# *Part III - APPENDICES*



## *Preparedness Related Appendices*



## *Response Related Appendices*

**This entire Appendix is part of the State of California**
**Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit - ATTACHMENT 2**

## Glossary of Terms: Hazardous Materials

The express purpose of this glossary of standardized terms is to provide common and readily understandable definitions for both hazardous materials emergency response and terrorism in order to facilitate communications and operations among emergency responders when dealing with hazardous materials incidents. **This document is not intended to be a legal or scientific reference.**

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| **Abatement** | The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard, or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material. |
| **Absorbent Material** | A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread. |
| **Absorption** | 1) The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area; 2) Movement of a toxicant into the circulatory system by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure. |
| **Acceptable Risk** | A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects. |
| **Access Control Point** | The point of entry and exit that regulates traffic to and from control zones. |
| **ACGIH** | See American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. |
| **Acid** | A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions; a proton donor. |
| **Acute Effect** | An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. (See Chronic Effect.) |
| **Acute Exposure** | Exposure that is short in duration. |
| **Acute Release** | Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration. |
| **Acute Toxicity** | Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death. |
| **Adjuvant** | A substance used in pesticide formulation to aid its action. (Also used in the manufacture of drugs.) |

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| **Administering Agency (AA)** | The designated unit of a county or city tasked to administer the local implementation of the State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Also known as Certified Uniform Program Agencies (CUPAs). |
| **Adsorption** | Process of adhering to a surface. |
| **Aerosols** | Liquid droplets, or solid particles dispersed in air, that are of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time. |
| **After Action Report** | A post-incident analysis report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous material incident describing actions taken, materials involved, impacts, etc. |
| **Agency Specific Plan** | An emergency plan written by and addressing an individual agency's response actions, capabilities and resources. |
| **AIHA** | See American Industrial Hygiene Association. |
| **Airborne Pollutants** | Contaminants that are carried/released into the atmosphere or air. |
| **Air Modeling** | Mathematical models used to predict movement and concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere. |
| **Air Monitoring** | To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air. |
| **Air Purifying Respirators (APR)** | Personal Protective Equipment; a breathing mask with specific chemical cartridges designed to either filter particulates or absorb contaminants before they enter the worker's breathing zone. They are intended to be used only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known. |
| **Air Purifying Respirator - powered** | An APR with a portable motor to force air through the filtering/purifying cartridges for use only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known. |
| **Air Quality Management District** | A local/regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality. |
| **Alkali** | A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that is soluble in water, neutralizes acids, and is irritating or destructive to tissue. |
| **Ambient Air Quality** | Quality of the surrounding atmosphere or circulating air. |
| **American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)** | A professional society of persons responsible for full-time industrial hygiene programs, who are employed by official governmental units. Its primary function is to encourage the interchange of experience among governmental industrial hygienists, and to collect and make available information of value to them. ACGIH promotes standards and techniques in industrial hygiene, and coordinates governmental activities with community agencies. |
| **American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)** | An organization of professionals trained in the recognition and control of health hazards and the prevention of illness related thereto. It promotes the study and control of environmental factors affecting the health of industrial workers, and provides information and communication services pertaining to industrial hygiene. |

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| **American National Standards Institute (ANSI)** | The Institute serves as a clearinghouse for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations, and government agencies. |
| **American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)** | The Society establishes voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Sponsors research projects, develops standard test methods, specifications, and recommended practices now in use. |
| **Anhydrous** | Free from water, dry. |
| **Area Plan** | A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city or county. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95) |
| **Asbestos** | A silicate of calcium or magnesium mineral, the friable form occurring in threadlike fibers; noncombustible and a nonconductor of electricity; a known carcinogen. |
| **Asbestosis** | A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of fine airborne fibers of asbestos. |
| **Asphyxiant** | A vapor or gas that can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation (lack of oxygen). |
| **Assessment** | The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard of a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident. |
| **Assisting Agencies** | Any agency that assists the jurisdictional agency at the scene of a hazardous materials incident by providing a service or support not within the immediate responsibility or capability of the agency having jurisdiction. |
| **Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, Inc.** | This association consists of officials charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons, and of deputies designated by these officials employed by State, Territorial, dominion, or Federal agencies. |
| **Association of American Railroads** | A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry. |
| **Authority Having Jurisdiction** | 1) Provides for the position of Incident Commander at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional authority boundaries. 2) The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving the equipment, an installation, or a procedure. (NFPA) |
| **Base (Chemical)** | A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin. |
| **Base (ICS)** | The location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The ICS may be collocated with the ICP. |
| **Bioassay** | Determination of the relative strength and toxicity of a substance (such as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation. |
| **Bioaccumulation** | Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat. |
| **Biohazard** | Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment. |

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| **Biohazard Area**<br>**Biological Agents** | Any area in which work has been, or is being performed, with infectious agents or materials. Biological materials those are capable of causing acute or long-term damage to living organisms. (NFPA 1990, 1-3) |
| **Biological Half-Life** | The time required for a living organism to eliminate half of a substance which it takes in. |
| **Biological Treatment** | A process by which waste is rendered less hazardous, or is reduced in volume, by relying on the action of microorganisms. |
| **Blasting Agent** | A material designed for blasting which has been tested and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation. |
| **Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE)** | A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture. |
| **Boom** | A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant. |
| **Bootie** | A sock like over-boot protector worn to minimize contamination. |
| **Breakthrough Time** | The elapsed time between initial contact of the hazardous chemical with the outside surface of a barrier, such as protective clothing material, and the time at which the chemical can be detected at the inside surface of the material. |
| **Breathing Zone Air Sample** | A sample collected in the breathing area of a worker to assess exposure to airborne contaminants. |
| **Buddy System** | A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)] |
| **Buffer Zone** | The area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility on which certain usages and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste. |
| **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)** | The Federal bureau that enforces and administers firearms and explosive laws, as well as those covering the production, use and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products. |
| **Business Plan** | A written plan and inventory developed by a business for each facility, site, or branch that provides emergency response guidelines for a release of hazardous materials meeting the requirements of H&SC 25504. |
| **California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)** | The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program is the federal Accidental Release Prevention (ARP) Program with some state specific requirements. On January 1, 1997, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25531 to 25545.3 HSC repealed statutes for California's former Risk Management and Prevention (RMPP) Program and mandated the new CalARP program. |
| **California Air Resources Board (ARB)** | The State board that enforces and implements California and Federal air pollution control laws. |
| **California Department of** | The State department which enforces provisions of the State Fish and Game Code that |

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| **Fish and Game (DFG)** | prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; and acts as the State Liaison Officer at major off highway hazardous materials incidents. |
| **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)** | A State resources department that protects unincorporated lands from wildfire and responds to public safety emergencies. |
| **California Department of Public Health (DPH)** | The State department containing the Radiological Health Branch, Office of Drinking Water and Office of Risk Assessment in addition to medical and health services. |
| **California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)** | The State department responsible for regulation of storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste; and oversight of remediation and long-term clean up of sites contaminated with hazardous substance. |
| **California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)** | The State department responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State's highway system. It will ensure, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, the identification and containment of hazardous materials and restoration of orderly traffic flow.<br>It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup. |
| **California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)** | The State division responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws. |
| **California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)** | The State agency consisting of the Departments of Toxic Substances Control and Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Water Resources and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Air Resources Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board. Cal/EPA sets the policy and direction that the member organizations pursue. |
| **California Fire Mutual Aid Plan** | A pre-plan agreement comprised of fire jurisdictions within the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident that has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdiction's capabilities. |
| **California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS)** | A mandatory post-incident reporting system to collect statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. This data includes a description of the disaster, the location, the time and date, the state and local agencies responding, the actions taken by the agencies, and the agency, which had primary authority for responding to the disaster. (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 19 CCR, and Government Code Section 8574.8 (d)) |
| **California Highway Patrol (CHP)** | The State agency with primary responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all State highways constructed as freeways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, and on most State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander, Liaison Officer, and the Statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction. |
| **California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan** | Establishes the State policy for law enforcement mutual aid and outlines the procedures for coordination of alerting, dispatching, and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources. |
| **California Office of Emergency Services (OES)** | The State agency responsible for administration of Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and Title 19 CCR, and development of Statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of Statewide mutual aid. |

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| **California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI)** | The organization within the Governor's Office of Emergency Services with the responsibility to standardize curriculum and certify instructors, students, and classes in the area of hazardous materials emergency response for the public and private sectors. |
| **California State Emergency Plan** | The document established pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code that addresses the State's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations. |
| **California State Fire Marshal (SFM)** | A division of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California. |
| **Canadian Transport Emergency Center (CANUTEC)** | A 24 hour, government sponsored hot line for chemical emergencies (the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.) |
| **Carboy** | A container, usually encased in a protective basket or crate, used to ship hazardous materials, particularly corrosives. |
| **Carcinogen** | An agent that produces or is suspected of producing cancer. (FEMA HMCP) |
| **Cascade System** | Several air cylinders attached in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) bottles. |
| **Catastrophic Incident** | An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction. |
| **Cease and Desist Order** | Legal direction to stop any and all activities. |
| **Celsius (Centigrade) C** | The internationally used scale for measuring temperature, in which $100^{o}$ is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere), and $0^{o}$ is the freezing point. |
| **Center for Disease Control (CDC)** | The federally funded research organization tasked with disease control and research. |
| **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)** | The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) at sites where significant activities occur. |
| **CFR** | 1) Crash, Fire, Rescue personnel; trained in aircraft fire fighting and rescue;<br>2) Code of Federal Regulations; enforced by federal and state agencies and contains roles for the function of federal government. |
| **CGA** | See Compressed Gas Association. |
| **Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number** | A numbering system assigned by the American Chemical Society often used by local and State hazardous materials compliance legislation for tracking chemicals in the workplace and in the community. |
| **Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System (CHRIS/HACS)** | Developed by the Coast Guard, HACS is a computerized model of the CHRIS manuals (containing chemical-specific data), and is used by Federal on-scene coordinators during a chemical spill/response. |
| **Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)** | The parent organization that operates CHEMTREC. |

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| **Chemical Protective Clothing Material** | Any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer's body from contact with a hazardous chemical. (NFPA 1991,1-3) |
| **Chemical Protective Suit** | Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet. (NFPA 1991, 1-3) |
| **Chemical Resistance** | The ability to resist chemical attack. The attack is dependent on the method of test and its severity is measured by determining the changes in physical properties. Time, temperature, stress, and reagent may all be factors that affect the chemical resistance of a material. |
| **Chemical Resistant Materials** | Materials that are specifically designed to inhibit or resist the passage of chemicals into and through the material by the processes of penetration, permeation or degradation. |
| **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)** | The Chemical Transportation Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), can provide information and technical assistance to emergency responders. [Phone number (800) 424-9300] |
| **Chemnet** | A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. It is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving chemicals. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.) |
| **Chlorep** | The chlorine emergency plan, established by the Chlorine Institute, enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.) |
| **Chlorine Kits** | Standardized kits commercially manufactured by contract with the Chlorine Institute to provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars. |
| **Chronic Effect** | Delayed or slowly developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure, which is often hard to recognize. |
| **Clandestine Laboratory** | An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances. |
| **Clean Air Act** | A set of national standards for ambient air quality that defines the principal types and levels of pollution that should not be exceeded. This law requires States to develop "State implementation plans" for achieving the ambient air standards in each air quality control region in the State. |
| **Cleanup** | Incident scene activities directed toward removing hazardous materials, contamination, debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water, and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards, and returning the site to as near a normal state as existed prior to the incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Cleanup Company (Hazardous Waste)** | A commercial business entity available for hire to specifically remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes; and when appropriate, must meet California Highway Patrol and Department of Toxic Substances Control requirements. |
| **Cleanup Operation** | An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. (8 CCR 5192(a)(3)) |

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| **Clean Water Act (CWA)** | Federal legislation to protect the nation's water and set State water quality standards for interstate navigable waters as the basis for pollution control and enforcement. The main objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. |
| **Cold Zone** | The area outside of the warm zone. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operation. |
| **Colorimetric Tubes** | Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The tubes are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air. |
| **Combined Liquid Waste Sampler (COLIWASSA)** | A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of a liquid container. |
| **Combustibility** | The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat. |
| **Combustible Liquid** | Liquids with a flashpoint above 100$^{o}$ F. (49 CFR 173.120 (b)(2).) |
| **Combustion Product** | By-products produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel. |
| **Command** | The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS) |
| **Command Post** | The location from which the primary command functions are executed, usually co-located with the incident base. |
| **Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER)** | A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) to provide guidance for chemical plant managers to assist them in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities developing integrated hazardous materials response plans. |
| **Community Right-to-Know** | Legislation requiring business establishments to provide chemical inventory information to local agencies or the public. |
| **Company (Fire Usage)** | Any piece of fire response equipment having a full complement of personnel. (NIIMS) |
| **Compatibility** | The matching of protective chemical clothing to the hazardous material involved to provide the best protection for the worker. |
| **Compatibility Charts** | Permeation and penetration data supplied by manufacturers of chemical protective clothing to indicate chemical resistance and breakthrough time of various garment materials as tested against a battery of chemicals. This test data should be in accordance with ASTM and NFPA standards. |
| **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** | Known as CERCLA or SUPERFUND, it addresses hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. It also requires those who release hazardous substances, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), above certain levels (known as "reportable quantities") to notify the National Response Center. |
| **Compressed Gas** | Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at |

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| | 70° F or, regardless of the pressure at 70° F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130° F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100° F as determined by testing. Also includes cryogenic or "refrigerated liquids" (DOT) with boiling points lower than -130° F at 1 atmosphere. |
| **Compressed Gas Association (CGA)** | An association of firms producing and distributing compressed, liquefied, and cryogenic gases; also manufacturers of related equipment. CGA submits recommendations to appropriate government agencies to improve safety standards and methods of handling, transporting, and storing gases; acts as advisor to regulatory authorities and other agencies concerned with safe handling of compressed gases; collaborates with national organizations to develop specifications and standards of safety. |
| **Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)** | A computer data base storage-retrieval system of pre-planning and emergency data for on-scene use at hazardous materials incidents. |
| **Confinement** | Procedures taken to keep a material in a defined or localized area. |
| **Consignee** | The addressee to whom the item is shipped. |
| **Contact** | Being exposed to an undesirable or unknown substance that may pose a threat to health and safety. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Container** | Any device, in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled. |
| **Container, Intermodal, ISO** | An article of transport equipment that meets the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move single or in multiplex configurations. |
| **Containment** | All activities necessary to bring the incident to a point of stabilization and to establish a degree of safety for emergency personnel greater than existed upon arrival. |
| **Contamination** | An uncontained substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) |
| **Contamination Control Line** | The established line around the contamination reduction zone that separates it from the support zone. |
| **Contamination Reduction Zone** | Term used by the Coast Guard to identify the area of moderate hazard where threat of contamination spread to the immediate surrounding area is low. It is the area immediately outside of the inner hot zone. (See Warm Zone.) |
| **Contingency Plan** | A pre-planned document presenting an organized and coordinated plan of action to limit potential pollution in case of fire, explosion, or discharge of hazardous materials; defines specific responsibilities and tasks. |

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| **Control** | The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement. |
| **Control Zones** | The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) (See Support Zone, Warm Zone, Hot Zone, and Decontamination Corridor.) |
| **Coordination** | To bring together, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on scene. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Corrosive** | The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid materials surfaces by chemical action. |
| **Cost Recovery** | A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Council on Environmental Alternatives (CEA)** | Encourages people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council concentrates on the area of energy, and provides specific recommendations that encourage individuals to recognize and assume responsibility for environmentally sound choices available to them. |
| **Cryogenic** | Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150$^{O}$ F and below (liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen, etc.). |
| **Damage Assessment** | Gathering information on the type, extent, and costs of damage after an incident. |
| **Damming** | A procedure consisting of constructing a dike or embankment to totally immobilize a flowing waterway contaminated with a liquid or solid hazardous substance. (EPA, 600/2-77-277) |
| **Dangerous When Wet** | A label required for water reactive materials (solid) being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations. A labeled material that is in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, these gases are capable of spontaneous combustion. (49 CFR 171.8) |
| **Declared Emergency** | An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources. |
| **Decontamination (Decon)** | The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident. (Also referred to as "contamination reduction".) (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Decontamination Corridor** | A distinct area within the warm zone that functions as a protective buffer and bridge between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination stations and personnel are located to conduct decontamination procedures. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Decontamination Officer** | A position within the FIRESCOPE ICS HM-120 that has responsibility for identifying the decontamination corridor location & types of decontamination, assigning stations, and managing all decontamination procedures. |
| **Decontamination Team** | A group of personnel and resources operating within a decontamination corridor. |

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| **Degradation** | The loss in physical properties of an item of protective clothing due to exposure to chemicals, use, or ambient conditions. |
| **Delayed Toxic Exposure Effect** | The condition in which symptoms of an exposure are not present immediately after the exposure, but are delayed for a relatively short period of time (such as pulmonary edema a few hours after an inhalation exposure). |
| **Deleterious Substances** | Substances not normally harmful to humans that may be harmful to the environment. |
| **Department of Commerce (DOC)** | A Federal agency whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement. |
| **Department of Defense (DOD)** | The Federal entity that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country. |
| **Department of Energy (DOE)** | The Federal agency which provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government; and to be responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, the marketing of federal power, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, regulation of energy production and use, and a central energy data collection and analysis program. |
| **Department of Justice (DOJ)** | The Federal department which serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation; represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest; through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents it plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in insuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders; conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; and represents the Federal Government in legal matters. |
| **Department of Labor (DOL)** | The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. |
| **Department of State (DOS)** | This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes long-range security and well-being of the United States; determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interest, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; engages in continuous consultation with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments. |
| **Department of Transportation (DOT)** | This agency assures the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal government and develops national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation at the lowest possible cost. |
| **Desiccant** | A substance, such as silica gel, that removes moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in containers of food or chemical packaging. |

**Detectors**

- **Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI) detector** — Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.
- **Corrosivity (pH) detector** — A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkali-caustic). (See pH.)
- **Flame Ionization detector (FID)** — A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.
- **Gas Chromatograph/ Mass Spectrometer detector (GC/MS)** — An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organics.
- **Heat detector** — An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infrared waves.
- **Photoionization detector (PID)** — A device used to determine the presence of gases/vapors in low concentrations in air.
- **Radiation Beta Survey detector** — An instrument used to detect beta radiation.
- **Radiation Dosimeter detector** — An instrument that measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.
- **Radiation Gamma Survey detector** — An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.
- **Temperature detector** — An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

**DHS (CDPH)** — Former Caolifornia Department of Health Serviecs. Renamed to California Department of Public Health.

**Dike** — An embankment or ridge, natural or man-made, used to control the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

**Dike Overflow** — A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed over the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

**Dike Underflow** — A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed under the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

**Dispersion** — To spread, scatter, or diffuse through air, soil, surface or ground water.

**Disposal Drum** — A reference to a specially constructed drum used to overpack damaged or leaking containers of hazardous materials for shipment.

**Diversion** — The intentional, controlled movement of a hazardous material to relocate it into an area where it will pose less harm to the community and the environment. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

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| **Division** | That organizational level within the ICS having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The "Division" Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the "Operations" Officer. |
| **Dose** | The amount of substance ingested, absorbed, and/or inhaled per exposure period. |
| **Double gloving** | A set of gloves worn over those already in place for enhanced protection. |
| **Downwind** | In the direction in which the wind blows. |
| **Dust** | Solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain. |
| **Ecology** | A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments. |
| **Economic Poison** | As defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), an economic poison is "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, or weeds, or any other forms of life declared to be pests... any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." As defined, economic poisons are generally known as pesticides. |
| **Ecosystem** | A habitat formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment. |
| **Edema** | The swelling of body tissues resulting from fluid retention. |
| **Emergency Medical Services (EMS)** | Functions as required to provide emergency medical care for ill or injured persons by trained providers. |
| **Emergency Medical Services Agency** | Plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems. Sets the local standards for medical care and transport of victims. California Health and Safety Code Section 1058 vests authority for patient care management in the most qualified medical care provider. |
| **Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)** | The State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; identifies and coordinates the procurement of medical assistance, supplies, and hospital beds when local and/or regional resources are depleted; and coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State. |
| **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** | The secured site where government officials exercise centralized coordination in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It also provides executive directives to and liaison for State and federal government representatives, and considers and mandates protective actions. |
| **Emergency Operations Plan** | A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction, and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, man-made, and attack related disasters. |
| **Emergency Reserve Account for Hazardous Material Incidents** | A fund administered by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to finance actions only for the purpose of remediation or prevention of threats of fire, explosion or human health hazards resulting from a release or potential release of a hazardous substance. (Health |

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| | and Safety Code 25354) |
| **Emergency Response** | Response to any occurrence, which has or could result in a release of a hazardous substance. (8 CCR 5192), (19 CCR 2402) |
| **Emergency Response Organization** | An organization that utilizes personnel trained in emergency response. (19 CCR 2402) |
| **Emergency Response Personnel** | Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations. (NFPA 1991, 1-3) |
| **Empty Packaging** | Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material in table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504. |
| **Endothermic** | A process or chemical reaction, which is accompanied by absorption of heat. |
| **Engine (fire usage)** | Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel. |
| **Entry Point** | A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident. |
| **Entry Team Leader** | The entry leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the hot zone. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM) |
| **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** | The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments. |
| **EPA** | See Environmental Protection Agency. |
| **Etiological Agent** | A viable microorganism or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease. |
| **Evacuation** | The removal of potentially endangered, but not yet exposed, persons from an area threatened by a hazardous materials incident. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM) |
| **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)** | Military or civilian bomb squads. |
| **Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)** | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for chemicals that must be reported pursuant to SARA, Title III. The list of these substances and the threshold planning quantities are identified in 40 CFR 355. Releases of extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA must be reported to the National Response Center. In California, the term Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM) is used. They are identical to the EHS in 40 CFR. |
| **Extremely Hazardous Waste** | Any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics. |
| **Exclusion Zone** | See Hot Zone. |

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| **Exothermic** | A process or chemical reaction, which is accompanied by the evolution of heat. |
| **Explosion-proof Equipment** | Instruments whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosion proof performance is subject to compliance with ASTM standards. |
| **Explosive** | Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. (49 CFR 173.50) |
| **Exposure** | The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any route of entry. |
| **Fahrenheit** | The scale of temperature in which 212$^{o}$ is the boiling point of water at 760 mm Hg and 32$^{o}$ is the freezing point. |
| **Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)** | An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labeled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health. |
| **Federal Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA)** | See Clean Water Act. |
| **Fibrosis** | A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue. |
| **Filter Canister** | A container filled with sorbents and catalysts that removes gases and vapors from air drawn through the unit. The canister may also contain an aerosol (particulate) filter to remove solid or liquid particles. (Air purifying canister type breathing apparatus are not approved for use during emergencies by the fire service in California.) |
| **First Responder** | The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from the public or private sector of emergency services. |
| **First Responder, Awareness Level** | Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6)) |
| **First Responder, Operations Level** | Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6)) |
| **Flammable Liquid** | Any liquid having a flash point below 100$^{o}$ F (37.8$^{o}$ C). (49 CFR 173.115(a)) |
| **Flammable Range** | A mixture of flammable gas, as mixed with air, expressed as a percent. Each gas has a range including a lower limit and upper limit and between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive). |

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| **Flammable Solid** | Any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under conditions normally incident to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, retains heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. Included in this class are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials. (49 CFR 173.150) |
| **Flashpoint** | The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air and will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn. |
| **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** | Performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products. |
| **Full Protective Clothing** | Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection. |
| **Fully Encapsulating Suits** | Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991. |
| **Fume** | Airborne dispersion consisting of minute solid particles arising from the heating of a solid material such as lead, in distinction to a gas or vapor. This physical change is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes. |
| **Gas** | A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity; can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; easily diffuses into other gases; readily and uniformly distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and/or decreased temperature. |
| **Gelling** | A process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid facilitating its isolation and removal. |
| **Grounding** | Method whereby activities that may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an ignition point. |
| **Group** | Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. |
| **Habitat** | The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant. |
| **Halons** | Fire suppressing gases that are composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached. |
| **Halogens** | A chemical family that includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. |
| **Hazard** | Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment. |
| **Hazard Class** | The classification of hazardous materials as categorized and defined by the Department of |

Transportation in 49 CFR. The Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR Part 172.101) designates specific materials as hazardous for the purpose of transportation. It also classifies each material and specifies requirements pertaining to its packaging, labeling, and transportation .

