

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Review Guide

No.	Topic	Comments
1	Using This Guide	<p>Use this review guide when reviewing the Feather River Geographic Response Plan. This guide will help you focus on details such as telephone number, links and information specific to you.</p> <p>There are several blank pages at the end of this guide. Make your review comments on these pages using the Number and Topic to identify your comments. Mail us a copy of your comments to this address:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gordon Woodrow US Environmental Protection Agency 75 Hawthorne Street, SFD-5 San Francisco, CA 94105</p>
2	General	The general or overall areas to review.
2.1	Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation	Point out our English goofs.
2.2	Factual Errors	We know there are some of these. Please give us the facts.
2.3	Format	The format is the plan layout. Suggest ways the format can be improved to make it easier for you to find what you need.
2.4	Find Boxes	<p>The find box is located at the top outside corner of each page. This box contains the locator letter and number combination. The locator is also located on the binder tabs. They look like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V2 T3 P2 C1</p> <p>Check the find boxes by trying to locate chapters in the plan using the GRP Outline.</p>
2.5	Links	<p>Links help you find more or related information on subject you are reading about in the plan. They are locators embedded in a chapter's text, form, guide, or worksheet. They look like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V2 T5P1C2</p>

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No.	Topic	Comments
2.6	Missing information	Note missing information. This may be a few sentences or whole topics. Look at the GRP outline to see what is included in the plan and what is yet to come.
3	Volume One	Volume One serves as a guide to contents and subject matter. It also contains the materials needed for plan administration.
3.1	V1 T1 The Formal Stuff	This is all the formalities. Suggest others to include in the acknowledgments.
3.2	V1 T2C1 Plan Release And Update Records	Does this form include all the information you'll need to make changes to and update the plan?
4	Volume Two	Volume Two is the main part, and contains the material central to the plan.
4.1	V2 T3 Agencies And Organizations	This topic describes the roles and responsibilities related to emergency preparedness and response for agencies and organizations. Review your agency or organization section. Verify the roles and responsibilities, names and phone numbers.
4.2	V2 T4C2 Standardized Emergency Management System	SEMS concepts are discussed in this chapter. We pulled the SEMS chapter together from all the written SEMS material we could get our hands on. Suggest ways to clarify these concepts.
4.3	V2 T5P1C2 Basic Incident Sequence	This chapter describes the basic incident sequence of events and actions which responders perform during a hazardous materials incident. The sequence is described broadly and the response scenarios illustrate this sequence. After reviewing this chapter and the Highway Response Scenario at V2 T5P3C2, and note major discrepancies. Then compare the sequence to your own field experiences and suggest changes.
4.4	V2 T5P1C3 Responders And Response Teams	This chapter describes responders and response teams. It also provides their objectives, in priority order, during the response to and mitigation of a hazardous materials release. This chapter links to the Incident Action Guides at V3 T4P3, which are a companion to this chapter. Review the information about your role as a responder and suggest changes.

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No.	Topic	Comments
4.5	V2 T5P2C2 Command Assignment	This chapter indicates Incident Commanders assigned by jurisdictions and gives examples. Verify these assignments.
4.6	V2 T5P3C2 Highway Response Scenario	This scenario was created and previously reviewed by some of you. Comment on its realism and feasibility.
4.7	V2 T7C2 Exercises	The three main types of hazardous materials exercises are briefly discussed in this chapter. We could include an exercise log in this chapter with exercise critiques and the works. Give us suggestions.
5	Volume Three	Volume Three contains reference and supplemental material.
5.1	V3 T1P2C3 Glossary	The Glossary contains brief explanations, descriptions and definitions of many of the terms that are specific to hazardous materials preparedness and response activities. Review the terms for accuracy and suggest additional terms to include.
5.2	V3 T2C2 Response Tool Case	The tool case describes the equipment and publications which can be stored in a travel case and used during a response. Suggest other tools that you use and can be stored here.
5.3	V3 T2C3 Resources	This chapter describes categories of response resources typically needed at hazardous materials incidents. Tables show which agencies and organizations have these resources. The Communication Directories are linked to this chapter so you can contact those who have the resources you need. Review the resource categories and add others if you like. Go to the tables and review your agency's column for accuracy.
5.4	V3 T2C4 Financial Re- sources	Sources of State and Federal financial assistance for hazardous materials and oil spill emergencies are described. If your agency is a financial assistance provider, verify the information including the telephone numbers and addresses. Include other financial assistance sources you know about.

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No.	Topic	Comments
5.5	V3 T2C5 Communication Directories	<p>This is the Plan's telephone and address book.</p> <p>This chapter needs a lot of work. Verify your personal and agency information. Add others to the directories. Suggest fields to add or subtract. We'll probably flip these directories to a landscape view.</p>
5.6	V3 T3 Response Management Tools	<p>Response management tools include forms needed for certain hazardous material response activities. These include DTSC, ICS, SEMS and SWRCB forms. We hear that CA OES is developing California-specific ICS standard forms. We'll substitute those for the ICS forms in the Plan now if a Steering Committee consensus agrees.</p> <p>Review these forms. Suggest others to add or the ones to discard.</p>
5.7	V3 T4P2 Dispatch Call Lists	<p>The Dispatch Call List for Railroad Incidents we've drawn up is a sample for you to review.</p> <p>Comment on the format, who's on the notification list and the notification priority order. Other Lists will be developed after you review this one.</p>
5.8	V3 T4P3 Incident Action Guides	<p>The Incident Action Guides can be used by responders to remind them of their objectives and priorities. Guides are developed for railroad, highway and facility incidents.</p> <p>Review the guides and compare them with the Responders and Response Teams chapter at V2T5P1C3. We know there are a lot of discrepancies so review these guides and the companion chapter carefully.</p> <p>Choose the guide you would use during a hazardous materials incident. Based on your own professional experiences, redefine and reorder your objectives and priorities. If there is not a guide for your role during an incident and would like one, say so.</p>
5.9	V3 T4P4 Incident Information Worksheets	<p>The two types of Incident Information Worksheets are for first responders and hazmat teams to use to record and disseminate incident information. There are different ones for different kinds of incidents.</p> <p>If you are a first responder or hazmat team member, choose your worksheet and try filling it out using the highway response scenario or one of your own experiences. Suggest improvements in the format, content and how to make it easier to fill out and use.</p>
5.10	V3 T4P5 Incident Forms	<p>Review these forms. Do you think you'll use these in an incident?. Suggest others you would like to have developed or included in the plan.</p> <p>Verify the radio frequencies in the radio matrix.</p>

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No.	Topic	Comments
5.11	V3 T5C2 Local Response Maps	<p>This plan release includes 15 Local Response Maps [LRMs]. Verify the information on these and the Map Information pages. We've got the other maps digitized but none of the data points are verified and some will need to be redone. We'll discuss how to tackle this project at the next Steering Committee meeting in January.</p>

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Review Guide

No.	Topic	Comments
		Write your plan review comments on these blank pages and send a copy to EPA.

No.	Topic	Comments
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Comments

No.	Topic	Comments

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Document **1**

GRP Outline

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| 2 | The Three Basic Elements 3 | 2.3 | Back Matter — Volume Three |
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Document 1

GRP Outline

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **Purpose.** The purpose of this outline is to provide an easy guide to the contents of this Geographic Response Plan [GRP].
- 2 **Function.** This GRP Outline [*outline*] defines both the contents and the organization of the material in the Feather River Geographic Response Plan [*Plan* or *plan*].
- 3 **Outline Locations.** A copy of this outline is provided at the front of each binder, and at the beginning of each volume, in the Plan.

The storage tube used for maps and charts does not include a copy of this outline; it is not needed there.
- 4 **Using The Outline.** No matter which binder you use, the outline at the front of it lets you know where you are in the Plan, and where to go to find other Plan information you need.
- 5 **The Outline Itself.** The outline itself begins on page 5 with *Binder 1*.
 - 5.1 **Its Limited Detail.** Because the outline is a guide to the overall structure of the Plan, it provides detail only to the Chapter level.
 - 5.2 **For More Information**
 - 5.2.1 **Plan Content.** For more detailed information about the Plan contents, refer to the Plan Table of Contents in the Front Matter at V1T3C1, or to the individual tables of contents throughout the Plan.
 - 5.2.2 **Plan Structure.** For more information about how topics, parts, chapters and other plan elements form the structure of the Plan, refer to the *GRP Style Guide*, a separate document from this Plan.

Section 2 The Basic Plan Elements

- 1 **The Basic Plan Elements As Volumes.**
Each of the three basic plan elements is called a volume solely for purposes of organizing the Plan material.

Note: The physical extent of each of these volumes does *not* coincide with the binders and storage tube containing the Plan material.
- 2 **The Three Basic Elements.** The three basic elements of the Plan are
 - Front Matter — Volume 1
 - Subject Matter — Volume 2

- Back Matter — Volume 3
- 2.1 **Front Matter — Volume 1.** The Front Matter is the first basic element of the Plan. It provides an introduction to the Plan, a guide to its contents and subject matter, and helps you use the Plan effectively.
- 2.2 **Subject Matter — Volume 2.** The Subject Matter is the second basic element of the Plan. It is the main element, and contains
- the message, the material that is central to the Plan.
- 2.3 **Back Matter — Volume 3.** The Back Matter is the third basic element of the Plan. It contains reference and supplemental material that supports the subject matter.
- 3 **Basic Plan Element Coverages.** The coverage of each basic plan element is defined in the outline.

Section 3 About The Outline

- 1 **Abbreviations.** Abbreviations and symbols used in the outline follow.

V	Volume. Each of the three basic plan elements is a separate volume.
D	Plan definition document
T	Topic
P	Part
C	Chapter
n	An undefined number
...	Continues, or to be developed
TBD	To be developed
UD	Under development
- 2 **Bullets.** In the outline that begins on page 5, six bullets across the top of each column
- 3 **Numbers.** In the outline, the numbers with each abbreviation are the assigned numbers for those volumes, documents, topics, parts, and chapters.
- 4 **Explanatory Notes.** Brief explanatory notes follow those outline entries that require them.
- 5 **Outline Segments.** Each major segment of the outline that begins on page 5 is titled by the name of its physical Plan material container — Binder 1, Binder 2, and so on.

Binder 1

Front Matter Begins

• • • • •

V1 Front Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 The Formal Stuff. There is no table of contents sheet for T1.

Title Page
Copyright Page
Dedication
Acknowledgments
Foreword
Preface
Colophon

• • • • •

T2 Housekeeping & Feedback

C1 Plan Release & Update Records. UD.

C2 Planholder Change, Feedback & Request Form. UD.

T3 Finding Your Way

C1 Plan Table Of Contents. TBD.

C2 Index. TBD.

C3 Introduction. UD.

Front Matter (V1) Ends

Subject Matter Begins. This is all written, descriptive material.

• • • • •

V2 Subject Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 Prevention. TBD.

C1 Introduction
C2 Spill Histories

• • • • •

C3 Incident Critiques & Recommendations

C4 Environmental Regulations. Includes inspection, enforcement and compliance information.

Cn ... More, TBD.

Subject Matter (V2) Continues

Binder 2

Subject Matter (V2) Continues. Written, descriptive material continues.

• • • • •

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T2 Plans. TBD.

C1 Introduction
C2 Local Plans

• • • • •

C3 Regional Plans

C4 State Plans

C5 Federal Plans

C6 Geographic Response Plans

Cn ... More, TBD.

(continues)

(V2 continues)

T3 Agencies & Organizations

- C1 Responsible Parties
- C2 Local Government
- C3 State Government
- C4 Federal Government
- C5 Interagency Organizations
- C6 Private Organizations. *TBD.*
- Cn ... More, *TBD.*

T4 Response Management Systems

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Standardized Emergency Management System [SEMS]
- C3 Incident Command System [ICS]. *UD.*

T5 Response Operations

P1 Response Activities

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Basic Incident Sequence
- C3 Responders And Response Teams

P2 Response Details

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*

C2 Command Assignment

- C3 Dispatch Call Lists
- C4 Communications
- C5 The EOC. *UD.*
- C6 Environmental Sampling. *UD.*

P3 Response Scenarios

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 Highway
- C3 Railroad. *TBD.*
- C4 Facility. *TBD.*
- C5 Clandestine Drug Lab. *TBD.*

T6 Public Protection. *TBD.*

- C1 Overview
- C2 Public Notification
- C3 Shelter-In-Place
- C4 Evacuation

T7 Training And Exercises

- C1 Training. *UD.*
- C2 Exercises

Subject Matter (V2) Ends

Back Matter Begins

V3 Back Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 Reference Information. In a conventional book, these elements would be appendices. In this Plan, they are reference information parts and chapters.

P1 Hazards Analysis. *UD.*

- C1 Introduction
- C2 Hazards Identification
- C3 Vulnerability Analysis
- C4 Risk Analysis
- C5 Mapping
- C6 Worst Case Scenarios
- C7 Conclusions
- C8 References

(continues)

(V3 T1 continues)

P2 Other Reference Information

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 EPA List Of Lists
- C3 Glossary

C4 Bibliography. *TBD.*

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Binder 3

Back Matter (V3) Continues. Although there is a small amount of written, descriptive material in this binder, nearly all of this material is for use

during response activities — it includes forms, lists, tables, charts, and more — all kinds of reference materials and tools.

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T2 Response Resources

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 Response Tool Case
- C3 Resources
- C4 Financial Assistance
- C5 Communication Directories
- Cn ... More, *TBD.*

T3 Response Management Tools

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Cal EPA DTSC Emergency Response Unit Forms [Form ID]
 - 1 Emergency Response Incident Report [ERU 11/94]
 - 2 Cleanup Work Log [ERU 11/94]
 - 3 Clandestine Laboratory Incident Report [CLU 5/95]
 - 4 Clan Lab Cleanup Work Log [CLU 5/95]
- C3 ICS Forms [ICS Form No.]
 - 1 Incident Briefing [201]
 - 2 Incident Objectives [202]
 - 3 Organization Assignment List [203]
 - 4 Assignment List [204]
 - 5 Incident Radio Communications Plan [205]
 - 6 Medical Plan [206]

7 Incident Organization Chart [207]

8 Incident Status Summary [209]

9 Status Change Card [210]

10 Check-In List [211]

11 Personnel Pool Inventory [212]

12 General Message [213]

13 Unit & Activity Log [214]

14 Operational Planning Worksheet [215]

15 Radio Requirements Worksheet [216]

16 Radio Frequency Assignment Worksheet [217]

17 Support Vehicle Inventory [218]

18 Air Operations Summary Worksheet [220]

19 Demobilization Checkout [221]

20 Incident Weather Forecast Request [222]

21 Tentative Release List [223]

22 Crew Performance Rating [224]

23 Incident Personnel Performance Rating [225]

24 Compensation For Injury Log [226]

25 Claims Log [227]

(continues)

(V3 T3C3 continues)

- 26 Incident Cost Worksheet [228]
- 27 Incident Cost Summary [229]
- C4 SEMS Forms [OES Form No.]
 - 1 After Action Report [186]
- C5 State Water Resources Control Board Forms [Form ID]
 - 1 Request For Cleanup And Abatement Funds ... [Attachment 4.4C]
 - 2 Cleanup And Abatement Fund Request For Payment [Attachment 4.4D]

T4 Response Tools

P1 Overview. *TBD.*

P2 Dispatch Call Lists. *UD.*

- C1 Railroad
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
- C2 Highway
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
- C3 Facility
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
- C4 Clandestine Drug Lab. *TBD.*
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County

P3 Incident Action Guides

- C1 Railroad
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team
- C2 Highway
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander

- 3 Site Safety Officer
- 4 Entry Team
- 5 Assessment Team
- 6 Removal Team
- C3 Facility
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team
- C4 Clandestine Drug Lab. *TBD.*
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team

P4 Incident Information Worksheets

- C1 Railroad
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C2 Highway
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C3 Facility
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C4 Clandestine Drug Lab. *TBD.*
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders

P5 Incident Forms

- C1 Environmental Sampling Plans
 - 1 Soil & Water
 - 2 Air
- C2 Health & Safety
 - 1 Safety Meeting Log
 - 2 Safety Information

(continues)

(V3 T4P5 continues)

- C3 Planning
 - 1 Daily Work Order
 - 2 Cover Sheet — Incident Action Plan
- C4 Community Alert. TBD.
 - 1 Shelter-In-Place
 - 2 Evacuation

- C5 Communications
 - 1 FRGRP Radio Matrix
 - 2 Facsimile (fax)

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Binder 4

Back Matter (V3) Continues. This binder contains various kinds of response-specific maps with written material, and information about the

USGS maps and the other large, rolled documents contained in the Storage Tube.

