

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



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## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION/PREFACE:**

The purpose of this document is to address the response community within Davis County. As such, we cannot over-emphasize the importance of hazardous materials incident response planning. This plan acts as a comprehensive overview complete with response guidelines and protocols in the event of a hazardous material incident within Davis County. In the interest of public protection, all agencies involved in emergency response shall be encouraged to know and exercise this plan. It is recognized that the private sector has also contributed in this plan and as such, part of the responsibility should come through them at any point there is deemed a vested interest. As part of the agreement, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) would respectfully receive notification, assistance with mitigation, work site and safety training. Specific on-site emergency response position descriptions and corresponding checklists shall be included and maintained within this plan as part of the Hazardous Materials response protocols.

Davis County protocols for response should reflect concern about effect on water supplies, environmental impact, as well as the population; in the event a hazardous materials release occurs within our communities.

According the 2020 census Davis County has a population in excess of 360,000 people. It is also known to have thousands of visitors annually, plus an increase in overall commerce as a result of nearby military installations. With the increased population of Davis County also comes an added responsibility for safety. All these factors make it vital to concern ourselves with an advanced preparation on proper response guidelines. This will allow for a safe and efficient mitigation to hazardous materials incidents. Based upon these concerns, Davis County is hereby justified and compelled to spend the necessary time and finances needed to provide the agencies within Davis County the capabilities to deal with hazardous materials incidents. Protection of life, property and environment shall be our top priorities in our response. Suggestions or concerns pertaining to this plan should be directed to the Davis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the Area Emergency Manager for review and approval of further changes.

**1- AUTHORITIES: DAVIS COUNTY**

To ensure success, this plan must be fully approved and adopted by any members of the Davis County response framework to provide a successful outcome in the event of response and/or mitigation of a hazardous material incident, spill, or release. Therefore, this document may serve as a basic response guideline for any incident involving a hazardous or toxic material, substance or waste, which could potentially cause harm to people, animals, or the environment.

It shall be the responsibility of each Department Head, LEPC members, or industry representatives to participate in training and exercising of this plan for on-site implementation of protocols and guidelines based on industry standards.

**APPROVED:**

*FILL IN ALL APPROPRIATE NAMES OF SIGNING OFFICIALS*

**2 AUTHORITIES: LOCAL PLANNING**

Davis County’s Emergency Management program was designated to assist in the creation and maintenance of planning districts set forth by the Utah State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Part of which also establishing the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) as was outlined in the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA). Members of the Local Emergency Planning Committee are established in accordance with the current existing by laws. This Plan was approved and adopted by the Davis County, Utah, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), in the general LEPC meeting on \_\_\_\_\_ and is subject to the completion and approval by the Davis County Commission and any hazardous material responders within the Davis County Mutual or Automatic Aid agreement.

This document is designed to provide response guidelines and protocols for any actual and/or potential release, spill, accident, or incident involving a hazardous or toxic material, substance or waste, which could cause harm to the people, animals, or the environment. It shall be the responsibility of the LEPC and the Office of the Emergency Manager to periodically review, revise and/or update this plan.

**APPROVED:**

*FILL IN ALL APPROPRIATE NAMES OF SIGNING OFFICIALS*

### **3-LEGAL REFERENCES:**

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) was enacted into law on October 17, 1986. One of the provisions of SARA TITLE III is the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act of 1986. SARA TITLE III establishes emergency planning and reporting of hazardous materials and toxic chemicals, to provide knowledge and awareness to local communities of these chemicals. This plan is in accordance with the following guidance, references and legal authorities.

#### **A. Authorities:**

1. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-920 as amended.
2. Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 U.S. Code 201.6 (October 1, 1980)
4. Title III Federal Emergency Planning and community Right-to know of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99.499)
5. Utah Code 19-6
6. Utah Code 26-23B
7. Utah Code 53-2
8. Local Resolutions and Ordinances
9. Local Mutual-Aid Agreements
10. Davis County Emergency Operations Plans
11. State of Utah, Emergency Operations Plan
12. Regional and Statewide Mutual Aid Agreements

#### **B. References:**

1. NRT-1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (2001)
2. FEMA Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning Course (G-311)
3. Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances (Dec 1987)
4. NRT-1A Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans (1998)
5. CFR 29-1910 OSHA regulations for hazardous materials response PROCEDURES FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE

#### **4-PROCEDURES FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE:**

1. A yearly exercise (full-scale) involving all components of the Hazmat Response Task Force shall be conducted to test the overall preparedness and viability of this plan. Each exercise will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this plan. A corrective action program will be established.
2. As revisions are made, revised, and dated, changed pages will be provided to all individuals and agencies/departments involved with the execution or support of the Plan. It is the responsibility of the copy holder to keep individual copies current.
3. The LEPC and a Hazardous Materials Response Working Group will review and update the Plan on a yearly basis and/or as directed by the Office of the Emergency Manager. At that time the LEPC will meet and review any changes or updates to the plan before they are submitted for final approval.
4. Each person, agency or department who is to be notified in the event of an incident or accident shall be responsible to provide to the Davis County Office of Emergency Management any personnel changes and contact numbers for emergency notification that occur within their group.