- **Class 1: Explosives**
  - Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
  - Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
  - Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
  - Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
  - Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives
  - Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive explosive articles
- **Class 2: Gases**
  - Division 2.1 Flammable gases
  - Division 2.2 Nonflammable gases
  - Division 2.3 Poison gas
  - Division 2.4 Corrosive gases

- **Class 3: Flammable liquids**
  - Division 3.1 Flashpoint below -18oC (0oF)
  - Division 3.2 Flashpoint -18oC and above, but less than 23oC (73oF)
  - Division 3.3 Flashpoint 23oC and up to 61oC (141oF)

- **Class 4: Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; & materials that are dangerous when wet**
  - Division 4.1 Flammable solids
  - Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
  - Division 4.3 Materials that are dangerous when wet

- **Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides**
  - Division 5.1 Oxidizers
  - Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

- **Class 6: Poisons and etiologic materials**
  - Division 6.1 Poisonous materials
  - Division 6.2 Etiologic (infectious) materials

- **Class 7: Radioactive materials**
  - Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation. It has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

- **Class 8: Corrosives**
  - A material, liquid, or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible alteration to human skin or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.

- **Class 9: Miscellaneous**
  - A material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class (such as a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste).

- **ORM-D: Other regulated material**
  - A material, which, although otherwise subjected to regulations, presents a limited

hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging.

**Hazardous Air Pollutant** An airborne pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness.

**Hazardous Chemical** A term used by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

**Hazardous Material (Hazardous materials)** A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment.

**Hazardous Material Categorization (HAZCAT)** A field analysis process to determine basic hazardous materials hazard classification and some chemical and physical properties of unknowns.

**Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP)** The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by OES pursuant to Government Code §8574.17.

**Hazardous Materials Emergency** The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

**Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)** An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A Hazardous materials Team may be a separate component of a fire brigade or a fire department or other appropriately trained and equipped units from public or private agencies.

**Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Technician Level** Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Technician Level in accordance with NFPA 472, Chapter 3 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:
  a. Group Supervisor
  b. Entry Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

*Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protective clothing:
  a. Entry Team - 2 b. Backup Team – 2

**Hazardous Materials** Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with

**Response Team -- Specialist Level**

8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level in accordance with NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 4 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:
  a. Group Leader
  b. Entry Team Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

*Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained for entry with vapor protective clothing:

  a. Entry Team - 2 b. Backup Team – 2

**Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Specialty**

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), who are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and/or specific techniques or support services, and/or the provision of specialized technical advice and assistance in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(5). The Team is capable, either within their own team or in agreement with a Hazardous Materials Response Team on scene, of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

  a. Group Supervisor
  b. Entry Team Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

*Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protection:
  a. Entry team - b. Backup team – 2
  2

**Hazardous Substance**

Hazardous Substance, as used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, encompasses every chemical regulated by both the Department of Transportation (hazardous materials) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous waste), including emergency

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| | response (8 CCR 5192). |
| **Hazardous Waste** | 1) Waste materials or mixtures of waste which require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and/or the environment;<br>2) The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term hazardous waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated hazardous waste, when in transport, must also meet 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. California's definition of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's, and is found in 22 CCR, Section 66261.2. |
| **Hazardous Waste Facility** | Any location used for the treatment, transfer, disposal or storage of hazardous waste as permitted and regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. |
| **Hazardous Waste Generation** | The act or process of producing hazardous waste. |
| **Hazardous Waste Landfill** | An excavated or engineered area on which hazardous waste is deposited and covered. Proper protection of the environment from the materials to be deposited in such a landfill requires careful site selection, good design, proper operation, leachate collection & treatment, and thorough final closure. |
| **Hazardous Waste Leachate** | Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste placed in or on the ground. |
| **Hazardous Waste Management** | Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes. |
| **Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform** | The shipping document originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative that contains the information required by law and must accompany shipments of hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262, Subpart B) |
| **Hazardous Waste Site** | A location where hazardous wastes are located, and there is either a threat of a release or an actual release of these wastes which may have an adverse effect on public health or the environment. |
| **Health Hazard, Chemical** | Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)]. |
| **Heavy Metal** | A high-density metallic element that may demonstrate health hazards as a result of exposure and may contribute to contamination of the environment. This includes chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others. |
| **Hepatotoxic** | A substance that negatively affects the liver. |
| **Herbicide** | An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. (See Pesticides.) |
| **High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)** | A procedure used in organics analysis to separate chemical mixtures based on differential ionic absorption to various substrates. |
| **Hot Tapping** | A sophisticated method of welding on and the cutting of holes through liquid, compressed gas vessels, and piping for the purpose of relieving pressure and/or removing product. |

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| **Hot Zone** | An area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the "exclusion zone", the "red zone", and the "restricted zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA)** | The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (HMTA), is the major transportation-related statute affecting transportation of hazardous cargoes<br>Regulations apply to ". . . any person who transports, or causes to be transported or shipped, a hazardous material; or who manufactures, fabricates, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package or container which is represented, marked, certified, or sold by such person for use in the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials." |
| **Hygroscopic** | A substance that has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel. |
| **Hypergolic** | Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing. |
| **Ignitable Material** | Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140$^{o}$ F or, if not a liquid, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes. |
| **Ignition Temperature** | The minimum temperature at which a material will initiate or maintain combustion. |
| **Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)** | An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (8 CCR 5192(a)3) |
| **Information Officer (IO)** | The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media, as well as other groups. |
| **Incident** | An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material. |
| **Incident Action Plan (IAP)** | A plan developed at the field response level that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. |
| **Incident Command** | A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel. |
| **Incident Commander (IC)** | The individual responsible for overall management of the incident at the field level. |
| **Incident Command Post** | See Command Post. |
| **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 resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident. |
| **Incompatible Waste** | Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material. |
| **Industrial Wastes** | Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation. |

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| **Infectious Waste** | Waste containing pathogens; may consist of tissues, organs, body parts, blood, and body fluids. |
| **Ingestion** | The process of taking substances such as food, drink, and medicine into the body through the mouth. |
| **Inhibitor** | A chemical added to another substance to prevent or slow down an unwanted or sudden occurrence of chemical change. |
| **Inorganic Compounds** | Chemical compounds that do not contain the element carbon with the exception of carbon oxides and carbon sulfides. |
| **Insecticide** | A chemical product used to kill and control insects. (See Pesticides.) |
| **International Air Transport Association (IATA)** | An association of air carriers that develop guidelines for transportation of cargo. |
| **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** | An organization that develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure safe and orderly growth. |
| **Investigate** | To systematically search or inquire into the particulars of an incident, and collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal and/or civil prosecution. |
| **Irritant** | A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property that can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR) |
| **Isolating the Scene** | Preventing persons and equipment from becoming exposed to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material by the establishment of site control zones. |
| **Jurisdiction Specific Plan** | A plan that details emergency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within an area, agency, facility or political subdivision. |
| **Labpack** | Putting multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material. |
| **Lacrimation** | Tearing produced by eye irritation. |
| **$LC_{50}$ (lethal concentration, 50%)** | The amount of a toxicant in air that is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time. |
| **$LD_{50}$ (lethal dose, 50%)** | The amount of a toxicant administered by other than inhalation which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time. |
| **Leak** | The uncontrolled release of a hazardous material that could pose a threat to health, safety, and/or the environment. |
| **Leak Control Compounds** | Substances used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure containers. |
| **Leak Control Devices** | Tools and equipment used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure and some low-pressure containers, pipes, and tanks. |
| **Level of Protection** | In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designations of types of personal protective |

equipment to be worn based on NFPA standards.

- ***Level A*** - Vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.
- ***Level B*** - Liquid splash protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.
- ***Level C*** - Limited use protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

**Level One Incident** — Hazardous materials incidents which can be correctly contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to first responders having jurisdiction, and whose qualifications are limited to and do not exceed the scope of training as explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "First Responder, Operational Level".

**Level Two Incident** — Hazardous materials incidents which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the resources of a Hazardous Materials Response Team, which requires the use of specialized chemical protective clothing, and whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "Hazardous Materials Technician Level".

**Level Three Incident** — A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Technician or Specialist Level) whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code, Chapter 1503; and/or requires the use of two or more Hazardous Materials Response Teams; and/or must be additionally assisted by qualified specialty teams or individuals.

**Local Disaster Plan** — A plan developed and used by local government for extraordinary events.

**Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** — A committee appointed by a State emergency response commission, as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its corresponding Office of Emergency Services mutual aid region.

**Local Government** — Local agencies as defined in Government Code § 8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, § 2900 (y).

**Localized Exposure** — Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.

**Logistics Chief** — That organizational position within the ICS having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.

**Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)** — The lowest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, or fire, etc.

**Macroencapsulation** — The isolation of a waste by embedding it in, or surrounding it with, a material that acts as a barrier to water or air (e.g., clay and plastic liners)

**Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste** — A document required by 40 CFR 262 to accompany any shipment of hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of final disposal/destruction. (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform)

**Marking** — The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, or specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials/hazardous waste.

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| **Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)** | A document which contains information regarding the specific identity of hazardous chemicals, including information on health effects, first aid, chemical and physical properties, and emergency phone numbers. |
| **Melting Point** | The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid. |
| **Microorganism** | A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye. |
| **Midnight Dumping** | Illegal disposal of hazardous materials. |
| **Mist** | Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. A mist is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air. |
| **Mitigation** | Any action employed to contain, reduce, or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material. |
| **Monitoring** | The act of systematically checking to determine contaminant levels and atmospheric conditions. |
| **Monitoring Environmental Contamination** | Use of instruments and other techniques to determine the presence or levels of hazardous materials. |
| **Monitoring Equipment** | Instruments and devices used to identify, qualify, and/or quantify contaminants. |
| **Mutagen** | A substance capable of causing genetic damage. |
| **Mutual Aid** | An agreement to supply, if available, specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions without the expectation of reimbursement. |
| **Narcosis** | Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances. |
| **National Contingency Plan (NCP)** | Created by CERCLA to define the federal response authority and responsibility for oil and hazardous material spills. |
| **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)** | An international voluntary membership organization to promote improved fire protection and prevention, establish safeguards against loss of life and property by fire, and writes and publishes the American National Standards. |
| **National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)** | A standardized systems approach to incident management that consists of five major sub-divisions collectively providing a total systems approach to all-risk incident management. |
| **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** | A Federal agency, which, among other activities, tests and certifies respiratory protective devices, air-sampling detector tubes, and recommends occupational exposure limits for various substances. |
| **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** | The agency responsible to serve as scientific support coordinator for a federal on scene coordinator. Assists in oil spill and air toxics modeling and meteorological monitoring and oceanic research. |
| **National Pesticide** | The 24-hour national hotline (800) 858-PEST operated by the Texas Tech University School of |

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| **Telecommunications Network (NPTN)** | Medicine providing toll-free information about pesticide safety, application, chemistry and toxicology to callers in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Questions are answered directly or via next day mail. |
| **National Response Center (NRC)** | A communications center operated by the United States Coast Guard headquarters located in Washington, DC. They provide information on suggested technical emergency actions, and must be notified by the spiller within 24 hours of any spill of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance. |
| **Necrosis** | Death in a particular part of a living tissue. |
| **Nephrotoxic** | A substance that negatively affects the kidneys. |
| **Neurotoxic** | A substance that negatively affects the nervous system. |
| **Neutralization** | The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to equal value (pH 7 is neutral). |
| **Non-flammable Gas** | Any material or mixture, in a cylinder or tank, other than poison or flammable gas, having an absolute pressure in the container exceeding 40 p.s.i at 70$^{O}$ F, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i at 130$^{O}$ F. (49 CFR) |
| **North American (NA) Identification Number** | A four-digit number, preceded by "NA", used in the United States and Canada to identify a hazardous material or group of hazardous materials in transportation. |
| **Not Otherwise Specified (NOS or n.o.s.)** | In shipping regulations, the term is used for classes of substances to which restrictions apply, but for which the individual members of the class are not listed in the regulations. |
| **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** | Component of the United States Department of Labor; an agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authorities for most United States industries, businesses and States. |
| **Odor Threshold** | The lowest concentration in the atmosphere that can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk. |
| **Office of Hazardous Materials Safety (OHMS)** | A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended revisions to 49 CFR. |
| **Oil** | Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats those are generally slippery, combustible, viscous, liquid or liquefiable at room temperature. |
| **Oil Spill Cleanup Agent** | Any material used in removing oil from the environment, including inert sorbent materials, approved chemical dispersants, surface collecting agents, sinking agents, and biological additives. |
| **Olfactory** | Pertaining to the sense of smell. |
| **On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)** | As explained in the National Contingency Plan, it is the pre-designated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident, and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws. |
| **Operations** | The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action |

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| | Plan. |
| **Oral Toxicity** | Adverse effects resulting from taking a substance into the body through the mouth. |
| **Organic Peroxide** | Strong oxidizers, often chemically unstable, containing the -o-o- structure. They react readily with solvents or fuels resulting in an explosion or fire. |
| **Overpack** | An enclosure used to consolidate two or more packages of hazardous material. "Overpack" does not include a freight container. |
| **Oxidizer** | A chemical, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. (49 CFR 173.151) |
| **Oxygen Deficiency** | A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life. |
| **Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere** | An atmosphere that contains an oxygen content less than 19.5 % by volume at sea level. |
| **Pacific Strike Team** | The National Strike Force pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in responses to oil or chemical incidents occurring in the western United States and administered by the United States Coast Guard. |
| **Pallets** | A low portable platform constructed of wood, metal, plastic, or fiberboard, built to specified dimensions, on which supplies are loaded, transported, or stored in units. |
| **Parts Per Billion (ppb)** | A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999,999 other units. |
| **Parts Per Million (ppm)** | A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999 other units. |
| **Pathogen** | Any disease producing organism, including viruses. |
| **PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment** | Any electrical equipment, including transformers, that contains at least 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm of PCBs. (40 CFR 761.3) |
| **PCB Item** | An item containing PCBs at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater. (40 CFR 761.3) |
| **PCB Transformer** | Any transformer that contains 500 ppm of PCBs or greater. (40 CFR 761.3) |
| **Penetration** | The movement of liquid molecules through a chemical protective clothing, suit, garment or material. |
| **Permeation** | The movement of vapor or gas molecules through a chemical protective garment material. |
| **Permeation Kits** | Kits assembled for the purpose of testing on-site an unknown liquid substance for permeability of chemical protective clothing. |
| **Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)** | The employees' permitted exposure limit to any material listed in Table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of OSHA regulations, section 1910.1000, Air Contaminants. |
| **Persistent Toxic Substance** | A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards. |

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| **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** | Equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes- personal protective clothing, self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators. (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Pesticides** | A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest. |
| **Pesticide Drift Exposure Incident** | Pesticide drift exposure incident means an unintended airborne transport of a pesticide to non-target areas, potentially resulting in exposures that could affect public health and safety and the environment.<br><br>To be considered a pesticide drift incident per SB 391 the following criteria must be met:<br><br>1. It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity and<br><br>2. The exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the agricultural business |
| **pH** | A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity. |
| **Plugging and Patching Kits** | Kits commercially available or privately assembled for the purpose of providing capabilities for emergency plugging and patching of leaking containers, pipes, and tanks. |
| **Plume** | A vapor, liquid, dust, or gaseous cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. |
| **Pneumonitis** | Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs. |
| **Poison Control Centers** | California is served by four certified and designated regional poison control centers. Each PCC is available 24 hours a day and can provide immediate health effects, scene management, victim decontamination, and other emergency medical treatment advice for hazardous materials emergencies. A physician specializing in medical toxicology is available for back-up consultation. |
| **Pollution** | Contamination of air, water, land, or other natural resources that will or is likely to create a public nuisance and cause health and environmental harm. |
| **Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)** | One of several aromatic compounds containing two benzene nuclei with two or more chlorine atoms. |
| **Polymerization** | A chemical reaction, usually carried out with a catalyst, heat, or light, and often under high pressure, which generates high temperature and when uncontrolled may be violent. |
| **Post Emergency Response** | That portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun. |
| **Post-Incident Analysis** | The termination phase of an incident that includes completion of the required forms and documentation for conducting a critique. |
| **Pre-incident Planning** | The process associated with preparing for the response to a hazard by developing plans, identifying resources, conducting exercises, and other techniques to improve an agency's or |

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| | organization's response capabilities. |
| **Prevention Plan** | See California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP). |
| **Product Substitution** | Replacing a hazardous substance in a process with a less hazardous substance. |
| **Proper Shipping Name** | The DOT designated name for a commodity or material. (49 CFR 172.101) |
| **Proposition 65** | California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986. |
| **Protective Clothing** | See Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). |
| **Pulmonary** | Pertaining to the lungs. |
| **Pyrophoric** | A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130$^{O}$ F. (49 CFR 173.115(c)) |
| **Qualitative Fit Test** | A physical testing of a breathing apparatus face piece to the wearer, performed in an atmosphere of amyl acetate or irritant smoke to evaluate whether the wearer can detect the contaminant, indicating mask leakage and improper fit. |
| **Radiation Absorbed Dose (RAD)** | A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation. |
| **Radioactive** | The spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei accompanied by emission of nuclear radiation. |
| **Radioactive Material (RAM)** | Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (49 CFR 173.389) |
| **Recorder** | See Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference. |
| **Recovery Drum** | See Disposal Drum. |
| **Reference Library** | A selection of chemical textbooks, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team. |
| **Regional Plan** | A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III. |
| **Regional Response Team** | Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the ten Federal EPA regions as specified in the NCP. |
| **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)** | This agency in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is charged with managing statewide water quality. |
| **Release, Threatened Release** | The actual or potential spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles of any hazardous material. |
| **Remedial Action** | Actions taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment. |
| **Removal Action** | See Mitigation. |

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| **Reportable Incident** | Any incident that has or may impact the public health, safety or the environment, or is otherwise required by law to be reported. |
| **Reportable Quantity (RQ)** | The designated amount of a specific material that if spilled or released requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC). (49 CFR 172.101, 40 CFR 117.3, 173. and 302.6) |
| **Rescue** | The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel. |
| **Residue** | A material remaining in a package after its contents have been emptied and before the packaging is refilled, or cleaned and purged of vapor to remove any potential hazard. |
| **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** | The Federal framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. This program is administered by EPA and may be delegated to the States. |
| **Respiratory Protective Equipment** | See SCBA and Air Purifying Respirators. |
| **Response** | That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous material incident. (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Responsible Party (RP)** | A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident. |
| **Risk Analysis** | A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, property, and the environment and to note the risks to be taken to identify the incident objectives. |
| **Risk Management** | Decision-making process which involves such considerations as risk assessment, technological feasibility, economic information about costs and benefits, statutory requirements, public concerns, and other factors. |
| **Risk Management Prevention Plan (RMPP)** | This program has been replaced by the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP). |
| **Roentgen** | A measure of the charge produced in air created by ionizing radiation, usually in reference to gamma radiation. |
| **Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM)** | The unit of dose equivalent; takes into account the effectiveness of different types of radiation. |
| **Rupture** | The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT) |
| **Safety Officer** | Selected by the Incident Commander, a person at an emergency incident responsible for assuring that all overall operations performed at the incident by all agencies present are done so with respect to the highest levels of safety and health. The Safety Officer shall report directly to the Incident Commander. |
| **Salvage Drum** | See Recovery Drum. |

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| **Sample** | To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes. |
| **SARA Title III Regional Plan** | See Regional and Local Plan. |
| **SCBA** | See "Self Contained Breathing Apparatus". |
| **Scenario** | An outline of a natural or expected course of events. |
| **Scene** | The location impacted or potentially impacted by a hazard. |
| **Secondary Materials** | Spent materials, sludges, by-products, scrap metal and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use. |
| **Selective Toxicity** | The capacity of a chemical to injure one kind of living matter without harming another, even though the two may be in intimate contact. |
| **Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)** | A positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination SCBA/supplied air breathing apparatus certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), or the appropriate approval agency for use in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). (NFPA 1991, 1-3) |
| **Sensitizer** | A substance which on first exposure causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which on repeated exposure may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site. |
| **Sheltering In Place/In Place Protection** | To direct people to quickly go inside a building and remain inside until the danger passes. |
| **Shipping Papers** | Generic term used to refer to documents that must accompany all shipments of goods for transportation. These include Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists, etc. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any. |
| **Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)** | See Threshold Limit Value –Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL). |
| **Site** | Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 5192(a)(3). |
| **Skimmer** | Physical systems whereby a liquid phase is recovered from another liquid phase due to polarity differences and stored or transferred for further processing. Typical use is to remove petroleum products floating on a water body. |
| **Sludge** | Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids. |
| **Smoke** | An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from combustion or sublimation. |
| **Solidification** | Process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container. |
| **Solubility** | The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another. |

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| **Solvents** | A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture. |
| **Spill** | The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous materials in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment.<br>(See Incident) |
| **Spiller** | See Responsible Party. |
| **Spontaneously Combustible** | See Pyrophoric. |
| **Stabilization** | The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled. (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Staging Area** | The area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time. |
| **State Warning Center (OES Warning Center)** | The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center facilitates emergency communications with government agencies at all levels. The Warning Center monitors seismic activity, weather and other conditions that could cause a disaster and is the central reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The Warning Center is the initial contact point in the state to initiate coordination and begin to mobilize federal, state and local agencies during a disaster. |
| **Storage** | Containment of hazardous materials on a temporary basis in such a manner as to not constitute disposal of such materials. |
| **Strict Liability** | The responsible party is liable even though they have exercised reasonable care. |
| **Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA)** | Created for the purpose of establishing Federal statutes for right-to-know standards, emergency response to hazardous materials incidents, re-authorized the Federal superfund, and mandated States to implement equivalent regulations/requirements. |
| **Support Zone** | See Cold Zone. |
| **Surface Impoundment** | A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids. |
| **Synergistic Effect** | The combined effect of two chemicals that is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent alone. |
| **Systemic** | Pertaining to the internal organs and structures of the body. |
| **Systemic Toxic Exposure** | Toxic effects to the body as a whole spreading via the bloodstream and often displaying delayed symptoms. |
| **Team Leader** | See Entry Team Leader. |
| **Technical Specialist -- Hazardous Materials Reference** | Person assigned to document activities of the Hazardous Material Team and gather information relevant to the chemicals involved and their hazards. |
| **Teratogen** | A substance or agent that can result in malformations of a fetus. |
| **Teratogenicity** | Ability to produce birth defects. |