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T5 Local Response Maps

- C1 Introduction
- C2 Local Response Maps. Forty color maps on 8.5 by 11.0 inch sheets. Each map (on the right) has a facing left page containing written response-specific information about mileposts, access points, and more.

T6 USGS Topographic Maps. Information about the 17 USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles that cover the areas of interest and concern in the Plan area.

C1 About The Maps. This chapter

briefly describes the maps, and lists each one. The actual maps are contained in the Storage Tube.

T7 Other Large Documents. Information about ICS charts and other large, rolled documents.

C1 About The Other Large Documents. This chapter briefly describes all the other large documents included in the Plan, and lists each one. The actual documents are contained in the Storage Tube.

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Storage Tube

Back Matter (V3) Continues. This is a large, weather-resistant storage tube with a shoulder strap and an outside label, containing rolled large

documents — topographic maps, ICS charts, and more.

T6 USGS Topographic Maps. The actual maps described and listed in

V3 T6C1, above.
(continues)

(Storage Tube continues)

T7 Other Large Documents. The actual documents described and listed in V3 T7C1, above.

Back Matter (V3) Ends. ☐

Feather River Geographic Response Plan

**For Incidents Involving
Oil And Hazardous Materials**

D R A F T

Responder Version

Copy 25

**First Edition, November 1997
San Francisco, California**

Feather River Geographic Response Plan The Formal Stuff

About This Plan

This edition of the Feather River Geographic Response Plan has been prepared and published by the States, Planning and Assessment Office in Region 9, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA], San Francisco, California, with the invaluable assistance of many interested persons from government and from the private sector.

About This Office

This office is responsible for publication of, coordinating distribution of, and incorporating changes into, this plan.

To request a hard copy or an electronic version, to submit suggested changes, or to obtain information about this plan, please contact:

Gordon Woodrow
States, Planning & Assessment Office (SFD-5)
Region 9, U. S. EPA
San Francisco CA 94105-3901

1-415 744-2330 (voice)
1-415 744-1916 (facsimile)

Plan Versions

There are two versions of this plan.

- 1 **Incident Command.** The Incident Command version includes directories containing confidential telephone numbers, and contains a full complement of working tools for use by members of the incident command management structure.
- 2 **Responder.** The Responder version does not contain the confidential telephone numbers. It does contain reference copies of the incident command working tools provided in the Incident Command version.

Individuals are provided one or the other version based on recommendations from the Feather River Steering Committee or from a government organization having incident command responsibilities in the plan area.

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- Your reproduction should accurately duplicate the content of the plan or any selected part of it — its size, text, format and coloration — without modification.
- Your reproduction should credit the plan. Example:

This material from the Feather River Geographic Response Plan, First Edition, October 1997.

You should change the credit wording to suit the circumstances — give credit where credit is due; it's only fair.

- You may *not* distribute any reproduction of all or any part of this plan for a financial consideration of any kind.
- The image of the two bridges across the Feather River on the cover of Binder 1 is copyrighted, and is reproduced there by permission of the publisher. You may *not* reproduce that image without permission — contact this office for details.
- If you wish to make changes to the plan material, contact this office *before* you make any changes. This office is responsible for incorporating and distributing changes to the plan.

Disclaimer

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this plan is accurate and complete.

The U.S. EPA and the United States Government do not warranty accuracy or completeness, are not responsible for errors and omissions, and are not liable for any direct, indirect or consequential damage flowing from the recipient's use of this plan.

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Dedication

This plan is dedicated to all of those who plan for and respond to hazardous materials and oil spill incidents in the Feather River Geographic Response Plan area.

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Acknowledgments

About These Acknowledgments

General. In the *GRP Style Guide*, Acknowledgments are described as "... the place to thank and acknowledge the people who participated in the research, creation and production of the document, and also to credit sources of information."

Based on that reasonable description, there are many people that we want to thank and acknowledge here. To make listing all of them practical, we have limited the amount of information about each person. Here's how the Acknowledgments are set up.

Categories. The categories we've used are:

Plan Area. Everyone that's contributed to the plan that lives or works, or both, in and close to the plan area is listed. Those listings are divided into:

- **Plan Area — Government**
- **Plan Area — Business, Interested Citizens And Organizations**

Regional And State. The contributors from

outside the plan area — regional and state folks — are listed. Those listings are also divided into:

- **Regional And State — Government**
- **Regional And State — Business, Interested Citizens And Organizations**

Federal And National — All. The contributors listed are

- from the federal government and its contractors.
- from business.
- interested citizens.
- from interested organizations.

Many are from other parts of the country.

Note that no listings are provided for organizations alone; it's the people that make this plan work.

About The Listings ...

Listing Sequence. The listings in each category are alphabetized by last name, and include the person's rank (if any), name and affiliation, and location if outside of the general plan area.

Job Titles And Affiliations. Job titles and affiliations listed were correct at the time each person listed contributed to the plan. Because this plan has been in development for some time, more than one person may be listed with the same job title and

affiliation — things *do* change.

Listing Errors And Omissions. If there is an error in the listing for you, or if your name and organization (or the name and organization of someone you believe deserves acknowledgment here) have been omitted, let us know. Contact us as described on the Copyright page in V1T1, and we'll set matters straight for the next update or edition of this plan.

The Listings

Plan Area — Government

Andy Anderson, Director, Plumas County Office of Emergency Services
David Bakhoun, California Dept. of Water Resources
Lt. Don Beasley, California Highway Patrol
Sgt. Michael Beatley, Plumas County Sheriff's Dept.
Terry Benoit, U.S. Forest Service
Les Bowers, Oroville Fire Dept.
James Brannon, Chief, Butte Ranger Unit, California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
Jim Broshears, Paradise Fire Dept.
Steve Brown, Butte County Office of Emergency Services
Sgt. Tony Burdine, Butte County Sheriff's Office
Robbie Cassou, Director of Emergency Services, Plumas District Hospital
William Cheff, Director, Butte County Public Works
Lt. Lisa Cole, California Dept. of Fish & Game
Jim Cox, California Dept. of Transportation
Bill Crigler, Director, Plumas County Environmental Health Dept.
Mike Crump, Director, Butte County Public Works
Rod De Crona, Plumas County Sheriff's Dept.
Dan Dyer, California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
Sgt. Bill Elliott, Plumas County Sheriff's Office
Lt. Larry Estes, Butte County Sheriff's Office
Dave Fergeson, Chief, Engineering Branch, California Dept. of Water Resources
Sgt. Craig Fox, California Highway Patrol
Marty Freeman, Chief, Peninsula Fire Protection District
Jeanette Gamberg, Plumas County Sheriff's Dept.
Gary Grant, Police Chief, City of Oroville Police Dept.
Mick Grey, Sheriff, Butte County
Gregory Hagwood, Deputy Sheriff, Plumas County Sheriff's Office
Don Hand, California Dept. of Water Resources
Dean Hill, Fire Chief, City of Oroville Fire Dept.
Lt. Terry Hodges, Region 2, California Dept. of Fish & Game
Thomas Hughes, Butte County Environmental Health
Tom Hunter, Director, Plumas County Public Works

Steve Kroeger, Division Chief, California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection, Butte County Fire
Dave Lee, Butte College, and Fish & Game Warden, California Dept. of Fish & Game
J. Michael Madden, Emergency Services Officer, Butte County Office of Emergency Services
Sgt. Richard Madison, California Highway Patrol
Lt. Carl Martin, California Highway Patrol
Christopher Mehne, Plumas National Forest, U.S. Forest Service
Ken Myers, California Dept. of Transportation
Chris Nahhas, California Dept. of Transportation
Sgt. Ken Ogren, California Highway Patrol
Bill Peters, Fish & Game Warden, California Dept. of Fish & Game
Orphie Pierson, Jr., Operations Chief, Quincy Fire Dept.
Sam Poore, Plumas National Forest, U.S. Forest Service
Richard Price, Agricultural Commissioner, Butte County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, Butte County Air Pollution Control District
Leslie Roberts, Butte County Environmental Health
William R. Sager, Division Chief, California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
John R. Simon, Butte County Hazmat, Paradise Fire
Gerald Sipe, Plumas County Environmental Health Dept.
Don Stoy, Sheriff, Plumas County
Larry Sullivan, Quincy Community Services District
Fred Surber, Agricultural Commissioner, Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Fred Svetz, Emergency Services Officer, Butte County Office of Emergency Services
Gaylord Taylor, Fish & Game Warden, Calif. Dept. of Fish & Game
Lt. Larry Thurman, California Highway Patrol
Centella D. Tucker, Plumas County Office of Emergency Services
Steve Woodill, Division Chief, California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection, Butte County Fire

Plan Area — Business, Interested Citizens And Organizations

Marilynn W. Britton, Chair, Plumas County Chapter, American Red Cross
Jeffery Bryning, Tobin Resort
Don Choate, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Michael G. Kline, Hydro Superintendent, Rodgers Flat Facility, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
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The Formal Stuff**

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Chapter 1

Plan Release & Update Records

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1.2 Combining Documents

2 Planholder

3 Plan Release

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Chapter 1

Plan Release & Update Records

Section 1 About This Chapter

- 1 **Purpose.** The purpose of this chapter is to provide both the information and the tools you need to manage changes to the document set that makes up your copy of the Feather River Geographic Response Plan [*Plan or plan*].

The information given, and the Plan release and update records described here, are your tools for keeping your copy of the Plan up to date.

Section 2 Definitions & Concepts

- 1 **Document.** In this Plan, a *document* is any logically-complete printed element of the Plan, whether purchased (a USGS topo quad, for instance) or printed from a Plan computer file.
- 1.1 **Printed Plan Computer Files.** The printed contents of a single Plan computer file may be called a document. Examples:
- A chapter table of contents.
 - The text part of a chapter.
 - A binder spine- or cover insert.
 - A glossary.
 - A form.
- A Local Response Map [LRM].
- 1.2 **Combining Documents.** Several printed documents may be combined into a single, larger document. For instance, a chapter table of contents and the chapter text together make a chapter; a document itself.
- 2 **Planholder.** A *planholder* is the designated recipient of a numbered copy of the Plan. Each planholder signs for their Plan copy.
- 3 **Plan Release.** A *Plan release* — also called a *release* in this chapter — is an issue of Plan material to planholders.
- 3.1 **Content.** A Plan release may consist of a complete Plan, revisions to existing Plan material, new material to be added to the

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Plan, or any combination of those.

- 3.2 **Identification.** Plan releases are identified sequentially, beginning with 01. Example:

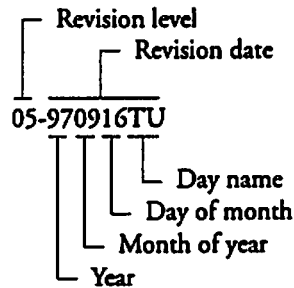
Release 01

- 4 **Revision Identifier Or Revision.** Almost every page of the material in this Plan contains a *revision identifier*. A revision identifier may also be referred to as a *revision* in the Plan text.

A revision identifier example:

05-970916TU

F 1 Revision Identifier Parts



- 4.1 **Revision Level.** Revision levels begin

with 01 for each document, and are changed each time a significant change is made to the document.

- 4.2 **Revision Date.** The Revision date is the date the revision level was assigned. The revision date is composed of the parts shown above in F 1.

- 4.3 **Day Name Abbreviations.** Day name abbreviations used in revision identifiers:

MY	Monday
TU	Tuesday
WD	Wednesday
TH	Thursday
FR	Friday
SA	Saturday
SU	Sunday

- 4.4 **Other Information.** Revision identifiers always appear in small type, most often in the footer — close to the bottom, and near the inside edge — of Plan pages. For an example, see the bottom of this page.

For more details about the parts and use of revision identifiers see the *GRP Style Guide*.

Section 3 The Plan And Its Changes

- 1 **The Plan Is Complex.** The Plan is a large and complex set of documents.
- 2 **The Plan Will Change.** The Plan *will* change regularly, for these reasons, and more:
- Circumstances that affect the Plan will change within and outside of the Plan area, and the Plan must be re-

vised to reflect those changes.

- People will change jobs, move away, and so on. When those "people changes" affect the Plan, the Plan needs to change too.
- The information in the Plan will change to include new and changed information.

Section 4 Managing Change

- 1 **To Manage Change ...** To manage changes to the Plan, we've developed a simple, consistent and effective toolset that should work well for you.

- 2 **Effective Change Management Benefits.** When changes to the Plan are managed effectively, the benefits are:

- Every planholder's copy has the latest and most up-to-date information in it.
- Every planholder is "reading off of the

same page" because everyone is referring to the same — the latest — release of the Plan.

Section 5 The Change Management Toolset

- 1 **The Three Tools.** The three tools that help you manage changes to the Plan effectively are the:

- Plan Release Record.
- Update Instructions.
- Revision Level Listing.

These tools become the "Plan release and update records" this chapter is named for. Each of these tools are described in more detail below: what's in them, and how to use them.

- 2 **Plan Release Record.** The Plan Release Record is used by planholders to record the receipt and incorporation of released Plan material into their Plan copy.

- 3 **Update Instructions.** The Update Instructions tell you what steps to take to update your copy of the Plan.

- 4 **Revision Level Listing.** The Revision Level Listing accompanies most releases of Plan material. It lists what the revision level of every document in the Plan will be after that release is incorporated into the Plan.

