



Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazardous Materials Response Plan

10.3 – Additional or supporting facilities – Identification of additional facilities contributing or subject to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of EPCRA Section 302, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

10.4 – Designation of Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator – designation of community Emergency coordinator who shall make determination necessary to implement the plan.

10.5 – List of fixed site or Facility Coordinators – designation of facility coordinators wh shall make determination necessary to implement the plan.

10.6 – Hazardous Materials Response resources – list of emergency equipment and facilities in the community, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
Or request information from each other

10.7 Cache County LEPC Bylaws – Bylaws for the governance and operations of the LEPC, Conduct during meetings and for committees.

10.8 – Forms specific for the Cache county LEPC – Forms used by the LEPC and its membership or community to submit information. Spill notification forms and reporting forms.



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members of the UC, often the senior person from each agency and/or discipline will participate in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Vulnerability Analysis - Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone; conditions that influence the zone; size and type of the population within the zone; private and public property that might be damaged; and the environment that might be affected.

9.0 RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER PLANS

- The LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is an Appendix to Annex 10, the Hazardous Materials Emergency Support Function, of the Cache County Emergency Operations Plan.
- Cache County’s emergency response agencies have their own emergency plans, SOPs, and SOGs.
- The State of Utah has developed a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan which outlines the appropriate State agencies responsibilities during HazMat emergencies that exceed a county’s capability.
- The National Response Framework provides for a coordinated Federal response to a large-scale hazardous materials incident. The NRF is activated at the Federal level by request from the State Emergency Operations Center following a request for assistance from the on-scene IC/UC or the local EOC. The State EOC will make the request at the Federal level through FEMA. Note: The former National Response Plan has been updated and designated as the ‘National Response Framework’

10.0 Support Material Annexes

The annexes of this plan are separate documents and are incorporated into the Cache County LEPC Hazardous Materials Response plan, Note: All other facility (EHS and non-EHS) specific information is located in CAMEO as it is far too extensive to include in document form.

10.1 – LEPC Membership – contact information & list of facilities subject to the requirements of EPCRA Section 302 within the cache county planning district

10.2 – Hazardous Materials transportation routes (maps) – identification of transportation routes like to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of EHSs referred to in EPCRA section 302 (a)



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together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 identifies these items as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework (NRF) The purpose of the NRF is to establish a comprehensive, natural, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response by establishing an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures to guide the national response. Designed as follow-on to the initial National Response Plan, which was actually a “framework” written to guide the integration of State, tribal, and Federal response efforts. Adopting the word “framework” within the title now actually aligns the former NRP document with its intended purpose. It has been written for senior elected and appointed leaders at all levels of government - those who have a responsibility to provide for effective incident management. At the same time, it is designed to inform emergency management practitioners, explaining the operating structures and tools used routinely by first responders and emergency managers at all levels of government.

National Response Plan (NRP) - The former plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrated Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into on all-discipline, all-hazard plan. Plan has been replaced in 2008 by the National Response Framework.

Risk - A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Risk Analysis - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

Special Populations - Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population (due to preexisting health conditions [e.g., asthmatics] or age [e.g., infants and the elderly]) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

Unified Area Command (UAC) - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of a large-scale incident or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. The Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Unified Command (UC) - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designed



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and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Hot Zone – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.

Incident Commander (IC) - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - The field location where the primary functions of incident command are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities. Location of the Incident Commander and his staff.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

Level A Protection - The highest available level of respiratory, skin, splash, and eye protection which requires fully encapsulating vapor protective clothing with supplied breathing air. Level A HazMat releases have a high vapor pressure and are toxic through skin absorption and may be carcinogenic.

Level B Protection - The level of protective equipment utilized where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. In such situations a chemical splash suit or full coverage, non-air tight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.

Level C Protection - The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but does not include protection of skin contact (i.e., full-face air purifying respirator, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, hard hat, escape mask, and disposable chemical-resistant out boots).

Level D Protection - The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The system mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently



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Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Formerly the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) the EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of an emergency incident and what safety steps they should take.

Emergency - A situation which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, and/or property.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services); by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, or tribal); or some combination thereof.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. s. 11001, et seq which is often referred to as SARA Title III. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at facilities; and mechanisms for making information about these substances available to citizens. Facilities that use, produce, or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals may fall under the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Facilities must report their chemical inventories if those inventories meet or exceed the listed threshold planning quantity for an EHS or if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous chemical that requires the facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is present.

Exclusion Zone - The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material or a nuclear, chemical, or biological release or spill. This is the innermost of the three HazMat control zones, and is also known as the hot zone.

Exercise - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302. **Facility** - Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable



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PPE Personal Protective Equipment
PRP Potentially Responsible Party
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (EPCRA)
SERC State Emergency Response Committee
SCBA Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOG Standard Operating Guideline
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
UAC Unified Area Command
UC Unified Command
UCS Unified Command System
UDEM Utah Division of Emergency Management
UDEQ Utah Department of Environmental Quality

8.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS/DEFINITIONS

Chemical Emergency Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) – A program developed by the EPA to address accidental releases of acutely toxic chemicals.

Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator (CHMEC) - Governmental official with the responsibility of making the determinations necessary to implement county Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – A law regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the clean-up of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (i.e., Superfund sites).

Consequence Management - Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to restore essential government service, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses, and individuals. Federal agencies will provide support local response efforts under the coordination of the FEMA.