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| **Termination** | That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases- Debriefing, Post-Incident analysis, and Critique. (NFPA 472, 1-3) (See Post-Incident Analysis.) |
| **Thieving Rod** | A glass rod used like a COLIWASSA, except the liquid is contained in the tube by a vacuum pressure. |
| **Threshold** | The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation. |
| **Threshold Limit Value (TLV)** | The value for an airborne toxic material that is to be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and represents the concentration to which nearly all workers may be exposed 8 hours per day over extended periods of time without adverse effects. |
| **Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)** | The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. |
| **Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)** | An exposure level under which most people can work consistently for 8 hours a day, day after day, with no harmful effects. |
| **Threshold Limit Value Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL)** | A 15-minute time-weighted coverage exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a work day, nor repeated more than 4 times per day, even if the 8-hour time-weighted average is within the Threshold Limit Value (TLV). |
| **Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)** | The quantity designated for each extremely hazardous substance that triggers a required notification by facilities to the State emergency response commission that such facilities are subject to reporting under SARA Title III. |
| **Totally Encapsulated Suits** | Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body. (See Fully Encapsulated Suit.) |
| **Toxic** | Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals or people. |
| **Toxic Chemicals** | EPA uses this term for chemicals whose total emissions and releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical as identified in SARA Title III. |
| **Toxicity** | A relative property of a chemical agent that refers to its harmful effect on some biological mechanism and the conditions under which this effect occurs. |
| **Traffic Control/Crowd Control** | Action(s) by law enforcement to secure and/or minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents, impediments and congestion. |
| **Treatment** | Any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose. |
| **United Nations (UN) Identification Number** | When UN precedes a four-digit number, it indicates that this identification number is used internationally to identify a hazardous material. |

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| **Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)** | The highest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated. |
| **Upwind** | In or toward the direction from which the wind blows. |
| **Vapor** | An air dispersion of molecules of a substance that is normally a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure. |
| **Vapor Dispersion** | The movement of vapor clouds in air due to turbulence, gravity, spreading, and mixing. |
| **Vapor Protective Suit** | See Levels of Protection. |
| **Vulnerability** | The susceptibility of life, the environment, and/or property, to damage by a hazard. |
| **Warm Zone** | The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the "decontamination", "contamination reduction", "yellow zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3) |
| **Water Reactive** | Having properties of, when contacted by water, reacting violently, generating extreme heat, burning, exploding, or rapidly reacting to produce an ignitable, toxic, or corrosive mist, vapor, or gas. |

## Glossary of Terms: Terrorism

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| **Acetylcholine** | A chemical neurotransmitter produced by nerve cells acting as a chemical "messenger" to stimulate the heart, skeletal muscles, and numerous secretory glands. |
| **Acetylcholinesterase** | An enzyme that normally hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter acetylchloline, thereby stopping its activity, but can be inhibited by organophosphates, carbamates and certain other "nerve agents". |
| **Aerobic** | Capable of living and growing only in the presence of free oxygen. |
| **Anthrax** | A rod shaped aerobic bacteria Bacillus Anthracis that is spore producing and exists in three forms; The pulmonary form is usually 100 % lethal. |
| **Antibiotic** | A substance that inhibits the growth of or kills micro-organisms. |
| **Antipersonnel** | Agents those are effective directly against humans. |
| **Antitoxin** | A substance found or introduced into the blood serum or other body fluid that is specifically antagonistic to a toxin. |
| **Aseptic** | Free from infection. |
| **Atropine** | Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for nerve agents, is very effective in blocking the effects of excess acetylcholine. |
| **Bacillus** | A rod-shaped bacterium. |

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| **Bacteria** | Single celled living microscopic organism varying in size from 0.5µm to 5 µm with a nucleus, intracellular structure, and a cell wall capable of duplicating itself through cell division. Some types of bacteria can transform into spores that may last for years or decades. Some types of bacteria can produce highly lethal toxins (Botullinum). |
| **Bacterial Agent** | A pathogenic substance that can cause disease in humans and animals by means of two mechanisms; By invading living tissue or by producing poisonous toxins, or both. |
| **Biological Agent** | Usually refers to all agents that may cause disease or death including bacteria, virus, and toxins. |
| **Biological Toxin** | A chemical substance produced by a living organism, such as bacteria, plant, animal or insect, that by itself can be highly lethal, such as botullinum or ricin. |
| **Biological Warfare** | The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants, or to damage equipment. |
| **Biological Warfare Agent** | Military use of living organisms or their toxins with the intent to cause death, disability, or damage to humans. |
| **Blister Agent** | Substances that cause blistering and destruction of the skin through liquid or aerosol contact. |
| **Blood Agent** | An antiquated military term implying that the site of action of cyanides is in the blood, but more accurately is described as an oxygen blocker for every cell in the body, beginning with the blood. |
| **Botulism** | Poisoning by botulinum toxin that is produced by the bacillus Clostridium Botulinim is anaerobic, and is usually 65% lethal. |
| **British Anti-Lewisite** | Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for Lewisite, is a heavy metal chelator, not often used, results are not guaranteed. |
| **Cardiac** | Pertaining to the heart. |
| **Carrier** | An individual who harbors specific disease organisms without showing symptoms, thus serving as a means of conveying infection. |
| **Cell** | A small mass of protoplasm, generally including a nucleus, surrounded by a semi-permeable membrane. |
| **Chemical Agent** | A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects; See also *Chemical Warfare Agent*. |
| **Chemical Warfare Agents** | A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate, and are usually divided into 5 groups: Nerve, Blood, Respiratory (choking), Incapacitating, and Blister (vesicants). |
| **Chemotherapy** | The treatment of disease by chemicals that affect the causative organism unfavorably without seriously reacting on the patient. |
| **Choking Agents** | Substances that irritate, inflame, or cause physical injury to the tissues of the respiratory system, throat, nose and mouth. |
| **Cholera** | An acute infectious gastrointestinal disease with a mortality rate as high as 30%. |

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| **Communicable** | Capable of being transmitted from one individual to another. |
| **Contagious** | Transmissible from one individual to another. |
| **Cutaneous** | Pertaining to the skin. |
| **Cyanogen Chloride (CK)** | A *blood agent* chemical warfare agent, causing almost immediate respiratory and cardiac failure within minutes of inhalation; Not as lethal as hydrogen cyanide. |
| **Cytotoxin** | A toxin that causes cellular destruction or interfere with metabolic processes, particularly with the respiratory and circulatory systems. |
| **Diarrhea** | Abnormal frequency and liquidity of intestinal discharges. |
| **Diazepam** | Therapeutic drug used as an antidote for nerve agents, is very effective as an anti-convulsant and to reduce brain damage. |
| **Disease** | Illness or sickness. |
| **Disinfectant** | An agent, usually chemical, that destroys infective agents. |
| **Distilled Mustard (HD)** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI this sulfur mustard causes severe dermal and eye destruction and burns; is an oily liquid with a garlic odor. |
| **Encephalitis** | Inflammation of the brain. |
| **Edema** | Excessive accumulation of fluid in body tissue or body cavities. |
| **Endemic** | Native to or prevalent in a particular district or region; having a low incidence but is constantly present in a given community or environment. |
| **Endotoxin** | A toxin that is produced within a micro-organism and retained within the cell until it disintegrates. |
| **Epidemic** | An outbreak of disease that spreads rapidly and attacks many individuals in the same region at the same time. |
| **Erythema** | Reddening of skin resembling a good case of sunburn; Typical of moderate exposure to *Mustard Substances* and *Lewisite.* |
| **Exotoxin** | A toxin excreted by a living organism. |
| **H** | Refers to a Levinstein mustard, a series of persistent blister agents that include distilled mustard (HD), and the nitrogen mustards (HN-1, HN-2, and HN-3). |
| **Hydrocyanic Acid (AC)** | A *blood agent* chemical warfare agent causing almost immediate respiratory and cardiac failure within minutes of inhalation; Most lethal of the cyanides; Also known as hydrogen cyanide. |
| **Incapacitating Agents** | A group of chemical warfare agents intended to incapacitate rather that injure or kill, by causing severe eye and nasal distress and irritation; Popular with law enforcement for riot control; Examples are Mace and Pepper Spray. |
| **Infection** | Invasion of body tissues by organisms, usually pathogenic, which multiply and cause disease. |

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| **Infectious Disease** | One that is caused by a living agent, such as bacteria, protozoa, virus, or fungi, and may or may not be contagious. |
| **Invasiveness** | The ability of a micro-organism to enter the body and spread throughout the tissues. |
| **Intoxication** | Poisoning. |
| **Intravenous** | Within the vein. |
| **Lacrimator** | A compound that causes a large flow of tears and irritates the skin; A Tearing Agent. |
| **Lethal Agents** | Biological or chemical agents that could cause significant human mortality. |
| **Lewisite (L)** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, causes moderate to severe dermal and eye destruction and burns, heavily used but not totally successful, was considered a minor military threat. |
| **Malaise** | A feeling of bodily discomfort. |
| **MARK I** | Military kit containing antidotes Atropine and Prolidoxime Chloride. |
| **MACE® (CN)** | An *incapacitating* agent "chloroacetophenone" popular with law enforcement and military to render recipient temporarily incapable of resistance or flight. Less popular than stronger military formulation CS. |
| **Malaise** | A vague feeling of bodily discomfort. |
| **Micro-organism** | Any organism, such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi, that can be seen only with a microscope. |
| **Miosis** | Excessive contraction of the pupil. |
| **Mustard (H)** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, causes severe dermal and eye destruction and burns. The term "mustard" usually refers to "sulfur mustard"; the more pure distilled mustard is referred to as "distilled mustard". |
| **Mustargen** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas or aerosol, is HN2 derivative of nitrogen mustard and the most popular during WWI. |
| **Mycotoxin** | A toxin produced by fungi. |
| **Nausea** | Tendency to vomit; sickness of the stomach. |
| **Necrosis** | Death of a cell or group of cells in contact with living tissue. |
| **Neural** | Relating or pertaining to the nerves. |
| **Neurotoxin** | A substance that is poisonous or destructive to nerve tissue. |
| **Nerve Agent** | Substances that interfere with the central nervous system primarily through liquid contact (skin) and lesser so through aerosol (lungs). |
| **Neurotoxins** | Toxins that interfere with nerve impulses and may affect the central nervous system; Tend to |

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| | act rapidly. |
| **Nitrogen Mustard (HN)** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent synthesized during WWI, there are three derivatives, HN1, HN2, and HN3. |
| **Nonpersistent Agent** | An agent that upon release loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, typical of most incapacitating agents. |
| **Nucleus** | A body within a cell that is the center of reproductive activities of the cell. |
| **Organo-phosphate** | A phosphate containing organic compound that inhibit cholinesterase enzymes. |
| **2-PAM Chloride** | Used in treatment of nerve agent poisoning. |
| **Pathogenic** | Causing disease. |
| **Pathogen** | Any disease producing micro-organism or material, which includes virus, bacteria, rickettsia, fungi and mycoplasma. |
| **Percutaneous Agent** | Able to be absorbed by the body through the skin. |
| **Persistent Agent** | An agent that upon release retains its casualty producing effects for an extended period of time, usually from 30 minutes to several days; A substance usually having a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air. |
| **Phosgene** | A *respiratory agent* chemical warfare agent used in WWI as a gas, causes severe upper respiratory distress and edema as it hydrolysises to hydrochloric acid. |
| **Phosgene Oxime** | A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent, not popular, little used, was a minor military threat, is highly corrosive and a irritant. |
| **Phytotoxin** | A toxin derived from a plant, such as ricin. |
| **Plague** | Or "Black Death", is an aerobic bacterium *Yersinia Pestis* and occurs in three clinical forms; Pneumonic that can be 90% lethal, Septicemia, and Bubonic, which is the most common and may be 30% lethal; Pneumonic is highly contagious. |
| **Respiratory Agent** | Also referred to as pulmonary agents, a reference to chemical agents that attack the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract causing severe pain and edema; Chlorine, phosgene and oxides of nitrogen are examples. |
| **Ricin** | A poisonous toxin distilled from the seed of the castor oil plant. |
| **Riot Control Agent** | An incapacitating agent intended to temporarily render a person inoperative by causing extreme distress and pain, but is not lethal; Examples are CN (MACE) and CS. |
| **Sarin (GB)** | A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an $LC_{50}$ skin dose of 100-200 mg. |
| **Septic** | Produced by or due to putrefaction or morbid germs. |
| **Soman (GD)** | A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an $LC_{50}$ skin dose of 50-70 mg. |

**Spores** A bacteria cell with a hardened shell that is more resistant to cold, heat, drying, chemicals and radiation than the bacterium itself, and may lie dormant for decades; They germinate when conditions are favorable and transform into bacteria cells.

**Sulfur Mustard (H)** A *vesicant* chemical warfare agent synthesized during WWI, there are two derivatives H, and HD. See also "Mustard".

**Symptoms** Functional evidence of disease or of conditions, or a change in conditions that indicate a mental or bodily state.

**Tabun (GA)** A nerve agent developed by the Germans during WWII that has an $LC_{50}$ skin dose of 200-400 mg.

**Tear Agent** An incapacitating agent that produces irritating or disabling effects that rapidly disappear within minutes after exposure; a Lachrymator.

**Terrorism** The unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.

**Toxic** Poisonous and perhaps deadly depending on the dose and resistance of the individual.

**Toxicity** The quality of being poisonous depending on the potency of the toxin.

**Toxin** A chemical substance that is a product of a living organism, - plant, animal or bacteria, - which produce adverse or lethal effects on humans and animals; True toxins are protein like, more or less unstable particularly on contact with air, and require a short incubation or latent period to produce symptoms.

**Transmissible Agent** Pathogens that can spread disease from person to person.

**V Agents** Persistent, highly toxic nerve agents developed in mid 1950's and absorbed primarily through the skin; An example is VX with a skin $LC_{50}$ dose of 10-50 mg.

**Vaccine** A preparation of killed or attenuated infective toxic agent used as an inoculation to produce active artificial immunity.

**Vesicant** A vapor or liquid chemical threat to dermal and eyes intended to cause severe burns and blistering with delayed effects appearing hours after contact. Prolong exposure causes bone marrow damage. There are no acceptable and reliable antidotes.

**Viable** Capable of living.

**Viral Agent** A virus organism that brings about changes in healthy hosts cell such that the hosts cell usually dies.

**Virulence** Refers to the relative infectiousness of an organism or its ability to overcome the defenses of the host.

**Virus** Extremely small submicroscopic agents from 0.02µm to 0.2µm with a nucleocapsid protein coat or lipid/glycoprotein coat, containing genetic RNA or DNA material, but not having a nucleus and incapable of duplicating itself through cell division; Invades a host cell and takes

over the nucleus in order to replicate.

**Vomiting Agent** An incapacitating agent that encourages uncontrolled vomiting, nausea, coughing, sneezing, tearing, and pain to the affected areas, but rarely causes death.

# AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

| | Hard Copy | Compact Disc |
|---|---|---|
| **Amador County** | | |
| Board of Supervisors | 1 | 1 |
| County Departments | | |
| Agricultural Commissioner | | 1 |
| Animal Control | | 1 |
| County Administrator | | 1 |
| District Attorney | | |
| County Counsel | | 1 |
| Environmental Health Department | | 1 |
| Library | | 1 |
| Public Health – Health Officer | | 1 |
| Health and Human Services | | 1 |
| Public Works | | 1 |
| Sheriff's Department | | 1 |
| Office of Emergency Services | 1 | |
| **Local Fire Districts/Departments** | | |
| Amador County Fire Protection District | | 3 |
| Jackson Valley Fire Protection District | | 1 |
| City of Jackson Fire Department | | 1 |
| City of Ione Fire Department | | 1 |
| Sutter Creek Fire Protection District | | 1 |
| Lockwood Fire Protection District | | 1 |
| Kirkwood Fire Department | | 1 |
| CAL Fire | | 3 |
| Mule Creek State Prison Fire Department | | 1 |
| **Local Government** | | |
| City of Amador City | | 1 |
| City of Ione | | 1 |
| City of Jackson | | 1 |
| City of Plymouth | | 1 |
| City of Sutter Creek | | 1 |
| Amador County Unified School District | | 1 |
| **State Government** | | |
| California Highway Patrol | | 1 |
| State Office of Emergency Services | | 1 |
| **Federal Government** | | |
| Bureau of Land Management – Mother Lode Field Office | | 1 |
| U.S. Forest Service – El Dorado | | 1 |

**Other Agencies**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amador Air Pollution Control District | 1 |
| Sutter Amador Hospital | 1 |
| Mountain Valley Em. Medical Services | 1 |
| American Legion Ambulance | 1 |
| Calaveras County HAZMAT Team | 1 |

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

| Area Plan Element | Element Attached (Page #) | Element Not Provided, Justification Attached | Proposed Date for Completion |
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| Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination | 34, 38 | | |
| Equipment Monitoring & Decontamination | 18,25,26,33,34, 35,36 | | |
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## *Hazardous Materials Area Plan*

## Record of Revisions

| Change Date | Modification (page numbers) | Distributed by: |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 2008 | Entire Plan | Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services |
| **Jan., 2014** | **Entire Plan** | **Amador County Environmental Health/CUPA** |
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**CALAVERAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
**RESPONSE TEAM AGREEMENT**

This AGREEMENT entered into on August 19 ___, 2002 is made by and between the County of Calaveras, a political subdivision of the State of California, herein referred to as CALAVERAS and the County of AMADOR, a political subdivision of the State of California, herein referred to as AMADOR.

Whereas, CALAVERAS has assembled and coordinates a multi-jurisdictional Hazardous Materials team; and

Whereas, AMADOR needs to periodically utilize the services of this team;

Now, therefore it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

**SCOPE OF SERVICES**

1. CALAVERAS shall make available to AMADOR its hazardous materials (hazmat) team whose services are limited to, hazard categorization of unknown solids and liquid chemical substances, site safety planning, containment, site mitigation, and other on-scene management activities designed to limit the spread and environmental contamination of hazardous substance releases.

2. CALAVERAS shall be responsible for the proper training, certification, and composition of its hazmat team members.

3. The CALAVERAS hazmat team shall respond to requests for assistance made through the San Andreas CDF Dispatch Center. Such requests for assistance must be authorized by a AMADOR Incident Commander (IC) and include the following information:

- Location of Incident
- Name of person to whom the team is to report to
- Nature of the incident
- Service(s) requests
- Trained emergency response personnel and equipment on scene who are available to assist the hazmat team (if any)

4. Upon receipt of a request for assistance, a representative of the CALAVERAS hazmat team shall contact the AMADOR IC to confirm the team's level of response and estimated time of arrival to the scene. The hazmat team's response will be made as quickly as possible

5. The CALAVERAS hazmat team shall report to and be under the direction of the AMADOR IC.

6. A AMADOR representative will be responsible for having hazardous waste manifests or other documents/authorizations executed which may result from the deployment of the CALAVERAS hazmat team.

**PAYMENT FOR SERVICES**

1. CALAVERAS shall be reimbursed on a time and materials basis per the rates listed on the attached Rate Sheet. Time shall be computed on a portal to portal basis. CALAVERAS will deduct from its charges the value of any equipment or materials utilized by the hazmat team, which was contributed by AMADOR.

2. CALAVERAS shall direct billings to the AMADOR County Office of Emergency Services. Such billings will in turn be directed by the AMADOR Office of Emergency Services to the "responsible party" for the hazmat incident for reimbursement to AMADOR.

3. AMADOR will be provided ninety (90) days from receipt of the CALAVERAS billing to make payment on same. This 90 day period is designed to allow AMADOR an opportunity to secure reimbursement from the responsible party prior to making payment to CALAVERAS.

**INDEMNIFICATION**

1. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Amador County agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the County of Calaveras, its officers and employees, agents and assigns for all claims, demands of liability (including reasonable attorney's fees) for death or injury to persons or damage to property arising out of or in connection with the performance of this agreement, except to the proportionate extent of all such losses caused by any negligent act or failure to act by the County of Calaveras.

2. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Calaveras County agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the County of Amador, its officers and employees, agents and assigns for all claims, demands of liability (including reasonable attorney's fees) for death or injury to persons or damage to property arising out of or in connection with the performance of this agreement, except to the proportionate extent of all such losses caused by any negligent act or failure to act by the County of Amador.

**TERM**

1. This AGREEMENT shall extend from the date first written and shall continue through _____.

2. This AGREEMENT shall renew automatically for three (3) consecutive one year terms unless terminated in writing by either party.

3. Either party may terminate this AGREEMENT at any time by giving thirty (30) days advance written notice.

In witness thereof the parties hereto have sets their hands the day and year first herein above written.