Section 6 The Plan Release Record [PRR]

- 1 **About The PRR.** Each PRR form contains nine entry sections — one entry section is used per release.

A sheet later in this chapter has a PRR form printed on both sides. The first two entry sections are already filled in, for the first two

releases of Plan material, Release 01 and Release 02.

- 2 **Entry Section.** A filled-out entry section will be part of the *Update Instructions* or the *Revision Level Listing* in each Plan material release from Release 03 on.

F 2 Entry Section Example

Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLI	By	Date
03	98XXXXXX	—	•	•	•	•	•		
Description Revisions and additions									

- 1 **Release.** The release number, release date, and a brief description of the release.

- 2 **Type.** The release is either a release

of a complete new Plan or Plan edition [New], or an update to the Plan [Upd].

- 3 **Version.** The release material is for

either the Incident Command [IC] or the Responder [Resp] version of the Plan, or both.

4 **Includes.** The release material includes *Update Instructions* [UI], or a *Revision Level Listing* [RLL], or both.

5 **Incorporated.** The planholder's name and written initials [By], and the date when they incorporate the release into their copy of the Plan.

6 " — ". Means "No" or "Does Not

Apply".

7 " ● ". Means "Yes" or "Applies".

3 **To Use The PRR Form.** Copy the information in parts 1 through 4 from the entry section in the *User Instructions* or the *Release Level Listing* into the next empty entry section in the PRR form in this chapter.

Fill out part 5 of that entry section when you finish incorporating the release material into your Plan copy.

Section 7 The Update Instructions [UI]

1 **In Development.** This section is currently in development, and will probably be com-

pleted and included with Plan material Release 03.

Section 8 The Revision Level Listing [RLL]

1 **In Development.** This section is currently in development. If completed in time, a

complete RLL will be included in Release 02; if not, in Plan material Release 03.

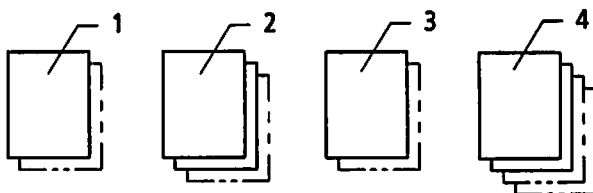
Section 9 Chapter Element Arrangement

1 **This Chapter Is Different.** This chapter is not the same as most other chapters, because it will contain material that is not part of the chapter text. That extra material will be your records of changes made to your Plan copy.

2 **Chapter Element Order.** The elements of the chapter, in order of appearance:

- Chapter Table of Contents [TOC].
- Chapter text.
- Plan Release Record.
- Update Instructions [UI] and Revision Level Listing [RLL].

F 3 Chapter Element Arrangement — How To



1 **Chapter TOC.** The usual chapter TOC.

2 **Chapter Text.** The text part of the chapter — you are reading that now.

3 **PRR Forms.** One form sheet — the Plan Release Record 1 version — is included now.

Add any additional form sheets — the

Plan Release Record 2 version — in order, behind any previous ones.

These form sheets are *not* listed in the chapter TOC.

- 4 UI & RLL Sets.** Either the UI or the RLL, or both, will be included in each release after Release 02.

For each later release, put its UI in front of the RLL, then file that set in back of everything else in the chapter. The sets will then be in release number order.

These documents are *not* listed in the chapter TOC. □

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Plan Release Record									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
01	Sep. 1996	●	—	●	●	—	—	—	—
Description Prototype plan distribution									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
02	Nov. 1997	●	—	●	●	●	—	—	—
Description First edition; draft plan distribution									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
	Description								

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Plan Release Record									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Housekeeping & Feedback

V1
T2
C1

Plan Release Record									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated	
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date
Description									

**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
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Plan Release Record										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										
Release		Type		Version		Includes		Incorporated		
No.	Date	New	Upd	IC	Resp	UI	RLL	By	Date	
Description										

Topic **2**

Plans

- Chapter 1 Introduction**
- Chapter 2 Local Plans**
- Chapter 3 Regional Plans**
- Chapter 4 State Plans**
- Chapter 5 Federal Plans**
- Chapter 6 Geographic Response Plans**

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Topic **3**

Agencies And Organizations

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Chapter 2 Local Government

Chapter 3 State Government

Chapter 4 Federal Government

Chapter 5 Interagency Organizations

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Chapter **1**

Responsible Parties

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| 2 | Responsible Party [RP] Defined | 4.2.1 | Containment, Mitigation & |
| 3 | Legal Definitions, Laws, And | | Cleanup |
| | Regulations | 4.2.2 | Follow-up Reporting |
| 4 | Division Of Responsibilities | 4.2.3 | Corrective Actions 3 |
| 4.1 | Incident/Unified Command | 4.3 | If the RP Does Not Perform 4 |

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| 2 | Harmful Amount | | |

Section 3 Hazardous Materials Spill Emergency Notifications 4

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Chapter 1

Responsible Parties

Section 1 Overview

- 1 Introduction.** This chapter provides a brief review of the roles and responsibilities of responsible parties during and following an oil spill or a hazardous materials release.

In this chapter, both kinds of events are called spills.

- 2 Responsible Party [RP] Defined.** For the purposes of this chapter, an RP is defined as the legal entity responsible for an oil spill or a hazardous materials release.

In simple terms, the RP is the spiller.

- 3 Legal Definitions, Laws, And Regulations.** This chapter does *not* contain legal definitions, laws, and regulations related to responsible parties, oil spills, and hazardous materials releases, as those are outside the scope of this Plan.

For complete information, consult the applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.

- 4 Division Of Responsibilities**

- 4.1 Incident/Unified Command.** The Incident/Unified Command is established by governmental emergency response organizations to direct actions taken at a spill which affect matters of public safety and environmental protection.

Specific functions of the Incident Command are outlined in V2T4C3.

- 4.2 Responsible Party.** The RP is responsible for containment, mitigation and cleanup of the spill, follow-up reporting and corrective actions.

- 4.2.1 Containment, Mitigation & Cleanup.** The RP is responsible for containment, mitigation and cleanup of the spill or release, disposal of contaminated debris, restoration of the environment, and compensation for damages.

- 4.2.2 Follow-up Reporting.** As soon as practicable after a spill, the RP must submit a written report to both the LEPC and the SERC. That report must:

- Update the original notifications.
- Describe the response actions taken.
- Describe known or anticipated health risks.
- Provide advice, if appropriate, regarding any medical care required by exposure victims.

- 4.2.3 Corrective Actions.** Following the termination of an incident, the RP is required

**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
Agencies And Organizations**

by law to take corrective actions to prevent the recurrence of spills or releases.

Those actions may include any combination of improved planning, more-frequent or -thorough inspections, or the implementation of physical preventative measures.

- 4.3 **If The RP Does Not Perform.** The local, State or Federal agency having jurisdiction is

authorized to take control of a response if one or more of the following occur.

- The RP is unknown.
- The RP fails to, or is unable to, respond.
- The RP responds in a manner considered inadequate.

Section 2 Oil Spill Emergency Notifications

- 1 **Notification Requirements.** The RP must immediately report a spill of any harmful amount of petroleum products into any navigable waterway of the United States. At a minimum, the RP must notify the

- Local emergency response agency, phone 911.
- OES Warning Center, phone 1-800 852-7550.
- National Response Center [NRC], phone 1-800 424-8802.

Additional notifications may be required,

depending on the circumstances.

Note: If uncertain of the product, whether it is harmful, or the reportable quantity, report the spill.

- 2 **Harmful Amount.** A harmful petroleum spill is one that enters the waters of the United States in quantities which may affect water quality standards or cause a sheen upon the water.

- 3 **Penalties For Failure To Notify.** Failure to make prompt and proper emergency notifications of an oil spill can result in a civil penalty of \$5,000 a day for each violation.

Section 3 Hazardous Materials Spill Emergency Notifications

- 1 **Notification Requirements.** The RP must immediately report a spill of hazardous materials. At a minimum, the RP must notify the

- Local emergency response agency, phone 911.
- OES Warning Center, phone 1-800 852-7550.
- National Response Center, phone 1-800 424-8802.

Additional notifications may be required,

depending on the circumstances.

Note: If uncertain of the material, or the reportable quantity, report the spill.

- 2 **Hazardous Materials Listings.** Both Federal and State laws and regulations list specific hazardous materials that, when spilled, require immediate emergency notification by the RP.

- 2.1 **Reportable Quantity.** For most listed hazardous materials, notification is required when a specific reportable quantity is exceeded. Reportable quantities are sub-

stance-specific, and range from 1 to 10,000 pounds.

2.2 Federally-Listed Materials. Federally-listed materials for which immediate notification is required when spilled include:

- 366 Extremely Hazardous Substances identified by EPA as having immediate health effects and hazardous properties.
- Over 700 Hazardous Substances identified in CERCLA.
- 140 Toxic and Flammable Substances and High Explosives identified in the Clean Air Act.

The *EPA Title III List Of Lists* in

V3T1P2C2, is a consolidated list of these substances.

2.3 State-Listed Materials. The State laws and regulations, for consistency, use the federally-listed chemicals.

3 Penalties For Failure To Notify ... Any person who fails to notify the authorities of a release or to submit a follow-up emergency report is subject to civil penalties of up to \$25,000 a day for each day of non-compliance. Repeat offenders can be fined up to \$75,000 a day.

In addition, criminal penalties may be imposed on any person who knowingly and willfully fails to provide notice; criminal violators face fines of up to \$25,000 or prison sentences of up to two years.

Section 4 Obligations & Considerations

- 1 Cooperation & Assistance.** The RP is required by law to cooperate with and assist the responding governmental agencies.
- 2 Enhancing Response Effectiveness.** The

RP can enhance the effectiveness of a response by maintaining effective communication with the Incident Command, and by stationing a liaison person at the Command Post if the situation warrants. □

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Chapter 2

Local Government

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| 2 | AAs In The Plan Area | 2.2 | Risk Management Plans |
| 2.1 | Business Plans | 2.3 | Hazardous Materials Area |
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Chapter 2

Local Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **First Line Of Defense.** Local government organizations provide the first line of defense for protecting the public and the environment during hazardous materials and oil spill incidents.
 - Search and rescue.
 - Emergency medical care.
 - Firefighting.
 - Communications services.
 - Public information services.
 - Public safety.
- 2 **General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of local government organizations during hazardous material and oil spill incident responses — simply called “responses” or “incidents” in the rest of the chapter.
 - 2.1 **Functions.** The functions of local government organizations during responses are described for each type of organization in the sections that follow.
 - 2.2 **Responsibilities.** The responsibilities of local government organizations during responses follow. One or more of them may provide:
 - Initial incident notifications.
 - Initial incident assessment and hazard identification.
 - An incident command post.
 - Incident site security — isolating the incident scene and restricting entry.
- 3 **Other Plans**
 - 3.1 **No Duplication Of Plans.** This plan does not duplicate the contents of incident response and contingency plans of local, State or Federal organizations. Brief descriptions of other relevant plans are in V2T2.
 - 3.2 **Administering Agency Area Plans.** For additional planning information, see the plans of the two Administering Agencies.
 - Butte County: *Butte County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan.*
 - Plumas County: *Plumas County Area Plan for Hazardous Materials Incident Response.*

Section 2 Administering Agencies

- 1 **Function.** Administering Agencies [AAs] are responsible for implementing State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.
- 2 **AAs In The Plan Area.** The two Administering Agencies in the Feather River Plan area are:
 - Butte County Department of Public Health, phone 1-530 891-2727.
 - Plumas County Department of Environmental Health, phone 1-530 283-6355.
- 2.1 **Business Plans.** Facilities using hazardous materials above the specified thresholds are required to submit business plans to their Administering Agency. The AA is responsible for making submitted business plans available to emergency responders at all times.
- 2.1.1 **Butte County.** The Butte County AA has a Business Plan program which includes business plan collection and review, and facility inspections.
- 2.1.2 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County AA reviews and files all business plans submitted. There is no current formal business plan collection and facility inspection program.
- 2.2 **Risk Management Plans.** In the Feather River Plan area, no facilities have been identified that are required to submit a Risk Management Plan to their AA.
- 2.3 **Hazardous Materials Area Plans.** Both AAs in the Feather River Plan area have hazardous materials Area Plans. The Butte County Plan was last updated in 1981 and has not been exercised. The Plumas County Plan was last updated in 1991 and has not been exercised.

Section 3 Public And Environmental Health Services

- 1 **Function.** Public and Environmental Health Services are responsible for protecting the public health and the environment. Health officers have statutory authority for taking any preventive measures required to meet those responsibilities.
- 2 **Butte County Department Of Public Health [BCDPH].** The Butte County Department of Public Health has offices in Chico, daytime phone 1-530 891-2727, and Oroville, daytime phone 1-530 538-7282.

The emergency response section is in the Chico Office, emergency phone 1-530 533-6363.
- 2.1 **Public Safety.** BCDPH assists, and coordinates its activities with, the responsible public safety agency for each incident response.
- 2.2 **Declares Health Emergencies.** BCDPH is responsible for safeguarding the public health by declaring a local health emergency when a release, spill, or escape of hazardous material so warrants.
- 2.3 **Technical Advice.** BCDPH provides technical advice and information about public health codes and regulations on request.
- 2.4 **Accident Prevention.** In order to protect and preserve the public health, BCDPH may take any measures necessary to prevent accidents.
- 2.5 **Declares Area Safe.** BCDPH is responsible for declaring an incident scene safe for human ingress.

- 3 **Plumas County Department Of Environmental Health [PCDEH].** The Plumas County Department of Environmental Health is in Quincy, phone 1-530 283-6355.
- 3.1 **Incident Response.** PCDEH responds to all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction and provides technical support service to the Incident Commander.
- 3.2 **Technical Advice.** PCDEH provides technical advice and information regarding hazardous substances identification, containment, handling and disposal on request, and provides decontamination of personnel and equipment as required at incidents.
- 3.3 **Cleanup Guidelines.** PCDEH provides liaison between local emergency response operations and state regulatory agencies — Central Valley Regional Water Quality Con-

trol Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Department of Health Services — to establish cleanup guidelines and criteria.

- 3.4 **Chemical Inventory Information.** As the AA for Plumas County, PCDEH maintains chemical inventory information submitted by major chemical users in the county. This inventory information, a handler database, and a hazardous materials database are available to responders as needed.
- 3.5 **Incident Analyses.** PCDEH is the repository for incident reports on all hazardous materials incidents in its jurisdiction. The reports provide a historic record and provide information for statistical analyses.

Copies of those reports are submitted to State OES as required by the State Hazardous Materials Plan.

Section 4 Fire Departments

- 1 **Function.** Fire departments provide fire and explosion prevention and fire suppression skills and resources. Fire department operational procedures are described in each departments written protocols.
- 2 **Butte County.** The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF] provides fire services to Butte County under contract. The combined headquarters of Butte County Fire and the CDF Butte Ranger Unit is in Oroville, business phone 1-530 583-7111, emergency phone 1-530 533-6363 — BCFD—CDF Dispatch.

