris Valley Rd.	San Lucas	Ammonia	1250	Steve Pessagno	382-4430
Mann Packing	1250 Hansen St.	Salinas	Ammonia	34500	Tom Mangino	422-7405
Marinovitch Cold Storage	303A Salinas Rd.	Watsonville	Ammonia	15000	Deann Hartzell	840-1476
Misionero Vegetable - Gonzales	33155 Gloria Rd.	Gonzales	Ammonia	1350	Josh Mitchell	757-3033
Misionero Vegetable - Salinas	1129 Harkins Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	2200	Josh Mitchell	757-3033
Monterey Fish Co. Inc.	1222 Merrill St.	Salinas	Ammonia	3000	Sal Tringali	422-9407
MRWPCA	14811 Del Monte Blvd.	Marina	Chlorine Gas	20000	Greg Antosz	883-1118
New Star Fresh Foods	900 Work Street	Salinas	Ammonia	19100	Sergio Baez	758-7800
NH3 Service Co.	945 Johnson Ave.	Salinas	Disulfoton	600	Ralph Iliff	424-5716
Nunes Cooling	930 Johnson Ave.	Salinas	Ammonia	21000	Ralph Olivarez	751-7510
Ocean Mist Farms	13585 Blackie Rd.	Castroville	Ammonia	25000	Mark Reasons	633-5420
Ocean Mist Farms	11500 Del Monte	Castroville	Ammonia	1500	Mark Reasons	633-5420
Pajaro/Sunny Mesa CSD	Railroad & Allison Ave.	Watsonville	Chlorine Gas	300	Joe Rosa	722-1389
Premium Fresh Farms	20800 Spence Rd.	Salinas	Ammonia	10940	Emmitt Pfost	753-6329
Pure Pacific Organic	38838 Elm Ave.	Greenfield	Ammonia	12200	Steve Tripp	755-1370
Rio Farms / Gill's Onions	48448 Lonoak Rd.	King City	Ammonia	14720	Stephen Gill	805-278-0160
River Ranch Fresh Foods	1075 Abbott St.	Salinas	Ammonia	20000	Rick Molina	770-6211
Salinas River Co-Gen	Star RT42 Sargents Cyn. Rd.	San Ardo	Ammonia	69960	Mervyn Soares	661-392-2643
Salinas Valley Cooling	860 Work St.	Salinas	Ammonia	17300	Bill Lipham	424-1282
Salyer American Cooling	11200 Commercial Prkwy	Castroville	Ammonia	25500	Bill Lipham	424-1282

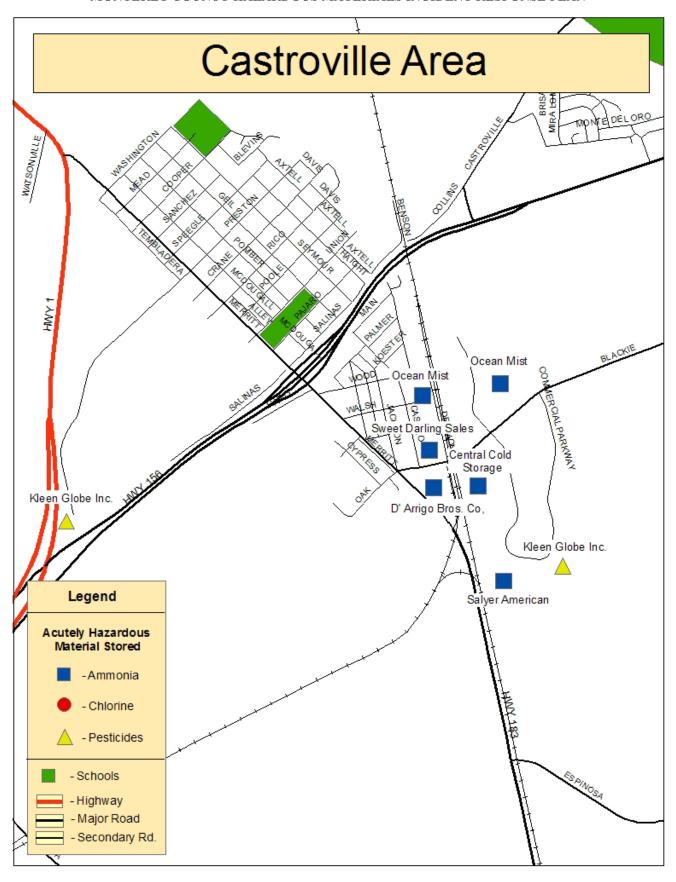
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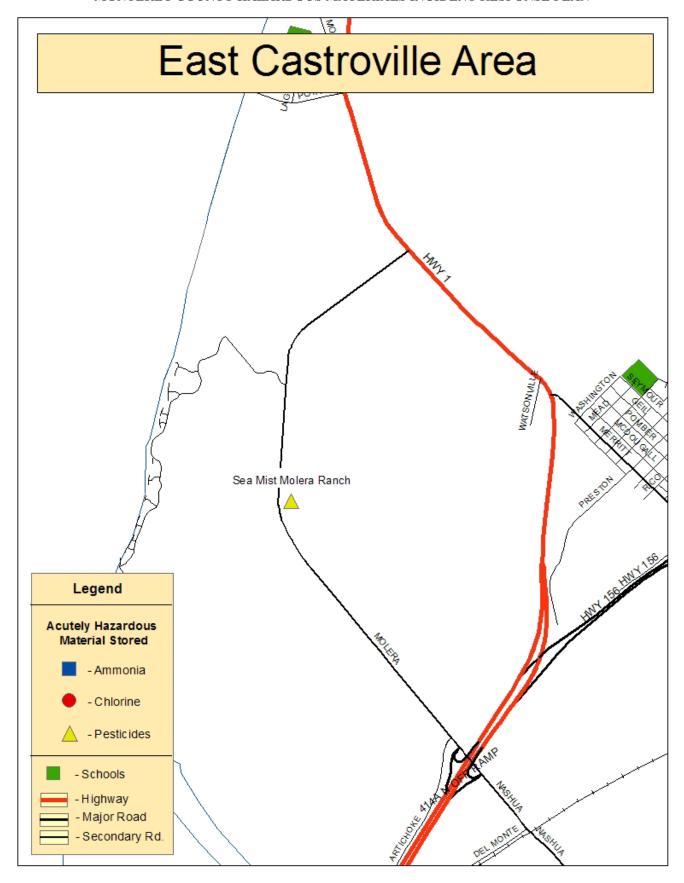