## 5- JUSTIFICATION:

Hazardous materials are widely produced, stored, used and transported in and throughout Davis County. As such, the County governmental agencies continually recognize the need for a hazardous materials emergency response capability and plan. This is prompted by an increasing number of incidents, both locally and nationally, involving hazardous materials. Overall, the situation can be frustrating to all authorities providing response to these events. With the expansion of industrial facilities along the Wasatch Front and rapidly increasing industrial development in and around the region, we can only expect an increasing number of shipments, production and use of hazardous materials in and through the area. At this point in time, Public Safety organizations are barely able to maintain a response capability due to technological evolutions and increases in production and shipping. This statement also takes into account of additional needs, as well as budgetary constraints which limit purchasing within departments. Davis County has major transportation routes for material via I-15, Legacy, and Highway 89. There are numerous underground pipelines, refineries, fixed facilities, and railroads within Davis County. All of these are major corridors for transportation of hazardous materials and increase the threat of potential hazards. For years, private industry throughout the Country has made technological changes that include an ever increasing number of sophisticated hazardous processes. These potential changes in the hazards can be dealt with, as we can monitor these changes through Tier II and other types of reporting systems. However, transportation through the area by rail, highway, air and pipelines; when products are not destined for off loading within the County, present a totally different situation when an accidental release or spill occurs. We must also accept the fact that the transportation industry, and industry in general, for understandable reasons, are attempting to make their operations more efficient. To this effort, they are consolidating and increasing container size which, in many cases, compounds the problems for the fire departments and other hazardous materials responders in the containment of product, area affected, and over size of involvement, etc. This compels us to constantly monitor these changes by industry and regulatory agencies. An additional concern is the cost of maintaining a vigilant hazardous materials response capability. This capability is very expensive to maintain and places a great burden upon local emergency response agencies. To this end, the LEPC's have worked closely with local public safety and fire agencies to develop a county-wide hazardous materials incident response task force. The Davis Hazardous Materials Response Task Force (Task Force) is the direct answer to these challenges facing the county within the hazmat arena. The Task Force team organization, protocols and operational guidelines are an integral part of this plan. One purpose of this Hazardous Materials Plan is to identify, organize and coordinate the resources that both counties have available for response to incidents involving hazardous materials. Emergency response personnel will respond to all hazardous materials incidents within the counties, and will utilize their capabilities to protect life, property, and to secure the area to prevent further damage from the incident. The Task Force is the designated resource for response in the county for hazardous materials incidents and is comprised of resources from various fire agencies in the area. The operational concepts upon which this plan is based are: Hazardous materials Identification, Notification, Isolation, Protection, Control and Recovery/Termination. This plan addresses guidelines for actions that should be taken prior to, during and after a hazardous materials release or spill into the environment. Hazardous materials in this plan are classified as chemical, biological, radiological, and/or explosive.

## **6- MITIGATION:**

In the hazardous materials arena there is a responsibility of the LEPC, the County Commission and Chief Elected Officials. This responsibility is usually enforced by Fire Marshalls in each respective jurisdiction. Lessening the likelihood of an event, or even lessening the impact of an event is the primary goal of mitigation practices. Activities of the LEPC regarding Tier II reports, awareness, and identification of hazards and incorporating methodologies (monitors, licensing, safety equipment, procedures and processes) that are consistent with safe handling and usage of hazardous materials are important activities of the LEPC. The Commission, as the policy making authority of the County, and Mayors/Councils as the policy making authorities for their respective cities, are involved in mitigation through county codes and legal authorities. Recovery efforts are also directly associated with this chief executive body. This involves post emergency activities and cost recovery. Preparedness (Planning, Training, and Exercising) is the responsibility of the LEPC and the Hazardous Materials Response Task Force. The LEPC will be the focal point for coordinating the activities within this function. Since planning, training and exercising activities will focus on preparing the Hazmat Task Force, this function will be shared between the LEPC's and the Task Force through a Task Force Working Group. Response will be directly assigned to the Task Force. This plan will focus on Task Force membership and participation, team configuration, on-scene protocols, and standard operating guidelines.

## **7- HAZARD ANALYSIS:**

Davis County has a relatively high potential for personal injury and/or property damage resulting from a hazardous materials accident. I-15 and all other major corridors are transportation routes for interstate travel. These freeways and bi-ways pass through a vast number of areas throughout Davis County.

Recently, three hazardous materials flow studies were conducted on the I-15 corridor. These studies reflected approximates located between the Port of Entry in Box Elder into Salt Lake County. The information gained is a result of travel between these points. On July 28-29, 1999, a flow study was conducted at the Perry Port of Entry in Box Elder County. Of 5,314 trucks logged in at the Port of Entry for north and southbound traffic, 299 vehicles contained hazardous cargo during a 24 hour period. A total of 7,254,687 pounds of hazardous materials was being transported during the study. In 2013, another flow study was conducted at the Perry Port of Entry in Box Elder County. This flow study was conducted to measure the amounts of hazardous materials traveling on the north and south bound routes of I-15. The study was conducted over a two day period on April 10 and 11, 2013. A total of 284 trucks out of 4845 were carrying hazardous materials (approximately 6% of all trucks.) It was also learned that there was a minimum of 5,743,709 pounds of hazardous materials traveling on the I-15 corridor in a 24 hour period; many of these will pass through Davis County. In an attempt to not duplicate the surveys, we will use an average of the Perry Port of Entry and determine that at a minimum 6,499,198 pounds of hazardous materials passes along the I-15 corridor every day. However, the flow studies do not take into account local transportation of hazardous materials nor those materials transported between Salt Lake and Ogden and/or Morgan Counties; nor does it reflect on any vehicle that does not pass through the port of entry stations. Needless to say, hazardous materials are transported in abundance on our streets and pose a significant threat. In addition to these two freeways, the region is home to three major rail lines and several spur lines. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads all maintain major operations in the area. Ogden City is also listed as a major rail hub for the Western States. Approximately 49,187 railway cars containing hazardous materials pass between Davis County and Salt Lake County each year. This total does not include railway cars entering Morgan County which travels direct to/from Wyoming and Nevada. This large amount of hazardous material poses a significant threat. The potential was very high for a catastrophic release with a very high impact on the community. Not only does Davis County face a significant threat from the transportation of hazardous materials, but also from the storage and use of hazardous materials at fixed facilities. According to Tier II reports, there are numerous companies with multiple facilities in Davis County; holding, or using hazardous materials. Many of these materials are on the EPA list of extremely hazardous substances.

Another threat found in Davis County is petroleum pipelines. There are several petroleum pipelines in Northern Utah, and a number of them are located in Davis County. These pipelines run primarily North and South through the entire county. Although most of the pipelines carry petroleum based products, there are three of the lines that are used primarily for higher hazard transportation. These three pipelines are traveling down through Morgan County and on to the Davis County side. However, due to the close proximity of the pipelines to Davis County rivers and waterways, a release would undoubtedly enter these rivers and have a high impact on Davis County as a whole. A map showing the location of these pipelines can be found in the Mitigation Section of this plan. Containment of this spill would primarily take place in Davis County and would be vastly labor intensive for the responders.