Note: There are one staffed station and two volunteer stations in the Butte County segment of this plan.
- 2.1 **Lead Response Agency.** Butte County Fire is the lead response agency in the county except in areas where the California Highway Patrol has jurisdiction by law.

- 2.2 **Personnel and Equipment.** Butte County Fire provides fire service personnel and equipment for responses. When BCF resources are no longer sufficient during an incident response, additional resources can be provided through mutual aid agreements.
- 2.3 **Hazardous Materials Response Team.** The Butte County Fire Chiefs Hazardous Materials Response Team, a Joint Powers Agreement [JPA] -sponsored Type I Team, has response units based in Oroville and Chico.
 - Team staff consists of hazardous materials technicians and specialists from the Butte County, Oroville, Chico, and Paradise fire departments.
 - This team is one of two OES Mutual Aid Region III Regional Response Teams.

The Battalion Chief's phone is 1-530 538-

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2131, emergency phone 1-530 533-6363
— BCFD—CDF Dispatch.

- 3 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County Fire District office is colocated with the Quincy Fire Department in Quincy, daytime phone 1-530 283-0870.

Note: There are 18 fire stations in the Plumas County segment of the Plan area which can respond to emergencies under the County Mutual Aid Agreement.

One or more of the fire departments in Plumas County may participate in a response in the Plan area.

- 3.1 **Extrication And Rescue.** The responding department extricates and or rescues accident victims under the direction of the IC.

- 3.2 **First Aid.** The responding department

provides emergency first aid to victims until responsibility for their medical care can be transferred to more qualified licensed health care professionals.

- 3.3 **Incident Assessment.** On arrival at the scene, the responding department assesses the incident and modifies the response code for other responding units accordingly.

- 3.4 **Investigation Support.** The responding department provides support to the public safety agency having primary investigative authority.

- 3.5 **Plumas County Hazardous Materials Team.** The Team was recently created to provide technical services at hazardous materials incidents within Plumas County.

The Team is also a component of the OES Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team and will respond when requested to serve as a decontamination unit.

Section 5 Law Enforcement

- 1 **Functions.** The Butte and Plumas County Sheriffs' Offices respond to, and participate in Unified Incident command for, oil and hazardous substance incidents that occur in unincorporated and/or off-highway areas, including those on county and private property.

- 2 **Emergency Notifications.** All incident emergency notifications are provided by the Sheriff's Department when an incident is within their jurisdiction.

- 3 **Butte County Sheriff's Office.** The Butte County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) is in Oroville, with substations throughout the county. Business phone 1-530 538-7434, 24-hour emergency phone 1-530 538-7451 — dispatch.

- 3.1 **Response Activities.** The Sheriff's Office provides investigation support, site access control and evacuations during haz-

ardous materials incident responses.

- 3.2 **Unified Incident Command.** The Sheriff participates as the law enforcement element of the Unified Command

- For on-highway incidents in the absence of the Highway Patrol;
- For off-highway and danger-to-wild-life incidents in the absence of the Department of Fish and Game.

- 3.3 **Other Support.** The Sheriff's Office can provide search and rescue teams and helicopter air support.

- 4 **Plumas County Sheriff's Department.** The Plumas County Sheriff's Department is in Quincy, business phone 1-530 283-6375.

- 4.1 **Unified Incident Command.** The Sheriff provides the Incident Commander for

hazardous materials incidents that occur in their jurisdiction.

A Unified Command will be established with California Department of Fish and Game when the incident threatens or potentially threatens fish or wildlife.

4.2 Protection Of Life And Property. The Sheriff's Department safeguards and protects life and property during a response. It

- Assists in required evacuations.
- Assures security of private and public property.
- Maintains public order.

4.3 Coroner Operations. The Plumas County Sheriff's Department is responsible for Coroner operations. It

- Identifies human remains and provides care of those remains as required by law.

- Determines the cause and manner of death.
- Inventories and protects personal effects.
- Locates and notifies next of kin.

4.4 Dispatch Services. The Plumas County Sheriff's dispatch provides assistance to outside agencies in hazardous materials incidents.

4.5 Search And Rescue. The Sheriff's Department provides search and rescue personnel and assists in locating and evacuating persons in need of help or assistance.

4.6 Mutual Aid. The Sheriff's Department provides personnel under mutual aid agreements.

4.7 Training And Post-Incident Critiques. The Sheriff's Department provides qualified personnel to assist in hazardous materials training, and participates in post-incident critiques.

Section 6 County Offices Of Emergency Services

1 Function. Each county Office of Emergency Services [OES] coordinates responses that involve multiple agencies or multi-jurisdictional organizations, or both.

1-530 283-6332.

2 OES Offices

3 OES Coordinators

2.1 Butte County. The Butte County OES office is in Oroville.

3.1 Butte County. The Butte County OES Coordinator is J. Michael Madden, in Oroville.

- Business phone 1-530 538-7373.
- 24-hour dispatch phone 1-530 538-7451 — BCSO.
- 24-hour emergency phone 1-530 533-6363 — BCFD—CDF dispatch.

- Business phone 1-530 538-7373.
- 24-hour pager 1-530 540-9500.

3.2 Plumas County. The Plumas County OES Coordinator is Andy Anderson, in Quincy, daytime phone 1-530 283-6332.

2.2 Plumas County. The Plumas County OES office is in Quincy, business phone

4 Common Responsibilities. Responsibilities common to both Butte and Plumas County OESs follow.

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Agencies And Organizations

4.1 Acquire Response Resources. County OES acquires and provides the necessary resources to respond effectively to hazardous materials incidents of all types — resources that may be needed, that are not already on-scene, or have not been dispatched.

- County OES can provide liaison to access State resources.
- County OES is required to act as a coordinating agency when so requested by state agencies.

4.2 Coordinate Emergency Planning. County OES is responsible for the coordination of emergency incident planning within the county.

4.3 Coordinate Inter-County Government Operations. The county OES Coordinator coordinates all inter-county government operations and is the primary contact to the County Board of Supervisors.

5 County-Specific Responsibilities

5.1 Butte County — Public Safety. Butte County OES assists, and coordinates response actions with, the public safety agency having jurisdiction during an incident response.

5.2 Plumas County — Public Information. Plumas County OES provides the Public Information Officer on-scene.

Section 7 County Public Works

1 Function. In both Butte and Plumas Counties, the County Public Works Department is responsible under the Streets and Highways Code for removing any spilled materials from county-maintained roads. Private contractors may be used for spill cleanup.

2 Butte County Public Works — Road Department

2.1 Office Location. The Public Works office is in Oroville. Maintenance and corporation yards are in Oroville, Gridley and Chico.

- Business phone 1-530 538-7681.
- 24-hour dispatch phone 1-530 538-7451 — BCSO.

2.2 Coordination And Assistance. Public Works coordinates their activities with, and assists, the public safety agency having jurisdiction during an incident response.

2.3 Traffic Control And Related Support. Public Works controls traffic on county

roads, and provides barricades, signs, materials and heavy equipment as needed during incident responses.

3 Plumas County Public Works — Road Department

3.1 Office Location. The Public Works office is in Quincy, administration phone 1-530 283-6268.

3.2 Abating Spills. Plumas County Public Works performs abatement of oil and hazardous substances spills on all county roads.

3.3 Traffic Control And Related Support. Public Works may close a county road to all traffic as necessary, and provide barricades and other physical traffic control devices during long-term road closure or restriction.

Section 8 Other Local Organizations

1 County Agricultural Commissioners

- 1.1 **Butte County.** The Butte County Agricultural Commissioner's office is in Oroville, daytime phone 1-530 538-7381.
- 1.2 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner's office is in Quincy, daytime phone 1-530 283-6365.
- 1.3 **Incident Response.** Agricultural Commissioners respond to all incidents involving agricultural chemicals.
- 1.4 **Pesticide Identification And Handling.** Agricultural Commissioners assist with identification of, and recommend handling methods for, pesticides.

2 Air Pollution Control Districts

- 2.1 **Butte County.** The Butte County Air Pollution Control District office is in Chico, business phone 1-530 891-2882.
- 2.2 **Plumas County.** Air pollution control services in Plumas County are provided through the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District. The Plumas County office of the district is in Quincy, daytime phone 1-530 283-4654.
- 2.3 **Hazard Identification.** The County Air Pollution Control and Air Quality Management Districts advise and assist in the identification and characterization of hazardous or toxic, or both, air contaminants. □

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Chapter 3

State Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of those State government organizations with direct responsibility for hazardous material and oil spill emergency preparedness or response, or both, in the Feather River Plan Area.

Details of the specific functions and responsibilities of each of those State government organizations are provided in the sections that follow.

Note: Organizational functions and responsibilities that are outside the scope of this Plan are *not* included in the descriptions.

2 Contacting State Organizations

- 2.1 **Emergency Notifications — OES Warning Center.** The State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center [OES Warning Center], phone 1-800 852-7550, provides emergency notifications to State organizations after it is notified during a spill incident.

The list of State organizations notified by the

Warning Center changes, based on the type of material spilled.

- 2.2 **Phone Numbers.** General contact phone numbers are provided in the sections that follow.

- 2.3 **The Toxics Directory.** A separate, useful resource identifying and providing contact information about State organizations concerned with hazardous substances is *The Toxics Directory: References and Resources on the Health Effects of Toxic Substances, Fourth Edition*, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Environmental Protection Agency (Berkeley, California, 1993).

- Government agencies may order a copy by telephone at 1-510 540-3063.
- Others may order copies through the California Department of General Services, phone 1-916 574-2200.

Refer to publication no. 7540-958-1300-3.

Section 2 California Department of Fish and Game

1 Organization

1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Fish and Game [DFG], a department of the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-7664.

1.2 **Regional Office.** There are five DFG regions in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in Region Two, the Sacramento Valley-Central Sierra Region, headquartered in Rancho Cordova, phone 1-916 355-0978.

1.3 **Plan Area Offices.** DFG offices in the Plan Area are in Quincy, phone 1-916 836-2942, and Oroville, phone 1-916 533-0698.

2 Responsibilities

2.1 **General.** DFG's responsibility is to protect the State's wildlife and natural resources.

2.2 **State Agency Coordinator.** DFG provides the designated State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous materials and oil incidents.

2.3 Wildlife And Its Habitats

2.3.1 **Protection.** DFG protects, and minimizes the effects of hazardous material and

oil spill incidents on, wildlife and its habitats.

2.3.2 **Rescue And Rehabilitation.** DFG arranges for and oversees rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife, including such services provided by organized volunteers and non-profit organizations.

2.3.3 **Mitigation Consequence Assessment.** DFG provides technical advice about the consequences that proposed spill mitigation — containment and cleanup operations — will have on wildlife and its habitats.

2.4 **Establish Cleanup Extent.** DFG establishes the extent of cleanup required when a spill threatens or affects natural resources.

2.5 **Incident Investigation.** DFG investigates incidents to determine criminal and civil liability and responsibility.

3 **The Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response [OSPR].** This office was established in 199x to prevent and mitigate oil spills in the State. *[to be completed]*

3.1 **Responsibilities.** *[to be completed]*

Section 3 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

1 Organization

1.1 **Headquarters.** The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF], a department of the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-5121.

1.2 **Regional Offices.** There are two CDF regions in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in the Coast-Cascade Region, headquartered in Santa Rosa. The Cascade Area office is in Redding, phone 1-916 576-2275.

1.3 **Plan Area Office.** The CDF office in the Plan Area is the Butte Ranger Unit in Oroville, phone 1-530 538-7111. It is colocated with CDF Fire and Butte County Fire (a cooperative fire program).

Note: For a more complete description of CDF and its functions and responsibilities in the Plan Area, refer to B2T4C2.

2 Responsibilities

2.1 **General.** CDF provides dispatch services

for hazardous materials response and fire-fighting services. CDF supports the Butte County Hazmat Team, and provides the full range of hazardous materials response and firefighting services, extrication and rescue, and emergency first aid to victims.

CDF's dispatch and response services are provided within the Butte County portion of the Feather River Plan area, and may be provided outside of Butte County under existing mutual aid agreements.

- 2.2 **First Aid.** CDF's responsibility for providing emergency first aid and medical care is transferred to qualified licensed emergency health care professionals upon their arrival on-scene.
- 2.3 **Mitigation.** CDF abates hazardous conditions under the direction of the Incident Commander by means of wash-downs, neutralizing agents, applications of foam, and other measures as appropriate.

2.4 **On-Highway Hazardous Materials Response.** The hazmat team responds to oil and hazardous substances incidents on state highways on request from CHP.

2.5 **General Assistance.** CDF assists other agencies, provided that the safety of CDF personnel is not compromised and adequate safety equipment is available. CDF provides mutual aid to local fire districts.

2.6 **Additional Services.** Additional services provided by CDF include:

- Assistance with hazardous materials training.
- Natural resource protection and damage assessment.
- On-scene communications services.
- Food services at incidents.

Section 4 California Department of Parks and Recreation

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR], a department in the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-6995.
- 1.2 **Field Divisions.** There are two DPR field divisions in the State, both headquartered in Sacramento, each with several district offices. The Feather River Plan area is in the Northern Division, phone 1-916 657-4042.
- 1.3 **Plan Area Office.** The DPR office in the Plan Area is the Northern Buttes District Office in Oroville, phone 1-530 538-2200.

2 Responsibilities

- 2.1 **General.** DPR is responsible for the

administration of State Parks, and for the safety and well being of the public and of its employees.

2.2 **Law Enforcement.** DPR Rangers are designated peace officers within the State Parks system. Rangers can provide law enforcement services on request to local law enforcement agencies under mutual aid agreements.

2.3 **Response Support.** DPR can support a response by providing qualified individuals to transport responders within State Parks by vehicle or boat.

3 **OES Warning Center Incident Notification.** The OES Warning Center must notify any State Park facilities that may be affected by a hazardous materials or oil spill incident.

Section 5 California Department of Transportation

1 Organization

1.1 Headquarters. The California Department of Transportation [CalTrans], a department of the California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 654-2852.

1.2 District Office. There are twelve CalTrans district offices in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in District Two, headquartered in Redding, phone 1-530 225-3426.

1.3 Plan Area Offices. A CalTrans maintenance and superintendant station in the Plan Area is in Quincy, phone 1-530 283-2610.

2 Responsibilities

2.1 General. CalTrans is responsible for plan-

ning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State highway system.

2.2 Hazardous Materials Response

Capabilities. CalTrans has qualified contract hazmat teams that can identify, contain and remove hazardous materials spilled on state highways.

2.3 Highway-Related Response

Capability. CalTrans provides 24-hour response capability and all necessary equipment for traffic control, roadway repair, and maintenance for state highways. Their road emergency phone number is 1-916 653-2610.

2.4 Road Closures. CalTrans can close a State highway to all traffic if conditions pose a threat to public safety.

Section 6 California Environmental Protection Agency

1 General. The California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA] is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 445-3846.

1.1 About CalEPA. CalEPA was created in 1991 to coordinate environmental quality programs in the State and to provide a cabinet-level voice for environmental protection.