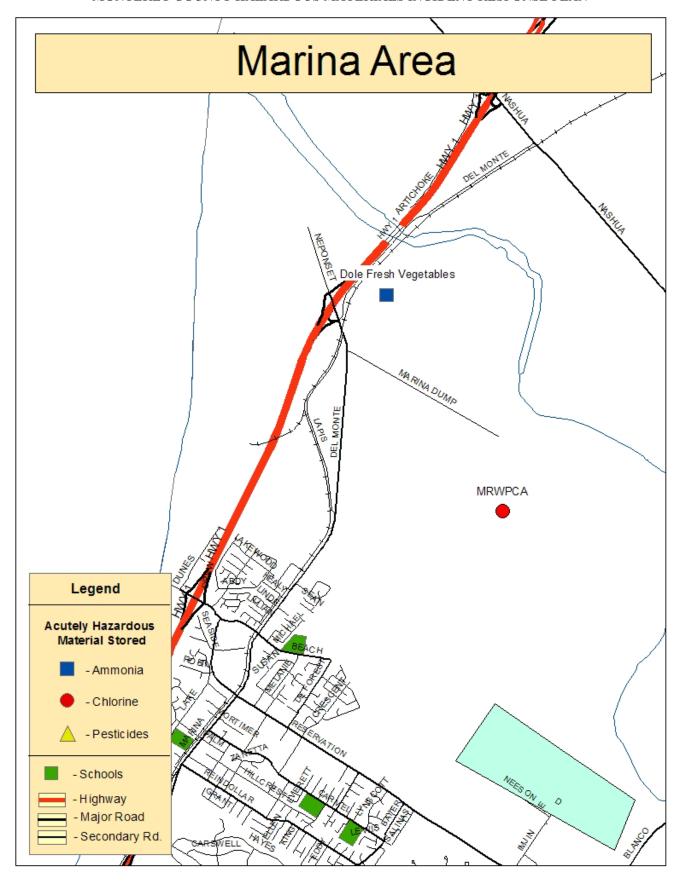


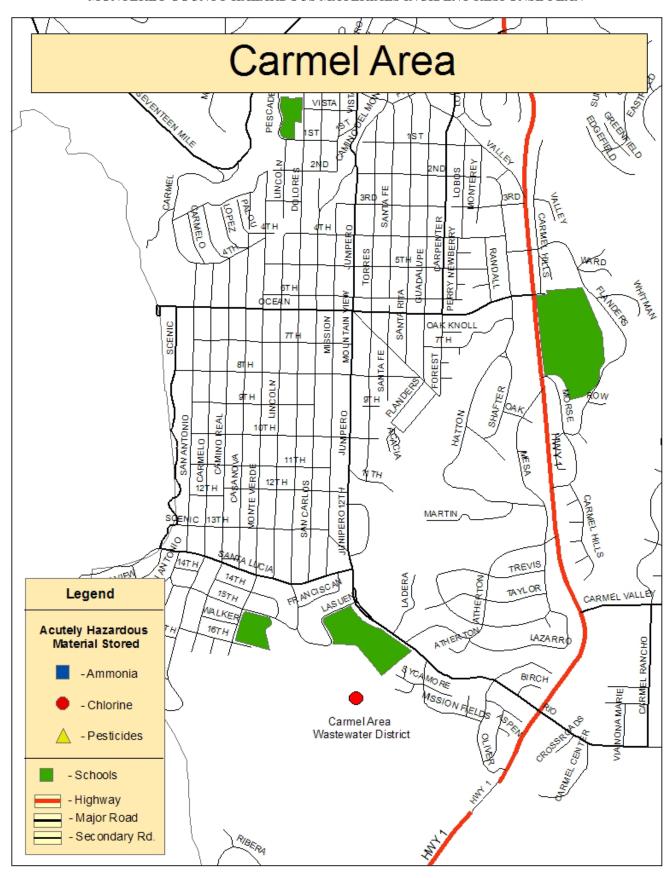


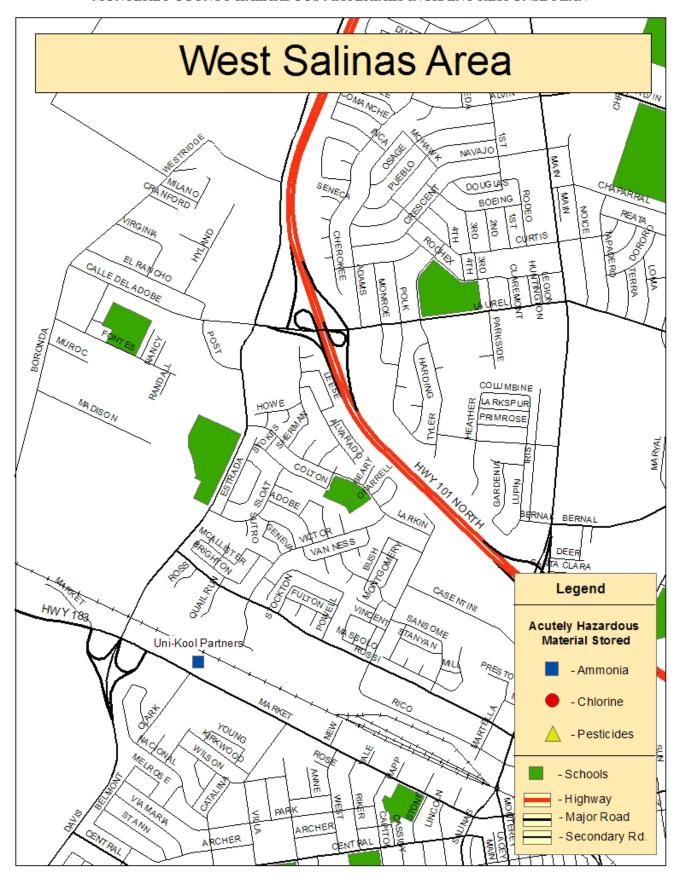


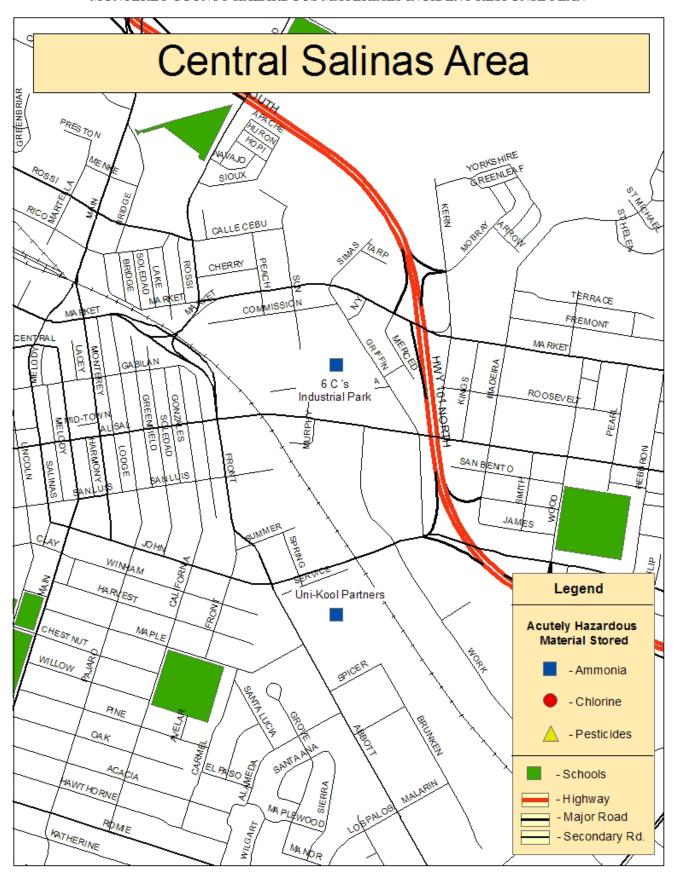


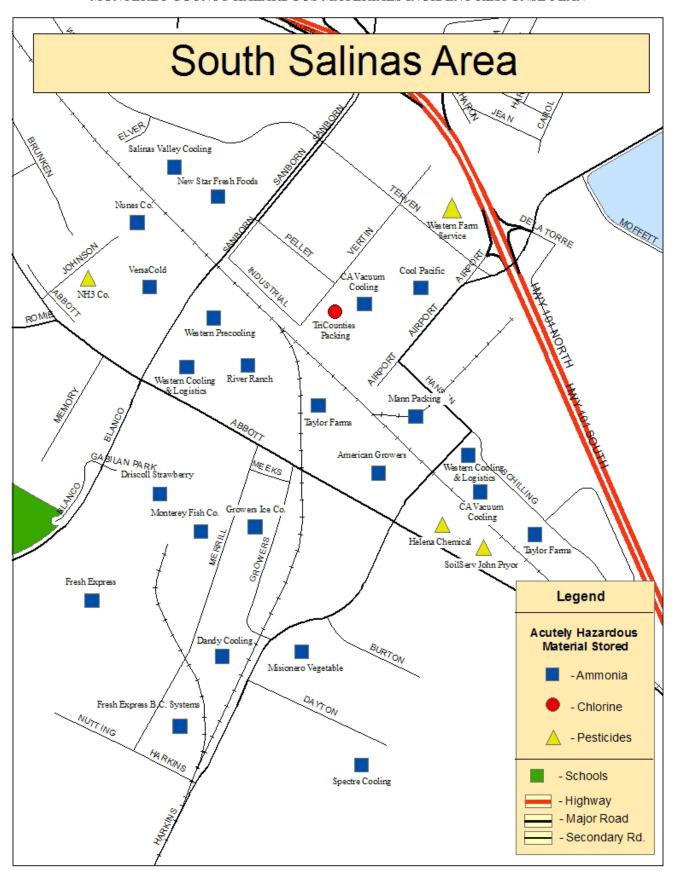


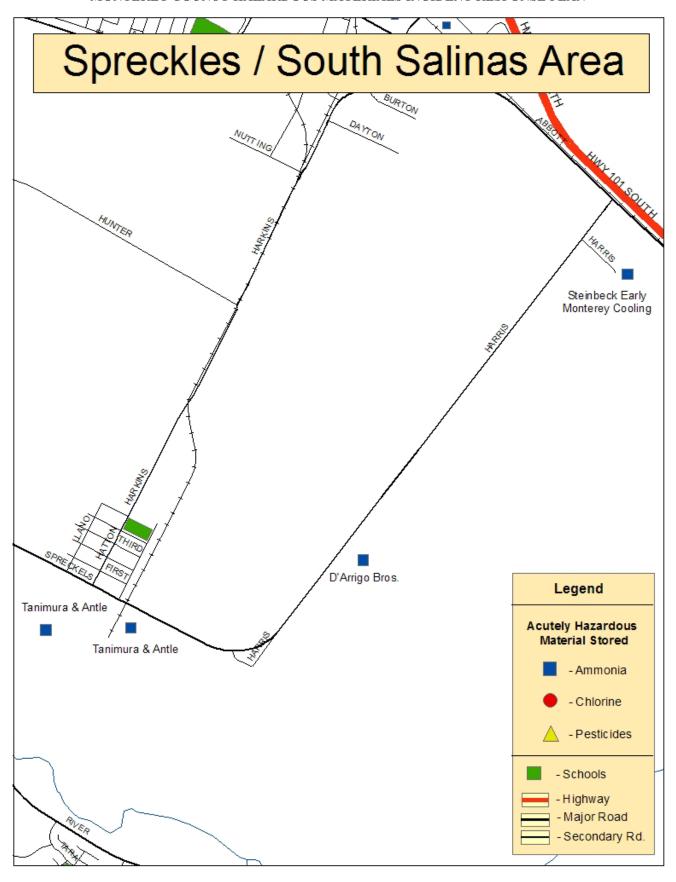


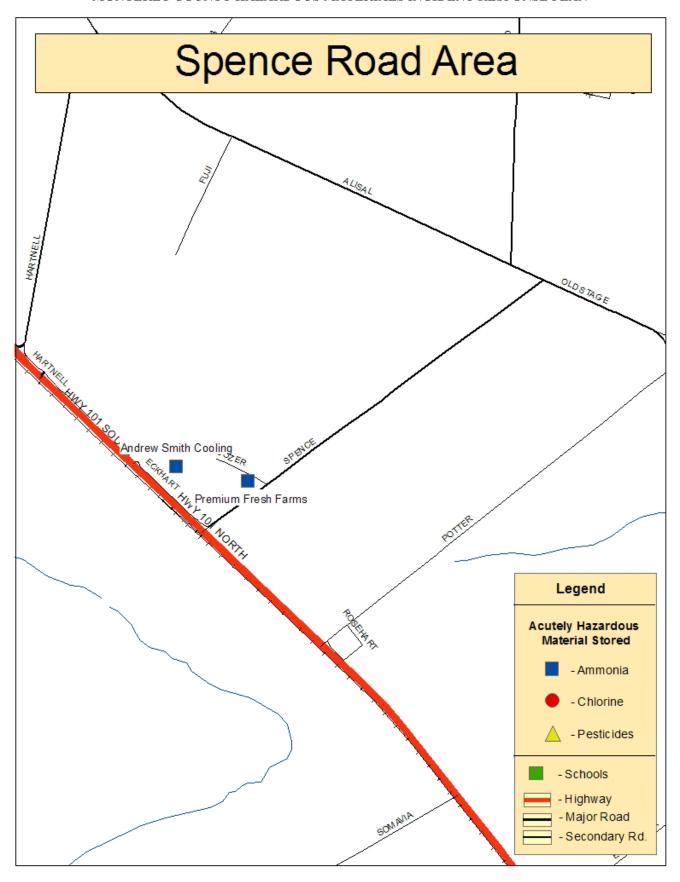


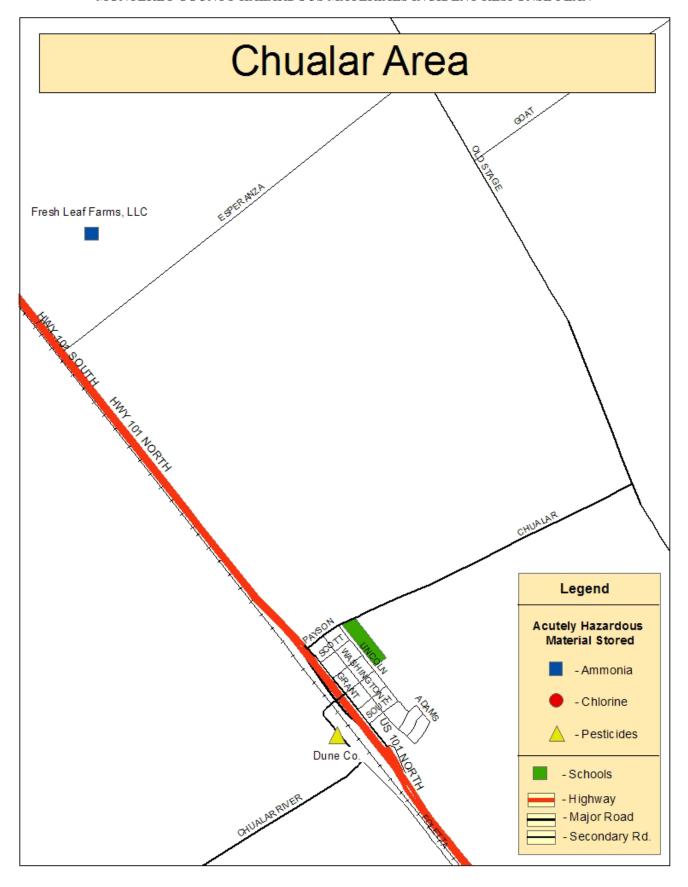


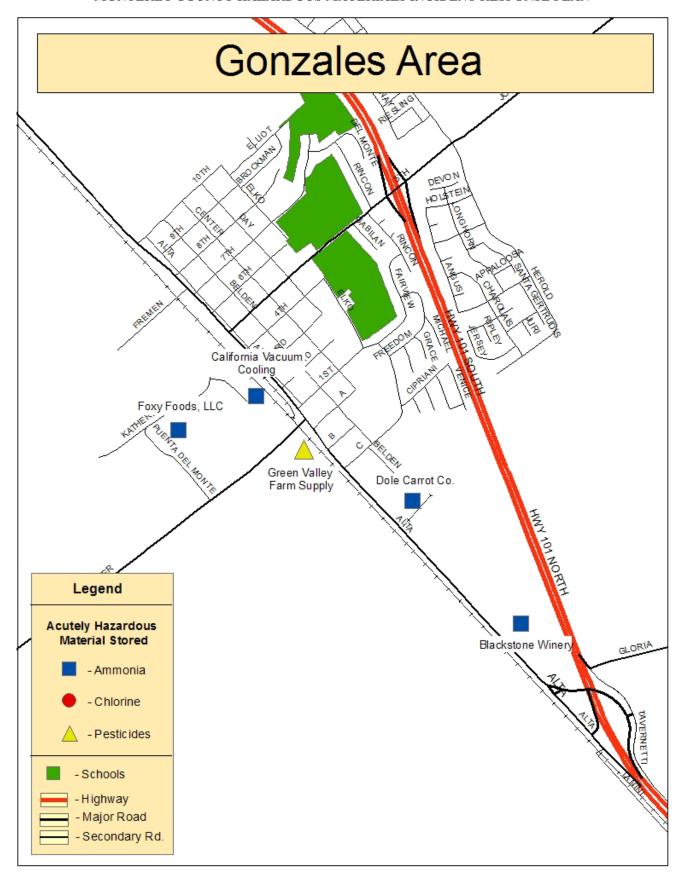


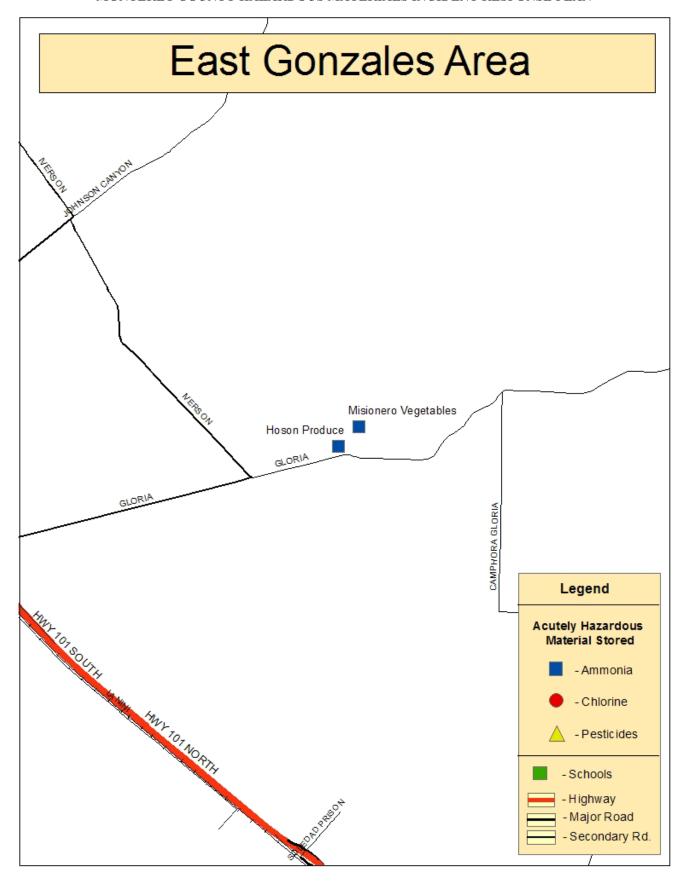


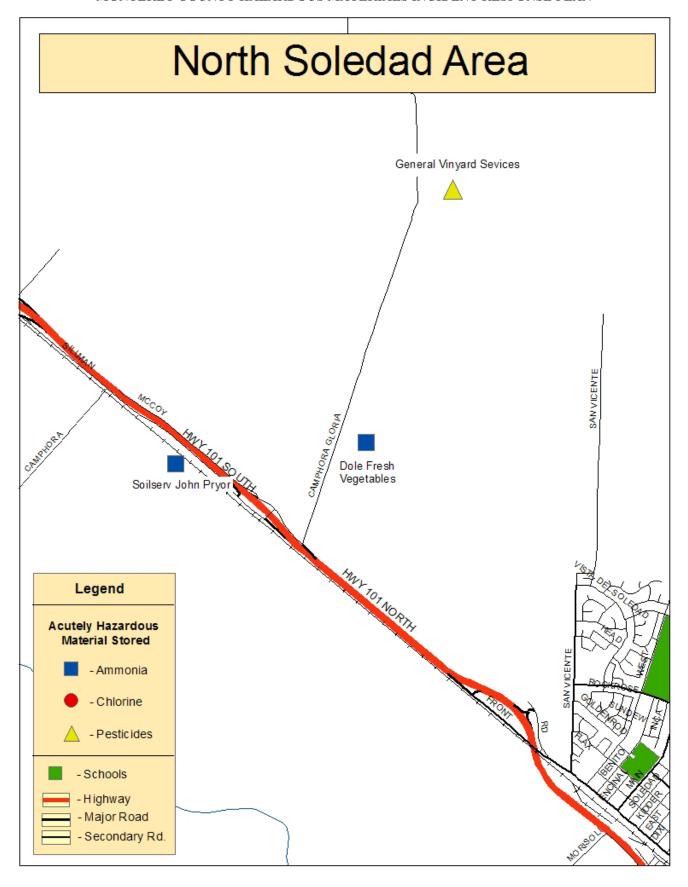


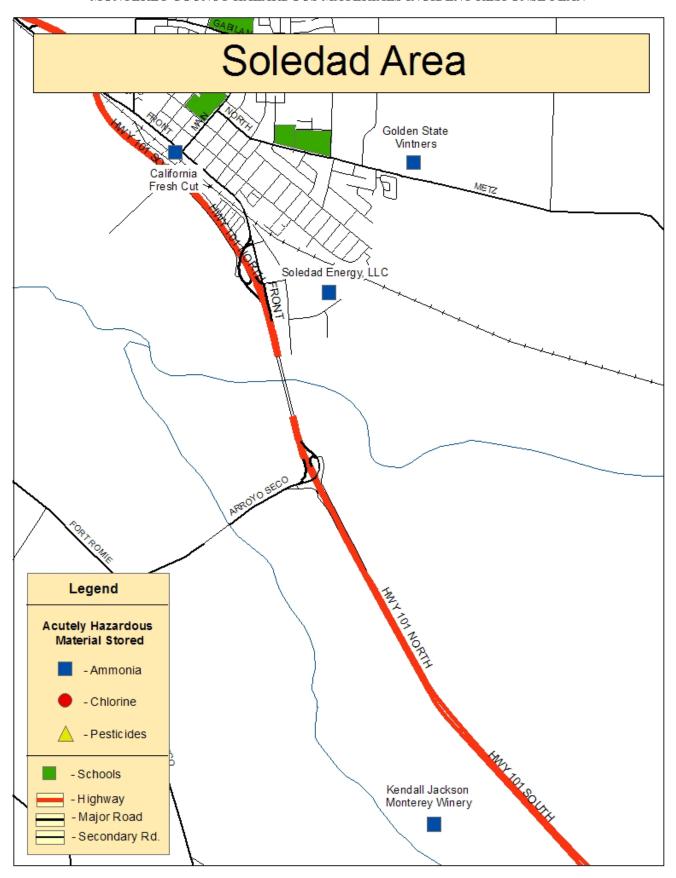


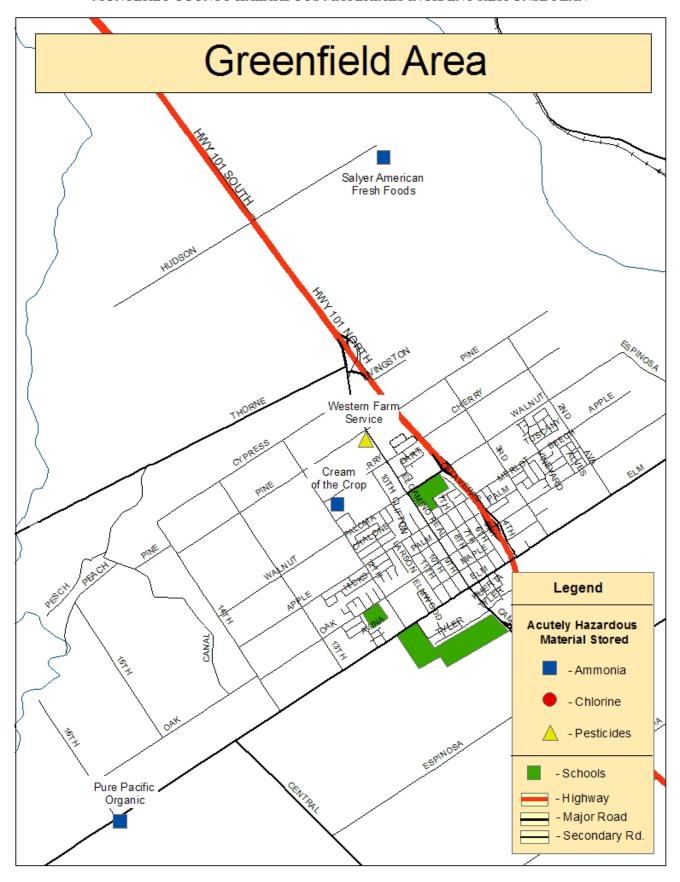


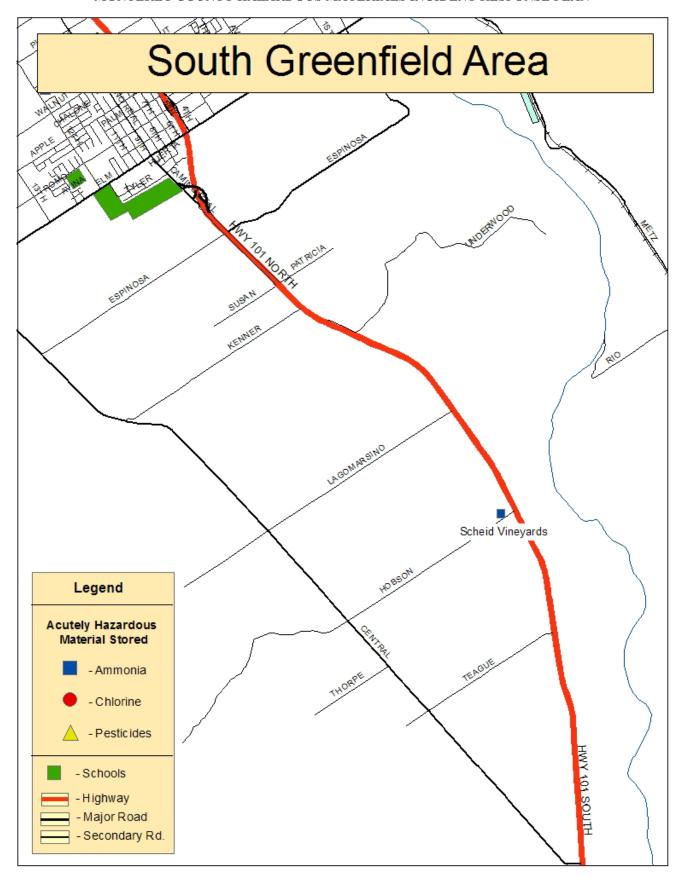


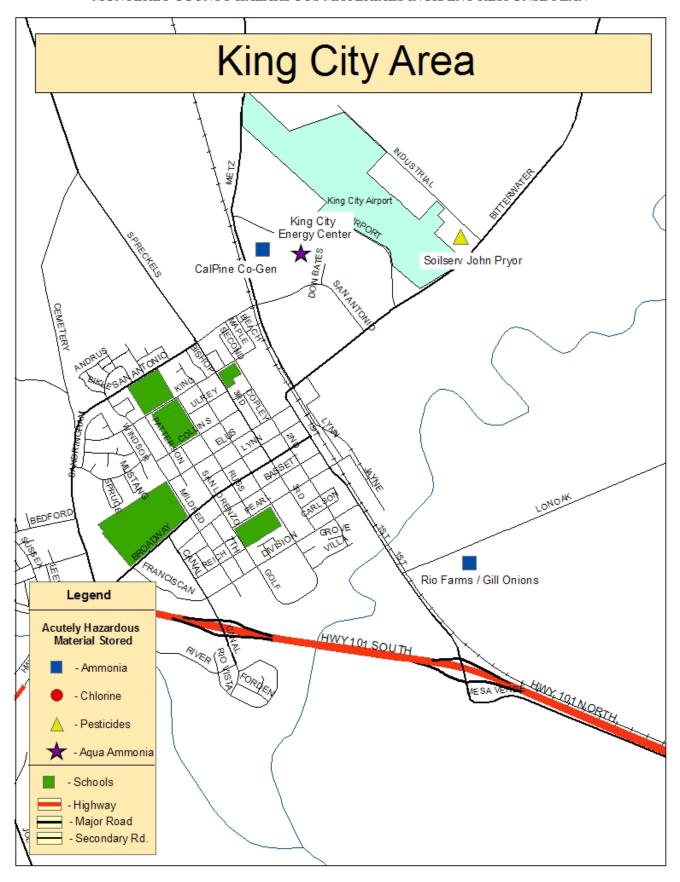


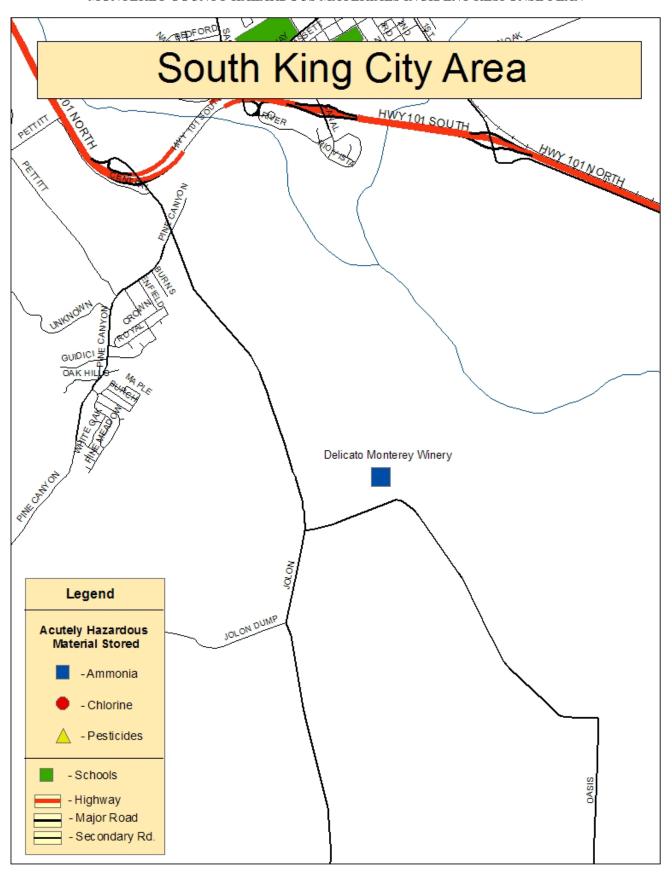


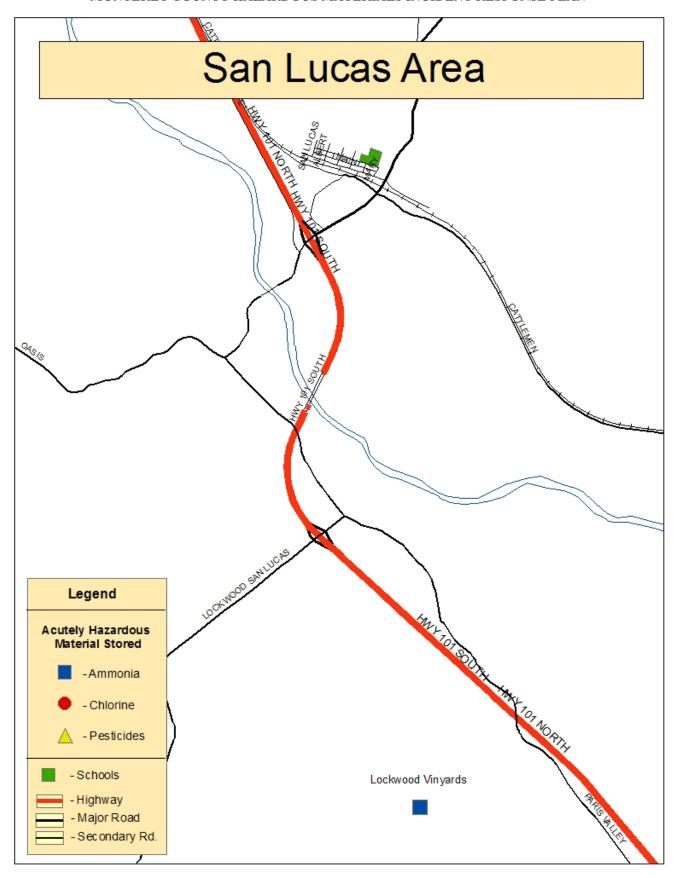