Crisis Management - Measures to resolve the hostile situation, investigate, and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the federal government with the FBI acting as the lead agency.

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.



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EAS Emergency Alert System (formerly the Emergency Broadcast System)
EHS Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA Emergency Management Agency
EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS Emergency Medical Service
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP Emergency Operations Plan
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPI Emergency Public Information
ERG Emergency Response Guidebook
ESF Emergency Support Function
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO Federal Coordinating
FEC Facility Emergency Coordinator
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS Geographic Information System
HAZMAT Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HM-EEM Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Program
HSEEP Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP Incident Action Plan
IC Incident Commander
ICP Incident Command Post
ICS Incident Command System
LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS (SDS) Material Safety Data Sheet
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NIMS National Incident Management System
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRC National Response Center/Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF National Response Framework
NRP National Response Plan
NRT National Response Team
NWS National Weather Service
OSC On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO Public Information Officer
POC Point of Contact



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agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, functional exercises, and full scale exercises.

5.2.2 Tabletop Exercises

Tabletop exercises involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting, discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined event.

5.2.3 Functional Exercises The functional exercise is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. Functional exercises are generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staff for the direction and control nodes of Incident Command (IC) and Unified Command (UC).

5.2.4 Full-Scale Exercises The full-scale exercise is the most complex step in the exercise cycle. Full-scale exercises are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional exercises that test many facets of emergency response and recovery. A full-scale exercise focuses on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, and procedures developed in discussion-based exercises and honed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. The events are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. It is conducted in a real-time, stressful environment that closely mirrors a real event. First responders and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their actions as if a real incident had occurred (with minor exceptions).

6.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE

The Cache County LEPC is responsible for the review and update of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. This plan shall be reviewed and/or updated at least annually under the direction of the LEPC. Appendices of this Plan may be updated more frequently if needed.

7.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (division of American Chemical Society)
CCLEPC Cache County Local Emergency Planning Committee
CHMRC Community Hazardous Materials Response Coordinator
CEMP Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DOT Department of Transportation



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the EPA adopted training rules, promulgated by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.120, which requires specific training for hazardous material technicians.

5.1.4 Incident Commander

Incident Commanders shall receive training equal to the operations level. In addition, the responder's department shall certify competency in the following areas:

- Know and be able to implement the department's ICS system in accordance with NIMS.
- Know and be able to implement the department's SOPs for hazardous materials+ incidents.
- Know and understand the hazards and the risks associated with responders working in chemical protective clothing.
- Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

5.1.5 Refresher Training

Those responders who are trained in accordance with 29-CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the appropriate department shall maintain a record of the methodology used to demonstrate the competency.

5.2 EXERCISES

The Cache County LEPC is responsible for designing, scheduling, and evaluating LEPC exercises and drills. All signatory agencies shall participate in periodic hazardous materials drills and exercises. At least one annual hazardous materials exercise (tabletop, functional, or full-scale) shall be conducted in accordance with federal and state guidelines. Each exercise shall be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this Plan and its support systems. This Plan may be revised on the basis of these exercise critiques. Exercises and drills shall be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and the skills of the emergency response personnel. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes in the response plans, implementation procedures, and for future emergency response training for personnel. Each of the response agencies and responsible parties mentioned in this Plan will be invited to take part in the exercise.

5.2.1 Types of Exercises Conducted

Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises, and games. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, mutual aid agreements, and procedures. This makes them exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues, whereas operations-based exercises tend to focus more on tactical response-related issues. Operations-based exercises represent the next iteration of the exercise cycle; they are used to validate the plans, policies,



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date of this Plan, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations of a hazardous materials incident. Responders who participate in a chemical emergency shall be given training in accordance with their assigned duties.

5.1.1 First Responder – Awareness Level

Responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further actions beyond notifying the 911 Dispatch Center of the release. (Note: EMS personnel are typically trained at the Awareness level, but do respond to the scene to do triage, treatment, and transportation of decontaminated victims.) First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them.
- An understanding of the potential outcomes of an emergency where hazardous materials are present.
- The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
- An understanding of the role of the awareness level first responder in the department’s Emergency Response Plan and the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- The ability to recognize the need for additional resources.

5.1.2 First Responder – Operations Level

First responders at the operations level are 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 people, 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 exposure. First responders at the operations level shall have received at least eight hours of additional training and be certified by their respective agency or industry. They shall have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level. The responder’s department shall certify responders trained at the operations level have:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- The ability to select and use proper protective equipment provided to the first responder operations level.
- An understanding of the basic hazardous materials terms.
- The ability to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their department.
- The knowledge to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- An understanding of the relevant SOPs.

5.1.3 Hazmat Technicians

Hazardous Material Technicians are individuals who are called to the scene of a hazardous material incident to provide their expertise in a more aggressive or offensive mode to stop the release. In 40 CFR311,



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The Bear River Health Department is responsible for coordinating ensuring a report is prepared and provided to the LEPC if the spill is regulated and over a reportable quantity. The report should summarize the entire incident, including: • Cause of the incident • Damage assessment • Agencies involved • Actual cost of response activities (if known) • Incident critique • Conclusions Page 21 of 30 Allen County Response Framework Appendix B to Annex 10 LEPC HazMat Emergency Response Plan January 2016 To assist with the completion of this report, the 911 Dispatch Center and the Incident Commander are responsible for documenting the communications between the ICP, the 911 dispatcher, and all response agencies involved. This documentation must include the location; the material and quantity of chemical released; the owner or operator involved; the source of spill; health or physical hazards generated; and response activities. For incidents occurring in a fixed facility, the owner or operator is required to submit a follow up report to the local LEPC, as well as the appropriate State and Federal agencies. The Allen County Homeland Security will coordinate with individual agencies, as needed, in preparing the investigative report in order to facilitate any cost recovery. Any criminal investigations will be the responsibility of the Allen County Sheriff's Department.