1.2 The Parts. The major organizational parts of CalEPA follow.

- Air Resources Board.
- Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- Integrated Waste Management Board.
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

- State Water Resources Control Board.

The parts of concern in this Plan are described below.

2 Air Resources Board. The California Air Resources Board [ARB] is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-2990.

ARB is the State regulatory organization responsible for preservation and enhancement of [primarily outdoor] air quality in the State. It provides policy and guidance for ensuring that air quality standards are established and met.

2.1 Regional Organizations. ARB works with regional and local Air Pollution Control Districts [APCDs] and Air Quality Management Districts [AQMDs] to monitor and regulate air quality throughout the State.

2.2 Plan Area Offices

2.2.1 Butte County. The Butte County Air Pollution Control District office is in Durham, phone 1-916 530-2882.

2.2.2 Plumas County. Air pollution control services in Plumas County are provided through the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, headquartered in Grass Valley, phone 1-530 265-1398.

The Plumas County office of the District is in Quincy, phone 1-530 283-4654.

2.3 Responsibilities

2.3.1 Mobile Sources — ARB. ARB is responsible for mobile sources of air pollution throughout the State.

2.3.2 Stationary Sources — APCDs And AQMDs. APCDs and AQMDs are responsible for stationary sources of air pollution within their districts.

2.3.3 Incident Notifications. OES Warning Center will notify ARB and the appropriate APCDs and AQMDs when an incident may adversely affect air quality.

2.2.4 Incident Response. ARB supports the affected APCDs and AQMDs by providing technical advice, personnel and monitoring equipment when an incident may adversely affect air quality.

3 The Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC]. The Feather River area is within the jurisdiction of DTSC Region One located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 255-3545. Their emergency duty officer phone number is 1-916 255-3564.

3.1 Function. DTSC provides executive management and control of the State's toxic control program and provides the necessary focus and leadership to assure adequate protection to human health and the environment.

3.2 Incident Response. DTSC responds to incidents involving facilities or activities where the division has enforcement responsibilities

3.3 Hazardous Materials Handling and Disposal. DTSC provides technical advice on the proper handling and disposal of toxic materials.

4 The State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB]. SWRCB headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-2390.

5 Function. The State Water Resources Control Board functions to preserve California water by regulating water rights and pollution control.

6 Regional Water Quality Control Boards [RWQCB]. There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards — one for each of California's nine major watersheds. The Feather River area is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Redding Branch Office, phone 1-916 224-4845.

7 Function. RWQCB develops and enforces water quality standards, develops basin plans and issues waste discharge requirements within their jurisdictional boundary.

8 Common Responsibilities. The following responsibilities are shared by both State and Regional Boards.

8.1 Hazardous Materials Information. The State and Regional Boards provide information on the potential impacts of hazardous materials incidents to water resources.

8.2 Identify Critical Water Uses. The State and Regional Boards provide information on critical water uses.

8.3 Water Sampling. The State and Regional Boards provide water sampling, analysis, and

monitoring services.

8.4 **Disposal.** The State and Regional Boards assist the Department of Toxic Substances Control in designating sites for disposal of hazardous materials debris from incidents.

9 **The Air Resources Board [ARB].** ARB headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-2990.

10 **Function.** ARB is the state regulatory agency for ensuring air quality standards are met. Local and regional air pollution control districts carry out these responsibilities.

11 **Air Quality Management Districts And Air Pollution Control Districts [AQMDs and APCDs].** Districts share the function and responsibilities of ARB. The Districts are described in B2T4C2.

12 **Support Services.** ARB and local districts provide technical advice, personnel, air models and air quality monitoring equipment.

13 **Department of Pesticide Regulation.** The Department of Pesticide Regulation [DPR] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 445-4300. DPR can also be contacted through the County Agricultural Commissioners.

14 **Function.** DPR regulates the registration, sale and use of agricultural chemicals (including pesticides, fertilizers and livestock drugs) prior to these products becoming waste material.

14.1 **Laboratory Support Services.** DPR Chemistry Laboratory Services, accessed through the DPR Pesticide Enforcement Branch, phone 1-916 445-4038, assists in identifying hazardous materials and pesticides if pesticides are suspected as a released substance at an incident.

14.2 **Environmental Fate Of Pesticides.** The Environmental Monitor-

ing and Pest Management Branch, phone 1-916 324-4100, provides information on the environmental fate of pesticides in water, air and soil.

14.3 **Risk Assessment.** The Medical Toxicology Branch, phone 1-916 445-4233, provides medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients.

14.4 **Worker Health And Safety.** The Worker Health and Safety Branch, phone 1-916 445-4222, provides information in the following areas:

- Pesticide exposure assessment.
- Pesticide exposure monitoring and evaluation.
- Industrial hygiene and safety.
- Medical management and illness investigation.

14.5 **Pesticide Registration And Ingredients Information.** The Pesticide Registration Branch, phone 1-916 445-4400, provides information on pesticide product registration, labeling and ingredients.

14.6 **Notification Of Pesticide Releases.** By regulation, licensed pest control operators must report to the appropriate County Agricultural Commissioner any forced landings of pesticide sprayer aircraft and any emergency or accidental releases of pesticides. The report must include the pesticide name, amount released and the location of release.

15 **Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHHA].** The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 324-7572.

16 **Function.** OEHHHA assesses health effects and characterizing risk to public health from toxic chemicals releases into the environ-

ment.

- 16.1 **Publication Of Acute Chemical Exposure Levels.** OEHHA conducts research and investigations to determine acute chemical exposure levels for human exposure to chemicals of concern. These exposure levels are reviewed by a panel of independent scientific experts prior to publication.
- 16.2 **Human Endpoints Of Exposure.** The acute chemical exposure levels measure airborne concentrations of toxicants affecting the human endpoints of discomfort, disability and life-threatening health effect levels.
- 16.3 **24-Hour Assistance.** A 24-hour duty officer is available to provide health information to other government agencies responding to hazardous materials emergencies phone 1-916 327-1848.
- 16.4 **Chemical Risk Characterization Information.** OEHHA can provide information on hazardous material risk and environmental fate.
- 16.5 **Identification Of Possible Health Effects.** Using information from incident scenes, from reported symptoms and from scientific literature, OEHHA can associate potential health effects with reported and predicted concentrations and durations of exposure to human and environmental toxicants.
- 16.6 **Review Health Protective Actions Taken.** OEHHA performs post facto reviews of the protective action decisions made by incident command, such as evacuation and sheltering-in-place concentration levels. Following a review, OEHHA provides consultation to the incident command team as a quality management review of the assumptions made and actions taken to mitigate threat to public health.
- 16.7 **Suggest Protective Action Levels.** OEHHA suggests protective action levels when requested by an incident commander.

Protection action options to the incident commander include isolation and entry denial, sheltering-in-place and evacuation.

- 16.8 **Determine Safe Community Levels.** OEHHA assists in the determination of safe exposure levels for different types of human populations for both brief and extended periods of exposure.

OEHHA examines various exposure media to determine safe levels. They also can assist in determining when the levels are safe for displaced individuals to return to their homes or workplace.
- 16.9 **Conduct Environmental Fate Assessments.** OEHHA conducts environmental fate assessments of hazardous substances released to the environment. The assessments include the determination of hazardous materials levels found in the environment and health consequences of breakdown products, reaction products and intermedia transfers of the hazardous substances of concern.

Hazards due to deposition of toxic materials on outdoor items (including pets and livestock) and subsequent human contact with the contaminated surfaces are also assessed.
- 16.10 **Health Effects Information.** OEHHA provides practical and applied information on the possible health effects from hazardous materials exposures and they work with the appropriate responding agencies to determine ways to manage and minimize potential risks.
- 16.11 **RAPID Force Participation.** OEHHA participates in the RAPID Force as the alternate lead of the Human Health Effects Group of the RAPID Force. Accordingly, OEHHA may be responsible for the initial assignments of personnel and resources needed to assess risk to public health within the Group.

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16.12 Human Health Effects Group

Membership. The agencies within this group are the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Health Services, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the Integrated Waste Management Board and OEHHHA.

16.13 Consult With Other Medical

Organizations. OEHHHA consults with the Poison Control Center and the Emergency Services Authority to determine areas of technical and medical strengths (expertise) and areas where technical support is needed.

16.14 Treatment of Chemical Injuries.

OEHHHA physicians advise local practitioners in the treatment of certain chemical

injuries, upon request. OEHHHA physicians may serve as liaison to local physicians in applying the toxicological and medical literature in evaluation and treating individuals.

16.15 Environmental Sampling And Remediation Assistance. OEHHHA provides information on environmental sampling and the possible risks associated with remediation of chemical releases. Examples include types of sampling procedures and analytical methods preferred for characterization of risk.

16.16 Epidemiologic Investigations.

OEHHHA participates in epidemiologic investigations of morbidity and mortality associated with a chemical release.

Section 7 California Highway Patrol

1 General. California Highway Patrol [CHP] headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-7261. CHP field operations offices are located in Quincy, phone 1-530 283-1100 and Oroville, phone 1-530 533-3822.

2 Function. CHP supervises and controls traffic on all highways constructed as freeways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, (toll bridges), and on most highways and roadways (State or county) within the unincorporated areas of the State.

2.1 State Agency Coordinator. CHP is the State Agency Coordinator [SAC] for all hazardous materials incidents occurring on California highways.

2.2 Incident Commander. CHP also functions as Incident Commander for oil and hazardous substance incidents occurring on highways or highway right-of-ways. Patrol Officers will typically arrive from the Quincy office.

2.3 Incident Command Through Mutual Aid. The California Highway Patrol may serve as Incident Commander and on-site

coordinator, if requested by local jurisdictions, under the provision of mutual aid.

2.4 Notification Coordinator. CHP serves as the statewide information, assistance and notification coordinator for all highway-based oil and hazardous substance incidents. CHP has an interagency dispatch center in Susanville, phone 1-530 257-2191.

2.5 Notifying Sheriff's Offices. CHP notifies the appropriate Sheriff's Office of incidents occurring off-highway and in non-terminal areas.

2.6 Assistance To Sheriffs. CHP will assist Sheriffs in maintaining law and order, rerouting traffic, and providing traffic control.

2.7 Other Mutual Aid. Should CHP assistance be requested under authority of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, CHP law enforcement functions will be carried out in cooperation with the County Sheriff's Department in the county where the incident has occurred. CHP personnel committed to the support of local authorities will remain under the command

and control of the CHP.

- 2.8 **Hazardous Waste Enforcement.** CHP conducts hazardous materials and waste investigations in the enforcement of Health and Safety Code and California Vehicle Code.
- 2.9 **Technical Assistance.** Technical assistance will be provided in the areas concerning vehicle equipment regulations, and

hazardous materials transportation provisions.

- 2.10 **Road Condition Information.** CHP will provide OES and the Incident Command with road condition information.
- 2.11 **Evacuation Assistance.** During evacuations and relocations, CHP will assist in traffic control.

Section 8 California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- 1 **General.** California Occupational Safety and Health Administration [CalOSHA] is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 703-4341. CalOSHA has a field office in Chico, phone 1-530 895-4761.
- 2 **Function.** CalOSHA functions to preventing and regulating occupational exposures to oil and hazardous substances.
- 2.1 **Evaluating Health And Safety Plans.**
- CalOSHA can evaluate health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposures to hazardous materials during hazmat response and recovery operations.
- 2.2 **Required Notifications.** By regulation, CalOSHA shall be immediately notified by employers whenever there is an exposure to a regulated carcinogen or a serious injury, illness, or death of an employee during any work activity.

Section 9 California Office of Emergency Services

- 1 **General.** California Office of Emergency Services [OES] is within the Office of the Governor. OES headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 262-1800 and has six regional offices. The Feather River area is within the jurisdictional boundaries of Region Three OES located in Redding, phone 1-530 224-4835.
- 2 **Function.** OES is functions to coordinate the preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery activities for disasters in California.
- 2.1 **The State Operations Center.** OES is responsible for activating, maintaining and developing procedures for the State Operations Center. When the Center is operating, OES prepares situation reports for distribution to the Governor's Office, Legislature and others. OES serves as the functional branch leader of the Hazardous Material Branch in the State Operations Center.
- 2.2 **Regional Emergency Operations Center.** During a major hazardous materials incident, the regional OES office is responsible for staffing the Regional Emergency Operations Center. The staff person will collect damage assessment information and assist the response organization.
- 2.3 **LEPC Assistance.** The six OES Regional offices assist LEPCs in preparing emergency plans which follow multi-hazard functional planning formats.
- 2.4 **Guidance Documents.** OES assists local jurisdiction by providing training and planning guidance documents in emergency preparedness
- 2.5 **Notification Center.** The OES State

Warning Center receives and disseminates notifications of emergencies, including oil and hazardous substance incidents, to appropriate government agencies.

- 2.6 **Radio Communications.** OES Coordinates the Statewide Mutual Aid Radio Communications System.

- 2.7 **Mutual Aid.** OES assists with and coordinates mutual-aid planning and operations. OES also maintains the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System.

- 2.8 **Firefighting Resources.** OES coordinates Fire-Fighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRE SCOPE).

- 2.9 **Support To Incidents Involving Radioactive Materials.** OES provides planning, training and response support to radiological incidents. They also distribute, maintain and repair radiation detection and measurement instruments.

- 2.10 **Statewide Emergency Planning.** OES has developed the California State Emergency Plan which addresses the State's response to extraordinary situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations. OES is also responsible for maintaining the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

- 2.11 **Implementing State And Federal Programs.** OES implements the State and Federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.

- 2.12 **Plan Review And Assistance.** OES staff review Administering Agency, or Certified Unified Permitting Agency (CUPA) area plans. OES provides support to the AAs and CUPAs, the private sector, and other State agencies for hazardous material emergency response planning.

- 2.13 **Incident Analysis.** OES compiles and analyzes the data entered into the California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS) and is responsible for publishing reports annually. Administering Agencies must ensure the submission of CHMIRS reports to OES at least monthly.

- 2.14 **Interagency Team Representation.** OES is a member of the Federal Regional Response Team, the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee and the Hazardous Waste Strike Force.

- 3 **California Specialized Training Institute [CSTI].** CSTI is the State's training organization for emergency services. The Institute is located in San Luis Obispo, phone 1-805 549-3344.

- 3.1 **Function.** CSTI functions to provide specialized training in all aspects of emergency management, including basic planning techniques, requisite, hazardous materials response, use of computers in emergency management and emergency public information, and other courses applicable to public safety agencies.

- 3.2 **Federal Training Programs.** CSTI manages Federal Emergency Management Agency-sponsored emergency management training and Federal Title III hazardous materials training.

Section 10 California Public Utilities Commission

- 1 **General.** California Public Utilities Commission [PUC] is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 703-1282.

- 2 **Function.** PUC is responsible for the regu-

lation of all public utilities in California.

- 3 **Railroad Operations and Safety Branch.** This branch, phone 1-415 557-0534, enforces Federal and State regulations

on the rail transportation industry.