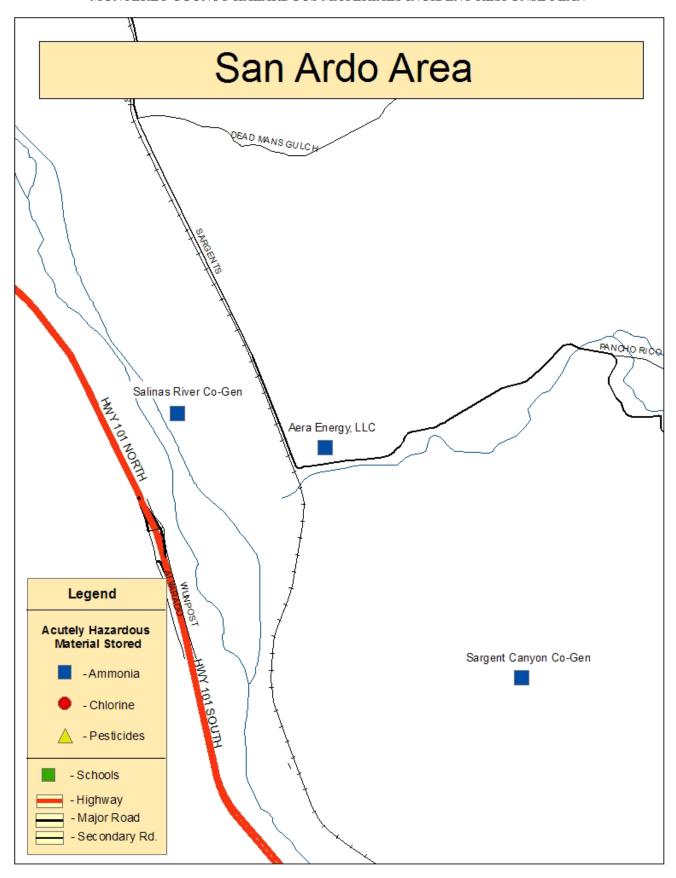


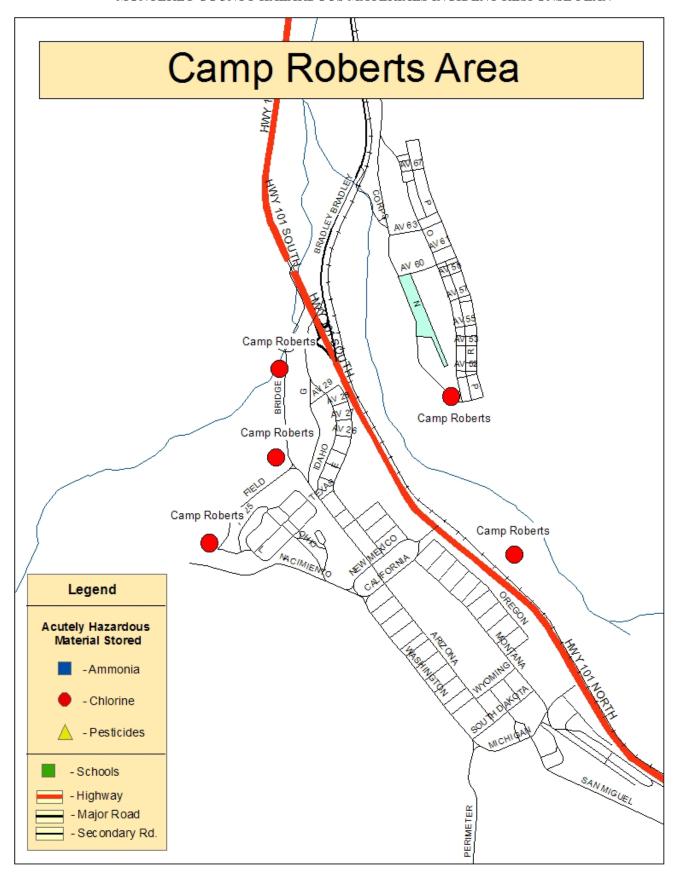












APPENDIX B: OPERATIONAL AREA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION & POLICY

The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team is the multi-agency team charged with responding to hazardous substance releases within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Monterey County. This team is organized under a written agreement between the City of Salinas, City of Seaside, and County of Monterey. For the purpose of this policy, the County will be divided into Coastal and an Inland Response Zones. The Seaside Fire Department will maintain primary responsibility for response and planning issues within the Coastal Zone (Highway 1 corridor), while the Salinas Fire Department shall maintain primary responsibility for response and planning issues within the Inland Zone (Highway 101 corridor.) The red line on the map below designates the boundaries of these two zones:



Organization

To expedite responses, it is the objective of this policy to maintain one NIMS/FireScope Type II Hazardous Materials ResponseTeam immediately available within the Operational Area (with a second NIMS Type II Hazardous Materials Company available on an alternate or back-up basis.) Because of potential staffing limitations, Code Three responses may be staffed by a combination of personnel from the participating agencies. To meet this goal the participating agencies will endeavor to jointly maintain a minimum of six qualified hazardous materials technicians/specialists available for immediate response. Each agency shall also have the capability of recalling off duty personnel when needed.

Each participating agency shall appoint a coordinator to represent their agency in all matters involving the hazardous materials team. The coordinators shall meet on a quarterly basis to review team operations and develop appropriate directive required to sustain the teams efficient operation.

Requesting Hazardous Materials Team Response:

Requests for the Operational Area Hazardous Materials ResponseTeam may be made on an emergency or non-emergency basis.

Non-Emergency (Code Two Requests)

For non-emergency Code Two requests, an Environmental Health Division Hazardous Materials Specialist will respond and initially evaluate a situation. This Hazardous Materials Specialist, after advising the Incident Commander, may then directly request any necessary Hazardous Materials Response Team resources. Any time it is determined that mitigation measures must be undertaken necessitating the need for chemical protective clothing or decontamination, the entry and back up requirements of Cal-OSHA shall be followed.

Emergency (Code Three Requests)

When an on-scene incident commander determines that an immediate threat to health and safety exists, they may request the Hazardous Materials Response Team to respond Code Three. A Code Three request will trigger the simultaneous dispatch of the Coastal Response and Inland Response Units, along with the Division of Environmental Health. Examples of a Code Three hazardous materials incidents include: releases involving extremely hazardous substances, serious transportation or fixed facility incidents where a significant release is likely, or situations where there is a significant exposure potential and evacuation of an area is critical.

When requests are made for a Code Three response, total combined staffing (Salinas, Seaside and Environmental Health) will consist of a minimum of six Hazardous Materials Specialists/ Hazardous Materials Technicians. At least one of these persons shall be qualified as a Hazardous Materials Safety Officer.