5.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

5.1 TRAINING

Various Fire & EMS agencies in Cache County have developed emergency response training programs for hazardous materials responders. These programs are designed to train fire & EMS department personnel in the use of emergency response equipment and procedures to protect life health and safety in the event of a hazardous materials release. The training is organized to cover emergency equipment, petroleum spill emergencies, hazardous materials response procedures, and simulated spill responses. In 40 CFR 311, the EPA adopted training rules, promulgated by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.120, which require specific training for all "public employees" who respond to hazardous materials incidents, effective 6 March 1990. Different levels of training are required for first responders hired after the effective date of this rule, depending on the duties and functions performed by each. All responders, however, must complete the training or demonstrate competency at their respective level of response. At a minimum, firefighters expected to respond to a hazardous materials release should receive training equivalent to First Responder Operations Level training as described by OSHA's HAZWOPER Standard (29 CFR 1910.120). This training includes an 8-hour initial training course and annual refresher training. It is not expected that firefighters will go beyond the initial containment of an emergency hazardous materials release. Further actions required by an emergency release will be taken by Hazmat Responders who have been trained to conduct such activities. Each agency who contributes responders to the event will maintain individual records of personnel who have completed training courses. These records should be updated regularly to reflect refresher training. Training will be based upon the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective



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costs of all clean up and countermeasures. The IC, together with appropriate State and Federal resources, is responsible for determining these measures, and monitoring the subsequent clean up and disposal of any contaminated materials. Federal and/or State resources have companies on contract to respond to hazardous materials incidents if the responsible parties are unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond correctly and promptly. The IC should monitor the response activity to ensure that appropriate confinement, containment and control techniques are being initiated. Confinement and containment methods may include:

- Dikes
- Berms and drains
- Trenches
- Booms
- Stream diversion
- Patching and plugging of containers
- Portable catch basins
- Over pack drums or other containment instruments
- Reorientation of the container

The spiller may secure private contractors for proper clean up and is responsible for advising the IC of any problems in these efforts.

4.18 RESTORATION

Restoring the environment back to the pre-release or spill conditions is paramount to ensuring the continued peace and safety of the public. The Bear River Health Department, will participate in overseeing and coordinating restoration efforts through its consequence management directives. Restoration, treatment of contaminated soils and sediments, or other environmental restorative strategies are the responsibility of the spiller

4.19 DOCUMENTATION AND INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW UP

4.19.1 Level I Hazardous Materials Incident

In case of a Level I HazMat incident, the spiller must submit to the LEPC a brief description of the incident and the response rendered. Where the spill exceeded the reporting requirements the IC must ascertain that the spiller has notified the appropriate State and Federal agencies, as required. The CHMEC, or his designee, will maintain a copy of all hazardous materials Incident Logs and report these incidents to the Cache County LEPC on a periodic basis.

4.19.2 Level II and Level III HazMat Incidents



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The Cache County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex ESF#8 – Public Health and Medical Services identifies the rolls of the Department of Health, local hospitals, and local EMS. A Department of Health representative will respond to an incident at the request of the IC/UC or a member of the EOC staff (if activated) when it is determined that their assistance is needed. The Department of Health’s representative may be called if assistance is determined to be needed with the following:

- Working with the Cache County Hazmat Team in mitigating an incident involving a large number of casualties and/or requiring a medical intervention or liaison efforts to local hospitals via the local Health Director.
- Providing a liaison with State and Federal health and Environmental Control agencies as needed in managing the Hazardous Material incident.

4.15 PUBLIC WORKS

In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the appropriate street/highway department will be contacted to assist the IC. The public works agencies are responsible for and can assist the IC with the following activities:

- Emergency debris removal and/or removal of debris to re-open roads and highways.
- Construction of earthen dikes to contain spills or reroute them around critical areas such as water supplies and sewer inlets.
- Road and bridge repairs.
- Emergency assistance in maintaining service for critical facilities.
- Barricade installation and rerouting of traffic.
- Evacuation assistance.

4.16 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mitigation procedures for problems caused by a hazardous materials incident may require additional resources from the public and private sectors

4.17 CONTAINMENT

The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the IC, in coordination with other appropriate technical assistance advisors. By law the spiller is responsible for the



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- Community Social Media Websites

4.12 PUBLIC PROTECTION

When a chemical has been spilled, released or chemical vapor emissions have the potential to leave the immediate incident site, incident commanders must evaluate the use of public protective measures for the surrounding community. The use of strategies involving either sheltering-in-place or evacuation must be considered or implemented to warn and protect the community.

4.12.1 Ingestion Advisory

Food crops and drinking water may be contaminated by a chemical release in certain situations; therefore, the public must be warned of any threat to the food and/or water supplies.

4.12.2 Sewage and Run-Off

A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and cause serious environmental problems.