Emergency response personnel will respond to hazardous materials incidents within their respective counties, and will utilize their capabilities to protect life, property, and to secure the area to prevent further damage from the incident. Traditionally, because of the limited training and equipment available to respond to a hazardous materials incident, the Incident Commander and the Emergency Response Personnel at the scene have used extreme caution in response procedures so that they would not involve themselves with tactical operations that exceeded the capabilities of their personnel training and/or equipment (even with adequate training and equipment, safety should always be a priority).

Because of this limited capability in the region, a Hazardous Materials Task Force has been created to develop a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional hazardous materials response capability. Development of this team is always ongoing and planning and operational concepts for all participants within the Regional Task Force are to be considered a key focal point of this plan. Small releases of hazardous materials occur frequently in the area. Although these type of events are categorized with a high probability, but with a limited impact, and are therefore given a low risk assessment. Large spills which would have a greater impact on the community occur less frequently. Therefore, the risk assessment for a large spill would be based upon a severe impact and moderate to low frequency or probability of occurrence, and would be given a rating of high risk. This hazard could also be divided into two additional categories; Fixed Site, and Transportation Accidents/Releases. At this time, risk assessment will be based only upon the two broader categories of small and large releases.

## 8- PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

The fundamental assumptions upon which this plan is predicated upon are as follows:

- 1) A hazardous materials incident in Davis County may be defined as: a release, or potential release, spill, accident or other incident, involving chemical, biological or radiological or nuclear materials, including but not limited to, petroleum products or hazardous wastes, or those materials classified as hazardous under United States Department of Transportation regulations.
- 2) Hazardous materials incident response is guided by four priorities: 1) Life safety, 2) Incident stabilization, 3) Protection of property and the environment, and 4) Economic/operational and environmental Recovery. ***The safety of responders will always be top priority.***
- 3) Operational strategic goals for hazardous materials incident response are: Isolation, Notification, Identification, Protection, Control (Leak, Spill and/or Fire), and Recovery/Termination.
- 4) Given the renewed emphasis in hazardous materials incident response, sufficient training and equipment for response personnel will be made available to enable an adequate response by the Davis Response Task Force.
- 5) This Plan will work in conjunction with, and will respect, the jurisdictional authorities and responsibilities as outlined in emergency plans of local governmental agencies, governmental districts, and private industries/businesses as well as the State of Utah Hazardous Materials Response Plan and the Region VIII Regional Response Team Plan.
- 6) All jurisdictions in Davis County endorse the philosophy to prepare in advance, and to respond and properly manage hazardous materials incidents. All jurisdictional EOPs are designed to safeguard life, stabilize the incident, and protect property of the citizens of Davis County and to promote economic recovery.
- 7) All emergency response personnel will implement procedures for the safe resolution of hazardous materials incidents within the scope of their individual departmental training and response capability that threaten public safety in their jurisdiction regardless of who the responsible party is and in accordance with this Plan.
- 8) All Davis County departments, agencies and personnel shall be familiar with the County EOP (Basic Plan) and their personal and departmental roles and responsibilities as outlined within the plan. All local City departments and agencies are familiar with their respective plans.
- 9) This plan is in addition to, an appendix to, and/or annex to the County's EOP (Basic Plan). All concepts in the Basic Plan are in effect and are not abrogated by this hazard specific plan. This plan provides further clarification of specific response actions involving hazardous materials incidents.
- 10) The Davis County LEPC will continue to be, a viable and active part in Hazardous Materials planning and mitigation activities throughout the community.
- 11) The Davis County Hazardous Materials Response Task Force is, and will continue to be, a viable and active part in Hazardous Materials response. It is the lead response organization for hazardous materials response planning and training in Davis County.

12) Response times for various agencies in Davis County are as follows:

**AGENCY RESPONSE TIMES:**

South Davis Metro Fire-

Farmington Fire-

Davis County Sheriff's Office-

Kaysville Fire-

Layton City Fire-

Syracuse Fire-

North Davis Fire District-

Clinton Fire-

13) Response time for response agencies outside of Davis County:

**AGENCY RESPONSE TIMES:**

Union Pacific Rail Road- 30 minutes

Chevron Pipeline- 30 minutes

Utah DEQ- 60 minutes

US DOE Radiological Asst. Team- 360 minutes

NOTE: All times are estimates and may vary somewhat based upon the location of the event and the availability of the closest responders.

14) Law Enforcement response to a hazmat incident will primarily focus on crowd control, along with maintaining a safe perimeter and in or around the warm zone for Decon support. A response to a WMD incident is sensitive information and is not addressed in this portion of the plan (See WMD response plan.)

15) If medical antidotes are required at a hazmat incident, protocols outlining medical treatment in the warm or hot zones will be addressed in the WMD response plan regardless of the incident cause. (Event will be treated at a WMD response "Level 5". See WMD response plan.)

16) Full-time Hazardous Material Technician response for all three fire shifts (A-B-C Platoons) will be mostly comprised of technician level responders from various Fire Departments throughout the County. Each of the departments in the County shall maintain a basic level of technicians, but may not necessarily need a certified technician on-duty at any given time.

## **8-HAZMAT PLAN OVERVIEW:**

This Plan is a joint effort between the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), Davis Health Department, Davis County Emergency Management, and Davis County fire agencies.

This plan allows these agencies a partnership to collaborate with each other to further develop and exercise this plan. It identifies and outlines emergency Hazmat response disaster protocols and procedures for the Davis County Hazmat Response Task Force.

The Hazmat Task Force, as created in this plan, will be the lead organization to prepare resources through training, resource acquisition and planning for responding to a hazardous materials incident in the region. The purpose of this plan is to formally create the Davis Hazmat Response Task Force, and to establish and standardize Hazmat response operations within the County. By doing so, all jurisdictions that respond to a Hazmat emergency will do so in a fully integrated manner, thus enhancing resource effectiveness and efficiency. The goal is to make hazmat response in Davis County a standardized procedure complete with guidelines which all Task Force members may become familiar with, and can subscribe to. This plan will decrease confusion at an incident because only one system will be used for response throughout the county, no matter the location.

This plan is divided into two areas:

- 1) Task Force Organization Describes Task Force mission, vision, membership, and organizational structure.
- 2) On-scene Protocols Details hazmat operational response levels, ICS Hazmat Branch positions and job descriptions, Standard Operating Guidelines, and Documentation forms.