COUNTY OF AMADOR

Patrick Blacklock
County Administrative Officer

AMADOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY OF CALAVERAS

Clayton H. Hawkins
Acting County Administrative Office

CALAVERAS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

John Hahn
AMADOR COUNTY COUNSEL

Skip Batchelder
CALAVERAS COUNTY COUNSEL

*Pesticide Drift Resource Guide*

- *This guide contains a one page summary of the 5 most widely used pesticides in Amador County that could contribute to a Pesticide Drift incident. The list begins with the most heavily used pesticide to the least heavily used pesticide.*

- *The following information is available for each material:*
  - *Synonyms, Trade Names, Common Names of the pesticide/fumigant*
  - *Chemical Name/Ingredients*
  - *Product Description and Hazards*
  - *Chemical Manufacturer and Emergency Contact Phone Numbers*
  - *Emergency Overview*
  - *Accidental Release Measures*
  - *Decon Considerations*
  - *Reportable Quantity**

  **Reportable Quantity refers to the amount of a spilled/released hazardous material on the CERCLA Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 302] or the EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 355] which must be reported to the National Response Center 1-800-424-9346*

- *To translate information such as evacuation or decontamination directions to people who may have been exposed to pesticide drift in a different language, access the AT&T Translation line service at* ***1-888-855-0811*** *for the following languages:*

  - ✓ **Cantonese**
  - ✓ **Hindi**
  - ✓ **Japanese**
  - ✓ **Korean**
  - ✓ **Mandarin**
  - ✓ **Polish**
  - ✓ **Russian**
  - ✓ **Spanish**
  - ✓ **Tagalog**
  - ✓ **Vietnamese**

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

*1. Sulfur – Fungicide used on Wine Grapes from April to September*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Product Name and Synonyms/ Trade Names*** | ◦ **Dusting Sulfur**<br>◦ **Wettable Sulfur** |
| ***Chemical Name*** | **Sulfur - 98%**<br>**Inert Ingredients - 2%** |
| ***Product Description and Hazards*** | **Yellow powder. Has pungent rotten egg odor.**<br><br>**Eye and skin irritant** |
| ***Manufacturer and Emergency Number*** | **Wilbur Ellis Company, Fresno, CA**<br><br>**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300** |
| ***Emergency Overview*** | **Danger! Dust may form explosive mixture with air. Keep away from heat, sparks or flame.**<br>**Warning! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe smoke or spray mist.**<br><br>**Evacuate people downwind from fire.** |
| ***Accidental Release Measures*** | **General: Do not use flares in area. Wear eye and respirator protection. Avoid solid streams of water which may stir dust clouds and create an explosive mixture.**<br><br>**Small Spill: Control dust with water fog. Sweep or vacuum into disposal container.**<br>**Large Spill: Dike the spill to prevent contamination of local water sources. Treat area with water until clean.** |
| ***Decon Considerations*** | **Remove contaminated clothing and wash with soap and water. If in eyes irrigate eyes for a minimum of 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes.** |
| ***Reportable Quantity (Spills over this amount must be reported to the National Response Center 1-800-424-9346)*** | **Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.** |

*2. Glyphosate – Most used nonselective herbicide for all crops*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Product Name and Synonyms/ Trade Names*** | ◦ **Roundup Original**<br>◦ **Roundup Original Max**<br>◦ **Roundup WeatherMax**<br>◦ **Roundup UltraMax** |
| ***Chemical Name*** | **Glyphosate N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine 48.7%**<br>**Other Ingredients 51.3%** |
| ***Product Description and Hazards*** | **Amber liquid. Odorless**<br><br>**Caution! Causes moderate eye irritation.**<br>**Reacts with galvanized steel to produce hydrogen gas which is highly combustible.** |
| ***Manufacturer and Emergency Number*** | **Monsanto Company, St. Louis Missouri**<br>**(314) 694-4000**<br><br>**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300** |
| ***Emergency Overview*** | **May cause temporary eye irritation** |
| ***Accidental Release Measures*** | **General: Low environmental hazard.**<br>**Small Spill: Flush spill area with water;**<br>**Large Spill: Minimize spread. Absorb in earth, sand or absorbent material. Dig up heavily contaminated soil. Flush residues with small quantities of water. Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.** |
| ***Decon Considerations*** | **Reacts with galvanized steel or unlined mild steel to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas that could explode.** |
| ***Reportable Quantity (Spills over this amount must be reported to the National Response Center 1-800-424-9346)*** | **Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.** |

*3. Copper – Used on Wine Grapes from February to June*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Product Name and Synonyms/ Trade Names*** | ◦ **Kocide DF**<br>◦ **Blue Shield** |
| ***Chemical Name*** | **Copper Hydroxide 61.4%**<br>**Inert Ingredients 38.6%** |
| ***Product Description and Hazards*** | **Blue granulated solid**<br>**(Metallic copper equivalent 40%)**<br><br>**Corrosive.** |
| ***Manufacturer and Emergency Number*** | **DuPont Company, Wilmington, Delaware**<br>**(888)-6-DUPONT**<br><br>**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300** |
| ***Emergency Overview*** | **Danger! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage.**<br>**Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Inhalation may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages. May cause skin sensitization in certain individuals. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.** |
| ***Accidental Release Measures*** | **General: Avoid causing dust.**<br><br>**Small Spill: Sweep up and place in suitable container for later disposal.**<br>**Large Spill: Prevent from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.**<br><br>**Water spill: May be precipitated/ultrafiltrated with caustics or other chemicals and resulting sludge disposed of in a chemical landfill.** |
| ***Decon Considerations*** | **Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.** |
| ***Reportable Quantity (Spills over this amount must be reported to the National Response Center 1-800-424-9346)*** | **Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.** |

*4. Velpar(Hexazinone) – Forestland herbicide*

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Product Name and Synonyms/ Trade Names*** | ◦ **Dupont Velpar DF**<br>◦ **Velpar 75WG**<br>◦ **Velpar**<br>◦ **Hexazinone**<br>◦ **DPX-A3674**<br>◦ **Pinogard** |
| ***Chemical Name*** | **Hexazinone [3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl 1.3.5-triazine-2,4 (1H,3H)-dione) -75%**<br>**Inert ingredients – 25%** |
| ***Product Description and Hazards*** | **Tan colored granules with slight acrid odor.**<br>**It is a moderate skin irritant and corrosive to the eyes.**<br>**Can react with strong bases.** |
| ***Manufacturer and Emergency Number*** | **Dupont, Wilmington, Delaware**<br>**(800) 441-7515 – Product information**<br>**(800) 441-3637 – Medical emergency**<br><br>**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300** |
| ***Emergency Overview*** | **Danger! Causes eye damage. Corrosive, Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.** |
| ***Accidental Release Measures*** | **General: Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Use water spray, foam, dry chemical or $CO_2$ for fire. Cool tank/container with water spray. Runoff from fire control may be a pollution hazard. Control runoff.**<br>**Spills – Dike spill. Prevent materials from entering sewers, waterways or low areas. Soak up with sand, oil dry or other absorbent material. Shovel or sweep up. Never return container for reuse.**<br>**Large spills that soak into the ground should be dug up, placed in suitable containers and disposed of appropriately.** |
| ***Decon Considerations*** | **The active ingredient, hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in area where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.**<br><br>**Activated charcoal (granular or powder) can be used to deactivate herbicide residues. Use 100 to 200 pounds of charcoal per pound of active ingredient (on a field).** |
| ***Reportable Quantity (Spills over this amount must be*** | **Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.** |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***reported to the National Response Center*** | |

***5. 2, 4-D Amine 4 – Several common 2, 4-D compounds – Broadleaf herbicide used seasonally on Alfalfa and Graminae Crops***

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Product Name and Synonyms/ Trade Names*** | ◦ **2,4-D Amine 4**<br>◦ **2,4-D**<br>◦ **Weedone 638 Broadleaf Herbicide**<br>◦ **Weedar 64 Broadleaf Herbicide** |
| ***Chemical Name*** | **Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid – 46%**<br>**Inert Ingredients – 53%** |
| ***Product Description and Hazards*** | **Clear amber to brown liquid with pungent amine like odor.**<br>**pH is 7.5-9.5**<br>**Specific gravity is 1.16 g/ml**<br>**Skin and eye irritant (severe, causing irreversible eye damage).**<br>**May be fatal if absorbed through the skin.**<br><br>**Incompatible with oxidizing agents and acid. Thermal decomposition may release toxic gases such as Hydrogen chloride.**<br><br>**This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates.** |
| ***Manufacturer and Emergency Number*** | **Albaugh, Inc, Ankeny, Iowa 50021**<br><br>**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 800-424-9300** |
| ***Emergency Overview*** | **Corrosive and sever eye irritant with permanent eye injury possible including blindness. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin.**<br>**May release toxic fumes if burned. Is toxic to some aquatic organisms.** |
| ***Accidental Release Measures*** | **General: Clean up spills immediately, with proper personal protective equipment. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.**<br>**Small Spills – Absorb small spills on sand, vermiculite or other inert absorbent. Place contaminated material inappropriate container for disposal.**<br>**Large Spills – Dike large spills using absorbent or impervious material such as clay or sand. Recover and contain as much free liquid as possible for reuse. Allow absorbed materials to solidify, and scrape up for disposal.** |
| ***Decon Considerations*** | **This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Dike and collect water to prevent environmental damage. Foam or dry chemical fire extinguishing systems are preferred to prevent environmental damage from excessive water run-off during a fire.** |
| ***Reportable Quantity (Spills over this amount must be*** | **2,4-D acids and salts: 100 lbs** |

***reported to the***
***National Response***
***Center***
***1-800-424-9346)***

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

# REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

January 2005

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

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

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

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

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

## WILL THE NEW LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?

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

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

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

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

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

*(continued on page 2)*

## Reimbursing medical costs



(continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

› *Who gets the reimbursement?*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 3)

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

## Reimbursing medical costs



(Continued from page 2)

However, the law provides an incentive for persons responsible for the application to pay medical costs before an investigation is complete. If the responsible party pays medical costs immediately, the law gives CACs the option of reducing penalties by as much as 50 percent. (FAC 12997.5[g])

However, the amount of a fine reduction does not affect the costs a responsible party must pay in medical expenses.

### › *Can victims file a civil suit for damages if they have accepted payment for medical costs?*

Yes. The law says that accepting payment of emergency medical costs does not affect a victim's right to file suit. However, any damages awarded by a court must be reduced by the amount the victim received in medical reimbursement from the violator. (FAC 12997.5[e])

### › *Does the new requirement for medical reimbursement apply in <u>all</u> pesticide incidents in which persons are injured?*

No, it applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used in production of an agricultural commodity. Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were not performing work as an employee.

### › *What about employees who suffer injuries or illnesses?*

Under pre-existing law, medical costs of employees are already covered by the workers' compensation system. These provisions are unaffected by the new law. Workers who are injured follow the same procedure as before: employers are required to see that they get medical treatment immediately, and costs are covered by the workers' compensation system.

### › *The law also increased the maximum penalties. How?*

These provisions of the law are broader than the medical reimbursement requirements. SB 391 authorizes DPR and the CACs to levy a separate penalty for each person who is injured or made ill by a pesticide violation.

DPR and the CACs had previously been allowed to levy separate penalties only for multiple violations of worker safety regulations—the number of workers injured did not increase the penalty, only the number of code sections violated.

Now, a one person/one violation provision applies to violations involving workers as well as victims in non-occupational settings. DPR and CACs have the authority to multiply the amount of the penalty by the number of victims.

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty of up

(Continued on page 4)

*Uncompensated medical costs* are defined in the law as the cost of care not covered by any other program, such as (but not limited to) medical insurance, the Healthy Families Program, or Medi-Cal. The law specifies that medical expense payments shall not be more than 125% of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates.

## Reimbursing medical costs



(Continued from page 3)

to $5,000 for each person injured or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation, significantly increasing the potential penalties. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› *What about people injured in past incidents?*

The new requirements went into effect on January 1, 2005. There are no provisions in the law to apply it retroactively. This means the law was not written to apply to people injured before January 2005.

The new law only applies to incidents that occur *after* January 1, 2005, in which violations occur and there are non-occupational injuries.

› *The law also requires development of better response mechanisms for emergency agencies. How will this work?*

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is taking the lead on this element of the law. Over the next year, Cal/EPA will work with the County Agricultural Commissioners, local health officers, other local government agencies, and affected community members on standard protocols"— standardized operating procedures — for pesticide incidents. The goal will be to improve procedures used to:

- Request and provide access to pesticide-specific information to help emergency responders identify pesticides involved in a drift incident, as well as appropriate treatments.
- Define specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
- Establish emergency shelters, if needed.
- Access services in languages known to be spoken in the affected area.
- Ensure access to health care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week afterwards.
- Notify medical providers regarding their eligibility for reimbursement under the new law.

› *If I have more questions, whom do I ask?*

Contact DPR's chief legal counsel, Polly Frenkel, 916-324-2666, or via email to pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov.

*The new requirements went into effect in January 2005. They do not cover persons injured in earlier incidents.*

Department of Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812

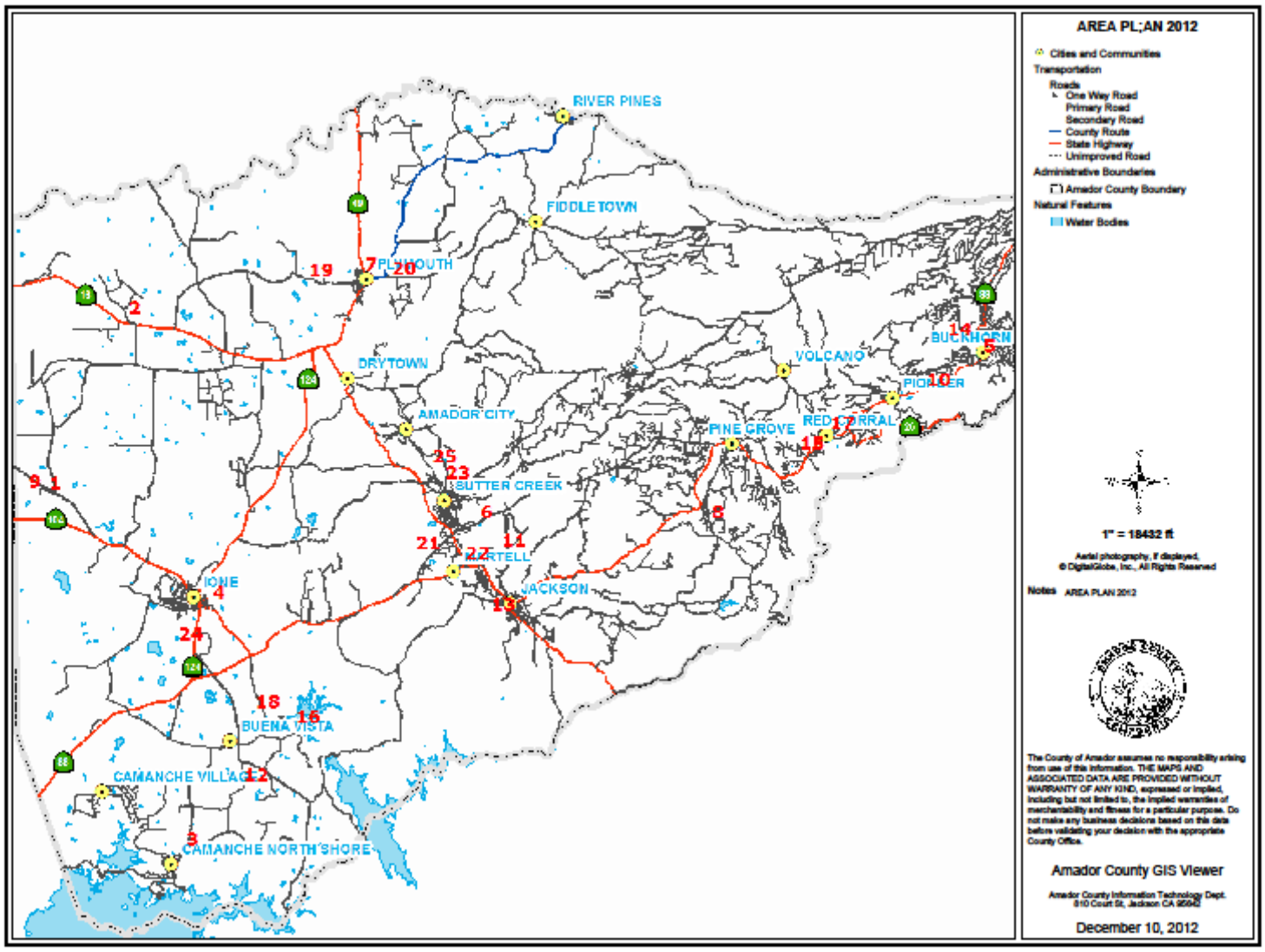
www.cdpr.ca.gov

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR's strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement through the county agricultural commissioners. DPR is one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency.

## RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)/TARGET HAZARD FACILITIES IN AMADOR COUNTY

| Map # | Facility | Facility Address | Principal Hazardous Substances | Onsite Response Team |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1st Propane | 855 Kings Station Rd Ione,95640 | Propane | No |
| 2 | Alpha (Golden State) Explosives | Plymouth, 95669 | Explosives | No |
| 3 | Amador Water Agency--CSA #3 | 2901 Camanche Rd Ione 95640 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 4 | Amador Water Agency-Ione | 521 Foothill Blvd Ione, 95640 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 5 | Amador Water Agency-Pioneer | 26723 Highway 88 Pioneer 95666 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 6 | Amador Water Agency-Ridge | 12780 Ridge Rd, Sutter Creek 95685 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 7 | Amerigas--Plymouth | 9419 Landrum ST #13 Plymouth 95669 | Propane | No |
| 8 | Campora Propane--Jackson Pines | 19750 Clinton Rd Jackson 95642 | Propane | No |
| 9 | Campora Propane--TerraCal | 1000 Kings Station Rd Ione 95640 | Propane | No |
| 10 | Cedar Mills Ecofarm | 25400 Highway 88 Pioneer 95666 | Propane | No |
| | | | | |
| 12 | J & S Wholesale, Inc. | Jackson, 95642 | Explosives | No |
| 13 | Jackson Valley Partners-Ione Cogen | 4655 Coal Mine Rd Ione 95640 | Sulfuric Acid - Caustic Soda | No |
| **14** | **Jackson City Wastewater Treatment Plant** | **39 N Highway 49 / 88 Jackson 95642** | **Gaseous Chlorine (RMP)** | **No** |
| 15 | Kamps Propane--Fairway Pines | Fairway Pines Subdivision Pioneer 95666 | Propane | No |
| 16 | Kamps Propane--Highway 88 | 22479 Highway 88 Pine Grove 95665 | Propane | No |
| 17 | Lake Amador Resort | 7500 Lake Amador Dr Ione, 95640 | Oxygen | No |
| 18 | Main Street Gas | 22584 Highway 88 Pioneer 95666 | Propane | No |
| 19 | MP Associates, Inc | Ione, 95640 | Explosives | Yes |
| 20 | Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant | 7122 Old Sacramento Rd, Plymouth 95669 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 21 | Plymouth Water Treatment Plant | 10200 Fiddletown Rd Plymouth 95669 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 22 | Sierra Pine Ltd/Ampine Division | 11300 Ridge Rd Martell, 95654 | Propane | No |
| 23 | Suburban Propane, Martell | 12336 Martell Rd Martell, 95654 | Propane | No |
| 24 | Sutter Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant | 300 Mahoney Mill Rd Sutter Creek 95685 | Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite | No |
| 25 | Unimin Corp - Ione Plant | 8625 S Highway 124 Ione 95640 | Sulfuric Acid - Caustic Soda | No |
| | Sutter Gold Mining Co | 11500 Stringbean Alley, Sutter Creek | Explosives | Yes |


AREA PLAN 2012
Cities and Communities
Transportation
Roads
One Way Road
Primary Road
Secondary Road
County Route
State Highway
Unimproved Road
Administrative Boundaries
Amador County Boundary
Natural Features
Water Bodies
1" = 18432 ft
Aerial photography, if displayed, © DigitalGlobe, Inc., All Rights Reserved
Notes AREA PLAN 2012
The County of Amador assumes no responsibility arising from use of this information. THE MAPS AND ASSOCIATED DATA ARE PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, expressed or implied, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Do not make any business decisions based on this data before validating your decision with the appropriate County Office.
Amador County GIS Viewer
Amador County Information Technology Dept.
810 Court St, Jackson CA 95642
December 10, 2012
RIVER PINES
FIDDLETOWN
PLYMOUTH
DRYTOWN
AMADOR CITY
VOLCANO
BUCKHORN
PIONEER
PINE GROVE
RED CORRAL
BUTTER CREEK
MARTELL
JACKSON
IONE
BUENA VISTA
CAMANCHE VILLAGE
CAMANCHE NORTH SHORE

**SPECIAL POPULATIONS**

**DAY CARE CENTERS, HOSPITALS, SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES, SCHOOLS AND DETENTION CENTERS**

| ADULT CARE CENTERS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| ARC of Amador | 75 Academy Drive, Sutter Creek | 267-5978 |

| CHILDREN DAY CARE CENTERS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| Child Enrichment Center | 12501 Lookout Ridge Lane, Pine Grove | 296-2611 |
| Community Christian School/Daycare | 14045 Ponderosa Way, Pine Grove | 296-7773 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Honeybear Kiddos | 420 Old Sutter Hill Rd, Sutter Creek | 267-1114 |
| | | |
| Ione ELP, A/S Program | 415 S Ione #13, Ione | 274-6906 |
| Ione Headstart, ATCAA Agency | 108 W. Marlette St, Ione | 274-0395 |
| Ione State Preschool | 401 S Ione #13, Ione | 274-6906 |
| Jackson ELP, A/S Program | 220 Church St, Jackson | 768-7649 |
| Jackson Headstart, ATCAA Agency | 151 Shopping Dr., Jackson | 223-7333 x105 |
| Jackson State Preschool, ACOE | 501 Argonaut, Jackson | 223-5679 |
| Little Oaks Learning Center | 12222 New York Ranch, Jackson | 223-8563 |
| | | |
| Monarch Montessori | 9282 Main Street, Plymouth | 245-6993 |
| Pine Grove ELP, A/S Program | 20101 Hwy 88, Pine Grove | 296-0633 |
| Pioneer ELP, A/S Program | 24625 Hwy 88, Pine Grove | 295-1205 |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pioneer Montessori | 23714 Hwy 88, Pioneer | 295-4144 |
| Pioneer State Preschool, ACOE | 24624 Hwy 88, Pioneer | 295-1205 |
| Plymouth ELP, A/S Program | 18601 Sherwood, Plymouth | 245-4308 |
| Plymouth State Preschool, ACOE | 18601 Sherwood, Plymouth | 245-4308 |
| Sutter Creek ELP, A/S Program | 110 Broadway, Sutter Creek | 267-0387 |
| | | |
| Web of Life | 1445 Jackson Gate Rd, Jackson | 223-7830 |

| DETENTION CENTERS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| Amador County Jail | 700 Court St, Jackson | 223-6500 (Dispatch) |
| Mule Creek State Prison | 4001 State Hwy 104, Ione | 274-5955 (Watch CDR) |
| | | |

| HOSPITALS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| Sutter-Amador Hospital | 200 Mission Blvd, Jackson | 223-7500 |

| RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| Amador Residential Care Facility | 155 Placer Dr, Jackson | 223-4444 |
| Gold Quartz Inn Retirement Home | 15 Bryson Dr, Sutter Creek | 267-9155 |
| Golden Age Guest Home | 9381 Locust St, Plymouth | 245-6610 |
| Jackson Gardens | 185 Placer Dr, Jackson | 223-0411 |
| Kit Carson Convalescent | 811 Court St, Jackson | 223-2233 |
| Oak Manor | 223 New York Ranch Rd., Jackson | 223-3273 |

| SCHOOLS | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CENTER NAME** | **ADDRESS** | **PHONE NUMBER** |
| Amador High School | 330 Spanish St, Sutter Creek | 257-7300 |
| Argonaut High School | 501 Argonaut Ln, Jackson | 257-7700 |
| Community Christian<br>Community / Court School<br>Community School | 14045 Ponderosa Way, Pine Grove<br>10010 Shenandoah Rd, Plymouth<br>823 S Hwy 49, Jackson | 296-7773<br>245-4284<br>223-1356 |
| Independence High School | 525 Independence Dr, Sutter Creek | 257-5100 |
| Ione Elementary | 415 S Ione #13, Ione | 257-7000 |
| Ione Junior High | 450 S Mill Rd, Ione | 257-5500 |
| Jackson Elementary | 220 Church St, Jackson | 257-5600 |
| Jackson Junior High | 333 Rex Ave, Jackson | 257-5700 |
| Pine Grove Elementary | 20101 Hwy 88, Pine Grove | 296-2800 |
| Pioneer Elementary | 24625 Hwy 88, Pioneer | 295-6500 |
| Plymouth Elementary | 18601 Sherwood, Plymouth | 257-7800 |
| Sutter Creek Elementary | 340 Spanish St, Sutter Creek | 257-7200 |
| Sutter Creek Primary | 110 Broad Street, Sutter Creek | 257-7100 |

**Any Emergency Rescue Personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within ½ mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district. (HSC 25507.10)**