4.12.3 Other Public Protection Strategies

- **Relocation** – Some hazardous materials incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area posing a chronic threat to people living there. It may be necessary for people to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.

- **Water Supply Protection** – Surface and ground water supplies can be contaminated by a hazardous chemical release. The local Incident Commander shall coordinate with local Public Works and Public Health Department officials to provide quick identification of a threat to the drinking water supply and expedient notification to the public. These Officials should also notify the public of any alternate sources of drinking water and procedures for obtaining those alternate supplies.

- **Sewage System Protection** – A hazardous chemical entering the sewage system can cause serious and long-term damage to a treatment plant. It may be necessary to divert sewage, creating another public health threat and subsequent environmental problems.

4.13 HUMAN SERVICES

The various aspects of human services can be provided by local volunteer organizations such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, faith-based organizations, and those organizations responsible for other eligibility programs. In the event of largescale support requirements, the Cache County EOC will request activation of State and Federal agencies. Cache County Emergency Operations Plan identifies the roll of possible human service agencies and local Volunteer Agencies Active In Disasters (VOAD) and their general services and procedures.

4.14 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES



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Law enforcement should be trained to the First Responder Awareness Level at a minimum. Law enforcement responsibilities are handled by the Cache County Sheriff's Office or by the city/town police departments within the boundaries of their own jurisdictions. Mutual aid agreements will be utilized between all law enforcement agencies and outside support. Law enforcement will help maintain on scene control by establishing scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points, and directing traffic for evacuees if evacuation routes have been established and activated. Law enforcement is also responsible for evacuation. The order to evacuate large populated areas should be considered in conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer or his designee. When there are time constraints, limited evacuation can be ordered by the IC/UC. The law enforcement agency designated by the IC/UC will direct the evacuation effort and all traffic flow out of the immediate area.

4.9 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Emergency medical personnel should be trained to the First Responder Awareness Level and are responsible for assigning priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities. Only members of the HazMat Team under the direction of the Hazmat Entry Team Leader can remove victims from the hot zone and supervise on scene decontamination procedures. Emergency medical personnel will provide a liaison between various medical personnel and the IC/UC. They will coordinate with area hospitals regarding what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be conducted for proper handling and care of victims throughout the triage-treatment-transport process. Emergency medical personnel will maintain a medical assistance coordination role to the Incident Commander regarding signs and symptoms of chemicals involved. The hazmat team will decontaminate victims in the safe zone to ensure proper decontamination prior to triage, treatment, and transportation by EMS. They are also responsible to advise the transporting EMS unit of any required secondary decontamination at the hospital prior to admission if required.

4.10 ON-GOING INCIDENT ASSESSMENT

During the active period of a continuing major release, resources dispatched by the HazMat Team, are responsible to monitor on site quantity, concentration, and movement of spilled material. Based upon their recommendations, the IC must initiate immediate actions in terms of response personnel safety and citizen protection/safety. Decisions dealing with citizen protection/safety on a large scale – particularly those dealing with contamination of food and water supplies as well as structures and soil – must rely on input from specialized technical resources from the Health Department at the local, State, and/or Federal levels.

4.11 PUBLIC INFORMATION, WARNING, & NOTIFICATION Public information, warnings, and notifications (public service announcements) will come from the local ICPs PIO, and/or local government agency's PIO. Cache County local response agencies will also utilize all or some of the following options to notify the public of a hazardous materials release and orders for evacuations and/or sheltering-in-place:

- Door-to-door notification
- Public Safety Vehicle sirens and loud speakers
- Radio broadcast
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) and or Integrated Public Alert Warnings (Wireless emergency alerts)
- Newspaper (when time permits)
- Local and regional television stations



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SCBA. This protection is limited to a range of chemicals listed in the US Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook. Members of the HazMat Team dispatched to enter exclusion zones of a serious incident occurring in Cache County will have Level A or Level B PPE at their disposal because maximum respiratory protection is required when entering environments containing unknown substances - or known substances in unknown quantities. Level A protection will be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is needed. Level B protection will be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but with a lower level of skin protection. Level B protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until the hazards have been further identified.

4.7 FIRE AND RESCUE

When the 911 dispatcher has notified the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction of an incident involving the release of hazardous materials, the officer in charge of the first unit at the scene shall implement the command structure of the Incident Command System and assume the Incident Commander position. During the initial phase of the incident, the IC shall determine the level of the incident and initiate response activities commensurate with the severity of the incident. Resolution of a Level I, II, or III incident in Cache County may require outside assistance by State and/or Federal or private agencies. Notification should be made to the 911 dispatch center, who will notify the CHMEC who will reach out to other counties or the state of Utah for assistance. The rules for notification are summarized as follows:

- **Transportation Incidents** – It is the shipper’s responsibility to initiate emergency response once notified. The IC should locate an emergency response telephone number listed in the shipping papers. If paperwork is not available or accessible call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 with as much information as can be obtained (i.e., placard number, labels on container, how to contact the ICP, etc.). CHEMTREC will track down and notify the shipper or the manufacturer of the emergency in progress. At this point responsibility for further action passes to the shipper or manufacturer who will initiate on scene assistance, and notify the NRC at 800-424-8802. In the interim, the shipper or CHEMTREC can provide guidance to the IC for mitigation at the scene utilizing local response capabilities to the level trained.