## **Section 2: ORGANIZATION:**

### **1- MISSION/VISION:**

**MISSION:** The Davis County Hazmat Response Task Force is a group of designated individuals from public safety agencies who are dedicated to serving the citizens of our communities and protecting the environment through prevention, preparedness, and efficient and effective response to Hazmat incidents, whether accidental or intentional.

**VISION:** The vision of the Davis County Hazmat Response Task Force is to cooperatively identify and resolve issues regarding the planning, training and preparation for, and response to hazardous materials incidents which are most likely to occur within the County.

All public safety participants agree that efficiency and effectiveness can only be achieved when jurisdictional issues and stand-alone efforts are set aside. Cooperation, collaboration and partnerships shall be set forth through a dynamic plan and implemented. All participants to this plan value this forum that allows for addressing each other's issues and concerns.

### **2- TEAM MEMBERSHIP:**

Membership in the Hazmat Task Force is open to any response agency in Davis County with a jurisdictional, vested interest, be it functional or a legal responsibility; having authority to respond to a Hazmat incident.

Members of this Task Force do hereby agree:

1. Commit to a basic hazmat operations response on each fire engine (Level 1 and Level 2 Responses). All Fire Personnel will be at the Hazmat Operations level. (It is understood that 100% attainment of this commitment will be difficult due to turnover, etc.).
2. Support the Task Force with the required personnel, apparatus, or trailers to support a county-wide hazmat response.
3. Commit to personnel, as needed, support of the Hazmat Technical response as outlined in this plan. Technician level responders will need to individually commit time for County sponsored training to support the functionality of the Task Force.
4. Respond in accordance to protocols and procedures as outlined in this plan.
5. Maintain, operate, and display responsibility for Task Force equipment which has been assigned to each respective agency and maintain Task Force membership as a qualification for maintaining receipt of assigned equipment. Each member agency will be responsible for Task Force equipment assigned to their guardianship. This maintenance can be coordinated with Davis County Emergency Management. Grant funding (SHSP) and will be used where possible, as long as grant funds exist.
6. Supply trained personnel and resources, as able, to the support and operate within the Task Force. The number of personnel and equipment, as well manner in which it is to be authorized will be

determined by the Chief Officer of each participating agency. As part of the agreement, the Hazmat Task Force activation may take precedence over normal day-to-day assignments unless the agency is hampered by manpower constraints.

1. Each member agency will remain responsible for member compensation.
2. The Task Force is not a separate legal entity, but viewed as a resource to provide planning, training, equipment, and operational coordination and integration for the member agencies.
3. Task Force agencies shall use cost recovery methodologies, within their jurisdictional boundaries and to use those cost recovery monies to replenish agency supplies and equipment and/or supplies that are assigned to them per individual member agency policy.
4. Task Force responders shall be indemnified and held harmless from any and all claims by each party, provided; however, each party shall be responsible for its own negligent acts.
5. Each agency must remain capable of responding to a Level 1 incident with internal response resources. Integrate with and support all members of the Task Force as deemed within the incident action plan. As such each agency shall be capable of commanding at minimum, a Level 2 incident. Task Force activation shall be capable of instigating and/or taking part within a Unified Command structure during any Level 3, Level 4, or Level 5 incident.

### **3- ORGINAZATIONAL STRUCTURE:**

Each member agency shall have a voice in the overall management and coordination of Task Force operations. Since the Task Force was created to support each member agency with training, equipment and planning, the Task Force leadership is divided into two Groups:

1. Task Force Policy Group
2. Task Force Working Group

The Task Force Policy Group will be comprised of Departmental Chief's or an assigned Agency Representative. The Policy Group will meet when necessary to discuss overall team direction, policies, approve activities of the Task Force, and provide executive level direction and guidance over the Task Force. This group can meet in conjunction with a County Fire Officers meeting if all parties see fit. The Task Force Working Group shall be comprised of Specialist or Technician level responders, or if neither of those is available, a departmental operations officer or agency supervisor may participate in lieu of the previously stated personnel.

The Working Group will meet monthly, or as deemed necessary, to coordinate and implement Task Force objectives, training, equipment, and planning. In short, the working group is to be considered the operational coordination group of the Task Force.

### **4- RESPONSE RESOURCES:**

Task Force Hazmat Equipment locations:

### **Section 3: ON-SCENE RESPONSE PROTOCOL(s):**

#### **1- INCIDENT SUMMARY:**

The on-scene protocol for hazmat response outlines a specific management system for hazmat events. This standard operating procedure shall be applied in all hazardous materials incidents within the County whenever members of the Task Force as task with response or mitigation.

The standard operational procedure shall be comprised of five (5) separate response levels:

Level 1: Hazmat Priority Condition

Level 2 - Expanded Hazmat Emergency

Level 3 - Major Hazmat Emergency

Level 4 - Major Hazmat Emergency w/Victims

Level 5 - WMD Hazmat Emergency

#### **LEVEL 1:**

A small scale operational response: It is not a declaration of extraordinary circumstances. However, for clarity and consistency, this level of response needs to be defined within the on-scene protocol for comparative purposes. This allows demonstration that a Level 1 response fits operationally within the overall incident response plan. A Level 1 Hazmat shall be dispatched and can be controlled by a single apparatus from the responding agency. It does not require evacuation of the surrounding area; it is confined to a small area, does not pose an immediate threat to life or property, and can be easily resolved by absorbent or basic response measures. A Level 1 response does not require decontamination operations for line personnel, nor does it require a Technician level response.

#### **LEVEL 2:**

Expanded hazmat emergency: An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area, which may potentially threaten life or property. A Level 2 response may require limited evacuation of the surrounding area (building or neighboring buildings). The incident may require special equipment or supplies readily available to the Task Force. Level 2 is to be considered a limited activation of the Hazmat Task Force. This condition may be resolved with the use of on-duty personnel. Level 2 includes operational response elements such as containment/spill control (dam, dike, divert, etc.) The substance is known, and a basic technician level response will suffice.

#### **LEVEL 3:**

Major hazmat Emergency: An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and property. Level 3 requires a moderate evacuation, such as a neighborhood. The incident may require special equipment or supplies not readily available to the initial Task Force responders. It may require additional activation of Hazmat Task Force capabilities up to: Entry, Sampling,

Science, Technical Decontamination, etc. The product may be a known or unknown, but the response will require technician level entry for safe mitigation. This condition may require a “call back” of off-duty personnel.