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

**P = Primary Responsibility X = Have Responsibility**
**Additional agencies may need to be notified depending on the type and media affected**

| | Law Enforcement | Fire Department | HazMat Team | E Health / CUPA | Sheriff's OES | Public Works | Health Officer | School Superind. | Sanitary Districts | Ad Commissioner | District Attorney | CHP | Fish and wILDLIFE | State OES | CalTrans | AMADOR APCD | CAL EPA- DPR | RWQCB | CAL OSHA | OEHHA | CAL EPA -DTSC | cdph-RHS | State Fire Marshal | NRC/ Coast Guard | US EPA | DOE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Protective Equipment | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | |
| Industrial Hygiene issues | | | | X | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | |
| Monitor & Decontamination | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | |
| Health Effects | | X | X | X | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Facility (Site Map, Inventory) | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | X | | | X | |
| Chemical Information | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| Air Monitoring/Meteorological | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X | |
| **ON SCENE RESPNSE TO:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small amounts on City Streets | X | X | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | X | |
| Soil/Ground | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Water | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Petroleum Pipeline | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | |
| Sewage (Sanitary Sewer) | X | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | |
| Biological/Medical Waste | X | X | X | X | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Radioactive Material | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | X | X | X |
| Oil Spill in Coastal Zone | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | |
| Employee Injuries | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Pesticide application/Drift Incident | X | X | X | X | | | X | | | X | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Storm drain/Road drainage/Creek | X | X | X | X | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| **CLEAN-UP** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Funding Access | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Oversee and Approve | X | X | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | X | X | | X | X | X |
| Waste Disposal | | X | | X | | | | | X | | | | X | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| **ENFORCEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample Collection | X | | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | | X | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Civil/Criminal Investigation | X | X | | X | | | | | | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | X |
| Cease & Desist Orders | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | X | | X | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | | X | |
| **POST INCIDENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| After Action Review (small) | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| After Action Review (large ) | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Incident Reports/Records Mainten. | X | X | | X | X | | | | | | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Cost Recovery | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

**Verified September 2008**

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

**STATE OES WARNING CENTER** **(800) 852-7550 OR (916) 845-8911**
**.....NOTE: GET A CONTROL NUMBER**

**ON HIGHWAY SPILLS – CHP** **911**

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

**AMADOR COUNTY EPA ID NUMBER** **CAS 111-111-003**

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

| AMADOR COUNTY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agency** | **Office Phone** | **24-Hour Contact** | **Notes** |
| **FIRE DISPATCH – CDF Camino** | **(530) 647-5250** | **(530) 647-5220** | |
| **SHERIFF DISPATCH** | **911** | **(209) 223-6500** | |
| **County Administrator** | **(209) 223-6470** | **(209) 223-6500** | |
| **Agricultural Commissioner** | **(209) 223-6487** | **(209) 749-7243** | |
| **Animal Control** | **(209) 223-6378** | **(209) 223-6500** | |
| **Air Pollution Control District** | **(209) 257-0112** | **(209) 223-6500** | **(209) 768-3198** |
| **District Attorney** | **(209) 749-6444** | **(209) 749-7243** | |
| Emergency Medical Services (Mtn Vly) | **(209) 529-5085** | **(800) 945-2273** | **For Mutual Aid** |
| Environmental Health **Certified Unified Program Agency** | **(209) 223-6439** | **(209) 223-6500** | **Emergency Response After Hours** |
| **Health and Human Services** | **(209) 223-6550** | | **(** |
| **Public Health Officer** | **(209) 223-6407** | **(209) 223-6500** | **((209) 223-3837 Int. Medicine Office** |
| | | | |
| **Office of Emergency Services** | **(209) 223-6384** | **(209) 223-6500** | |
| **Transportation & Public Works** | **(209) 223-6429** | **(209) 223-6500** | |
| **Superintendent of Schools** | **(209) 257-5353** | **(209) 587-5535 Assistant Superintendent** | |
| HAZMAT RESPONSE TEAMS | | | |
| **Calaveras HAZMAT Team Calaveras County Sheriff's** | **(209) 754 -6500** | **(209) 754–6666 Dispatch** | **By Mutual Aid Request** |

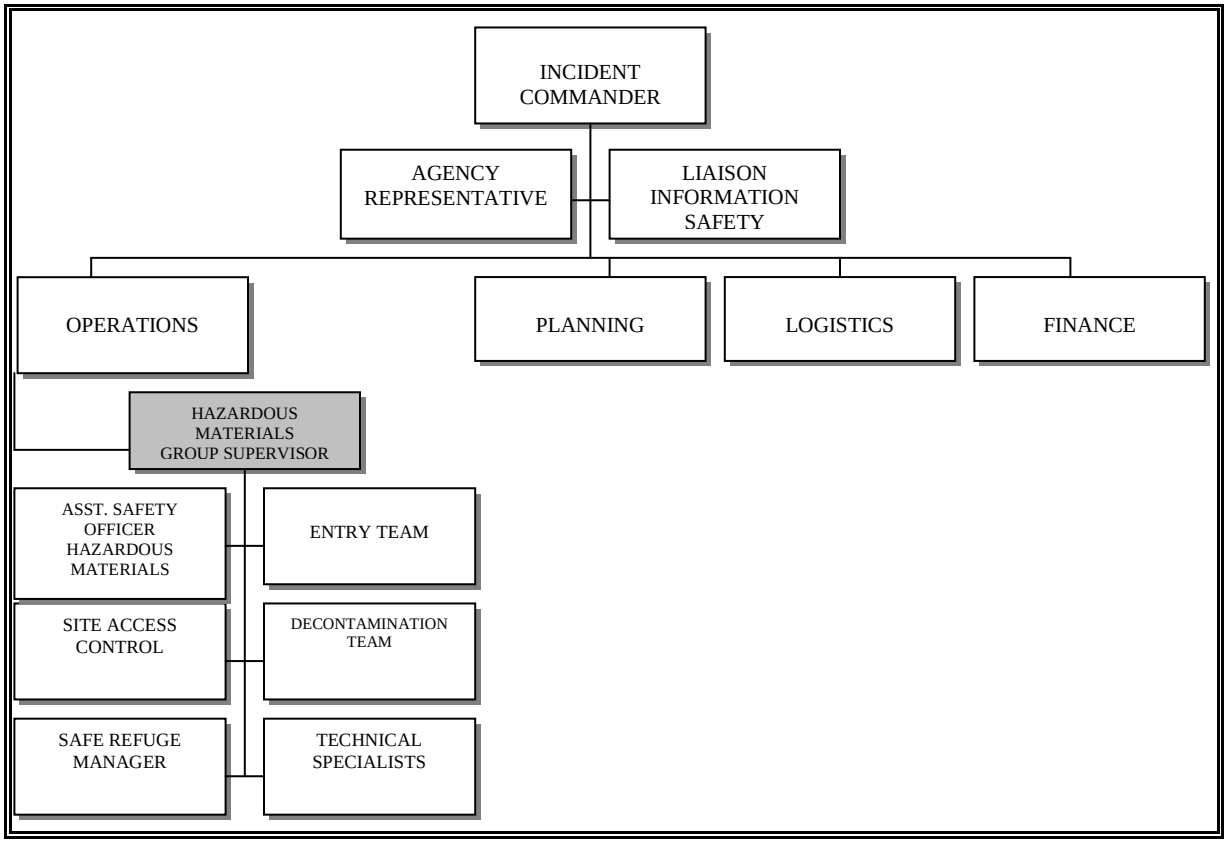
| Department | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| FIRE AGENCIES | | | |
| Amador County Fire Districts/ Departs | (530) 647-5250 | (530) 647-5220 | CALFIRE Camino Dispatch |
| Jackson Rancheria Fire Dept. | (209) 223-8750 | 209) 223-8185 | Dispatch |
| LAW ENFORCEMENT | | | |
| California Highway Patrol | (209) 223-4890 | (209) 943-8600 | Stockton |
| Amador County Sheriff's Department | (209) 223-6500 | (209) 223-6500 | Dispatch |
| Jackson Police Department | (209) 223-1771 | (209) 223-6500 | Dispatch |
| Ione Police Department | (209) 274-2456 | (209) 223-6500 | |
| Sutter Creek Police Department | (209) 267-5647 | (209) 223-6500 | |
| County Sheriff's Department | (209) 822-7307 | (209) 223-6500 | |
| REGIONAL/WATER AGENCIES | | | |
| Amador Water Agency | (209) 223-3018 | | |
| City of Jackson Water Department | (209) 223-0219 | | |
| Jackson Valley Irrigation District | (209) 274-2037 | | |
| Feather River Air Quality Mgt. District | (209) 267-2656 | | |
| Pacific Gas and Electric | (800) 743-5000 | 1-888-743-4911 | |
| 24-HOUR HAZMAT CLEAN CONTRACTORS (CAL TRANS APPROVED LIST) | | | |
| Decon Environmental Services (W Sac) | (916) 373-1130 | (916) 373-1130 | |
| Dillard Environmental (Byron) | (925) 634-6850 | (800) 675-1066 | |
| NRC Environmental (W Sac) | (800) 337-7455 | (800) 337-7455 | |
| RAH Environmental Services (Sac) | (800) 234-7441 | (800) 234-7441 | |
| Clean Harbors (West Sacramento) | (916) 375-2611x2024 | (916) 375-2611x2024 | |
| EMERGENCY MEDICAL/DISASTER | | | |
| Ambulance<br>American Legion Ambulance | (209) 223-2963 | (209) 223-6500 | |
| CALSTAR – Air Rescue & Transport | (530)544-2338 – Upcountry<br>(530) 887-0569 – Jackson Area | | South Lake Tahoe Base<br>Auburn Base |
| PHI Air Medical | (888) 744-8937 | (209) 409-2616 | Sonora Base |
| Hospital<br>Sutter Amador Hospital | (209) 223-7500 | (209) 223-7555 | Emergency Room |
| Poison Control Center | (800) 222-1222 | (800) 222-1222 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **U.C. Davis Medical Center** | **(800) 876-4766** | | |
| **American Red Cross** | **(209) 533-1513** | **(800) 696-3873** | |
| **Salvation Army** | **(209) 257-1828** | | |
| STATE/FEDERAL EMERGENCY FUNDING/RESPONSE | | | |
| Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Emergency Reserve Account | (800) 260-3972 | (800) 852-7550 (OES) Ask For Duty Officer | Reports Spills to OES 1st |
| Dept. of Toxic Substances Control - Clandestine Drug Lab Account | (800) 260-3972 | (800) 852-7550 (OES) Ask For Duty Officer | Reports Spills to OES 1st |
| Dept. of Fish and Game – Fish & Wildlife Pollution Account | (916) 358-2900 | (800) 852-7550 (OES) Ask for Duty Officer | Reports Spills to OES 1st |
| Office of Spill Prevention & Response – Oil Spill Response Trust Fund | (800) 852-7550 | 1-916-358-1300 | Reports Spills to OES 1st |
| State Water Resources Control Board Water Pollution Cleanup & Abatement | (800) 852-7550 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| EPA Superfund Emergency Response | (800) 300-2193 | (800) 300-2193 x 3 | |
| 95th Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction) | (530) 264-5656 | | |
| STATE AGENCIES (All can be contacted 24 hours via State OES 1-800-852-7550) | | | |
| State Office of Emergency Services | (916) 845-8911 | (800) 852-7550 (OES) | All Incident Reporting System (Warning Center) |
| Air Resources Board (ARB) | (800) 242-4450 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| California Fire - Pipeline Safety/ Failure Investigation | (916) 445-8477 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Cal OSHA | (800) 963-9424 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| California Highway Patrol | (209) 223-4890 | ((209) 943-8600 | 24 hr Dispatch |
| CalTrans- Emergency Dispatch | (209) 948-7556 | | |
| Dept. of Fish and Wlidlife | (707) 944-5500 | (916) 358-1300 | |
| Dept. of Pesticide Regulation | (916) 445-4300 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Dept. of Public Health Duty Officer of the Day | (510) 620-3434 | (800) 852-7550 | Pager (916) 328-3605 |
| Dept. of Public Health (Radiological Health) (Sacramento) | (916) 327-5106 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (Sac) | (916) 323-3600 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Office of Emergency Services Region IV – LEPC | (916) 845-8470 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (Berkeley) | (510) 622-3191 | (800) 852-7550 | |
| Office of Spill Prevention and Response | (916) 445-0045 | (888) 334-2258 | |
| Central Valley Regional Water Quality | (916) 464-3291 | (800) 852-7550 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Control Board (Rancho Cordova) | | | |
| State Fire Marshal (Sacramento) | (916) 324-8922 | **(800) 852-7550** | |
| FEDERAL AGENCIES | | | |
| **Center for Communicable Diseases** | **(404) 498-1515** | **(800) 232-4636** | **Atlanta, GA** |
| Federal Aviation Administration<br>**Flight Operations (Redding)**<br>**Marysville Airport Manager** | (916) 922-9511<br>**(530) 226-2801**<br>**(530) 741-6248** | **(916) 354-0161** | **Temporary flight restrictions** |
| FBI Emergency Operations | (916) 481-9110 | **(916) 481-9110** | |
| Homeland Security | (202) 282-8000 | **(202) 282-8000** | |
| National Response Center | (800) 424-8802 | **(800) 424-8802** | **(202) 267-2675** |
| **National Weather Service** | **(916) 979-3051** | | |
| **OSHA (Federal)** | **(800)321-6742** | **(800) 321-6742** | |
| **US Coast Guard (Alameda)** | **(510) 437-3073** | | |
| **US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)** | **(209) 744-2000** | **(800) 424-8802** | |
| **US Forest Service (Camino ) Dispatch**<br>**El Dorado National Forest** | **(530) 647-5220**<br>**(209) 295-4251** | **(530) 647-5220** | |
| NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES | | | |
| AT & T Language Translation Line | **(888) 855-0811** | | |
| **ChemTrec** | **(800) 424-9300** | **(800) 424-9300** | |
| **Pesticide Safety Team Network** | **(800) 424-9300** | **(800) 424-9300** | **ChemTrec** |
| **Salvation Army** | **(209) 257-1828** | | |
| **Union Pacific Railroad** | **(402) 636-7423** | | **24 hour Dispatch** |
| **Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)** | **(888) 743-4911** | | |
| INDUSTRIAL HYGIENSTS/LABORATORIES | | | |
| **Cal OSHA Consultation** | **(800) 963-9924** | | |
| **Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment** | **(510) 622-3200** | **(800) 852-7550** | |
| **DTSC HazMat Laboratory** | **(510) 540-3622** | **(510) 540-3622** | |
| DISPOSAL SITES | | | |
| Amador Co. HHW at Western Amador Recycling Facility, 6500 Buena Vista Rd., Ione | (209) 274-2237 | | **Household haz waste only** |
| Forward Landfill, Inc., Stockton | (800) 204-4242 | | **Contaminated soils** |
| CWMI Kettleman Hills, 35251 Old Skyline Rd., Kettleman City | (559) 386-6195 | | **Class I Landfill** |
| **DTSC COMMERCIAL OFFSITE TSD Facilities List: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/uploadLIST_HWM_Commercial_Facilities.pdf** | | | |
| AERC (Recycler)<br>CAD 982411993 | (510) 429-1129 | **8:30 – 5:00 pm only** | **Batteries, mercury** |
| **Ash Gove Cement Plant ARD981512270 (Arkansas)** | **(870) 542-6217 Emergency -1** | **(870) 542-6217 (Central control)** | **Cement kiln incinerator** |
| **Chem Waste Management CAT000646117 (Kettleman City)** | **(559) 386-6195** | | **Class 1 landfill** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Clean Harbors West Sacramento** | **(916) 375-2611** | **(800) 645-8265** | **Acids, alkalies, solvents, metal bearing wastes** |
| **Evergreen Environmental Services (Union City) CAD980887418** | **(510) 795-4400** | **(800) 596-9455** | |
| **TXI Midlothian Cement Plant Texas** | **(972) 647-6700** | | **Class 1 incinerator** |
| TRAUMA SCENE PRACTITIONERS | | | |
| **Bio Safety Clean** | **(888) 974-3923** | **Sacramento** | **Mike Lofton** |
| **Stormie Janitorial** | **(209) 518-8084** | **Stockton** | **Dwight Dampier** |
| **Tudor Construction & Restoration** | **(916) 405-2100** | **Elk Grove** | **Suzie Smith** |
| **Water, Smoke & Mold Removal** | **(916) 779-3946** | **Orangevale** | **Jennifer Corey** |
| **Aftermath, Inc.** | **(800) 366-9923** | **call back** | |
| **SERVPRO** | **(916) 638-1720** | **Rancho Cordova** | **Tom Miller** |
| **ServiceMaster of Stockton** | **(209) 463-2349** | **Stockton** | **Alvin Mudaliar** |
| **American Technologies** | **(916) 388-2440** | | |

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GROUP SUPERVISOR**




The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is assigned to the Operations Section (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Group Supervisor reports to the Operations Section Chief. The Group Supervisor is responsible for the implementation of the phases of the Incident Action Plan dealing with the Hazardous Materials Group operations. The Group Supervisor is responsible for the assignment of resources within the Group, reporting on the progress of control operations, and the status of resources within the Group. The Group Supervisor directs the overall operations of the Group.

The Group Supervisor is part of an organizational structure designed to provide the Operations Section Chief with personnel, equipment, and expertise to safely mitigate a hazardous materials incident. Personnel in this position must be able to assess, measure, and determine the most effective and safe means to abate the hazardous substance(s). The Group Supervisor must have a thorough knowledge of operational procedures, risk analysis and safety considerations relating to hazardous materials incident management. These responsibilities require that personnel assigned to this position have the minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Ensure the development of Control Zones and Access Control Points and the placement of appropriate control lines.

____ Evaluate and recommend public protection action options to the Operations Section Chief or Branch Director (if activated).

____ Ensure that current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained.

____ Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminates.

____ Ensure that a Site Safety and Control Plan (IS Form 208) is developed and implemented.

____ Conduct safety meetings with the Hazardous Material Group.

____ Participate, when requested, in the development of the Incident Action Plan (develop the Hazardous Materials attachment of the Incident Action Plan).

____ Ensure that recommended safe operational procedures are followed.

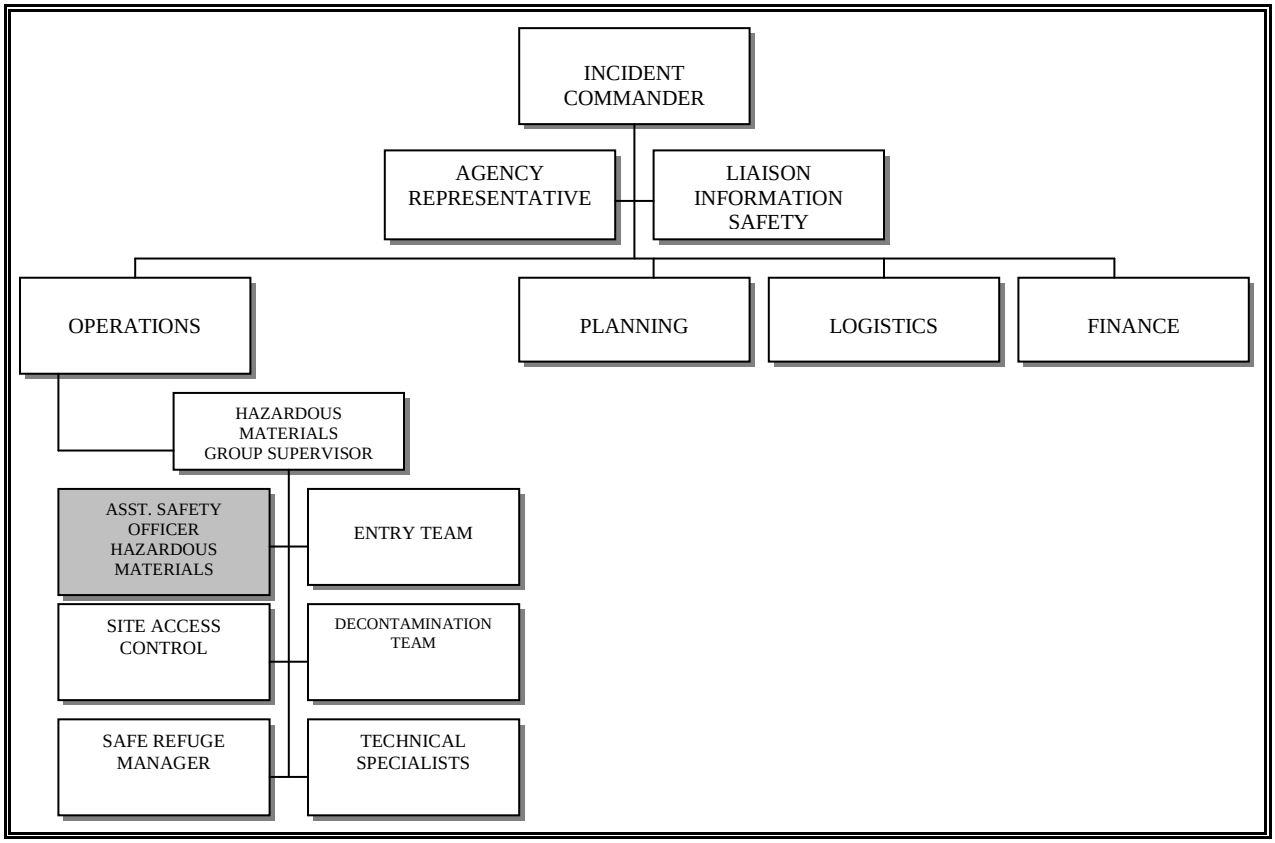
____ Ensure that the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is selected and used.

____ Ensure that appropriate allied agencies are notified through the Incident Commander.

____ Maintain Unit/Activity log (ICS Form 214)

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

**ASSISTANT SAFETY OFFICER - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**




The Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials reports directly to the Safety Officer, if activated, and is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). This position is responsible for the overall safety of personnel assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group. The Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials coordinates group activities with the Group Supervisor.

In a multi-hazard incident, the Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials does not act as Safety Officer for the overall incident. Therefore, it is necessary to appoint an Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials for all hazardous materials incidents.

The Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials coordinates activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials Group operations as mandated by 29 CFR 1910.120. This position advises the Group Supervisor on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts. Due to the responsibilities of this position, it is imperative that the individual be both Safety Officer qualified and possess a high degree of knowledge in hazardous substance mitigation operations and procedures. These abilities require that the personnel assigned to this position have minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Obtain briefing from the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

____ Participate in the preparation of, and implement the Site Safety and Control Plan (ICS Form 208)

____ Advise the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director, if activated) of deviations from the Site Safety and Control Plan or any dangerous situations.

____ Has authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged to be unsafe.

____ Ensure protection of the Hazardous Materials Group personnel from physical, environmental, and chemical hazards/exposures.

____ Ensure the provision of required emergency medical services for assigned personnel and coordinate with the Medical Unit Leader.