- **Fixed Site Facility Incidents** – Chemical incidents occurring within a fixed site facility are the responsibility of the facility’s emergency response organization. If control is transferred or if the incident poses a threat outside of the facility the jurisdictional fire department is in charge and will proceed using ICS. The IC will direct facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may increase or catalyze the fire, cause an explosion, create toxic gas releases, or cause environmental damage. For outside assistance when needed, the IC will notify the NRC directly at 800-424-8802. (Note: CHEMTREC is only for transportation-related incidents). The NRC will initiate response through a Federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC) assigned to Utah.

- **Federal On Scene Coordinator** – The OSC determines the Federal course of action together with agency support that might be required from the State of Utah. The OSC, when on scene, acts as a consultant to the IC/UC. The OSC, however, is in control of and directs all Federal and State agencies at the scene that are committed as part of the NRP.

4.8 LAW ENFORCEMENT



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Safety procedures include standard operating procedures, medical surveillance, exclusion zones, personal protective equipment, and maintaining situational awareness on the part of the responders.

4.6.1 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

To reduce risks to first responders in the event of a hazardous materials incident, health and safety SOPs must be developed by each fire department to include:

- Medical surveillance in the safe zone
- Establishment of an exclusion zone
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

4.6.2 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

An EMT, Advanced EMT, or Paramedic with the hazmat team or from the jurisdiction's EMS provider, is charged with the responsibility for surveillance of the response team for any indicators of the effects of toxic exposure.

4.6.3 EXCLUSION ZONES

Exclusion zones are the safety perimeters established around a hazardous materials release. They are defined as follows:

- **Hot Zone** – This is the area of maximum hazard. All personnel entering the hot zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment. A single entry and exit checkpoint must be established at the perimeter of the hot zone to regulate and account for the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone.

- **Warm Zone** – (Contamination Control Zone). This zone surrounds the hot zone and is also a restricted area. The level of PPE required is less stringent than that of the hot zone. The decontamination unit (if needed) is located here, as well as the Safety Officer and immediate support and security personnel.

- **Cold Zone** – (Safe Zone). This is the unrestricted area beyond the outer perimeter of the contamination control zone. The ICP, the HazMat Team, and support agencies are located in this area. Exclusion zones should be set up for any hazardous materials incident. For a Level I incident this can be accomplished at a minimum with a hot zone and an informal ICP. The Emergency Response Guidebook lists many chemicals where SCBA and structural protective clothing provide some protection to permit control of a small release. Release of chemicals where the Emergency Response Guidebook shows that the above protective equipment is not effective must be treated as a Level II incident. Level II and Level III incidents require establishment of the three tier exclusion zones (hot, warm, and cold zones). The actual size of the perimeter will be determined by the nature of the materials involved, atmospheric conditions, and the magnitude of the incident.

4.6.4 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment that is available to various Cache County Fire department emergency first responders consists of structural firefighters' protective clothing together with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). The Cache County HazMat team is currently qualified at the Technician level and provides the maximum level of personal protection at Level A with positive pressure



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Command Staff of each responding agency has authority to commit the resources of that agency to the incident.

In the event of a HazMat incident, the highest ranking fire department officer present will assume the IC until relieved by a command staff of the primary responding fire department. This may evolve into a Unified Command or even involve the assistance from an outside county Incident Management Team (IMT). The IC/UC will maintain command and control of the scene and all onsite actions related to the incident.

When an incident is classified as a Level III magnitude hazardous materials emergency and the IC/UC finds it is beyond the capabilities of the combined county's HazMat Team and emergency response agencies, they will request appropriate assistance through the local dispatch center and the Cache County EOC (once activated), who will then request assistance at the State or Federal level with the approval of the EOC Policy Group

4.4.1 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The Cache County EOC will be the focal point for the support and multi-agency coordination of the hazmat incident response. This support and coordination includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordinate local resources with the HazMat Teams in transit to the emergency
- Transmit and follow up on requests for mutual aid or public works assistance
- Maintain records to track incoming resources and optimize use of available communications
- Coordinate evacuations, sheltering, public health issues, and social services assistance
- Maintaining financial records and track costs of the event
- Collection, evaluation, display, and dissemination of information on the current status
- Aid in executive decision making
- Provide documentation for investigative follow up
- Request mutual aid assistance with neighboring counties to provide other needed support and resources

The primary Cache County EOC is located in the Cache County sheriff's Office located at 1225 West Valley View Highway Logan Utah. The Cache County Emergency Manager is in charge of EOC operations and will maintain close coordination with the IC/UC. The IC/UC, at his discretion, may assign someone to the EOC to fill the ESF #4 and/or #10 position(s).

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN RESPONDERS

During emergency operations, all departments will use their existing equipment and procedures to communicate with their respective field units. The primary communications for the county's emergency responders is an 800 MHz digital communications with the ability to use multiple frequencies for tactical events on the 800 MHz system as needed.

4.6 RESPONDER SAFETY



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response is based upon the characteristics of the chemical involved, the size or potential size of the spill, and the threat posed to life, property, and the environment.

• **Level I – Probable Emergency Conditions.** No evacuation is necessary other than from the immediate scene. The level of the incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders from fire services using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of Level I incidents are: minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents; small releases of corrosives and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances. Normally the county EOC is not activated.