For all requests, the Incident Commander must ensure that adequate first responder resources are made available to provide decontamination and support operations for the Hazardous Materials Response Team.

In the event of multiple simultaneous incidents, the Salinas Fire Department shall retain responsibility for fielding the entire response for the inland (Highway 101) corridor, while the Seaside Fire Department shall maintain responsibility for fielding the entire response for the coastal (Highway 1) corridor.

Funding and Reimbursement:

Operating expenses for the team will be provided through the Monterey County Hazardous Materials Response Trust Account. This account is funded through permit fees assessed to all businesses regulated by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health. From this account, the Cities of Salinas and Seaside will each receive reimbursement for providing 12 team members per department, for a total reimbursed participation of 24 total fire Haz Mat personnel. Additional members may be provided at the discretion of either Fire Department, but the cost for additional members will be at the sole discretion of the individual agencies, not the County.

Reimbursement will be provided to the participating agencies for routine maintenance and operating costs, differential pay, backfill overtime needed to maintain minimum required staffing levels when members are attending training, and the actual costs for responding to incidents outside of the City limits of either of the hazardous materials units. Any maintenance costs for the hazardous materials vehicles will be the responsibility of the agencies to which the vehicles are registered.

Except when an incident occurs within the jurisdiction of either hazardous materials unit, cost recovery for the hazardous materials team shall be the responsibility of the Monterey County Health Department. Billing for incident response shall be at the sole discretion of the County. Costs for the response of hazardous materials personnel responding within their own jurisdiction, shall be the responsibility of the individual cities.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has procedures in place for reimbursing individual jurisdictions for costs they incur when responding to releases of hazardous substances, provided certain guidelines are followed. To be eligible for reimbursement, the jurisdiction must complete and submit EPA Form 9310-1 in accordance with EPA guidelines. The responding Health Department Hazardous Materials Technician/Specialist shall provide this form to the Incident Commander for each incident.

On Scene Operating Requirements:

The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team serves as a resource for the Incident Commander, and in no case will the team be tasked with serving as the Incident Commander within any jurisdiction.

It is the responsibility of the requesting agency to provide logistical support (fuel, feeding of personnel, etc.) for the Hazardous Materials Team, as is consistent with the California Fire Mutual Aid Plan in effect at the time of this policy adoption.

The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team shall only be tasked with assignments that are consistent with the team's ability to follow all applicable laws, regulations and safe operating procedures. At a minimum, the following guidelines shall be followed:

- 1. The team shall operate within the established ICS/NIMS structure for a Hazardous Materials Branch/Group, which includes an Assistant Safety Officer who is a team member.
- 2. Personal Protective Clothing shall be utilized in accordance with established guidelines.
- 3. A paramedic shall be assigned directly to support the medical requirements of the Team, and an ambulance shall be reserved solely for care and transportation of team members throughout any incident. An ambulance will be requested to respond for all incidents where personnel are operating in Chemical Protective Clothing.
- 4. Members shall follow the medical monitoring entry guidelines established in the most recent version of the Operational Area HM Medical Group Supervisor Checklist.

Clandestine Laboratory Response:

The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team may be requested by law enforcement in consultation with the Environmental Health Division. When responding to a potential clandestine drug laboratory or lab disposal operation, the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team shall serve as a resource to the Sheriff's Department Narcotics Unit, and will respond in all situations where there is a necessity to render safe an operating clandestine laboratory or provide hazard analysis of unidentified substances.

In cases where post raid entry is required, qualified members of the Narcotics Unit or Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement will accompany the Hazardous Materials Response Team into the known or suspected lab site. In no case will the Hazardous Materials Response Team enter the scene until it has been secured of weapons or other criminal threats. All evidence collection for the purpose of prosecution will remain the responsibility of law enforcement.

Decontamination of a clandestine laboratory site shall remain the responsibility of the responsible party, not the Hazardous Materials Response Team.

Team Member Participation and Training:

Members shall serve on the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team at the discretion of their respective agency. To participate, each member shall meet the following requirements:

1. Be free from medical ailments, as determined by a complete medical examination.

- 2. Complete any required initial training and participate in all required subsequent training, as previously outlined in this policy.
- 3. Receive a passing score during an annual skills evaluation, developed by the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Coordinator(s).

Members of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team shall possess a "Hazardous Materials Technician Level" or "Hazardous Materials Specialist Level" certificate issued by the California Specialized Training Institute before being assigned to respond with the team. Additional certifications may also be required to maintain Team membership at the discretion of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Coordinator(s.)

In addition, the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team shall participate in regularly scheduled in-house training to maintain their competency and skill level. At a minimum, this training shall be provided on a monthly basis, with at least one joint training exercise being conducted quarterly. All Hazardous Materials Response Team members must participate in at least 10 of 12 monthly scheduled training sessions.

Selected members of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team, who will comprise an instructional working group, shall determine the content of monthly drills and quarterly exercises. This group will consist of members from all participating agencies, which shall meet on a semi-annual basis to discuss the teams training needs. The Instructional Working group will develop a training and exercise plan, which is to be provided to each agency for incorporation into their respective training schedule.

Team members are encouraged to participate in special events and conferences intended to enhance their skill level. Members willing to attend training on their own time will receive priority over members seeking overtime for attendance at special events and conferences. In either case, every effort will be made to provide per diem costs and to pay for any needed backfill in the member's absence.

In addition to the requirement for annual pulmonary function tests for all fire fighters and any required DMV medical examination, members of the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team shall complete a physician directed examination at the following intervals:

- 1. Once per year.
- 2. Within one year of appointment to the team.
- 3. Immediately upon separation from the team.

The content of these physical examinations shall be determined by the participating agencies in conjunction with a qualified medical professional.

Equipment Maintenance:

All equipment maintained by the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines. Each participating agency shall designate a member to coordinate the maintenance and testing of equipment provided for their respective hazardous materials company. A written record of all such maintenance, testing, repair, modification, and calibration shall be maintained on each hazardous materials company.

The maintenance schedule shall be as follows:

- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and spare air cylinders shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. These units shall be maintained at their maximum pressure, as specified by the manufacturer.
- Hazardous Materials Identification and Test Kits shall be inspected weekly and expired reagents shall be replaced as soon as practical.
- Atmospheric Detection equipment shall be inspected and calibrated on a monthly basis, and after any repair or modification.
- Every six months instruments containing a sealed source of radiation shall be wipe-tested in accordance with the requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- Chemical protective clothing shall be visually inspected semi-annually and all vapor protective suits shall be pressure-tested, per the apparel manufactures guidelines.
- Any equipment found to be inoperative, shall immediately be removed from service and repaired per manufacture guidelines as soon as practical. Such equipment is to be tested and confirmed fully functional prior to being returned to service.