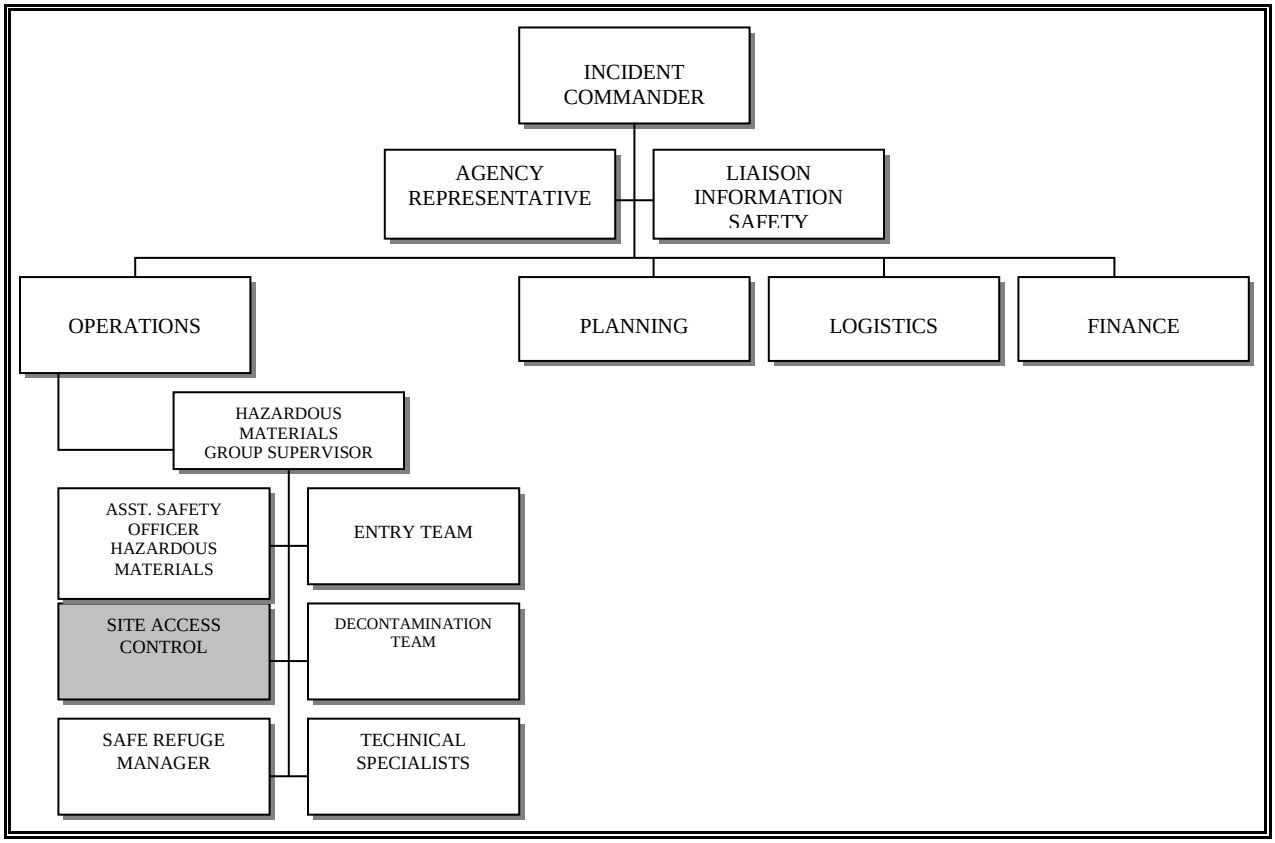
____ Ensure that medical related records for the Hazardous Materials Group personnel are maintained.

____ Maintain the Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

**A portable radio and a handheld air-horn will be used by the Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials to notify personnel in the Exclusion Zone to withdraw, and alert all support personnel to prepare to receive those personnel.**

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

## SITE ACCESS CONTROL LEADER




The Site Access Control Leader is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Site Access Control Leader reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and is responsible for the control of the movement of all people and equipment through appropriate access routes at the hazard site. This position assures that the spread of contaminants is controlled and that records are maintained. One Site Access Control Leader should be established for the whole site even if the site covers a large area containing multiple groups or divisions.

The Site Access Control Leader is responsible for providing the Group Supervisor with control of the movement of all personnel and equipment between control zones. Because of the need to isolate the Exclusion Zone and Contamination Reduction Zone, the Site Access Control Leader is identified early in the incident to insure that citizens and personnel use proper access and egress routes. These abilities require that personnel assigned to this position have the minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

___ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Organize and supervise assigned personnel to control access to the hazard site.

____ Oversee the placement of the Exclusion Line and the Contamination Control Line.

____ Ensure that appropriate action is taken to prevent the spread of contamination.

____ Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone. Appoint Safe Refuge Manager (as needed).

____ Ensure that injured or exposed individuals are decontaminated prior to departure from the hazard site.

____ Track the movement of persons passing through the Contamination Control Line to ensure that long term observations are provided.

____ Coordinate with the Medical Group for proper separation and tracking of potentially contaminated individuals needing medical attention.

____ Maintain observations of any changes in climatic conditions or other circumstances external to the hazard.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Team.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.

____ Maintain the Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

- The Site Access Control Leader should enlist the assistance of law enforcement officers for large incidents, but at small incidents (if assistants are required) it is expedient to have firefighters perform security functions.

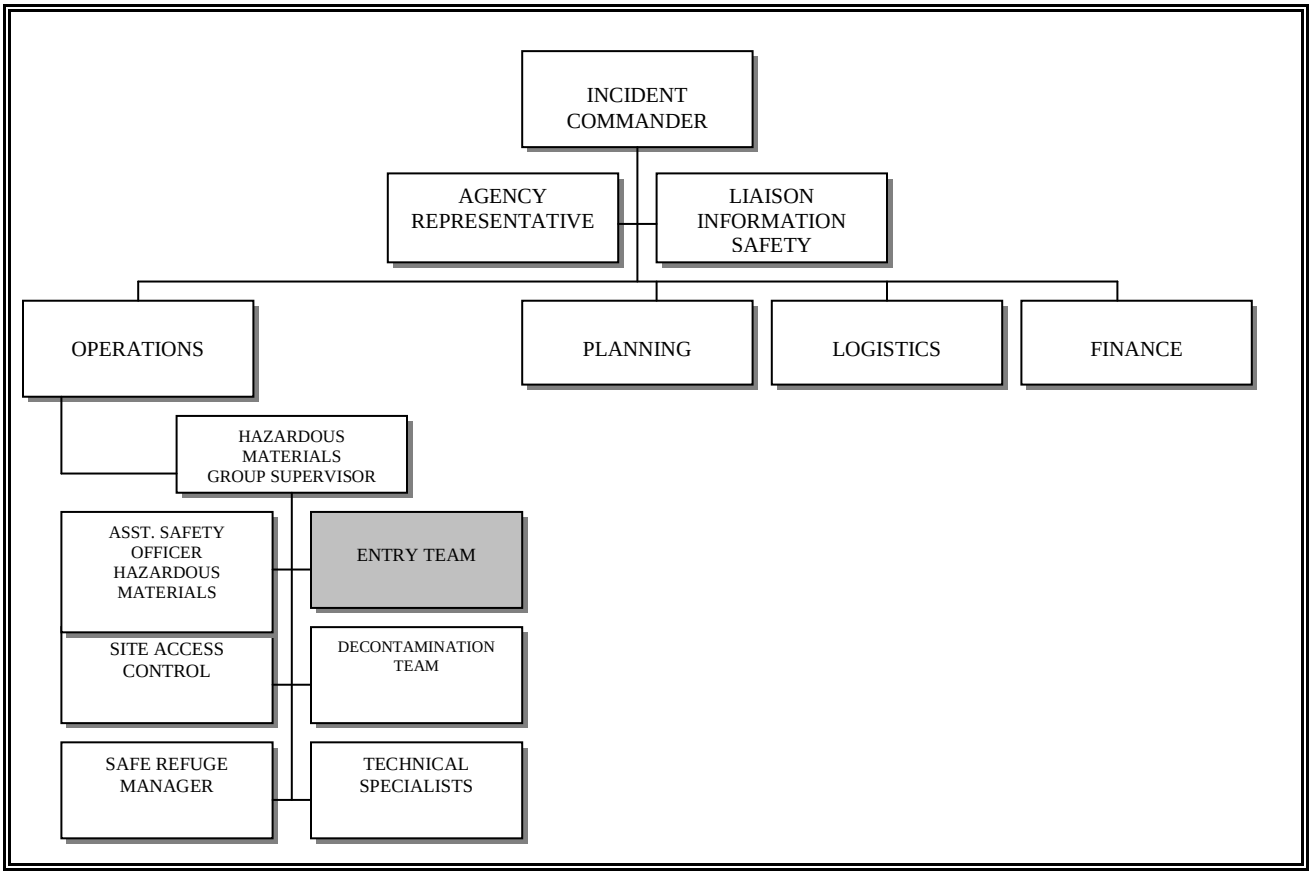
- The Site Access Control Leader and security personnel must remain out of the Exclusion Zone and be provided with the proper level of protective clothing when working in the Contamination Reduction Zone. All personnel entering the Exclusion and Contamination Reduction Zones should clear through the Site Access Control Leader.

- The Site Access Control Leader will control personnel entering the Exclusion Zone to insure that they are properly protected. The Site Access Control Leader should also establish the Contamination Reduction Zone and be familiar with the various levels of protective clothing available and medical implications of the incidents.

- The Site Access Control Leader must be alert to any signs or symptoms of exposure and should provide advanced life support personnel with as much accurate information as practical that can be sent to the hospital with exposed persons. If acute exposure of personnel is known or suspected, medical examinations must be ordered.

- The log should include, but not limited to, times of significant occurrences within the Exclusion Zone; products involved; names of personnel entering the Exclusion Zone; clocking time in and time out; protective equipment of personnel entering the Exclusion Zone; and functions of personnel entering the Exclusion Zone. The log will contain essential information should any exposed persons develop health problems in the future.

## ENTRY TEAM LEADER




The Entry Team Leader is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Entry Team Leader reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and is responsible for all activities taking place in the Exclusion Zone, including multiple team entries, repeated entries, and multi-jurisdictional entries.

The Entry Team Leader is part of an organizational structure designed to provide the Group Supervisor with the expertise to initiate rescue, provide material identification, and contain and control releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials. The Entry Team Leader must be able to provide both technical assistance and tactical and strategic information to safely mitigate the incident. These abilities require that the personnel assigned to this position have a minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Supervise entry operations.

____ Recommend actions to mitigate the situation in the Exclusion Zone.

____ Initiate actions, as directed by the Group Supervisor, to mitigate the hazardous materials release or threatened release.

____ Carry out actions, as directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, to mitigate the hazardous materials release or threatened release.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference.

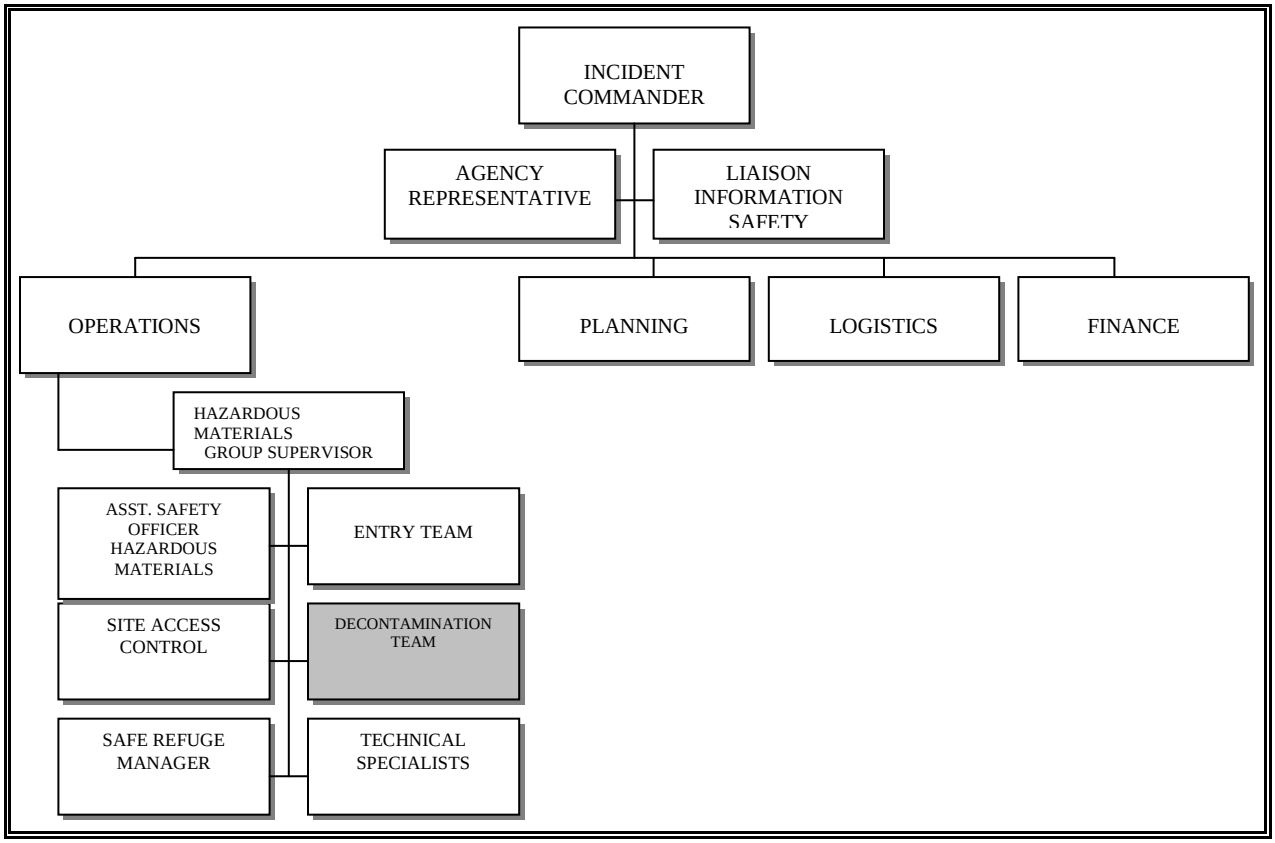
____ Maintain control of the movement of people and equipment within the Exclusion Zone, including contaminated victims.

____ Direct rescue operations, as needed, in the Exclusion Zone.

____ Maintain Unit Activity log. (ICS Form 214)

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

## DECONTAMINATION LEADER




The Decontamination Leader is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Decontamination Leader reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and is responsible for all activities taking place in the area designated as the Decontamination Corridor. The Decontamination Leader is responsible for the decontamination of persons and equipment that leave the Exclusion Zone and the maintenance of records for the unit.

The Decontamination Leader is responsible for providing the Group Supervisor with the expertise to insure the area of contamination does not spread beyond the Contamination Reduction Zone either from contaminated equipment or people. These responsibilities require that personnel assigned to this position have the minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor

____ Identify contaminated people and equipment.

____ Supervise the operations of the decontamination element in the process of decontaminating people and equipment.

____ Control the movement of people and equipment within the Contamination Reduction Corridor.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Team Leader.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader.

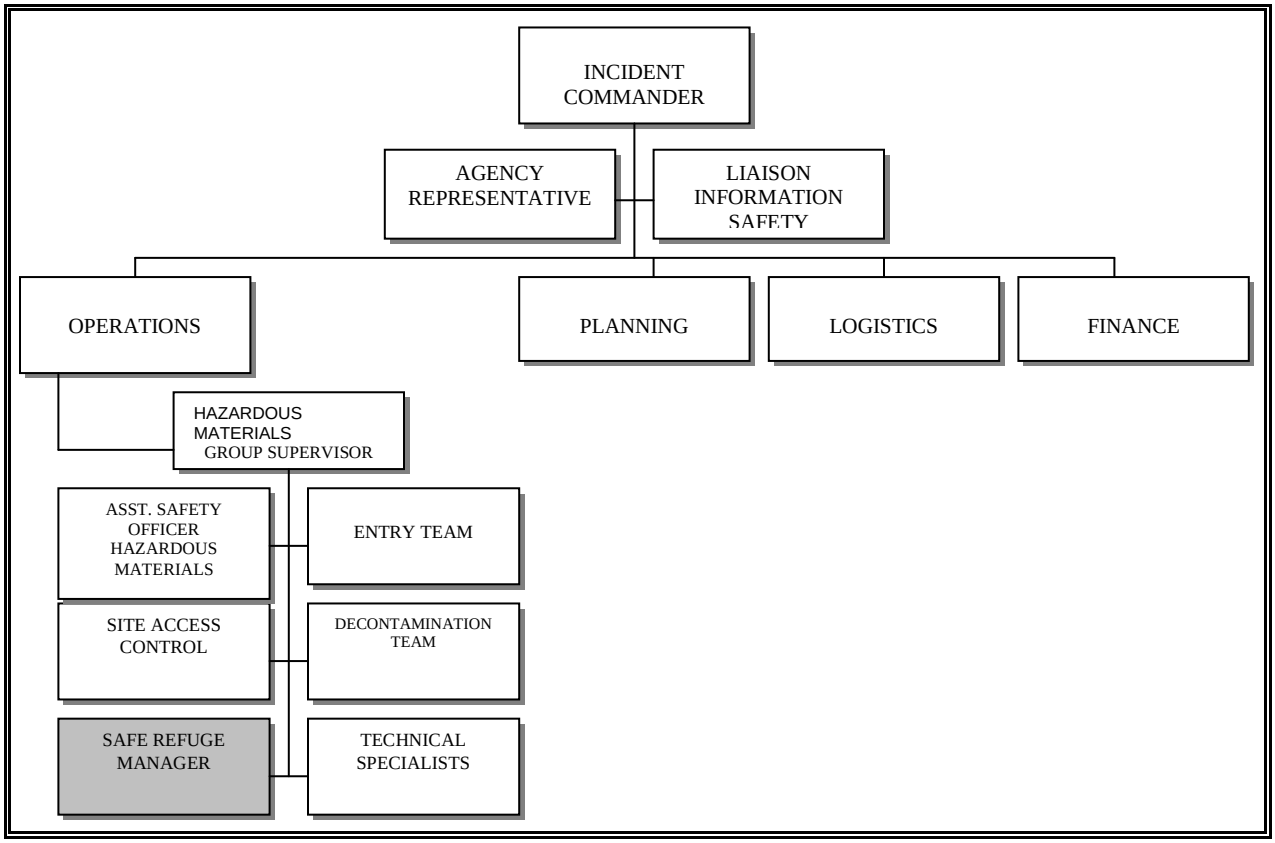
____ Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after decontamination) to the Medical Group

____ Coordinate handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants within the Contamination Reduction Corridor

____ Maintain the Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

**SAFE REFUGE MANAGER**




The Safe Refuge Manager is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Safe Refuge Manager reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and is responsible for all activities taking place in the Safe Refuge Area. The Safe Refuge Area will be located near the Contamination Reduction Zone where citizens, victims, and emergency response personnel await to be decontaminated before entering the Decontamination Corridor.

The Safe Refuge Manager is responsible for providing the Group Supervisor with expertise to insure that the area of contamination does not spread beyond the Exclusion and Contamination Reduction Zones. These responsibilities require that personnel assigned to this position have the minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Determine the need for a Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone adjacent to the Contamination Reduction Corridor and the Exclusion Control Line.

____ Monitor the hazardous materials release to ensure that the Safe Refuge Zone is not subject to exposure.

____ Assist the Site Access Control Leader by ensuring the victims who may have information about the incident, or if suspected of having contamination.

____ Manage the Safe Refuge Area for the holding and evaluation of victims who may have information about the incident, or if suspected of having contamination.

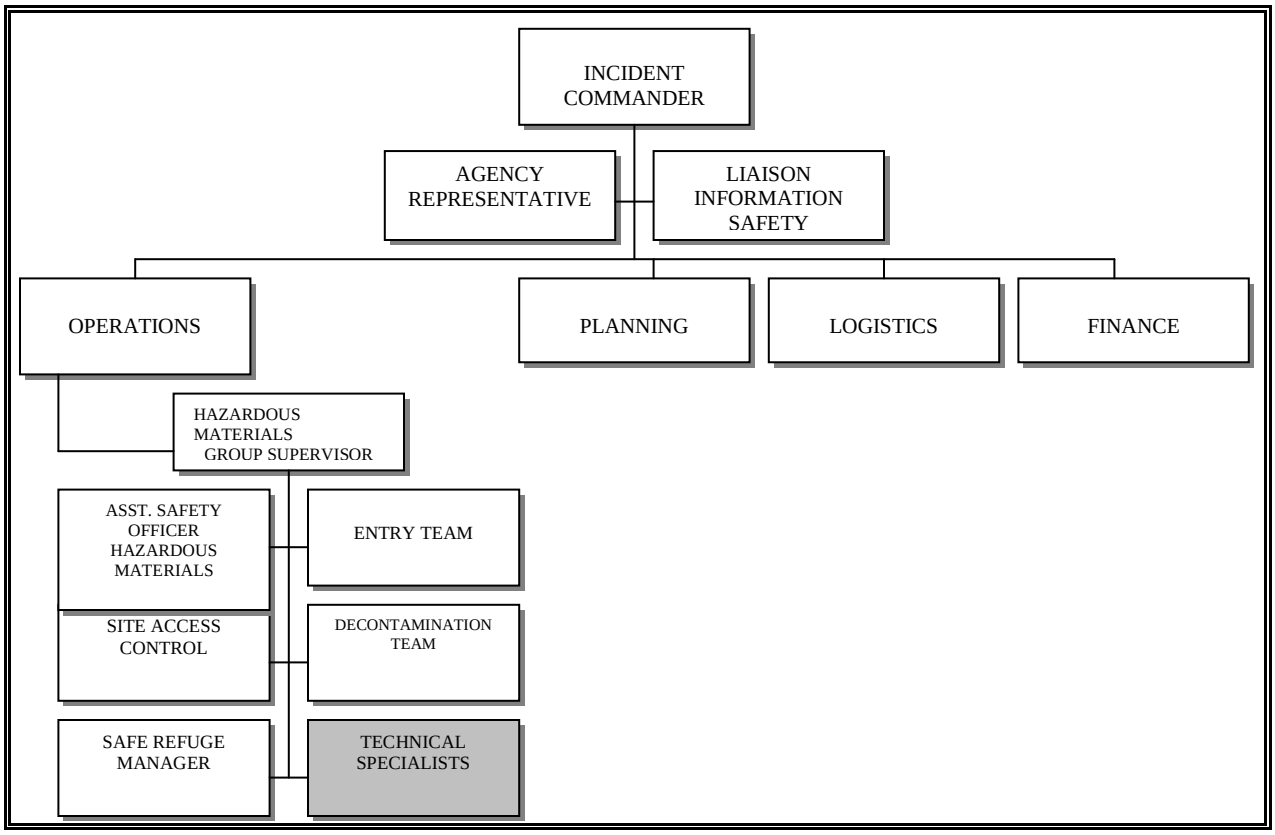
____ Maintain communications with the Entry Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Refuge Area(s) in the Exclusion Zone to the Safe Refuge Area.

____ Maintain communications with the Decontamination Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Safe Refuge Area into the Contamination Reduction Corridor, if needed.

____ Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

**TECHNICAL SPECIALIST - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REFERENCE**




The Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference is assigned to the Hazardous Materials Group (or Hazardous Materials Branch, if activated). The Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and is responsible for providing technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group and the Planning Section using various sources such as computer data bases, technical journals, public and private technical information agencies, facility representatives and product specialists. The Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference may provide product identification, verification, physical properties and hazardous characteristics using various references sources, hazard categorization tests and/or by any other available means.

The Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference function is part of an organizational structure designed to provide the Incident Commander with the expertise to identify and assess hazards, measure operational benefits, and determine environmental impacts of hazardous substance releases. Personnel in this position must be able to provide technical assistance and strategic and tactical information to safely mitigate the incident. These abilities require that personnel assigned to this position have the minimum equivalent training and expertise as mandated by federal, state, and local laws to perform the responsibilities and procedures of this position.

____ Review Common Responsibilities

____ Obtain briefing from the Planning Section Chief. or assigned supervisor

____ Provide technical support to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

____ Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Team Leader.

____ Provide and interpret environmental monitoring information.

____ Provide analysis of hazardous materials samples.

____ Determine personal protective equipment compatibility to hazardous material.

____ Provide technical information of the incident for documentation.

____ Provide technical information management with the public and private agencies (i.e. Poison Control Center, CHEMTREC, State Department of Food and Agriculture, National Response Team).