• **Level II – Limited Emergency Situation.** An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. This incident may require outside assistance to stop the release. Examples of this level are: releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at a fixed facility or a transportation or storage cargo tank release. In this situation the county EOC will normally be activated.

• **Level III – Full Emergency Situation.** This type of incident/accident involves severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation or proper sheltering-in-place. Response will include the expertise or resources of private industry, mutual aid partners, as well as State or Federal government agencies. The county EOC will be activated.

4.3 NOTIFICATION AND DISPATCHING

Facilities and transporters having a hazardous material release shall immediately notify the 911 Dispatch Center to report the location and type of the release. The 911 dispatcher will ask the following key questions:

- What type of substance/chemical is involved?
- Is it leaking? • How much has spilled/leaked?
- Do you see flames?
- Where is the substance coming from?
- Do you see a cloud or vapor?
- Do you know the warning placard numbers?
- What is the size of the container?
- Is anyone in immediate danger?
- Does anyone have the substance/chemical on them?
- Is anyone sick or injured?

The 911 Dispatcher will pass the responses to the above key questions on to the emergency responders at the time of dispatch. The 911 Dispatcher will also notify the Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator (CHMEC) or his designee of the release at the time of dispatch, via telephone, cellular phone, or pager. The CHEMC or his designee will notify the State as appropriate.

4.4 COMMAND AND CONTROL

Command and control is provided by the Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC) utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) and supported by an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The on duty



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fixed facility. If other detection mechanisms are established or utilized at a later time, the facility must advise the LEPC.

- Fixed facility shall provide continual technical support to the Unified Command Post & Incident Commander for the duration of the incident.
- Fixed facility operators shall notify appropriate officials/agencies of a HazMat release incident as directed by Federal and State regulation.
- **Pipeline operators** are responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes policies to be followed in the event of a hazardous materials incident. They shall make copies of the plan available to the Cache County LEPC.
- **Rail and highway carriers** will develop a Chemical Incident Response Plan and make copies available to the Cache County LEPC.
- Rail and highway carriers shall maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving their transported load.
- Rail and highway carriers will provide prompt and proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 GENERAL

Cache County's emergency response agencies have the capability to respond to hazardous materials releases, as many local fire department personnel are currently trained through the HazMat Operations level. The Cache County Hazmat Team assists as a Regional HazMat Team and is currently certified as Level A, and as such will utilize their resources to assess the effects of a hazardous materials release and effect all subsequent actions to contain the release/spill. The Logan Fire Department's HazMat team members consist of paid members from the Logan Fire Department, and they are dispatched through the 911 Dispatch Center. The Cache County HazMat Team also have fully equipped trailers for their use in assisting and mitigating regional hazardous material incidents throughout the Northern Utah Region 1 Homeland Security Coalition Area. Local elected officials have adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the basis for the county's incident command system. As such, all community first responders are in compliance with NIMS directives and the National Response Framework (NRF), and eligible for Federal grants. All other emergency response agencies', Public health Departments, and hospitals' Standard Operating Procedures detailing how they respond to, function during the incident, and decontamination procedures are addressed in their respective Emergency response plans.

4.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

The classification levels of hazardous materials incidents typically differ from the emergency classifications generally found in most other emergency plans. In a hazardous materials incident, the



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- Educate and train personnel in hazardous materials response on a continuing basis in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and/or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 471, 472, and 473.
- Participate in post-incident evaluations to aid in future prevention and enhance emergency response operations.
- Conduct and participate in exercises using the Cache County LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
- Develop SOPs/standard operating guidelines (SOGs) for response to hazardous materials incidents which as a minimum include:
 - o Immediate notification of a hazardous materials incident to an Cache County 911 Dispatch Center. Provide the dispatcher with the chemical name; whether the substance is classified as an EHS; estimation of the quantity released; time and duration of the release; location of release (air, water, land); known/anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency; proper precautions (evacuation or in-place sheltering); and the name and phone number of the contact person. Provide safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response personnel. Location of Hazmat Scene Incident Command Post (if established already)
 - o Definition and assignment of the basic command functions, including the method of assuming and continuing command.
 - o For areas and functions, definition of the command methodology that includes the division of responsibilities through delegation of authority to officers.
 - o Description for all aspects of communications and dispatch.
 - o Definition of tactical priorities and related support functions.
 - o Definition of methods for resource deployment.
 - o An outline of responsibilities and functions of the agency and its supporting units.
 - o Identification of immediate actions to safeguard public health and safety as well as the environment.
 - o Development of emergency response evaluation criteria to determine the presence of a hazardous chemical, biological, or radioactive material.
 - o Identification of safety procedures for responders.
 - o Definition of on scene operations for first responders.
 - o Provision of participants, personnel, technical expertise, and equipment support during chemical hazard exercises and training activities.
- **Fixed facility operators** shall designate a minimum of two Facility Emergency Coordinators (FECs) responsible for assisting in the implementation of this Plan and the preparation of comparable on site contingency plans. The plans will include specific responsibilities, notification, emergency response procedures, and available resources. Additionally, the plans will establish the training required and the current levels of training for the facility's response personnel.
- Fixed facility operators shall provide technical support, as requested, in the development of off-site risk assessments, evacuation probabilities, and contingency planning. They will identify any inside/outside release detection mechanisms that are currently used by the



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- The LEPC outlines methods, as needed, and schedules training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, local emergency response agencies, and available private sector participants.
- The LEPC oversees the Community Right-to-Know activities.
- The LEPC responds to requests for information from private and public entities or directs requests to the correct agencies.