**LEVEL 4:**

Hazmat emergency with victims: An incident involving a potentially severe hazard or very large area which may pose extreme threat to life and property. Level 4 will usually require a large scale evacuation of a community. The incident requires special equipment or supplies not readily available to the initial Task Force responders. It shall require decontamination operations for victims, with additional activation of the Hazmat Task Force technical decontamination capabilities. This condition is likely to require “call back” of off-duty personnel.

**LEVEL 5:**

WMD emergency: An incident caused by an act of terrorism. Level 5 will require the full activation of Hazmat Task Force. Details concerning this level of response can be found in the WMD Response Plan. *This plan is to be considered sensitive and is for authorized personnel only. The WMD Response Plan is not to be placed in any location where it could become public knowledge.*

**2-OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES:**

Response levels are to be declared by on-scene incident commanders or a hazmat supervisor. These levels are designed to alert dispatch; additional resources may be required based on Strategic Goals and Tactical Operations of the Incident Commander. Dispatch may refer to response level protocols as means to automatically aid on-scene resources or deploy additional resources without further delay.

**SUMMARY:**

Level 1- Priority: Small incident, no decontamination operations necessary. Minor effort for remediation, Hazmat Priority Condition shall consist of First Responders/No additional resources, Operations level.

Level 2- Expanded Hazmat Emergency: Moderate incident requiring additional resources, including containment/spill control operations and environmental protective actions. Limited evacuation of immediate area, limited technician level response.

Level 3- Major Hazmat Emergency: Incident may require activation of Hazmat Task Force resources to support entry and sampling operations. May include medical, monitoring, rapid intervention teams, and technical decontamination for responders.

Level 4- Major Hazmat Emergency w/Victims: Extraordinary circumstance requiring partial or full activation of Hazmat Task Force for victims. This may include entry team support, medical, monitoring, rapid intervention teams, decontamination, or other specialized capabilities.

Level 5- WMD Hazmat Emergency: Terrorist incident response. Activation of the EOC is a strongly recommended at this level. Large scale medical and decontamination operations must be determined;

law enforcement personnel will be required to assist in victim/crowd control. Large scale evacuations may be mandatory.

*Operational Guidelines following response levels have been developed for Hazmat Incidents and correspond with all jurisdictional response plans within the Regional Haz-Mat Task Force.*

### **3- OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

General Incidents involving hazardous materials require activation of the Davis County Hazardous Materials Response Plan to provide coordination and integration between agencies. This includes agencies within and outside of Davis County. It is essential that response agencies understand the use of a well coordinated and integral Incident Command System. Support agencies will increase the need for coordination during an emergency. If the local capabilities are overexerted, support may come from other jurisdictions, Counties, the State or various Federal resources. The use of resources should be directed from either the Incident Command Post or the Emergency Operations Center depending on the type of incident and level of response required to handle the incident. This plan addresses Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) hazards that may develop in Davis County. This accounts for activities before, during, and after the emergency develops. Special needs for handicapped, elderly, day care centers, and non-ambulatory hospital patients shall be considered by each individual agency within their capabilities. Additional operating guidelines will address all aspects of operations.

Specific Hazmat Policies:

- A. Identification of type and quantity of the materials involved in an incident is essential to obtaining effective technical assistance and safely control or eliminate the hazard. It is also a requirement to undertake clean up operations. The identity of the shipper, carrier, or storage facility/operator involved is also necessary, so that the responsible party can be quickly notified to meet their obligation to remove the hazard and clean up the spilled material.
- B. Emergency responders shall use dispatch for "central communications" and notifications. If the incident requires establishment of a Mobile Command Post, then the Command Post may become the incident specific dispatch center.
- C. When requesting outside resources, the Incident Commander must notify all responding agencies, which dispatcher center and which radio frequencies will be used during the operation as well as staging areas. This may be done through the Dispatch Center.
- D. Each jurisdiction, outside of the Davis County Task Force resources, shall be responsible for notifications under their respective hazardous materials plan(s).
- E. Incident Commanders of hazardous materials incidents within Davis County, must be trained to the minimum standard curriculum of "Hazmat Awareness," "Hazmat Operations," and "Incident Management." Incident Commanders may be determined by meeting this eligibility requirement of training by Policy and Procedures of each initial responding agency. The Incident Commander shall establish perimeters for a safe area of operation, while minding the protection of public and the

environment. The Incident Commander shall monitor the situation continually to keep up-to-date of changes that may cause perimeters to be changed.

F. Incident Command shall be responsible for overall implementation of the Task Force plan. The Incident Commander will act as the overall field coordinator of emergency measures to be carried out by all responding agencies and personnel. The Incident Commander may make requests for resources, as needed or as they deem fit.

G. Incident Commanders shall use the Incident Command System on any multi-agency response to a hazardous materials incident.

H. Whenever a release or threat of release produces hazards, heretofore defined, priority shall be given to emergency operations to control, remove, prevent, or suppress any such hazards.

I. All spills which may threaten public health by contamination of City, County, and/or State waters shall be reported to the appropriate Local, State, and/or Federal emergency office, and the necessary action shall be taken to prevent pollution of such waters.

J. Spills shall be removed, contained, or neutralized as rapidly as possible to eliminate further hazard, minimize disruption of the normal flow of activities, and to prevent contamination of City, County, and/or State waters.

K. Unless there is clear and imminent danger or potential hazard to life or property, spills should be contained on land, if at all possible, in order to not affect water ways.

L. Follow-up operations to remove or neutralize secondary effects of an accidental release of a hazardous material shall be pursued as expeditiously as possible and shall include the use of any/all measures available to the County in order to secure the performance of responsibilities by all parties involved.

M. The County's/City's responsibility for control, removal, prevention, or suppression of hazards from a hazardous material release is delegated to the Incident Commander and County Health Department. Primary response and control rests with the Incident Commander from the receipt of the initial report of an incident, until such time as the Incident Commander at the scene determines either no hazard exists or that the emergency or hazard has been brought under control or removed. At such time, the primary responsibility is transferred to the County Health Department until any existing secondary effects of the release are removed or neutralized.