- 3.1 Accident Investigation.** All accidents involving the railroads and train derailments causing damage to life and property are investigated by PUC. Accident analyses may result in the enforcement of non-compliance to regulations and the establishment of new regulations.

- 3.2 Local Rail Safety Analysis.** PUC has identified, through risk analyses, certain 10 mile sections of rail line which are considered at high risk of chemical and oil spill incidents. Some of these segments are along the Feather River rail line corridor. PUC is using this information to improve the rail transportation safety regulations.

Section 11 California State Fire Marshal

- 1 General.** The State Fire Marshal's Office is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 262-1870.
- 2 Functions.** The State Fire Marshal's Office functions to promote and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic.
 - 2.1 Fire Safety Standards.** The State Fire Marshal develops fire and life safety standards, codes, and regulations – and enforces these regulations – in various occupancies, including all State-owned and State-occupied buildings.
 - 2.2 Fire Safety Training.** Statewide standardized fire training and fire safety and prevention information is provided by the State Fire Marshal.
 - 2.3 Hazardous Materials Incidents Support.** The State Fire Marshal will assist with hazardous materials incidents by providing technical assistance and advice on fire and life safety issues, and law and code enforcement. They will provide personnel experienced with the incident command system to participate in the State Operations Center and Regional Command Center.
 - 2.4 Hazardous Materials Training.** The State Fire Marshal's Office provides various emergency response training programs, including Hazardous Material Specialist and Technician, Incident Command System and First Responder Operational and Awareness Training. The Office can only certify fire personnel.
- 3 Explosive Ordinance Disposal [EOD].** EOD Technicians are available through the State Fire Marshal's Arson and Bomb Division located in Redding, phone 1-916 530-4823. This division can assist local jurisdictions with investigations of all fires.
- 4 Pipeline Safety.** The State Fire Marshal's Pipeline Safety Division is responsible for enforcing State and Federal pipeline safety standards and conducting hazardous liquid pipeline failure investigations.
 - 4.1 Pipeline Failure Notifications.** Immediate verbal notification to the Pipeline Safety Division, phone 1-916 262-1957, is required for any hazardous liquid pipeline break, spill, leak, rupture or collapse in California.
 - 4.2 Pipelines Near Rail Lines.** Because of the proximity of some pipelines to rail lines, significant railroad incidents should be reported to the State Fire Marshal Pipeline Safety Division.
 - 4.3 Federal Reporting.** The Pipeline Safety Division must submit incident investigation reports to the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety after investigating interstate pipeline incidents.

Section 12 Department Of Health Services

- 1 **General.** The Department Of Health Services [DHS] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-4171.

relations activities by creating fact sheets, organizing community meetings, and working with public officials, community activists, and organized groups of citizens.
- 2 **Function.** DHS functions to protect the public health from hazardous and radioactive materials.
- 3 **DHS's Radiologic Health Branch And Emergency Response Support.** The Radiologic Health Branch, phone 1-916 322-2073 provides assistance in the assessment, evaluation and control phases of radiation release incidents. The cleanup of small sites may also be accomplished by this branch, but site restoration is not their functional responsibility.
- 2.1 **Health Guidelines.** DHS provides guidelines and can provide assistance to local public health personnel when a spill or release could affect public health.
- 2.2 **Protection Of Food And Water Supplies.** DHS is responsible for protecting the State's food and water supplies from the effects of hazardous materials incidents.
- 3.1 **Notification Of Radioactive Materials Releases.** Immediate verbal notification of radioactive materials releases should be made to the duty officer, 1-800 258-6942, who will contact the appropriate DHS Section, Branch, Program or Division. The State Warning Center will also notify the duty officer if they receive a radioactive materials release report.
- 2.3 **Field Sampling Assistance.** DHS can provide consultations on field sampling methods to assist with the surveillance of human health impacts.
- 2.4 **Providing Public Information.** DHS supports public information and community

Section 13 Emergency Medical Services Authority

- 1 **General.** Emergency Medical Services Authority [EMSA] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-4336.

hazardous materials response. They can also identify and coordinate medical assistance from other State departments, hospitals and ambulatory services.
- 2 **Function.** EMSA functions to develop local medical services capabilities to hazardous materials medical emergency response.
- 2.3 **Identifying Medical Facilities.** EMSA can provide responders with lists of medical facilities outside the affected county capable of handling injured and contaminated persons, and can coordinate such evacuations, as necessary.
- 2.1 **Hazardous Materials Medical Guidelines.** EMSA develops guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated or exposed patients, including procedures for limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency rooms.
- 2.4 **Training.** EMSA assists with the development and promotion of training for personnel involved in a hazardous materials emergency medical response. Types of training include personal safety at incidents, triage and medical management of patients, limitation of hazardous material contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emer-
- 2.2 **Providing Emergency Resources.** EMSA can arrange for the emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government

gency departments.

- 2.5 **Evacuation.** EMSA can coordinate the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside the State.
- 2.6 **Activation Of Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators.** EMSA is responsible for the activation of the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators.
- 3 **Poison Control Centers.** EMSA provides funding and management for the state's seven Regional Poison Control Centers. The Poison Control Center serving Butte and Plumas Counties is located at the University

of California Davis Medical Center and can be reached 24 hours daily at 1-800 342-9293. The Poison Control Center serves as a public information source.

- 3.1 **Information The Poison Control Center Provides.** The Poison Control Centers provide human poison-exposure and health-related hazardous material information to first responders, hospitals, and the public.
- 3.2 **Medical Experts.** Each Poison Control Center has a medical doctor trained in toxicology available 24 hours a day. the Centers also have an extensive toxicology library and can provide immediate access to expert consultants. □

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Chapter 4

Federal Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of those Federal government organizations with direct or indirect responsibility for hazardous material and oil spill emergency preparedness or response, or both, in the Feather River Plan Area.

Note: Organizational functions and responsibilities that are outside the scope of this Plan are *not* included in the descriptions.

2 Contacting Federal Organizations

- 2.1 **Emergency Notifications — National Response Center.** The National Response Center [NRC], phone 1-800 424-8802, provides emergency notifications to Federal organizations after it is notified during a spill incident.

The list of Federal organizations notified by the NRC varies, depending on the type of material spilled.

- 2.2 **Phone Numbers.** General contact phone numbers are provided in this chapter and V3T2C5.

- 2.3 **The United States Government Manual.** A separate, useful resource identifying and providing contact information

about Federal organizations is *The United States Government Manual, 1995/96*, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (Washington, DC, 1995).

- The publications of the Office of the Federal Register are available for sale by writing:

Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

and any U.S. Government Bookstore, phone 1-202 512-1530.

- The texts of the Manual and Federal Register are available in electronic format, phone 1-202 512-1530. Refer to publication ISBN 0-16-048141-4 when ordering.

- 3 **Primary Emergency Function.** In the event of an oil and hazardous substances incident, the primary function of the Federal government is to assist and support the activities of local and state responders. If requested by the state, under the authority delegated by the President, the Federal government may direct an emergency response and perform actions necessary to abate an incident.

Section 2 Department Of Agriculture — Forest Service

- 1 **Organization.** The Forest Service is under the management of the Department of Agriculture which is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 720-2791.
 - 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Forest Service is headquartered in Washington, DC, public affairs phone 1-202 720-3760.
 - 1.2 **Regional Office.** The Forest Service has a regional office in San Francisco, phone 1-415 705-2874.
 - 1.3 **Plan Area Offices.** In the Feather River area, the Forest Service jurisdiction includes the National Forests of Lassen, phone 1-530 257-2151, and Plumas, phone 1-530 283-2050.
- 2 **Responsibilities**
 - 2.1 **General.** The Forest Service has responsibility for protection and management of National forests and grasslands. The Forest Service has personnel, laboratory, and field capacity to measure, evaluate, monitor and control as needed, releases of pesticides and hazardous substances on lands under its jurisdiction.
 - 2.2 **Wildland Fire Protection.** The Forest Service provides primary wildland fire suppression of wildland fires in their jurisdiction including fires which are caused by hazardous materials or oil spills.
 - 2.3 **Hazmat Response.** The Forest Service will respond to hazardous materials incidents and oil spills within the boundaries of the National Forest with available equipment and personnel as necessary when notified of such incidents. District Hazard Response teams (HRT) will initiate, direct, and coordinate on-scene response operations. When necessary, the HRT may request assistance from other local, state, or Federal authorities.
 - 2.4 **Incident Command Role.** The Forest Service will function as the IC with scene management duties if the incident is on National forest lands and they will assist all agencies with scene management duties if the incident threatens National forest lands.
 - 2.5 **Fuel Spills Outside Their Jurisdiction.** If the Forest Service is the first responder at an incident occurring outside their jurisdiction, they will take initial containment actions for fuel spills until the responsible agency arrives at the scene.
 - 2.6 **Dispatching.** If requested, the Forest Service will provide dispatch capabilities through the Forest Dispatcher, phone 1-530 283-0193 and will serve as state and local emergency notification coordinator.
 - 2.7 **Other Support Services.** The Forest Service may provide a service organization, manpower, or emergency procurement assistance in the event of an area-wide incident.

Section 3 Department Of Defense

- 1 **Organization.** The Department of Defense [DOD] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-703 545-6700.
- 2 **Contacting The Department Of Defense.** The most expedient means of contacting the DOD during an emergency is by calling the National Response Center at 1-800 424-8802.
- 3 **Responsibilities.**
 - 3.1 **Federal On-Scene Coordinator.** The DOD provides the Federal OSC for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD vehicles or rail cars passing through the Feather River Canyon.
 - 3.2 **Emergency Support.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the US Army's

Explosives Ordnance Detachments are two DOD organizations which, under some circumstances, may provide the most relevant assistance to the Feather River area.

- 3.2. **The Corps Of Engineers.** The Corps also has specialized equipment for accomplishing structural repairs and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corp can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and con-

tract administrative services for other federal agencies.

The Corps provides assistance in processing Clean Water Act Section 404 emergency permits when required.

- 3.2.2 **Army's Explosive Ordnance Detachment.** The Explosive Ordnance Detachment [EOD] can be activated to assist in handling situations involving explosives by request from a Federal OSC.

Section 4 Department Of Energy

- 1 **Organization.** The Department of Energy [DOE] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 586-5000.
- 2 **Contacting the Department of Energy.** The DOE can be contacted for assistance with incidents involving radioactive materials through the California Department of Health Services Radiological Health Branch at (916) 322-2073 or through the

National Response Center at 1-800 424-8802

- 3.1 **Emergency Support.** DOE can provide advice and assistance in identifying sources and extent of radioactive contamination. They can also remove and dispose of radioactive materials.

Section 5 Department of Health and Human Services

- 1 **Organization.** The Department of Health and Human Services is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 619-0257.
- 2 **Agency For Toxic Substances And Disease Registry [ATSDR].** ATSDR has a regional office in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-2194.
- 3 **Responsibilities.** ATSDR provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect both the public and workers from exposure and/or the adverse health effects of hazardous substances in storage sites or released in fires, explosions, or transportation accidents.
- 3.1 **Information Source.** ATSDR collects, maintains, analyzes, and disseminates information relating to serious diseases, mortality, and human exposure to toxic or hazardous

substances.

- 3.2 **Registries.** Registries are established for substances needing long-term follow-ups or specific scientific studies.
- 3.3 **Listing Of Closed Public Areas.** Lists of public areas which are closed or restricted because of toxic substance contamination are kept current by ATSDR.
- 3.4 **Health Risk Evaluation.** ATSDR assists health care providers who give medical care and testing of exposed chemical accident victims.
- 3.5 **Health Emergency Response.** ATSDR develops scientific and technical procedures for evaluating public health risks from hazardous substance incidents.

Section 6 Department Of The Interior

- 1 **About DOI.** The Department of the Interior has stewardship responsibility for most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources.
- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of the Interior [DOI] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 208-3171.
- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The Regional Office is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-4090.
- 1.3 **Office Of The Secretary.** The Secretary of the Interior reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. Five Assistant Secretaries are responsible for the operations of the Department's Bureaus
- 1.4 **The Bureaus.** The Bureaus of DOI follow.
 - National Park Service.
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - National Biological Survey.
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - Bureau of Land Management.
 - Minerals Management Service.
 - U.S. Bureau of Mines.
 - U.S. Geological Survey.
 - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.
 - Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bureaus of concern in this Plan area are described in this section, following.
- 2 **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS].** Specific information about the USFWS and its activities is available from the Office of Current Information, phone 1-202 208-5634.
- 2.1 **Regional Office.** California is within the jurisdiction of the Portland Regional Office, phone 1-503 231-6118.
- 2.2 **Function.** USFWS functions to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- 2.3 **Contaminant Surveillance.** The agency conducts surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals and other contaminants in the environment. This information is used to conduct environmental impact assessments.
- 2.4 **Wildlife Rescue And Rehabilitation.** USFWS personnel can assist in rescuing and rehabilitating wildlife affected by pollution.
- 3 **U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]**
- 3.1 **Earth Science Information Centers.** There are a network of ten Earth Science Information Centers [ESICs] which provide earth science information, maps and other USGS products. The nearest ESIC to the plan area is in Menlo Park, California, phone 1-415 329-4309.
- 3.2 **National Water Data Exchange.** Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the USGS and other agencies may be obtained from the National Water Data Exchange, phone 1-703 648-5663.
- 3.3 **Responsibilities.** USGS responsibilities include:
 - Investigating and assessing the Nation's land, water, energy and mineral resources.

- Researching global changes.
 - Investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods and droughts.
- 3.4 **Research, Products And Services.** USGS performs the following activities to meet their responsibilities:
- Prepares maps and digital and cartographic data.
 - Collects and interprets data on energy and mineral resources.
 - Conducts nationwide assessments of the quality, quantity and use of water resources.
- 4 **Bureau Of Reclamation.** Specific information about the USFWS and its activities is available from the Public Affairs Division, phone 1-202 208-4662.
- 4.1 **Regional Office.** The Mid-Pacific Region Office which covers California is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 979-2837.
- 4.2 **Protecting Surface And Ground Water.** BOR can assist other Federal and State agencies in protecting and restoring surface water and ground water from hazardous substance contamination.

Section 7 Department Of Justice

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Justice is headquartered in Washington, DC, general information phone 1-202 514-2000.
- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The Regional Office is located in San Francisco. The Community Relations Service phone is 1-415 744-6565.
- 1.3 **Environment and Natural Resources Division.** The Environment and Natural Resources Division is responsible for litigating significant cases — ranging from protection of endangered species, to global climate change, to cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste sites. The Environment and Natural Resources Division can be reached at phone, 1-202 514-2701.

Section 8 Department Of Labor — OSHA

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Labor which includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 219-5000.
- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The OSHA Regional Office which covers California is in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-6670.
- 2 **Responsibilities.** Occupational Safety and Health Administration can provide advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. OSHA is also responsible for the enforcement of worker health and safety regulations.
- 3 **Delegation Of Authority.** With the exception of Federal employees, Cal OSHA is responsible for Federal and State worker health and safety standards and regulations in California.