All Emergency Response Agencies

- Each responding agency will send a representative to the command post and report to the Incident Commander upon arrival for coordination of activities. This representative will remain in the command post if needed. The remaining crews and equipment will stand by at the designated staging areas until needed.
- Function under the Incident Command System, reporting through and receiving assignments from their assigned chain of command.

Local Hospitals

- Local hospitals will provide additional decontamination of patients on their arrival, prior to moving patients into the emergency room.
- Support for on-site hazardous materials surveillance and medical treatment operations will be provided in the form of consultations with FIRE /EMS personnel.

Local Public Health

- Available 24/7 with on-call personnel trained to the HazMat Awareness Level.
- Provide subject matter expert on health related issues to the Incident Commander.
- Provide public health media releases, working in conjunction with the Incident Commander and the Public Information Officer for the incident.

Private Sector Facilities/Operators

- All hazardous materials spills, releases, and incidents that exceed the reportable quantity must be reported to: 911, CHMEC, UDEM/DEQ, and LEPC.
- Private sector facilities should designate personnel that are available and capable of responding to hazardous materials emergencies on their premises. This information should be updated as personnel and training levels change.
- Maintain an Emergency Response Duty Roster which designates personnel available on a 24-hour basis. Update as necessary.
- When Emergency responders arrive on scene they shall form a Unified Command Post with the respective facility's responder leadership
- Coordinate and cooperate with the directions of the Unified Incident Commander at the scene.



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responsibility to develop and maintain their individual SOPs based upon their task assignments in this Plan. These SOPs are located and maintained in their respective agency emergency response plans. They also have the responsibility to ensure that their department head or designated alternate has the authority to commit their resources.

- **Private Sector** – Business's involved in a hazardous material release are responsible for meeting the requirements of this plan and all local, state, and federal regulations.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Cache County Elected Officials

- Ensure LEPC is staffed and meeting regularly.
- Ensure the Allen County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is in place and regularly updated.
- Ensure emergency responders and all other involved departments and agencies have the necessary resources to execute the Cache County LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.

Emergency Operations Center Policy Group

- Making policy decisions and setting the strategic objectives.
- Prioritizing type of resources and authorize allocation of resources and expenditures.
- Activating the Allen County Emergency Operations Plan.
- Coordinating all public information releases with IC/UC and EOC.
- Recommending that the County Executive Request State assistance if the local jurisdiction's resources are overwhelmed, by declaring a local State of Disaster Emergency.

Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator (CHMEC)

- The Cache County Fire Chief is designated as the Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator (CHMEC).
- Responsible for implementation of this plan and management of public information files.
- Coordinates with and advises responsible county and city officials, administrators and department heads, to assist in taking adequate measures to protect the general public, property, and the environment from hazardous material incidents.
- Ensures proper management of incidents involving hazardous materials.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

- The LEPC is charged with developing an emergency response plan to deal with accidental chemical releases from Title III facilities in its county and with making available to the general public chemical information submitted by those facilities.
- The LEPC holds scheduled meetings to establish short- and long-range goals or objectives regarding the county's hazardous materials emergency response and preparedness program.
- The LEPC compiles, or causes to be compiled, the annual Hazardous Materials Reports for Cache County based upon Tier II reporting. This includes an update of the reports from fixed facilities.



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- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
- National Response Team Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Planning Guide
- Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances
- United States Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

3.0 ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

Hazardous material response, containment, and recovery require the coordinated efforts of government, emergency response agencies, support agencies, and the facility operators to be successful.

3.1 ORGANIZATION

- **Local Government** – The Cache County Executive and the Cache County Council (as the county’s Chief Executives) have overall responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness in Cache County.
- **Policy Group** – The Policy Group is made up of the elected officials of the affected jurisdiction(s) (or their representatives) and the executive heads of the agencies that are directly involved in the incident response. This group sets the overall objectives for the hazardous material incident planning.
- **Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator (CHMEC)** – The CHMEC coordinates with and advises local government officials, agency and department heads on hazardous materials preparedness planning and incident response.
- **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** – The LEPC is considered a State agency formed in accordance with the Utah State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) guidelines and the Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. The LEPC is responsible for coordinating planning activities among signatory agencies to protect the public health and environment during and following a hazardous material incident.
- **Local Emergency Response Agencies** – The appropriate local emergency response agencies respond to a hazmat incident as directed by this Plan. Each agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain their individual standard operating procedures (SOPs) based upon their task assignments in this Plan. These SOPs are maintained and are kept by local agencies. They also have the responsibility to ensure that their respective Agency or department head or designated alternate has the authority to commit their resources.
- **Local Public Health and Hospitals** – The local health department and the local hospitals activate for a hazmat incident as outlined in this Plan. Each organization has the



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1.3 ASSUMPTIONS

Proper implementation of this Plan and its supporting procedures will reduce or prevent releases and related exposure to the public, as well as a reduction or prevention of damage to the environment. The greatest threat of a hazardous materials incident in Cache County is posed by accidents along the major transportation routes and at industrial facilities. Protective actions for the general population may include in-place sheltering and/or evacuation. Traditionally, many of the residents in the risk area will evacuate to private homes or shelters of their own choosing outside the affected area.