N. The decision to evacuate any area shall be made by the Incident Commander. Any order for evacuation of any scale must require notification to that jurisdiction's Chief Officer, Emergency Manager and the Davis County Emergency Manager. Every effort will be made to keep the Chairman of the County Commission and City Mayor or their delegate informed if an evacuation is ordered.

### **Strategic Goals and Tactical Objectives:**

All Incident Actions Plans for Hazmat response will be based upon the following Strategic Goals. Corresponding Tactical Objectives are listed for each Goal. For any Level 2, 3 or 4 response, a formal Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be written.

Strategic Goal Tactical Objectives to Select From:

**Isolate:** Isolate a perimeter / establish zones / deny entry / public protection / withdrawal.

**Notification:** Notify authorities / hazmat / mutual aid / CHEMTREC / NRC / provide status reports / establish staging.

**Identification:** Documentation / placards and labels / reconnaissance / interviews / monitoring / review site plans.

**Protection:** Decontamination / PPE / EMS & First Aid / safety assessment / public protection (evacuation or shelter in-place) / pre-entry briefing / pre and post entry medical monitoring.

**Spill Control:** Gas and air / ventilation / dispersion / dissolution / blanketing liquid or surface / diking / absorption / adsorption / retention liquid or water / damming / diversion / booming / blanketing.

**Leak Control:** Remote shutoff / emergency shutoff / plugging / patching / product transfer / over pack / crimping / other.

**Fire Control:** Extinguishment / controlled burn / exposure protection / withdrawal.

**Recovery/Termination:** Cleanup Oversight / product transfer / container righting / container removal / demobilization / mutual aid / debriefing / Hazcom / critique / after-action analysis / after-action report / after-action follow-up.

These Strategic Goals and corresponding Tactical Objectives should be used and documented on each IAP that has been formally written. Branch Directors and Group Supervisors can use Worksheet #1 (Hazmat Branch Worksheet) for documentation of these elements.

#### 4- ON-SCENE RESOURCES:

The intent of On-scene Protocol is to create a method whereby resources may be requested by on-scene Incident Commanders. Due to on-scene time constraints, dispatchers can easily deploy, and Incident Commanders can easily anticipate the arrival of additional resources that may be needed. By referring to the checklists provided for each response level, all that an Incident Commander needs to do is declare the "Level number" of the incident and dispatch should automatically dispatch additional predetermined resources as outlined in this plan. Incident Commanders reserve the ability and can request additional resources above and beyond the levels as needed or anticipated at their discretion.

#### 5-OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS FOR DISPATCHING:

Davis County Operational Protocols for dispatching a hazmat response helps well define the hazmat "levels", as outlined in the county hazmat plan. This sub-section provides a guideline for outlining leveling, and using levels to better facilitate a hazmat response. Once dispatched, these protocols help the Incident Commander by providing a simple checklist to identify and classify a hazmat incident. Dispatch will deploy Level 1 conditions as part of the current CAD recommendation. However, Levels 2-5 may only be declared by an on-scene Incident Commander or while en-route if valid information indicates a larger response may be necessary.

*NOTE: Incident Commanders always have authority to request resources as called for in the checklist.*

**Level 1:** Dispatch **ONE** operations level Engine or Truck Company.

Baseline Response = Minimum **TWO** Hazmat Operations level personnel.

**Level 2:** Dispatch **ONE** operations level Engine or Truck Company.

Dispatch **ONE** Hazmat Technician level Engine or Truck Company.

Consider Law Enforcement response and/or Public Works to assist. Notify Davis County Health Department. Consider notification of Environmental Health as per the Incident Commanders request. Consider notifying local Hospitals (courtesy call only - no action necessary).

**Level 3:** Dispatch **TWO** operations level Engine or Truck Companies.

Dispatch **TWO** Hazmat Technician level Engine or Truck Companies.

Baseline Response = Minimum **THREE** Hazmat Technician or higher level personnel.

Request Health Department and/or Environmental Health. Dispatch Law Enforcement to support resources for crowd control and/or evacuation. Consider Mobile Command Post. Notify local Hospitals (courtesy call only - no action necessary). Consider mutual aid Hazmat Task Force agencies (refer to regional plan).

**Level 4:** Dispatch **THREE** operations level Engine or Truck Companies.

Dispatch **THREE** Hazmat Technician level Engine or Truck Companies.

Dispatch **TWO** Hazmat Trailers for Decontamination of victims and operational personnel.

Dispatch **TWO** Ambulances and **ONE** Paramedic Rescue (numbers may change due to triage of victims).

Additional medical resources should be based pertaining to regional response for Mass Casualty Incident's (MCI). MCI Levels 1-4 as dictated by the incidents needs. Consider Mobile Command Post. Notify all local Hospitals of the incident. Give patient status (if possible), decontamination status (if possible), type of hazard, etc. Request Health Department and/or Environmental Health to the scene. Notify or Dispatch additional Task Force agencies for potential mutual aid (refer to regional plan.)

**Level 5:** Refer to Terrorist Incident Response Plan.

#### **6- RESPONSE LEVELS 1-5/BRANCH CHECKLISTS:**

The following are checklists provided as initial guidelines for first arriving units. They may also assist to outline initial resources that should be requested at a minimum. The guidelines will be used automatically by dispatch to deploy or dispatch additional units once a level is declared. The deployments for each level are based upon a full Level 1 deployment **PLUS** additional units listed under response on each checklist.

It is set forth through this plan, that automatic dispatching of additional units be based upon the level declared to assist the Incident Commander during the possible issues during the initial response and arrival.