Section 9 Department Of Transportation

- 1 **Organization.** The Department of Transportation has ten highly decentralized administrations which report to the Secretary.

Federal On-Scene Coordinators to respond to and mitigate oil spills. States may be reimbursed from this Fund for the reasonable costs incurred in oil spill removals.
- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Transportation is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 366-4000.
- 1.2 **Inquiries On Environmental Issues.** Inquiries on environmental activities and programs should be directed to the Office of Environment, Energy, and Safety, phone 1-202 366-4366.
- 1.3 **The Administrations.** The Administrations of DOT follow.
 - United States Coast Guard
 - Federal Aviation Administration.
 - Federal Highway Administration.
 - Federal Railroad Administration.
 - National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
 - Federal Transit Administration.
 - Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.
 - Maritime Administration.
 - Research and Special Programs Administration.
 - Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

The Bureaus of concern in this Plan area are described in this section, following.
- 2 **United States Coast Guard [USCG].** The USCG administers the National Oil Pollution Fund. This fund can be accessed by
- 3 **Pacific Area Strike Team [PST].** As part of the National Strike Force, the PST, located at the Hamilton Air Field in Novato, California, can be accessed through the NRC at 1-800 424-8802.
- 3.1 **Requesting Assistance.** On-Scene Coordinators can request the assistance of the PST directly through the PST's USCG Commanding Officer, the USCG Regional Response Team representative, or the appropriate USCG Area Commander.
- 3.2 **Response Capabilities.** The PST is equipped with specialized containment, removal, and communications equipment. Some of this equipment is located with the Team at Hamilton Air Field. Supplemental equipment can be obtained from the National, Gulf and Atlantic Strike Teams.
- 4 **Federal Railroad Administration [FRA]**
- 4.1 **Regional Office.** The FRA Western Office which covers California is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 498-6540.
- 4.2 **Functions.** The Federal Railroad Administration promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers railroad assistance programs, and conducts research and development in support of improving railroad safety and national rail transportation policies.
- 4.3 **Delegation Of Authority.** In California, FRA has delegated regulatory enforcement authority to the California Public Utilities Commission.

5 Research And Special Programs Administration[RSPA]

4.1 Regional Office. The RSPA Western Office which covers California is located in Ontario, California.

4.2 Functions. RSPA is responsible for hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency preparedness, safety training, multimodal transportation research and development activities, and collection and dissemination of air carrier economic data.

4.3 Office Of Hazardous Materials Safety. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water.

4.3.1 Hazardous Materials Planning Grants. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

administers a user-fee funded grant program to assist States in planning for hazardous materials emergencies and to assist States and Native American tribes with training for hazardous materials emergencies.

4.3.2 California Grants Contact. In California, the Office of Emergency Services is the designated grantee. Those with grant requests should contact their Local Emergency Planning Committee or Nancy Sutton, OES, phone 1-916 262-1756.

4.3.3 Hazardous Materials Bulletin Board. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have set up a computer bulletin board which offers nationwide access to topics related to hazardous materials transportation safety. The bulletin board can be accessed by phoning 1-800 PLAN-FOR [752-6367].

Section 10 Environmental Protection Agency

1 Organization

1.1 Headquarters. The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 260-2090.

1.2 EPA Regional Offices. EPA has ten regional offices throughout the Nation. California is within the boundaries of EPA Region Nine, phone 1-415 744-1305.

1.3 Program Activities. EPA program activities include:

- Solid Waste and Emergency Response.
- Air and Radiation.
- Water.
- Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

- Research and Development.

2 Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER]. OSWER is responsible for the following program activities:

- Developing guidelines and standards for land disposal of hazardous wastes and underground storage tanks.
- Providing technical assistance in the development and operation of solid waste management activities.
- Provide analyses on the recovery of useful energy from solid waste.
- Developing and implementing a program for responding to hazardous waste sites and chemical and oil spills.

2.1 OSWER Contacts. The Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office,

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phone, 1-202 260-8600 and the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, phone, 1-202 260-4610, are responsible for EPA programs which regulate and support emergency preparedness, accident prevention and emergency response.

- 2.2 Regional Contacts.** The Hazardous Waste Management Division is responsible for implementing OSWER program activities. Specifically, the Field Operations Branch is responsible for implementing federal emergency preparedness, accident prevention and emergency response programs, phone 1-415 744-1730.
- 2.3 Emergency Response.** In the event that a spill exceeds the capabilities of local and state response agencies, EPA, through Federal On-Scene Coordinators, will conduct the necessary response, cleanup and removal using CERCLA authorities and funds.
- 2.4 On-Scene Coordinators [OSCs].** The Federal OSC is responsible for directing response efforts financed under Superfund and coordinating all other Federal efforts at the scene of a chemical or oil spill within the inland portion of the Region.
- 2.5 Response To An Incident.** When requested to participate in a response by state or local agencies, EPA OSCs will respond to the incident and assist in coordinating response activities.
- 2.5.1 Role Within Incident Command Structure.** Upon arrival at an incident, the EPA OSC normally requests a position within the established incident command structure to support response activities.
- 2.5.2 Incident Command.** EPA may assume Incident Command in areas when requested by local jurisdictions and under circumstances where Federal resources are solely used.
- 2.6 Notifications.** OSCs will ensure that

proper notifications have been made.

- 2.7 Gathering Information.** EPA OSCs will gather information pertinent to the spill. This includes information about the source and cause, potentially responsible parties, physical data (nature, amount, location, direction, time, etc.), pathways to human and environmental exposure, potential human and environmental impact, potential impact on property, priorities for protecting humans and the environment, and estimated costs for the response.
- 2.8 Removal Actions.** EPA OSCs can conduct the necessary containment and countermeasures, actions, collection and removal actions, and disposal actions.
- 2.9 Funding**
- 2.9.1 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.** This Fund is available to OSCs to fund removal of oil performed under section 311 of the Clean Water Act. States may be reimbursed from this Fund for the reasonable costs incurred in oil spill removals.
- 2.9.2 Hazardous Substances Superfund [The Trust Fund].** EPA OSCs have warrant authority to spend fifty thousand dollars to abate spills involving CERCLA-regulated chemicals. The fund has a two million dollar spending cap for removal actions.
- 2.10 Pollution Reports.** EPA OSCs will issue Pollution Reports [POLREPs] to inform other interested agencies of EPA response actions.
- 2.11 Relocation Of Citizens.** EPA can temporarily or permanently relocate citizens threatened by toxic chemical spills.
- 2.12 Community Relations.** EPA OSCs will conduct community relations activities to keep the public informed of conditions during an incident.
- 2.13 Health and Safety.** EPA OSCs will

address health & safety issues for response workers prior to and during an incident response in order to ensure the safety of all Federal and contracted response personnel. EPA OSCs can also provide medical monitoring services.

- 2.14 **OSC Reports.** Following the demobilization from an incident, EPA OSCs will prepare a complete report on the incident and submit it to the Regional Response Team and others interested.
- 3 **Office Of Air And Radiation.** This Office is responsible for developing national standards for air quality and emissions for hazardous pollutants.
- 3.1 **Radiation.** The Office of Air and Radiation is also responsible for providing technical assistance to states and agencies having radiation protection programs. They also have a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.
- 3.2 **Regional Office.** Region Nine's Air Division implements the air program responsibilities, phone 1-415 744-1219.
- 3.2 **Delegation Of Authority.** In California, most regulatory air programs have been delegated to the State Air Board and the Air Quality Management Districts.
- 4 **Office Of Water.** The Office of Water provides policy and guidance to the EPA water quality, drinking water, ground water, wetlands protection, marine and estuarine protection programs.
- 4.1 **Regional Office.** Region Nine's Water Management Division implements the water program responsibilities, phone 1-415 744-2125.
- 4.2 **Delegation Of Authority.** In California, most regulatory water programs have been delegated to the State and Regional Water

Quality Control Boards.

- 5 **Office Of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.** This Office is responsible for Agency programs and policies for assessment and control of pesticides and toxic substances. This Office is also responsible for the Pollution Prevention Program.
- 5.1 **Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse.** The Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse can be contacted by calling 1-202 260-1023.
- 5.2 **Regional Pesticide Program.** The Regional Pesticide Program office can be contacted by calling 1-415 744-2074.
- 6 **Office Of Research And Development.** The Office of Research and Development, phone 1-202 260-7676, is responsible for the development, direction and conduct of a national environmental research, development, and demonstration program which includes the following fields:
- Health risk assessment
 - Health effects
 - Engineering and technology
 - Acid rain deposition
 - Monitoring systems
 - Quality assurance
- 6 **Regional Research Laboratories.** EPA has ten laboratories located throughout the Nation. Each laboratory has a special focus which includes environmental monitoring, risk reduction, health research, exposure assessment and energy engineering.

Section 11 Federal Emergency Management Agency

1 Organization

1.1 Headquarters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] headquarters is located in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 646-4600.

1.2 Regional Office. The Regional FEMA office is located at the Presidio of San Francisco, phone 1-415 923-7105.

2 Responsibility. FEMA is responsible for administering the Federal Disaster Assistance Program in affected areas after the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. Such a declaration must be requested by the Governor of California and declared by the President.

2.1 Coordinating Disaster Relief Efforts. During major disasters, FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officer, as directed by the Federal Response Plan, directs Federal disaster relief efforts by organizing Federal resources through Emergency Support Functions.

2.2 Emergency Support Functions. Ten Emergency Support Functions provide the resource backbone of Federal disaster relief efforts. Emergency Support Functions

include transportation, mass care, hazardous materials, firefighting, communications urban search and rescue, and others, are comprised of Federal agencies with resources necessary to handle major emergencies.

2.3 Training. FEMA provides hazardous materials and related training through the Emergency Management Institute [EMI] in Emmitsburg, Maryland. FEMA also provides financial assistance to State and local training programs through the administration of the SARA Title III training grants.

2.4 Hazardous Materials Library. FEMA manages the Regional Response Team Hazardous Materials Library. The library has hundreds of training and reference manuals, video tapes, slides and transparencies which can be loaned free of charge to public service organizations. Contact FEMA at 1-415 923-7189 for a free listing and ordering forms.

2.5 Electronic Hazmat Information Source. The Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMDX) is a free computer bulletin board which provides information related to hazardous materials. The bulletin board can be accessed by calling 1-800 PLANFOR [752-6367]. □

Chapter 5

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Chapter 5

Interagency Organizations

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** Government-lead interagency organizations exist at all levels of government. These organizations coordinate emergency planning and response activities and resolve issues which involve multiple jurisdictions.
- 2 **Organization.** Government interagency organizations involved in emergency preparedness and response are comprised of various government and non-government organizations, usually with one or two agencies leading the organizations. This chapter reviews three categories of interagency organizations:
 - Federal.
 - State.
 - Local.

Section 2 Federal Lead Organizations

- 1 **National Response Team.** The National Response team composed of 14 federal agencies and was established by Presidential Executive Orders to provide national response and preparedness planning; set policies and guidance; and coordinate regional planning.

Specific functions of the National Response Team are outlined in the National Contingency Plan [40 CFR Part 300]. See B2T3C5 for more details about this Plan.
 - 2 **Regional Response Team.** The Regional Response Team [RRT] is comprised of designated representatives from fourteen Federal agencies and representatives of each state within a region. The California Department of Fish and Game and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services represent California on the RRT.

The Team is co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the USCG.
- 2.1 **Region 9 RRTs.** The EPA Region 9 jurisdiction includes Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada and the Far Pacific Islands [Oceania]. Region 9 has two RRTs; the Mainland RRT which includes Arizona, California and Nevada.

The Oceania RRT includes Hawaii and the Far Pacific Islands of Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands and Palau.
 - 2.2 **The Standing Team.** The RRT is called the Standing Team during non-emergency

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periods. Team representatives meet regularly in locations around the Region to discuss and coordinate emergency preparedness activities such as plan reviews, exercises and training.

The team also conducts after-incident reviews, develops regional response policies, and discusses emergency response and preparedness activities of the communities where they meet.

- 2.3 Incident-Specific Team.** If a major or catastrophic event occurs in the Region, the Team may be activated by a Team Chair or a

Federal On-Scene Coordinator to support Federal response actions.

- 2.4 Providing Resources.** Federal Team representatives provide the On-Scene Coordinator with assistance from their agencies commensurate with agency responsibilities. The resources provided can be technical advice, equipment, human resources and more.

Specific functions of the Regional Response Team are outlined in the Region 9 Mainland Area Contingency Plan. See B2T3C5 for more details about this Plan.

Section 3 State Lead Organizations

- 1 Railroad Accident Prevention And Immediate Deployment [RAPID] Force.** The RAPID Force was established to assist local agencies at large-scale surface transportation accidents involving hazardous materials.

- 1.1 The Plan.** The RAPID Plan is an annex to the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan [HMICP] and was developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency — Department of Toxic Substances Control. Details on this plan are in V2T2C4.

- 1.2 The Purpose.** The RAPID Plan states the Force's purpose as "... provid[ing] immediate, on-site, technical assistance in an organized and predictable manner to state and local agencies at surface transportation incidents involving a large-scale release of hazardous materials, where the resources of multiple state agencies are needed and/or where multiple state agencies have statutory responsibilities in order to minimize the potential damage to the public health and safety, property, and environment."

- 1.3 The Members.** Member agencies of the RAPID Force are:

- Department of Fish and Game.

- California Environmental Protection Agency.
- State Air Resources Board.
- California Integrated Waste Management Board.
- California Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
- Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
- State Department of Health Services.
- California Highway Patrol.
- Department of Food and Agriculture.
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Department of Boating and Waterways.

- California Public Utilities Commission.
 - Governor's Office of Emergency Services.
 - Office of the State Fire Marshal.
 - Emergency Medical Services Authority.
 - State Water Resources Control Board.
- 1.4 **Other Participants.** Local agencies automatically become part of the RAPID Force at an incident. Depending on the situation, any other potentially affected local, state, or Federal agency may also participate in the RAPID Force. US EPA is an ad hoc member.
- 2 **Chemical Emergency Planning And Response Commission [CEPRC].** The CEPRC functions as the State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] for California. The Commission is responsible for implementing Federal hazardous material planning and Community Right-To-Know programs under SARA Title III.
- 3 **Hazardous Waste Strike Force [HWSF].** The HWSF coordinates the State enforcement activities and is chaired by the Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Program.
- 3.1 **Enforcement Coordination.** The HWSF coordinates the activities of state agencies in the enforcement of hazardous substance laws. The strike force may also be involved in post-incident enforcement actions where state and Federal agencies are involved, or where enforcement action is beyond the capabilities of the local agency.
- 3.2 **Contacting The Strike Force.** The Strike Force can be contacted by phoning 1-800 258-6942.
- 4 **State Interagency Oil Spill Committee [SIOSC].** The SIOSC coordinates oil spill response activities and is chaired by the California Department of Fish and Game's Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response.
- 4.1 **Emergency Response.** The SIOSC responds to land and water releases of oil and petroleum products within California.
- 4.2 **Liaison.** The SIOSC provides a liaison with Federal and local agencies, and public and private organizations engaged in oil pollution prevention and control.
- 4.3 **Coordinating Oil Discharge Actions.** The SIOSC coordinates daily procedures and practices between state agencies and other organizations relative to the prevention and mitigation of oil pollution from oil discharges.
- 4.4 **Updating The State Plan.** The SIOSC prepares and updates the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan, which is an annex to the HMICP.
- 4.5 **Emergency Coordination.** Guidance and State agency input to the RRT, OSC, and State Agency Coordinator [SAC] is coordinated through the SIOSC during an oil spill emergency.