2.0 AUTHORITIES

- 40 CFR Part 301, Reimbursement to Local Governments for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases
- 40 CFR Part 302, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) List of 717 Substances
- 40 CFR Part 310, Reimbursement to Local Governments for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases, Interim Final Rule
- 40 CFR Part 355 and Appendix A, List of 406 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- 40 CFR Part 370, Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right to Know, Tier I and Tier II Forms, Chemical Inventory Reporting
- 40 CFR Part 372, Toxic Chemical List, Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right to Know
- CERCLA of 1980 (Public Law 96-510)
- Emergency Management and Assistance (44 US Code 2.1)
- Title III, Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99.499)
- Local Mutual Aid Agreements
- Cache County Hazardous Materials Reimbursement Ordinance

2.1 REFERENCES

- FEMA Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning Course
- Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Methodology (HM-EEM)



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1.1 PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this Plan is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response to incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials in Cache County. This LEPC Plan is an Appendix to Annex 10 Hazardous Materials response of the Cache County Emergency Operations Plan. It follows the guidelines of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. This Plan outlines the appropriate response to protect the population, property, and environment of Cache County in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving transportation, use, storage, or possession of hazardous materials. For the purposes of this Plan, hazardous materials are defined as any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard as defined under 40 CFR Part 302 and as defined in this document. In addition, radioactive and non-radioactive materials and explosives in reportable quantities, as well as other chemical hazards, are included as hazardous materials. The Cache County LEPC shall strive to increase the public's knowledge and access to information regarding the presence of hazardous materials/chemicals in their communities and the releases of them into the environment.

1.2 SITUATION

There are located in Cache County various facilities with extremely hazardous substances (EHS) and Non-EHS fixed site facilities reporting hazardous chemical substances. Planning for each individual facility should be carried out doing a Hazard Analysis. Fixed site facilities report present levels of inventories via Tier II forms. Analysis of these forms indicate storing and/or processing hazardous materials pose an overall moderate threat to the general population of Cache County. These fixed facilities in the county that are subject to the requirements of SARA Title III and will participate in the planning and Right-to-Know provisions of the law. The facilities and their chemicals are listed in the Cache County LEPC's Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) program. For response to a hazardous materials incident, Cache County's emergency response resources currently consists of a Type 3 Hazardous Materials Team. If the response requires more than the county resources, the county will seek assistance from additional area's hazardous materials teams, as well as additional outside resources with the private sector and/or State and Federal government agencies. The counties of Box Elder, Weber and Davis have hazardous materials teams as well.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Worldwide reports of hazardous materials spills and releases are increasingly commonplace. Tragically, spills and emissions of various toxic chemicals have caused serious injury and loss of life in and around the effected sites. Cache County is continually at risk from a hazardous materials incident. The number of fixed sites using hazardous materials locally is lite to moderate, and the county is vulnerable to accidents involving these materials. Release of hazardous materials can come from fixed sites but is more likely to occur from transportation incidents on highways and/or railroads in the county. Emergencies involving hazardous materials require detailed pre-planning at the local-level. The Cache County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is the body responsible for this planning. The LEPC membership is made up of representatives from the local jurisdiction who share responsibilities to plan for and respond to releases of Hazardous materials into the surrounding community and environment of Cache County. The plan was written to comply with the provisions of the federal law by informing citizens of Cache County about facilities that produce, use or store specific chemicals in greater than threshold quantities as determined by the US Environmental Protection agency. This Plan was also developed to assist Cache County officials and all government and private sector responders to prepare and respond to hazardous materials incidents. These plans and procedures recognize Cache County emergency response agencies and private sector businesses normally have the resources to respond to a serious hazardous materials incident including a Level III incident. A Level III incident is defined as full emergency situation and involves severe potential exposure for the responders and the general public. Primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of Cache County rests with the respective local governments as well as city and county elected and appointed officials. This Plan is based on a response at the local level of government. The Utah Division of Emergency Management (UDEM) may be called on to assist by providing State resources. The UDEM and the Utah State Fire Marshalls Office will coordinate efforts of assisting State agencies, and if deemed necessary, will work with local government officials to request a Presidential Declaration through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This type of declaration allows supplemental Federal financial and technical assistance.



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10.5 List of Fixed Site or Facility Coordinators - Designation of facility coordinators who shall make determination necessary to implement the plan

10.6 Hazardous Materials Response Resources - list of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities

10.7 Cache County LEPC Bylaws

10.8 Forms specific for the Cache County LEPC - Tier II submittal forms for information, GRAMMA request information forms



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10.1 LEPC Membership – Contact information & a list of Facilities subject to the requirements of EPCRA Section 302 within the Cache County Planning district

10.2 Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes (maps) - Identification of Transportation routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of EHSs referred to in EPCRA section 302 (a)

10.3 Additional or Supporting Facilities or Agencies - Identification of additional facilities contributing or subject to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of EPCRA Section 302, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

10.4 Designation of Community Hazardous Materials Emergency Coordinator -Designation of Community Emergency Coordinator who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan



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The Cache County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), created in response to the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, is comprised of representatives from various state, county and local government organizations, private sector industries, and other volunteer and community based organizations. The primary focus of the CCLEPC is to enhance state, county and local hazardous Materials emergency response and preparedness capabilities through better coordination and planning. The purpose of this plan is to outline how this task is to be accomplished in Cache County.