*The guidelines listed are for the initial action plan only. Incident Command reserves the right to request additional or specialized resources as necessary.*

Level 1 - Hazmat Priority Condition _____	Page #00
Level 2 - Expanded Hazmat Emergency _____	Page #00
Level 3 - Major Hazmat Emergency _____	Page #00
Level 4 - Major Hazmat Emergency w/Victims _____	Page #00
Level 5 - WMD Hazmat Emergency _____	Page #00

**Level 1 - Hazmat Priority Condition:**

*Level 1 Hazmat Priority Condition is declared for small, low consequence spills. This includes, car accidents involving spilled antifreeze, oils, gasoline, etc. One company can place absorbent or neutralizer on the spill. The Engine or Truck Company may already be on-scene providing medical operations and can easily adjust to the hazard as part of the on-scene duties. Situation is not immediately dangerous to life and health.*

1. HAZMAT RESPONSE - Baseline Hazmat Response – Operations Level Response - Baseline response of one Engine Company
2. ESTABLISH COMMAND - Upon arrival provide an on-scene report and establish command, or establish command if not already established – Notify the situation and confirm the incident. - Report location of the incident and best access route for in-coming equipment - Quickly assess situation - Create initial Incident Action Plan
3. QUICKLY IMPLEMENT REMEDIAL ACTIONS - Small spill control - Small leak control
4. DETERMINE WHAT ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ARE NEEDED
5. OVERVIEW SCENE SAFETY - Do you have adequate personnel and resources? - Are hose lines for fire safety in place with adequate personnel required? - Is traffic or crowd situation under control or endangering Hazmat operations, are they in danger? – Is Hazmat response staff in unsafe locations? - Implement Hazardous Material Protocols - Note wind direction and weather - Work within appropriately established cold, warm and/or hot zones - Stay aware/briefed on all aspects of Haz-mat operations/hazard - Consider Hazmat operations/equipment that may affect hazardous condition
6. DIRECT ANY ADDITIONAL INCOMING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
7. COORDINATE WITH ASSISTING AGENCIES (LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMS, ETC.)
8. OVERSEE THE SITUATION AND ADJUST RESOURCES AS NEEDED
9. REQUEST AND COORDINATE AS NECESSARY THE REMEDIAL CLEANUP PROCESS.
10. CLEAR WITH DISPATCH WHEN RESPONSE TERMINATES.

## **Level 2 - Expanded Hazmat Emergency:**

*Level 2 Expanded Hazmat Emergency is a response level declared for larger, moderate consequence spills.*

1. HAZMAT RESPONSE - Baseline Hazmat Response - Operations Level Response with limited Technician response needed – Dispatch one Hazmat Technician level Engine or Truck Company- Dispatch one Engine or Truck Company for Operations level assignment. If initial response Engine was a Hazmat Technician level, then additional Hazmat Technicians may not be necessary at that time. – Dispatch Law Enforcement and/or Public Works to assist with outer perimeter and crowd control - Notify Health Department - Environmental Health - Consider notifying Hospitals if appropriate - Consider designating Hazmat Branch Director
2. ESTABLISH COMMAND - Upon arrival at scene report to command or establish command if not already established – Notify type of situation and declare the incident level (Level 2 Hazmat). – Give exact location of the incident and best access route for in-coming equipment - Establish staging and/or ingress and egress traffic plan - Establish Site Safety Plan
3. BUILD HAZMAT BRANCH (AS APPROPRIATE) Note: - Position checklists for all categories given out are in the rear of this section. - Oversee situation and adjust resources as needed - Request additional Fire, Law Enforcement, and Local EMS Resources as necessary
4. QUICKLY IMPLEMENT REMEDIAL ACTIONS - Spill control / Leak control / Etc.
5. MONITOR SCENE SAFETY - Assign Hazmat Safety Officer
6. DIRECT INCOMING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT - Assign Hazmat Supply Coordinator
7. OVERSEE THE SITUATION AND ADJUST RESOURCES AS NEEDED
8. COORDINATE WITH ASSISTING AGENCIES (LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMS, ETC.)
9. CONDUCT AN INCIDENT DEBRIEFING AND CRITIQUE

### **Level 3 - Major Hazmat Emergency:**

*Level 3 Major Hazmat Emergency is an emergency situation declared for larger, higher consequence spills. Chemical may be known or unknown but the response requires a Technician level entry. Operations will require entry and support resources for all facets of entry to include RIC, Medical, Technical Decon, etc. Hazmat Technician Engine or Truck Companies will be required, plus additional resources. A Level 3 is a full activation of the Davis County Hazmat Task Force.*

1. HAZMAT RESPONSE – Dispatch two Operations level Engine or Truck Companies- Dispatch two Technician level Engine or Truck Companies – Dispatch Law Enforcement to assist with outer perimeter, crowd control, evacuation, etc. – Dispatch Health Department - Environmental Health - Notify Hospitals if appropriate – Dispatch one Ambulance and one Rescue (for Hazmat Medical) – Dispatch Chief Officer or Battalion Chief – Consider Mobile Command Post - Consider designating Hazmat Branch Director - Consider Outside Agencies - Additional call back personnel notifications per agency protocols
2. ESTABLISH COMMAND - Upon arrival at scene report to command, or establish command if not already established - Establish Unified Command with Law Enforcement, EMS, and Public Works – Notify type of situation and "declare the incident level" (Level 3 Hazmat) – Notify exact location of the incident and best access route for in-coming equipment - Establish staging and/or ingress and egress traffic plan - Establish Communications Plan - Establish Site Safety Plan
3. BUILD HAZMAT BRANCH (AS APPROPRIATE) Note: - Position checklists for all categories given out are in the rear of this section. - Oversee the situation and adjust resources as needed - Request additional Fire, Law Enforcement, and Local EMS Resources as necessary
4. QUICKLY IMPLEMENT REMEDIAL ACTIONS - Spill control / Leak control
5. MONITOR SCENE SAFETY - Assign Hazmat Safety Officer
6. DIRECT INCOMING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT - Assign Hazmat Supply Coordinator
7. OVERSEE THE SITUATION AND ADJUST RESOURCES AS NEEDED
8. COORDINATE WITH ASSISTING AGENCIES (LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMS, ETC.)
9. CONTACT CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING TEAM (IF NEEDED)
10. CONDUCT AN INCIDENT DEBRIEFING AND CRITIQUE

#### **Level 4 - Major Hazmat Emergency with Victims:**

*Level 4 Hazmat Disaster is an emergency situation declared for large, high consequence spills. Operations will require the decontamination of victims. The situation may also require major mitigation efforts. Command will need to declare an MCI "Level" in addition to the declaration of a "Level 4 Hazmat" to deploy medical assets. Mass Decon tents will need to be requested.*