____ Assist Planning Section with projecting the potential environmental effects of the release.

____ Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Link for ICS Forms: http://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm

***Attachment 3 from State Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Box (January 2008)***

## On-Scene Checklist

- IF THERE IS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY, THIS CHECKLIST CAN BE USED AS A GENERAL **GUIDELINE** FOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE ACTIONS.
- THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE INCIDENT-SPECIFIC AND THE ORDER OF COMPLETION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PRIORITIES OF PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PROPERTY:

### DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

☐ **Insure safety of life and health.**

- **If necessary, rescue victims - ONLY if rescue can be done safely.**
- **Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.**
- **Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place).**

☐ **Isolate the area and deny entry.**

☐ **Stay upwind and upgrade.**

☐ **Eliminate any ignition sources, and avoid contact with the spilled substance.**

☐ **Identify the spilled substance(s), and the potential hazards.**

☐ **Notify the appropriate agencies.**

➢ **(***without impeding immediate control of the release or medical measures***)** ➢

☐ **Request appropriate response resources and assistance (contractors, agencies).**

☐ **Activate Incident Command System (ICS).**

☐ **Assign ICS roles and responsibilities.**

☐ **Establish Incident Command Post.**

☐ **Prepare Site Safety Plan.**

☐ **Initiate Investigation.**

☐ **Liaison with government agencies (local, state, federal) that have jurisdiction.**

### PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL ACTION

☐ **Control the source (stop the discharge).**

☐ **Minimize the spread.**

☐ **Assess the situation.**

- **Determine extent of spill;**
- **Determine objectives and strategies;**
- **Establish immediate priorities; and**
- **Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP).**

☐ **Implement IAP.**

☐ **Protect sensitive habitats and species.**

☐ **Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA).**

## CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY, CLEANUP, & WASTE MANAGEMENT

☐ **Contain the spread.**

☐ **Recover spilled product.**

☐ **Mitigate impacted areas.**

☐ **Collect and share pertinent information.**

☐ **Continually reassess situation; adjust IAP as needed.**

☐ **Manage and coordinate response actions and operations.**

☐ **Ensure proper disposition of recovered product and contaminated materials.**

☐ **Demobilize response equipment and personnel.**

## Documentation, Cost Recovery, and Closure

☐ **Compile response documentation.**

☐ **Recover response costs.**

☐ **Develop plan for site rehabilitation and/or restoration.**

☐ **Rehabilitate and/or restore natural resources and property; monitor recovery.**

☐ **Recover damages to natural resources and property.**

☐ **Close incident; release Responsible Party from further cleanup action.**

**EVACUATION/SHELTER-IN-PLACE SELECTION CRITERIA**

**This checklist is intended as a guide for incident commanders and government officials in determining the appropriateness of evacuation and/or sheltering-in-place during a hazardous materials emergency.**

**The information contained in this checklist is from the National Institute for Chemical Studies, Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency (Final Project Report) (Charleston, WV: University of Charleston, 1988), pp. 10-12. This information is used with the permission of the National Institute for Chemical Studies. Refer to Part II, Section V of this plan - "Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Actions" - for additional information on evacuation and sheltering-in-place.**

**INITIAL ASSESSMENT**

1. ____ Is this incident an actual or potential threat to public health and safety? If "Yes" or "Uncertain," continue to evaluate the incident using this checklist.

   ____ Yes.

   ____ No.

   ____ Uncertain.

**REQUIRED INFORMATION**

2. ____ The following is necessary to properly evaluate the appropriateness of evacuation and/or shelter-in-place actions:

   ____ Material(s) involved.

   ____ Population threatened.

   ____ Time factors involved.

   ____ Current and forecast weather conditions.

   ____ Ability to disseminate warnings and emergency public information.

   ____ Capabilities of emergency response organizations to contain, stabilize, and mitigate the emergency.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

3. ____ Have technical experts (i.e., hazardous materials technicians/specialists, Environmental Health Department personnel, CHEMTREC, the manufacturer, facility representatives, etc.) been consulted and/or recommended actions?

____ Yes.

____ No.

**FACTORS IMPORTANT TO THE DECISION**

4. ____ Evaluate factors related to the hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, quantity, condition, configuration, and location:

____ Physical characteristics:

____ State: ____ Solid ____ Dust ____ Liquid ____ Gas

____ Density: ____ High ____ Low

____ Vapor pressure: ____ High ____ Low

____ Water soluble? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Explosive or flammable? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Characteristics unknown.

____ Health characteristics:

____ Toxicity: ____ High ____ Low ____ Irritant

____ Type of hazard: ____ Inhalation ____ Ingestion ____ Dermal

____ Hazard is: ____ Immediate (acute) ____ Long-term (chronic)

____ Hazardous residue? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Toxic combustion product? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Unknown hazard.

____ Quantity: _____

____ Release factors:

____ Contained, but offers potential for release.

____ Uncontained: ____ Controlled ____ Uncontrolled

____ Type of release: ____ Continuous ____ Cloud ____ Pool

____ Vapor ____ Dust ____ Elevated ____ Ground-hugging
____ Vapor is: ____ Heated ____ Cool ____ Caused by fire

____ Location:

____ Accessible? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Distance to public: ____ ft/mi

____ Material relative to public: ____ Above ____ Below

____ Same level

____ Vapor enhancements or obstructions: _____

____ Nearby hazards? ____ Yes (_____) ____ No

5. ____ Evaluate factors related to the population at risk, and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action:

____ Population characteristics:

____ Type: ____ Residential ____ Institutional ____ Commercial

____ Industrial ____ Transient

____ Density: ____ High ____ Low ____ Mixed

____ People are: ____ Indoors ____ Outdoors ____ Near structures

____ Population groups: ____ Families ____ Groups ____

____ Individuals

____ Different languages spoken? ____ Yes (_____) ____ No

6. ____ Evaluate factors related to time and their effect on the selected protective action:

____ Time of incident:

____ Day of week/time of day: _____/_____

____ Season: ____ Holiday ____ Tourist

____ Rate of escalation or de-escalation of emergency:

____ Release: ____ Over ____ Occurring ____ Predicted

____ Release is unknown or unlikely.

____ Rate of release: ____ Rapid ____ Slow

____ Likely duration of release: ____ min/hr

____ Rate of movement of hazardous material:

____ Rate is: ____ Known ____ Predicted ____ Uncertain

____ Movement of material is: ____ Enhanced ____ Obstructed

____ Time until contact with populated area: ____ min/hr

____ Estimated time needed for protective action:

____ Deploy emergency response personnel: ____ min

____ Provide warning and emergency public information: ____ min

____ **EVACUATION**:

____ Likely public mobilization and travel time: ____ min/hr

____ Mobilization and travel time for special populations (handicapped, institutional, commercial, industrial, recreational): ____ min/hr

____ **IN-PLACE SHELTERING**:

____ Public response: ____ min/hr

____ Response time for special populations: ____ min/hr

____ Likely duration: ____ min/hr

____ Time required for environmental monitoring, termination, and building egress: ____ min/hr

7. ____ Evaluate the effect of present and forecast meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions:

____ Impact on hazardous material(s) movement:

____ Wind direction: ____ (from N, E, etc.)

____ Wind speed: ____ mph

____ Wind gusty? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Rain? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Weather expected to change? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Impact on emergency response capability:

____ Roads: ____ Open ____ Blocked ____ Traffic delayed

____ Travel: ____ Safe ____ Dangerous

____ Difference between outdoor and indoor temperatures: ____ °

8. ____ Evaluate the capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency:

____ Communication with the public:

____ Able to warn public, handicapped, institutions, transients, etc.?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to instruct public? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to update public and terminate response?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Communication with emergency responders:

____ Able to notify and deploy emergency responders?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to activate Emergency Broadcast System and/or contact media?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Total coverage of area? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to contact mutual aid? ____ Yes ____ No

9. ____ Evaluate the capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action(s):

____ Mobilize available or required specialized personnel and resources:

____ Able to mobilize existing or additional resources and personnel?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to obtain specialized resources or control equipment?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Control the hazardous materials:

____ Able to prevent, limit, contain, direct, and/or neutralize the release?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Control an evacuation:

____ Evacuation plan available? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Road capacity adequate? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Enough personnel and vehicles? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to move handicapped, institutionalized, transients?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Are reception and care facilities available for evacuees?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Control in-place sheltering:

____ Structures available? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Is public knowledgeable? Will public accept instructions?

____ Yes ____ No

____ Able to initiate and terminate? ____ Yes ____ No

____ Are institutions, commercial buildings, and industries prepared?

____ Yes ____ No

**SELECT AND IMPLEMENT THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE ACTION(S)**

10. ____ Review the items marked on this checklist, noting the factors involved in this emergency (some factors are more important than others). Determine if evacuation, sheltering-in-place, or a combination of the two are appropriate.

    ____ Evacuation ____ Shelter-in-Place ____ Both

11. ____ Implement evacuation and/or in-place sheltering actions.

12. ____ Terminate evacuation and/or in-place sheltering actions, when appropriate.

## DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials from Off-Highway Emergency Response Incidents – DTSC EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER – 800-260-3972 OR 800-852-7550 ASK FOR A DUTY OFFICER

**EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS:**

Health and Safety Code, Section 25354 provides funding for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire, explosion, or human exposure to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. This includes responding to "midnight dumping," uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or an incident requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. **Requests for assistance can be accessed by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

**Note:** Pursuant to H&S Code Section 25353, DTSC will not perform emergency removal actions for incidents which a State or Federal governmental agency is the responsible party or otherwise has jurisdictional responsibility, unless special circumstances exist, such as an immediate danger of fire or explosion or significant threat to the environment.

**TO REQUEST DTSC EMERGENCY REMOVAL ASSISTANCE:**

DTSC assistance for off-highway removal and disposal of hazardous materials may be requested by local agencies such as local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. A business, or a private citizen concerned about hazardous materials, an emergency hazardous materials incident, or some abandoned hazardous materials, or if you have some similar concern about hazardous materials, should contact one of the above-mentioned local government agencies.

A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services' (OES) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify OES of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the emergency removal. They will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

**INFORMATION REQUIRED**

Before requesting assistance, you should:

1) Determine if the material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance.
2) Determine whether any containers are leaking, and the quantity released, if any.
3) Determine the quantity released, if any.
4) HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances. **To qualify for state funding, the substance must exhibit at least one of the following characteristics or criteria:**
   - **Toxicity**
   - **Corrosivity (A pH of 12.5 or higher, or a pH of 2.0 or less)**
   - **Reactivity to air or water**
   - **Flammability**
   - **Explosivity**
   - **Have some other characteristic that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.**

5) Prepare an inventory of materials requiring removal, including approximate quantity, chemical name or type (hazard class), number and size and condition of containers and the approximate quantity or surface area of contaminated soil, if any.

6) Determine the location of the incident relative to waterways, public access, and nearest population.

7) Determine whether the property is publicly or privately owned (areas under the control of Indian reservations or federal or state agencies may not be eligible for funding).

8) Gather any available information regarding the **responsible party (RP).**

9) Determine whether the RP (if known) is able or willing to pay.
   **Note: An attempt must be made to contact the RP (if known) and inform them of their responsibility to pay**.

10) Determine whether the incident would be more appropriately handled and/or funded by another agency (See the Section entitled "Alternative Funding" below). If you are unsure or have questions about alternative funding sources contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

## THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for an emergency removal action. If the incident qualifies for DTSC assistance:

1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**

2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number, which must be on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

4) DTSC will not conduct removals in situations that are not emergencies. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will only provide removal and disposal of those hazardous materials which meet one or more of the above criteria specified in this policy document, and pose a serious threat to human health or the environment. If it is not an emergency, or does not pose serious threat to human health or the environment, the incident will not qualify for DTSC assistance. If you are unsure whether a situation warrants a removal action, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer and provide the required information. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will determine whether an emergency removal action is warranted or not.

5) If the incident exceeds the resources available from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and request assistance.

6) If technical assistance is needed from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the appropriate staff and coordinate their involvement into the response. The DTSC Emergency Response Program will not perform site mitigation or remediation activities. If your agency requires assistance in performing a remedial action at a hazardous waste site, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will assist in referring the request to the appropriate DTSC office.

The on-scene response personnel must attempt to identify the wastes involved by field testing (HAZCAT) or observation. If your agency cannot accomplish this task, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may send a contractor to perform that task, but will not be able to provide removal if the materials do not exhibit one or more of the HAZCAT characteristics specified in number 3 under “Information Required” above.

**DOCUMENTATION**

As a condition of receiving assistance from DTSC, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, including documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, and the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (Line 16).

**The Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, Emergency Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial request for DTSC assistance. All such information should be mailed to:**

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit**
**8800 Cal Center Drive**
**Sacramento, CA 95812**

For incidents not involving drug lab waste, the requesting agency is the Generator. In addition to signing on line 16 of the Manifest, the requesting agency's name and mailing address should be written or typed on line 3 of the Manifest. DTSC is not the Generator for these incidents, and so DTSC should not appear there. The requesting agency's main office [phone number should go on line 4 of the Manifest.

**SPECIAL POLICIES**

**ALTERNATIVE ASSISTANCE**

- If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, call State OES at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.

- If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.

- If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling OES at (800) 852-7550 and request that they contact someone at the SWRCB.

- If the incident is on a State highway or within a State highway right-of-way, call OES at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS).

- If the incident involves radioactive materials, call OES at (800) 852-7550 and request that OES call the State Department of Health Services (DHS) Duty Officer who will then contact the DHS Radiologic Health Branch.

**EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

The agency requesting DTSC assistance for an emergency removal of hazardous wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the County's EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel, if needed.

If the responsible party is conducting the removal but needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday - Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc., they can obtain a Temporary California EPA Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If the responsible party needs an EPA ID number for RCRA waste, or a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

**INNOCENT LANDOWNERS**

In instances where hazardous materials have been abandoned on property where the owner is clearly not the perpetrator and the materials do not have an identifiable owner, DTSC assistance may be requested from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

**GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT**

If the responsible party (RP) wants or is willing to pay for the emergency removal, the RP may contact the HazMat contractor of their choice to make arrangements. However, many contractors are unwilling to perform cleanup/removal actions for private RPs without some proof of their ability to pay. In the middle of the night or on weekends, it is often not possible for RPs to provide that sort of proof. In such situations involving RPs that **are**

willing to pay, the Duty Officer may guarantee payment so that the contractor will be paid if the RP fails to pay the invoice. **The Duty Officer will only do this if the RP agrees to use one of the DTSC contractors.**

**EXCLUDED MATERIALS**

The emergency removal of the following materials involved in incidents will not be funded unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment (e.g., the presence of PCB's unless confirmed by laboratory analysis):

- Waste oil (the mere presence of chlorine is not enough to demonstrate the presence of PCBs)
- Petroleum fuels (diesel, gasoline, crude oil, or any fraction thereof)
- Fuel tank spills from vehicular accidents
- Radioactive waste
- Infectious waste
- Latex paint
- Household hazardous waste/materials

**RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the State Department of Health Services Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8AM - 5PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through OES.

**INFECTIOUS WASTE**

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious waste.

**CYLINDERS**

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc), the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinder in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards enroute.

**GOVERNMENT LAND**

Indian reservations and properties owned by the Federal Government or by the State of California may not be eligible for emergency removal actions (H&S Code Section 25353). . The specific agency in control of the property will bear responsibility for the removal unless a clear emergency exists which the responsible agency is unable to address in a proper and timely manner. In remote areas or other instances where ownership is uncertain, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may authorize a removal if a delay to verify ownership would create an endangerment.

**ON-HIGHWAY SPILLS**

Releases on State highways, or within State highway right-of-ways, will be handled by the CALTRANS. Reports of such releases should be addressed to OES, who will in turn notify CALTRANS.

Revised: 8-25-05

# OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ ERER # _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Descriptive Location: _____

_____

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

| SUBSTANCE | QUANTITY | HAZCAT RESULTS |
|---|---|---|
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RESPONSIBLE PARTY (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER , ADDRESS, PHONE) :

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

REPORT BY : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ AGENCY: _____

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

# OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ ERER # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

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

Description of Extent of Contamination: _____

Soil: _____

Water: _____

Structure: _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

_____

| EQUIPMENT USED | TIME | |
|---|---|---|
| DECRIPTION | ARRIVE | DEPART |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| LABOR USED | TIME | |
|---|---|---|
| JOB CLASSIFICATION | ARRIVE | DEPART |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
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| MATERIALS USED | |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | NUMBER OF UNITS |
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| | |

| MATERIALS USED | |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | NUMBER OF UNITS |
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(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMOVED (IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES, LAB RESULTS IF AVAILABLE): _____

_____

_____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

## DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials from Illegal Drug Labs

### ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORY REMOVAL PROGRAM

In 1995 Senate Bill 47x amended California Health & Safety Code Section 25354 to require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to remove and dispose of hazardous materials from illegal drug manufacturing sites. DTSC provides State or local law enforcement agencies with assistance in removal actions at sites where these operations occur. **This is accomplished by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

### TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE

DTSC assistance for removal of suspected hazardous substances from clandestine drug labs may be requested by state or local law enforcement agencies, or by other local government agencies working with law enforcement agencies on a drug lab, or abandoned drug lab wastes.

Such an agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services' (OES) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify OES of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the removal. OES will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

### INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

Before requesting assistance, you should:

1) Identify the materials to be removed, and separate them from materials to be left behind. Materials eligible for removal include:
   - Precursors and chemical used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.
   - Associated hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes that pose a threat to human health or the environment.

**Note: The hazardous waste contractor sent by the DTSC Duty Officer will only perform those actions and remove those material authorized by the DTSC Duty Officer. Do not expect them to take any other actions or to remove anything else unless you are willing to pay for it. Do not ask or expect the Duty Officer or the contractor to remove solid waste (trash, garbage, etc.)**

2) Determine the approximate quantity released, if any.

3) If you have the necessary training and equipment, HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances, such as pH and flammability.

4) Prepare an inventory, which included the quantity of each type of material requiring removal, and the approximate quantity of contaminated soil, if any.

5) Gather all available information regarding the responsible party (RP), i.e., the drug lab operator.

**THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER**

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for a removal action.

1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**

2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with a Clandestine Laboratory Unit Expenditure (CLUE) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

**DOCUMENTATION**

As a condition of receiving DTSC assistance, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, site security by law enforcement personnel and written documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, and the Clan Lab Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (line16).

**The Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, Clan Lab Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC <u>within 10 working days</u> of the initial funding request. All such information should be mailed to:**

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit**
**8800 Cal Center Drive**
**Sacramento, CA 95812**

For drug labs where the name of the drug lab operator is known, the primary suspect or drug lab operator (who has usually been arrested) will be designated as the generator, and that person's name should be written or typed on line 3 on the Manifest. The mailing address for the person should be entered on line 3 as: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Derive, Sacramento, CA 95826. For abandoned drug lab wastes or when the operator is not known, the generator's name will be Unknown drug lab operator, and the mailing address will also be: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Ca Center Derive, Sacramento, CA 95826.The phone number for line 4 of the Manifest should be: (800) 260-3972.

**SPECIAL POLICIES**

**<u>EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS</u>**

The agency requesting assistance for removal of drug wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the county Clandestine Drug Lab EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Amador County EPA ID No. would be CAS 111 111 003. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel, if

needed. . If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest the waste, they may obtain a one-time EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday – Friday, 8AM - 5PM, or by calling US-EPA after hours at (209) 744-2000.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal but needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136 Monday - Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc., they can obtain a Temporary California EPA Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If the responsible party needs an EPA ID number for RCRA waste, or a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

**EXCLUDED MATERIALS**

The following materials at, or associated with a drug lab will not be removed unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment:

- Used motor oil (waste oil).
- Gasoline in a regular gasoline container.
- Diesel fuel.
- Radioactive waste.
- Infectious waste, except that needles and syringes found at drug labs will be removed
- Household size hazardous materials a person may legally possess.
- Freon containers or flammable liquid containers which are empty and dry, unless there is some residue/contamination on them which constitutes a direct contact hazard.
- Propane cylinders that are empty or contain propane.
- Oxygen cylinders that are empty or contain oxygen

**RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the State Department of Health Services Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8AM - 5PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through OES.

**INFECTIOUS WASTE**

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious wastes, except that, at drug labs, and at abandoned drug lab waste sites, removal and disposal of needles and syringes will be provided.

**INDIAN LAND**

Incidents involving drug labs or abandoned drug lab wastes located on Indian reservation land may not be eligible for DTSC funding and will be handled on a case by case basis.

Revised 8-25-2005

# CLAN LAB REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ CLUE #_____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Description of Clandestine Laboratory (Type of Process): _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

_____

_____

_____

| EQUIPMENT USED | TIME | |
|---|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | ARRIVE | DEPART |
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| | | |

| LABOR USED | TIME | |
|---|---|---|
| JOB CLASSIFICATION | ARRIVE | DEPART |
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| MATERIALS USED | |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | NUMBER OF UNITS |
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| MATERIALS USED | |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | NUMBER OF UNITS |
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(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

COMMENTS ON CONTRACTOR'S PERFORMANCE: _____

_____

_____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

# CLAN LAB REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ CLUE# _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time_____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Descriptive Location: _____

_____

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)**

| SUBSTANCE | QUANTITY | HAZCAT RESULTS |
|---|---|---|
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**CLAN LAB OPERATOR** (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, PHONE):

_____

_____

**PROPERTY OWNER** (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE #, DATE OF BIRTH, CAR REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, APN, PHONE, ETC.):

_____

_____

_____

US-EPA ID NUMBER (ISSUED FOR CLAN LAB): _____

Warrant Issued: YES _____ or NO _____

Law Enforcement Agency Case Number:

Warrant Number (if available):

REPORT BY (PRINT) : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

AGENCY: _____ TASK FORCE: _____

DTSC 1205 (8/02)

LGR

Since its inception in 1986, the LGR program has been helping local governments like yours cover the costs of emergency responses. For over a decade, EPA has been working closely with hundreds of local governments to make the LGR program an easy and reliable source of funding. Just ask anyone who has participated in the program. With more than three million dollars awarded by EPA so far, the LGR program has proven to be a valuable financial resource for local governments. So the next time you have a hazardous substance emergency, remember the LGR program. We're here to help.

## To Obtain an Application:

**Telephone:** Call the LGR Helpline at 1-800-431-9209

**Email:** Submit an email request to lgr.epa@epamail.epa.gov

**Internet:** Access the LGR website at www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr *(electronic applications available)*

**Federal Register:** See 63 FR 8284 (February 18, 1998)

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
Local Governments Reimbursement Program
LGR Coordinator
Mail Code 5204G
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20460

EPA 540-K-04-001
OSWER 9375.5-03
April 2004

# This Brochure May Be Worth

# $25,000

*How Local Governments Can Recover Costs for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases*

LGR
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REIMBURSEMENT

## Who Is Covered?

If you are a general purpose unit of local government or Federally-recognized Indian tribe, you are eligible for reimbursement under EPA's Local Governments Reimbursement program. A general purpose unit of local government includes a town, township, city, municipality, parish, or county. States are not eligible for reimbursement.