1. HAZMAT RESPONSE – Dispatch three Operations level Engine or Truck Companies – Dispatch three Technician level Engine or Truck Companies – Dispatch two Hazmat Trailers for mass decontamination – Dispatch two Ambulances – Dispatch one Paramedic level Rescue – Dispatch two Chief Officers or Battalion Chiefs - Consider additional medical resources per MCI "Level" (1, 2, 3, or 4) for additional victims - Notify Hospitals, give patient status, decontamination status, hazards, etc. – Dispatch Health Department - Environmental Health – Dispatch Law Enforcement to assist with outer perimeter and crowd control – Consider Mobile Command Post - Additional call back personnel notifications per agency protocols
2. ESTABLISH COMMAND - Upon arrival at scene report to command, or declare command if not already declared - Establish Unified Command with Law Enforcement, EMS, and Public Works – Notify type of situation and declare the incident level - Establish the total number of victims and triage considerations – Notify exact location of the incident and best access route for in-coming equipment - Establish staging and/or ingress and egress traffic plan - Establish Communications Plan - Establish Site Safety Plan
3. DECON VICTIMS – Set-up decontamination corridors and shelters for victims - Use "Blue" triage tape to indicate decontaminated status of victims - Turn victims over to Medical Branch/Triage Group once victims are decontaminated - Decon Accountability Officer coordinates activity for Decon Group
4. QUICKLY TRIAGE AND TAG ALL PATIENTS - Implement MCI Response Plan - Note: Declare level of mass casualty (Level 2,3, or 4) - Triage Officers work directly with Victim Decon Group/Decon Dispatch Manager - Keep triage tag stub for patient tracking and information once moved to treatment area
5. BUILD HAZMAT BRANCH AS APPROPRIATE Note: - Position checklists for all categories given out are in the rear of this section. - Oversee the situation and adjust resources as needed - Request additional Fire, Law Enforcement, and Local EMS Resources as necessary
6. QUICKLY IMPLEMENT REMEDIAL ACTIONS - Spill control / Leak control
7. MONITOR SCENE SAFETY - Assign Hazmat Safety Officer
8. DIRECT INCOMING PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT - Assign Hazmat Supply Coordinator
9. OVERSEE THE SITUATION AND ADJUST RESOURCES AS NEEDED
10. COORDINATE WITH ASSISTING AGENCIES (LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMS, ETC.)
11. CONTACT CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING TEAM
12. CONDUCT AN INCIDENT DEBRIEFING AND CRITIQUE

**Level 5 - WMD Hazmat:**

Condition Response guidelines are found in the Davis County Terrorist Incident Response Plan. This response protocol is sensitive, confidential and for authorized personnel only.

## 7- ICS HAZMAT BRACH POSITION CHECKLISTS:

The ICS Hazmat Branch Position Description Checklists are intended to assist on-scene incident management with position responsibilities and tasks. They provide an understanding and coordination required on-scene between the different hazmat response personnel. They can also help create an effective and efficient ICS Hazmat Branch model. The following checklists are adapted and are intended to be used in a Field Response Manual which should be placed in every emergency response vehicle in the county.

Hazmat Branch ICS Structure_____	Page #00
Hazmat Operations Schematic_____	Page #00
Hazmat Branch Director_____	Page #00
Hazmat Supply Coordinator_____	Page #00
Hazmat Safety Officer_____	Page #00
Entry Group Supervisor_____	Page #00
Entry Team (min 2 members)_____	Page #00
Rapid Intervention Crew/Backup Crew (min 2 members)_____	Page #00
Group Supervisor_____	Page #00
Victim-Decon Team Leader_____	Page #00
Accountability Manager_____	Page #00
Marshal_____	Page #00
Personal Effects Manager_____	Page #00
Worker-Decon Team Leader_____	Page #00
Decon Team Member_____	Page #00
Site Access Group Supervisor_____	Page #00
Access Control Manager_____	Page #00
Safe Refuge Area Manager_____	Page #00
Perimeter Control Team Leader_____	Page #00
Medical Group Supervisor_____	Page #00
Hazmat Medical Technician_____	Page #00
Science Group Supervisor_____	Page #00

**APPENDIX - Acronyms and Abbreviations:**

AAR Association of American Railroads

AIChE American Institute of Chemical Engineers

ASCS Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ASSE American Society of Safety Engineers

ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

BOE Bureau of Explosives

CAER Community Awareness and Emergency Response

CDC Centers for Disease Control

CEM Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management

CSEPP Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 80 (PL 96-510)

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CHEMNET A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

CHLOREP A mutual aid group comprised of shippers and carriers of chlorine

CHRIS/HACS Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System

CMA Chemical Manufacturers Association

CPG 1-3 Federal Assistance Handbook: Emergency Management, Direction and Controls Programs

CPG 1-8 Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans

CPG 1-8a Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans

CWA Clean Water Act

DOC United States Department of Commerce

DOD United States Department of Defense

DOE United States Department of Energy

DOI United States Department of the Interior

DOJ United States Department of Justice

DOL United States Department of Labor

DOS United States Department of State

DOT United States Department of Transportation

EENET Emergency Education Network

EMA Emergency Management Agency

EMI Emergency Management Institute

EMS Emergency Medical Services

EOC Emergency Operating Center

EOP Emergency Operations Plan

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERD Emergency Response Division

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA-REP 5 Guidance for Developing State and Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness for Transportation Accidents.

FWPCA Federal Water Pollution Control Act

HAZMAT Hazardous Materials

HAZOP Hazard and Operability Study

HHS U. S. Department of Health and Human Services

ICS Incident Command System

IEMS Integrated Emergency Management System

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

NACA National Agricultural Chemicals Association

NCP National Contingency Plan 125 Acronyms and Abbreviations

NCRIC National Chemical Response and Information Center

NETC National Emergency Training Center

NFA National Fire Academy

NFPA National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRC U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; National Response Center  
NUREG 0654 Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (Nuclear Regulatory Commission)  
FEMA-REP-1 Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants (FEMA)  
OHMTADS Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System  
OSC On-Scene Coordinator  
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
PSTN Pesticide Safety Team Network  
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RQ's Reportable Quantities  
RRT Regional Response Team  
RSPA Research and Special Programs Administration  
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499)  
SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus  
SERC State Emergency Response Commission  
SPCC Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures  
UPRC Union Pacific Resource Corporation  
TSD Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities  
USCG United States Coast Guard  
USDA United State Department of Agriculture  
USGS United State Geological Survey  
USNRC United State Nuclear Regulatory Commission