## What Incidents Are Covered?

Incidents involving releases, or threatened releases, of hazardous substances are covered under the LGR program. Among other things, EPA has reimbursed local governments for releases from transportation accidents, illegally dumped wastes, tire fires, and contamination from illegal drug labs. Incidents involving releases of oil or oil-related products are not covered, unless the oil is mixed with a hazardous substance.

## What Costs Are Covered?

EPA can reimburse you up to $25,000 per incident for costs that local governments incur in performing temporary emergency response measures. Only costs incurred as a direct result of the response are allowable. To be reimbursed, you must properly document your costs and certify that you do not have money in your budget for these costs. EPA has reimbursed local governments for:

- $ expendable materials and supplies
- $ renting or leasing equipment
- $ special technical and laboratory services
- $ evacuation services
- $ decontamination of equipment
- $ overtime pay for employees
- $ replacement of equipment lost or destroyed

## How Do I Apply?

After an incident, you must complete and submit to EPA a basic, four-page application and provide supporting cost documentation (e.g., receipts, invoices). You should submit an application for reimbursement within one year of completing the emergency response. Before an emergency response, request an application so you may become familiar with the program. Call the toll-free LGR Helpline at 1-800-431-9209 to request an application.

## Should I Apply?

If you meet the following criteria, you should consider applying to EPA to recover your costs.

- $ You are a local government (e.g., town, township, city, municipality, parish, county, Federally-recognized Indian tribe).
- $ You responded to a release (or threatened release) of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to the environment.
- $ You did not have money in your budget for the response.
- $ Your local government is NOT responsible for the release.
- $ You were unable to recover costs from the party responsible for the release, your State government, and your local government insurance.

Reference: Attachment 8 – Hazardous Materials Tool Kit (January 2008)

# Information Officer

The following are examples of information material to assist the Information Officer (IO):

ardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materia

**Media right to access**

In exercising their First Amendment rights, duly authorized representatives of the media (any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network) are allowed to enter a closed area, according to the California Penal Code § 409.5 (d).

All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, "upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. City of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)]."

Further, "a sheriff has a statutory duty to enforce the laws of the state and maintain public order and safety, and such duty implicitly carries authority to limit public access to certain events, including discretion to permit or not permit press and reporters to cross police lines [Los Angeles Free Press, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1970)]." Members of the media should be aware that any personnel and/or equipment exiting the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) may be subject to decontamination. Access may also be restricted if a site is determined to be a crime scene.

ardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materials DO NOT Cross / Hazardous Materia

## Emergency Public Information Checklist

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist within a jurisdiction's emergency plan. EPI actions are initially taken by the on scene IO Team, using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested from the jurisdiction). The EPI staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures.

**NOTE:** *According to ICS, all press releases **must** be cleared through the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command! The EOC Manager is authorized to release information about EOC issues only.*

### Unidentified Material

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

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

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

### Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

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

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

### High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
- Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** procedures as appropriate.
- Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and
- Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).

- Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take.

☐ Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:

1. How many deaths/injuries were there? Any property damage?
2. What response agencies were involved?
3. Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
4. What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
5. What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
6. What company/agency was involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."
7. Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
8. Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.
9. What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How can such incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

**Sample News Releases**

**Sample Media Message #1: Unidentified Spill/Release in Heavy Traffic Area**

This is _____ at the _____. An unidentified substance, which may be hazardous, has been spilled/-released at_____ (specific location). Please avoid the area, if possible, while crews are responding. The best alternate routes are _____. If you are already in the area, please be patient and follow the directions of emergency response personnel. The substance will be evaluated by specially trained personnel, and further information will be released as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

**Sample Media Message #2: Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)**

This is _____ at the _____. A small amount of _____, a hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Streets are blocked, traffic is restricted, and authorities have asked residents in the immediate _____ block area to evacuate. Please avoid the area. The material is slightly/highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms (list): _____. If you think you may have come in contact with this material, you should (give health instructions and hotline number, if available). For your safety, please avoid the area if at all possible. Alternate routes are_____ and traffic is being diverted. If you are now near the spill/release area, please follow the directions of emergency response personnel. Cleanup crews are on the scene.

Thank you for your cooperation.

- *Suggest:* EAS use; request repeated broadcast.

- *Optional:* Close windows and vents. Do not use heaters or air conditioners and other in place protection information.

**Sample Media Message #3: High Hazard (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)**

This is _____ at the _____. A large/small amount of _____, a highly hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Because of the potential health hazard, authorities are requesting/requiring all residents within _____ blocks/miles of the area to evacuate. If you are (give evacuation zone boundaries), you and your family should/must leave as soon as possible/now. Go immediately to the home of a friend or relative outside the evacuation area or to _____. If you can drive a neighbor who has no transportation or notify friends or neighbors with hearing impairments, please do so. If you need transportation, call _____. Children attending the following schools (list): _____ will be evacuated to _____.

Do not drive to your child's school! Pick your child up from school authorities at the evacuation center. Listen to this station for further instructions.

- *Suggest:* EAS use; request repeated broadcast

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

**Summary Statement for Media: Hazardous Material Incident**

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

*To be adapted according to the situation.*

**AMADOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OES HAZMAT TRAILER INVENTORY**

| Accountable Property | Expendable Property |
|---|---|
| 1 - Trailer (Pace), $5000 | 6 – Dawn Detergent |
| 1 – Decon Manifold, $350 | 2 – PH Test Strips |
| 1 – HAZMAT DQE Decon Shower System, $3000 | 4 – Shop Towels |
| 1 – Zumro Inflatable Mass Decon Shelter, $13000 | 6 – 8x10 Tarps |
| 4 - EZ-Up Canopy's, $1200 | 2 – 16x30 Tarps |
| 2 – Light Stands, $300 | 2 - Tarps |
| 2 – Honda Generators, $2000 | 4 – Large Trash Bags |
| 1 - Bullhorn, $300 | 2 – Kitchen Trash Bags |
| 2 – 5 Gallon Coolers | 6 – Bottles of Bleach |
| 4 – 31 Gallon Totes | 1 - Ammonia |
| 10 – 18 Gallon Totes | 1 – 6 Mil Clear Plastic Sheeting |
| 8 – Carwash Brushes | 1 – Poly sheeting |
| 6 – 6 Volt Flashlights | Inflatable Swimming Pools |
| 3 – Utility Knifes | Dust Masks |
| 4 – 50 Feet Extension Cords | Cable Ties |
| 2 – Extension Cords | Assorted Chemical Protective Clothing, $2000 |
| 4 – 2 Gallon Sprayers | |
| 4 – 32 Oz. Sprayers | |
| 6 – Shower Wands | |
| 6 – 60 Foot Garden Hose | |
| 10 – Camper Hoses | |
| 2 – Fire Extinguishers | |
| 2 – Clocks | |
| 2 – Binoculars | |
| 4 – Wooden Pools | |
| 2 – Dry Erase Boards | |
| 4 – Black Step Stools | |
| 3 - Large Trash Cans | |
| 12 – 5 Gallon Buckets | |
| 1 – Hand Pump | |
| 4 – Handheld Signs (Stop/Slow), $72 | |
| Rope | |
| Webbing | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| 4 – Radiation Detectors | |
| Ludlum, Model 12S, S/N# 42812 | |
| Ludlum, Model 12S, S/N# 40949 | |
| Ludlum, Model 2241-3, S/N# 198004 | |
| w/3 probes, $2035 | |
| Inovision, Model 451B, S/N# 6267, $2130 | |
| 7 – Dosimeters, S/N#'s 043712, 043713, 069234, | |
| 069240, 069241, 069243, 069249, $875 | |
| 1 – Dosimeter Charger, $130 | |
| Traffic Cones, $500 | |
| | |

Approximate cost of trailer and supplies:

$35,000.00

**Amador County After Action Review**

**Incident Type: Hazardous Materials**

Date:

Location:

Weather:

Team Responders and ICS positions:

Liaison to Haz Mat Group Supervisor
Haz Mat Group Supervisor
Assistant Safety Officer
Entry Team
Entry Team
Support
Support
Support

Positions filled outside of team responders
Incident Commander
Safety Officer
Decon Leader
Technical Reference
Decon Team
Decon Team

Scene Conditions:

Narrative:

Lessons Learned:

Submitted By:

**Amador County Bulk Propane Storage Facilities**

| | Gallons |
|---|---|
| Amerigas--11300 Ridge Road | 90,000 |
| AmeriGas-Gold River Storage | 12,000 |
| AmeriGas-Martell | 8,000 |
| AmeriGas-Petersen Ranch | 4,000 / 4,000 |
| Caltrans Peddler Hill | 13,000 |
| Preston CYA | 18,000 |
| Campora Propane--Jackson Pines | 30,000 |
| Campora Propane--TerraCal | 30,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Fairway Pines | 8,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Hawksview Estates | 6,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Highway 88 | 61,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Ione | 30,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Ponderosa Ridge Tank Farm | 6,000 |
| Kamps Propane--Rancho Del Oro | 2,500 |
| Kamps Propane--Stephanie Way | 3,000 |
| Main St. Gas Co. | 60,000 |
| OpQ Propane | 18,000 |
| Suburban Propane, Martell | 78,000 |

Excerpts from Fire Safety Analysis Manual for LP-Gas Facilities Base on NFPA-59 2011 Ed. Use is as a planning tool for water availability goals.

## Form 8.3

### Water Flow Rate and Total Water Volume Required to Cool Containers Exposed to a Fire

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item # | ASME Container Size (gallons) | Total Surface Area of each Container[1] ($ft^2$) | Surface Area of each container to be Cooled ($ft^2$) | Water flow rate required per container (gpm) | Number of containers of the size indicated‡ | Total Water flow rate required (gpm) | Total volume of water required for 30 min (gal) |
| 1 | 500 | 86 | 43 | 10.8 | | | |
| | 1,000 | 172 | 86 | 21.5 | | | |
| | 2,000 | 290 | 145 | 36.3 | | | |
| | 4,000 | 374 | 187 | 46.8 | | | |
| | 6,500 | 570 | 285 | 71.3 | | | |
| | 9,200 | 790 | 395 | 98.8 | | | |
| | 12,000 | 990 | 495 | 123.8 | | | |
| | 18,000 | 1,160 | 580 | 145.0 | | | |
| | 30,000 | 1,610 | 805 | 201.3 | | | |
| | 45,000 | 2,366 | 1,183 | 295.8 | | | |
| | 60,000 | 3,090 | 1,545 | 386.3 | | | |
| | 90,000 | 4,600 | 2,300 | 575.0 | | | |
| | Other Size | | | | | | |
| 2a | Calculated water flow rate for container protection | | | | | | |
| 2b | Water flow rate rounded up to nearest multiple of 125 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Water for fire fighter protection, if required | | | | | 250 | |
| 4 | Total water flow rate and volume | | | | | | |

**Note:** Column D = (1/2) x Column C  Column E = 0.25 (gpm/$ft^2$) x Column D ;

Column G = Column F x Column E  Column H = 10 x Column G

Line 2a, Column G and Column H are the sum of numbers in each row above line 2 of each column.

Line 4, Column G and Column H are the sum of numbers in rows 2b and 3.

‡ Consider only 3 containers for water supply evaluations even if the number of containers in a group is more than 3. See Section 8.2.

1 ASME container approximate dimensions

**The total water requirement for the facility is indicated in item 4, column G (water flow rate) and column H (total water volume or quantity) of Form 8.3. If multiple groups of containers are present in the facility, repeat the calculations in Form 8.3 for each group of containers. The total water requirement for the facility is the largest value for any single group of containers.**

Department of Toxic Substances Control

*Preventing environmental damage from hazardous waste, and restoring contaminated sites for all Californians.*

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Fact Sheet, July, 2007

# Emergency Guidance on the Angora Wildfire #1

## Handling Ash, Debris and other Hazardous Materials from Burned Structures in El Dorado County

Ash, charred debris, and other contaminated materials from burned structures may be hazardous wastes. To minimize exposure to emergency personnel, the general public, and workers involved with restoration efforts, and to minimize dispersion to the air and run-off to surrounding surface waters, the ash and contaminated debris should be cleaned up and contained as quickly as possible. Actions taken to immediately mitigate and contain and control hazardous waste releases are exempt from hazardous waste permit requirements [22 CCR 66270.1(c)(3)(A)]. This document provides general guidance for the management of these materials. This guidance applies only to the emergency actions taken to clean up, contain and dispose of the ash and debris from the burned structures. This guidance does not apply to long-term restoration activities.

During emergency cleanup efforts, restoration workers must evaluate readily identifiable hazardous wastes and determine if they can be safely segregated and managed separately from the ash and debris. If hazardous materials cannot be separated safely, it is permissible to contain and dispose of these materials with the ash and contaminated debris.

Uncontaminated and unburned hazardous materials (i.e., hazardous materials with smoke damage from partially burned structures) should not be commingled with ash and debris. These materials should be segregated and directed to local hazardous waste collection programs. (See DTSC guidance on the collection of hazardous wastes from burned areas of El Dorado County.)

**Ash and Debris from Residential and Commercial Structures:**

Ash and contaminated debris from residential structures should be contained and disposed of at a solid waste landfill (class three) under the direction of the local solid waste enforcement agency. If feasible, disposal to a lined landfill is environmentally preferable.

Ash and contaminated debris from commercial structures must also be contained and disposed of as quickly as possible to minimize exposure. In

addition, it is more likely that hazardous materials and hazardous wastes will be found and need to be segregated from the ash and contaminated debris at commercial structures. Generally, ash and contaminated debris from these structures may be handled in the same manner as ash from residential structures.

**Industrial-Type Businesses Structures**

Ash and contaminated debris from these structures should be cleaned up and contained as quickly as possible. Debris from this type of business is more likely to contain hazardous waste residues not typically found in the municipal solid waste stream; disposal to a municipal solid waste landfill (class three) may not be appropriate for these materials. Your local certified hazardous materials program and/or DTSC should be contacted if assistance is needed with ash, debris or site evaluation from such premises prior to containment.

**Segregated Wastes:**

Segregated hazardous wastes should be transferred to local household hazardous waste collection programs as soon as feasible. Most businesses affected by the fire will have lost all records that can be used to establish monthly generation rates. Therefore, unless the business was obviously not a small quantity commercial source, DTSC recommends that local household hazardous waste collection programs accept hazardous wastes from affected commercial sources to facilitate the safe removal of the hazardous materials.

**Examples of Segregated Wastes:**

The following materials should be separated to ensure safe handling and disposal of ash and debris:

- Compressed gas cylinders and propane cylinders
- Gasoline cans (and other fuel containers)
- Bulk chemicals & chemical containers
- Lead acid batteries
- Transformers
- Paints and thinners
- Bulk pesticides
- Bulk fertilizers
- Munitions
- Laboratory equipment
- Electrical Transformers
- Air conditioners
- Large metal appliances, lawn mowers, tractors, chainsaws, ATVs, etc.
- Automobiles

This guidance is general in nature; specific situations may require additional considerations. If specific questions arise, please contact DTSC.

DTSC Contact Information:

Karl Palmer (916) 445-2625
kpalmer@dtsc.ca.gov

Charles Corcoran (916) 327-4499
ccorcora@dtsc.ca.gov

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Department of Toxic Substances Control

*Preventing environmental damage from hazardous waste, and restoring contaminated sites for all Californians.*

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Fact Sheet, July, 2007

# Emergency Guidance on the Angora Wildfire #2

## Management Options for Expedited Collection of Hazardous Wastes from Burned Areas of El Dorado County

Given the extent of the fire disaster in the Lake Tahoe (Angora) area and the need for rapid recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has prepared this fact sheet to guide persons in the impacted areas in managing hazardous wastes separated from fire debris.

**Types of Hazardous Waste Expected:** This fact sheet is intended to guide the reader in management of hazardous wastes separated from ash and other fire debris in the fire emergency areas. A large portion of the hazardous materials in fire areas will be burned to the point where they are indistinguishable from other ash and fire debris. See the fact sheet entitled "DTSC Emergency Guidance on the Angora Wildfire #1, Handling Ash, Debris and other Hazardous Materials from Burned Structures", on the DTSC Internet site www.dtsc.ca.gov. In cases when hazardous materials have been burned to the point that they are indistinguishable from other burned materials, all of the burned matter should be managed as general fire debris. Likewise, burned hazardous wastes that cannot be safely removed and separated should be managed in the same manner as other non-hazardous ash and fire debris.

The following information is for hazardous wastes which are distinguishable and can be safely separated from ash and other fire debris.

Residences: Household hazardous wastes will be found in conditions ranging from fully burned to untouched. Examples of these wastes include:

- Cathode ray tubes "CRTs" (picture tubes) from televisions and computer monitors
- Paints, solvents, non-empty aerosol cans
- Pesticides and fertilizers
- Batteries
- Automotive fluids: Used and unused oil, unburned fuels, anti-freeze, lead acid batteries

- Asbestos siding, pipe insulation, and tiles
- Lead-based paint chips and debris
- Mercury-containing thermometers, gauges, and switches
- Compressed gas cylinders: Propane and LPG, oxygen, welding gases
- Ammunition and ammunition reloading supplies

Small businesses: Many small businesses are likely to have hazardous wastes. The condition of the wastes will range from fully combusted to virtually undamaged. Potential hazardous materials that may be associated with various businesses include:

- Automotive service and supply businesses: Fluids including used and new oil, antifreeze, solvents, paints and thinners; lead-acid storage batteries.
- Pool chemical supply: Muriatic acid, oxidizers, chelating agents.
- Hardware and Home and Garden Supply: Paints, paint thinners, adhesives and strippers, batteries, solvents, cleaning products, pool chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers.
- General Businesses: CRTs from computers and security cameras, battery backup units, small electronic devices.
- Sporting goods: Ammunition, reloading supplies.

Industrial Businesses: Larger businesses that have been impacted must be examined on an individual basis. For further information, contact Karl Palmer at (916) 445-2625 or Charles Corcoran at (916) 327-4499.

General Waste Management: While removing debris, home and business owners should remove white goods (appliances), automobile bodies, and other recyclable materials to the extent that is practical in order to avoid filling disposal sites with large objects that can be recycled as scrap metal. Likewise, concrete and other inorganic wastes may be segregated and recycled as aggregate for new concrete. Contact your local solid waste agency for further information.

Contractor Duties: Firms clearing land under contract to homeowners or businesses have the same responsibilities for proper waste management under the law as the home and business owners. This fact sheet also applies to contractors.

Identification Number: This number should be used by household collection agencies and other government agencies (and their contractors) for shipping disaster-generated hazardous wastes, using a hazardous waste manifest.

El Dorado County CAS070629009

**2. Management Options for Hazardous Wastes Removed from Debris:**

Indistinguishable Hazardous Materials and Materials that Cannot be Safely Separated from Other Ash and Fire Debris at Residential Properties and Small Businesses:

These materials should be managed along with the ash and other debris. They may be taken to a municipal solid waste landfill. (Class III Landfill, Carson City, Nevada.) Care should be taken to avoid generation of dust by covering loads or using bins with lids. For further information, see the fact sheet entitled "Emergency Guidance on the Angora Wildfire #1 on the DTSC Internet site www.dtsc.ca.gov.

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Emergency Situations: Unstable situations may be addressed without any further authorization by removal or treatment of hazardous waste under the emergency response exemption from the usual hazardous waste permitting requirements (22 CCR 66270.1(c)(3)(A)). Under this exemption, released wastes may be cleaned up, wastes in damaged containers or tanks may be repackaged, and wastes that pose an imminent and substantial risk may be treated to remove the immediate hazard. Examples include, but are not limited to, pumping and repackaging of wastes from fire damaged tanks and neutralization of acids or alkalis contained in damaged tanks and containers. In emergencies such as the circumstances described here, no permit or other authorization is needed to take care of these wastes. There is also no notification required in these instances.

Universal Waste: Universal wastes expected to be found include non-automotive batteries, CRTs, fluorescent and streetlight-type lamps, mercury thermostats, and small electronic devices.

No authorization is needed to collect, transport, and accumulate universal wastes. Household hazardous waste collection agencies may collect these materials and may set up collection routes and locations without any additional authorization. The household hazardous waste collection agency is acting as a "small quantity handler of universal waste" (22, CCR, 66273.10 et seq.). To dispose of universal wastes, call the appropriate household hazardous waste agency. (See below)

Household Hazardous Waste: Household hazardous wastes are collected and managed by local household hazardous waste agencies.

Household Hazardous Waste Facility
South Lake Tahoe Refuse Co., Inc.
2140 Ruth Avenue
South Lake Tahoe, California 96150-4357
(530) 452-8386
Hours of Operation:
Tuesdays and Saturdays
9:00 am–12:00 noon/1:00 pm-4:00 pm

Authorization for household hazardous waste collections: Both permanent and temporary household hazardous waste collection facilities are authorized by the appropriate Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) and can be authorized on an expedited basis if there is no previously authorized household hazardous waste collection facility in a particular area.

Special Household Hazardous Waste Programs: Household hazardous waste agencies can conduct mobile, door to door, and curbside collections in the affected areas upon issuance of a variance by DTSC from hazardous waste transporter and facility requirements. DTSC will expedite variance approvals for affected areas as needed and as appropriate. Please call André Algazi at (916) 324-3114 from 8:00am to 5:00pm on weekdays. If you have an emergency situation after hours that must be handled immediately, call the CUPA if they have a 24-hour number or contact the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) Warning Center at 1(800) 852-7550 for 24 hour response; the warning center will pass the information on to DTSC as quickly as possible.

Small Business Hazardous Waste: State law allows most smaller businesses to bring hazardous waste to household hazardous waste collection facilities as "small quantity commercial sources". The wastes may be self-transported in small quantities, transported by a registered hazardous waste hauler, or transported by a collection agency that has received a variance from the hazardous waste transportation require-

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ments. For a local agency to obtain such a variance, see "Special Household Hazardous Waste Programs" above.

Industrial Hazardous Waste:

Industrial generators of hazardous waste have at least 90 days to store hazardous waste onsite in tanks or containers prior to offsite shipment. Extensions are possible – contact the appropriate CUPA to request an extension to the allowed accumulation time. Imminent hazards may be addressed without authorization under the emergency response exemption– see "Emergency Situations" above. See the section below entitled "Contacts" to access a listing of CUPAs.

Emergency Permits: If special accumulation, treatment, or storage facilities must be established to respond to wastes from industrial businesses, DTSC is authorized to issue emergency hazardous waste facility permits over the telephone followed by the subsequent formal authorization process (22 CCR, 66270.61). For further information, please call Beverly Rikala at (916) 255-3746 from 8:00am to 5:00pm. If you have an emergency situation after hours, call the OES Warning Center at 1(800) 852-7550 for 24 hour response; the warning center will pass the information on to DTSC as quickly as possible.

DTSC Emergency Response Resources: Upon request by a state or local agency, DTSC may dispatch emergency response contractors to address imminent hazards. Local agencies should follow procedures in place for requesting emergency assistance in disaster situations, e.g. the county must contact the OES Regional Emergency Operations Center and request assistance.

Requests for Assistance: In general, all requests for assistance should be made through the County to the OES REOC to ensure that reimbursement is available for the activity. These requests will be forwarded to the appropriate State agency.

**3. Contacts**: Following are contacts for hazardous waste agencies:

DTSC Contact Information:

Karl Palmer (916) 445-2625
kpalmer@dtsc.ca.gov

**Certified Unified Program Agencies:**

http://www.calepa.ca.gov/CUPA/CUPAMail.htm

**California Office of Emergency Services Warning Center:** (800) 852-7550

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