Section 4 Local Lead Organizations

- 1 **Local Emergency Planning Committees [LEPCs].** The CEPRC has designated Six California OES mutual aid regions as the boundaries for the LEPCs. The Feather River Canyon area is within the jurisdiction of the Region III LEPC. This LEPC meets monthly in Redding. It is currently chaired by a representative of the Siskiyou Sheriff's Department
- 1.1 **The Regional Plan.** The LEPC maintains a regional hazardous materials response plan. A copy of the Plan can be obtained by contacting the Regional OES office, phone

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1-916 224-4839. See V2T2C2 for more details about this Plan.

- 1.2 **Information Gathering.** The LEPC, through the Administering Agencies receives information about chemical inventories and releases for regional planning purposes.
- 1.3 **Response Coordination.** The LEPC improves coordination and capabilities of local government organizations to respond to and mitigate the effects of oil and hazardous substances incidents by coordinating training, exercises, grants and planning activities.
- 2 **Feather River Steering Committee.** The Feather River Steering Committee was organized to guide the development and admin-

istration of this Plan.

- 2.1 **Committee Members.** Membership is voluntary. Members include public service organizations, private businesses, and community residents. These are individuals with primary responsibility or concern for safeguarding the community and environmental protection. Steering Committee member roster is in VxTxPxCx.
- 2.2 **Committee Meetings.** The Steering Committee met every few months during the initial phases of developing the Plan. The Committee meets semi-annually to review the later phases of Plan development and the Committee will likely meet semi-annually to maintain the plan. □

Topic **4**

Response Management Systems

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Chapter 2

Standardized Emergency Management System

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Chapter 2

Standardized Emergency Management System

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **Purpose.** The Standardized Emergency Management System [SEMS] was established by State law to ensure that emergency response agencies operate within a clear and consistent organizational structure.
- 2 **Background.** SEMS was established after the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire in Oakland to improve the effectiveness of emergency response. California Office of Emergency Services was made responsible for coordinating with other State and local public service organizations to establish and publish the SEMS regulations. Those regulations became effective September 1994.
- 3 **SEMS Components.** SEMS has the following components:
 - The Incident Command System [ICS].
 - The Multi-Agency Coordination System [MACS].
 - The Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
 - The Operational Area Concept.
 - The Operational Area Satellite Information System [OASIS].
- 4 **Organizational Levels.** There are five organizational levels in SEMS.
 - Field.
 - Local Government.
 - Operational Area.
 - Region.
 - State.
- 5 **Features.** SEMS has several features based on ICS. Those features apply at all SEMS organizational levels. They are:
 - Essential Management Functions.
 - Management By Objectives.
 - Action Planning.
 - Organizational Flexibility And Modular Organization.
 - Organizational Unity And Hierarchy. Of Command (Management).

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- Span-Of-Control.
 - Personnel Accountability.
 - Common (Standard) Terminology.
 - Resources Management.
 - Integrated Communications.
- 6 **Functions.** Each level of SEMS has five basic functions.
- Management.
 - Operations.
 - Intelligence & Planning.
 - Logistics.
 - Finance And Administration.
- 7 **SEMS Compliance**
- 7.1 **Local Government.** Use of SEMS by local government is not mandatory. However, local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for State reimbursement funds for response related personnel costs.
- 7.2 **State Government.** State agencies are required to use SEMS to coordinate both multiple-agency and multiple-jurisdiction emergencies.
- 8 **Documentation.** Responding agencies and organizations are responsible for documenting compliance with SEMS and having this evidence available for review by a SEMS-compliance review team.
- 9 **Training.** The California Office of Emergency Services has developed, and provides the following four courses, in their SEMS training program:
- Introduction to SEMS.
 - SEMS — Field Level.
 - SEMS — Emergency Operations Center Level.
 - SEMS — Executive Level.
- 10 **Exercises.** Emergency response plan exercises must incorporate SEMS. The organization(s) conducting exercises of this Plan or other emergency response plans, are responsible for documenting compliance with SEMS during those exercises.

Section 2 SEMS Components

1 SEMS Components

- 1.1 **Incident Command System [ICS].** ICS is a nationally recognized emergency management system in which multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and organizations work cooperatively to respond to and mitigate an incident. ICS uses standardized organization and decision-making procedures to direct incident activities.
- The Incident Command System is described in more detail in the next chapter, V2T4C3.
- 1.2 **Multi-Agency Coordination System [MACS].** MACS describes how agencies and organizations at any SEMS level can work effectively together during emergency response activities.
- MACS defines how organizations can work together to provide critical resources where they are most needed.
- 1.3 **Master Mutual Aid Agreement.** This is a formal agreement between the State of Cali-

ifornia and its various departments and agencies, the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other California public agencies. It describes how all of the organizations can voluntarily assist each other by providing resources during an emergency.

- 1.4 **Operational Area Defined.** An Operational Area is an intermediate-level emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within

that county.

Note: Butte and Plumas Counties are each designated Operational Areas.

- 1.5 **The Operational Area Satellite Information System [OASIS].** OASIS is a satellite-based communications system with a high frequency radio backup. The OASIS system links Operational Areas to other response agencies using OASIS by transferring incident information.

Section 3 Organizational Levels

- 1 **Introduction.** SEMS is a five-level emergency response system – each level activated as needed – that provides an effective response to incidents involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

- 2 **Levels.** SEMS is organized into one field response level and four Emergency Operations Center [EOC] levels.

- 2.1 **Field Response Level.** The field response level is where emergency response personnel carry out tactical decisions and activities in the field under the command of an appropriate authority

This is the direct response to an incident or threat of an incident.

- 2.2 **EOC Levels.** The following levels function as Emergency Operation Centers.

- 2.2.1 **Local Government Level.** The Local Government Level includes cities, counties and special districts. The overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction are managed and coordinated at this level.

- 2.2.2 **Operational Area Level.** The Operational Area Level includes the county and all political subdivisions located within the

county. Information, resources and priorities among local governments within the operational area are managed and coordinated at this level.

This level is the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

Note: While an operational area always includes an entire county, it does not necessarily mean that the county government itself will manage and coordinate the response and recovery activities within the county. In most cases, the county EOC will function as both the operational area EOC and the EOC for the county.

- 2.2.3 **Regional Level.** The Regional Level that applies to the Plan Area includes the 13 counties in California's Northeast corner, and is designated by Office of Emergency Services as Mutual Aid Region III. Information and resources among the operational areas within Mutual Aid Region III and between the operational areas are managed and coordinated at this level. Overall state agencies' support for emergency response operations are coordinated at both the regional and state levels.

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2.2.4 State Level. The State Level includes all of California. This level coordinates and manages:

- State resources required by the emergency needs of the other levels.
- Mutual aid response resource trans-

fers between mutual aid regions and between the state and regional levels.

- The initial communication link with the Federal disaster response system.

Section 4 Activation Criteria For SEMS Organizational Levels

1 Introduction. *To Be Developed.*

Section 5 Features

1 **Introduction.** SEMS has several features based on the Incident Command System, which are applicable at all SEMS levels.

2 **Essential Management Functions.** SEMS has five primary functions which apply to any emergency. These are used at all SEMS levels:

- Command.
- Operations.
- Planning & Intelligence.
- Logistics.
- Finance & Administration.

Note: The term "management" replaces the term "command" at all EOC levels.

3 **Management By Objectives.** Management by objectives is a three-step management process used to achieve desired goals and objectives. This process includes:

- Establishing objectives.
- Selecting strategies to accomplish objectives.
- Providing direction and making as-

signments.

Note: The time-frame for accomplishing objectives is known as the operational period. Plans are developed for these operational periods.

4 **Action Planning.** Action planning is conducted by responders at all SEMS levels.

Action plans — oral or written — outline response objectives, and the strategies and direction necessary for accomplishing those objectives.

4.1 **Types Of Action Plans.** Field Level plans are called Incident Action Plans [IAP]. EOC Level plans are called EOC Action Plans.

4.2 **Plan Preparers.** The Planning and Intelligence section of the command organization has primary responsibility for preparing IAP or EOC Action Plans.

4.3 **Planning Steps**

4.3.1 **Select Planners.** Selected planners should include the Incident Commander (or EOC Director), General Staff, Information and Liaison function representatives and key agency representatives.

4.3.2 **Establish Meetings.** Establish a cycle

for action planning meetings. Initially, these may be every few hours or several times a day. In time, the cycle period will decrease to twice per day then once daily.

4.3.3 Develop A Plan Format. Develop a plan format to use during the planning process.

Note: This Plan does not include a plan format template.

4.3.4 Plan Preparation And Distribution. The plan should be prepared based on information obtained at the planning meeting. Determine who needs the plan and set up a publication and distribution system. Ensure that the plan is approved by the Incident Commander or EOC Director prior to distribution.

4.3.5 Revisions And Updates. Establish a procedure for revisions and updates.

4.3.6 Establish A Documentation File. Establish a documentation file for action plans. The documentation file will consist of the action plans and any supporting documentation.

4.4 Field Level Planning — Incident Action Plans. Incident Action Plans are created at the field level and it documents the incident objectives and priorities.

4.4.1 The Plan Form. Incident Action Plans may be written or verbal. Written action plans are recommended for incidents which are multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional, complex or long term spanning several operational periods.

4.4.2 Using ICS Forms For Recording Information. The ICS forms, V3T2C3, should be used to record information for written incident action plans.

4.4.3 Plan Elements. Incident Action Plans

should contain the following elements:

- Incident objectives and priorities
- Primary and alternate strategies to achieve incident objectives
- Tactics appropriate for the selected strategy
- Resource assignments
- Organization of operations and tactics
- Support organization including logistical, planning and administrative & financial functions.
- Communications plan
- Safety plan
- Maps and other supporting documents.

4.5 EOC Level Planning — EOC Action Plans. EOC Action Plans are created at the EOC level and it documents the overall objectives for the affected jurisdiction and may establish objective priorities. EOC plans may also include mission assignments to departments, policy and cost constraints, and interagency issues.

4.5.1 The Plan Form. The plan may initially be verbal but should be written once the EOC is fully activated.

4.5.2 Plan Elements. EOC Action Plans should contain the following elements:

- Objectives and priorities.
- Primary and alternate strategies to achieve incident objectives.
- Personnel and resource assignments

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Response Management Systems**

- necessary to implement strategy.
 - Operational period.
 - Organizational elements to be activated to support the assignments.
 - Organizational elements to be deactivated during or at the end of an operational period.
 - Logistical or other technical support required.
- 5 **Organizational Flexibility And Modular Organization.** The SEMS organizational structure is can be flexibly arranged in various ways under the five SEMS functions that are described in the next section.
- The SEMS organizational structure is modular. The organization's staff builds from the top (Incident Commander and Staff or EOC Manager and Staff) down (Sections, Branches, Divisions and Units) to accomplish the incident objectives.
- 6 **Organizational Unity And Hierarchy Of Command (Management).** Organizational unity means that every individual within an organization has designated supervision.
- The hierarchy of command (management) means that all parts of the organization within each activated SEMS level are linked to form an overall organization with appropriate span-of-control limits.
- 7 **Span Of Control.** Span-of-control is the supervisory to staff ratio of 1:3 to 1:7 – with
- an optimum of 1:5 – during emergency situations. All SEMS supervisors are responsible for maintaining reasonable span-of-control.
- 8 **Personnel Accountability.** Personnel accountability is maintained through the organizational unity and hierarchy of command [management] feature and by using check-in logs, position logs and other status keeping systems which are in V3T3C3.
- 9 **Common (Standard) Terminology.** Standard terminology is needed for effective communication between response agencies and organizations. Standard terminology is established and published for organizational elements, position titles, facility designations and resources.
- The glossary, V3T1P2C3, contains many standard terms used in hazardous materials response.
- 10 **Resources Management.** Resource management includes tactical directing and controlling, inventorying and strategic planning.
- 11 **Integrated Communications**
- 11.1 **Field Level.** At the Field Level, integrated communications is used on any emergency involving multiple agencies. Field level communications details are in V2T5P2C4.
- 11.2 **EOC Level.** At and between all EOC levels, communications of information flow must be coordinated effectively. Coordination of communications at these levels are discussed in detail in V2T5P2C5.

Section 6 Functions

- 1 **Introduction.** SEMS has five basic functions. These functions closely parallel the branches of ICS. A brief description of each follow. Details on the parallel ICS functions are in V2T4C3.
- 2 **Functions.**

- 2.1 **Management.** The management function coordinates and defines emergency policy through the joint effort of government and private entities.
- 2.2 **Operations.** The operations function coordinates all jurisdictional activities in support of the response through the implementation of the level's action plan.
- 2.3 **Planning & Intelligence.** The planning and intelligence function is responsible for the development of the action plan based on available data and the documentation of the operational activities used to implement the action plan.
- 2.4 **Logistics.** The logistics function is responsible for the procurement and management of the resources utilized throughout the incident.
- 2.5 **Finance & Administration.** The financial and administrative function manages the financial aspects of the response and any administrative duties not carried out by one of the other functions.

Section 7 Compliance And Documentation

1 Compliance

- 1.1 **Local Government.** Local government agencies are encouraged by OES to implement SEMS, but they are not legally required.

♦ **CAUTION** ♦ *Use of SEMS by local agencies is required to obtain State reimbursement funds for response related personnel costs.*

- 1.2 **State Government.** All State agencies must use SEMS to coordinate both multiple-agency and multiple-jurisdiction emergencies.

- 1.3 **Evaluating Compliance.** SEMS compliance may be reviewed by a SEMS-compliance review team under the direction of the Director of OES. The review team reports their findings to the SEMS Advisory Board. This Board gives recommendations to the Director of OES who makes the final decision of compliance. Agencies undergoing review have the right to appeal OES decisions.

2 Documentation

- 2.1 **After Action Reports.** Each jurisdiction is responsible for filing after action reports

following emergency responses. The report template is in V3T3C4.

- 2.1.1 **Report Elements.** The after action report must contain at a minimum:

- A review of response actions taken.
- How SEMS was applied.
- If appropriate, suggested modifications to SEMS.
- Modifications to emergency plans and procedures.
- Identification of training needs.
- Recovery activities.

- 2.1.2 **Filing Deadline.** An after action report must be filed with OES within 90 days after the close of an incident emergency period.

- 2.2 **Information Usage.** Information collected from these reports will be used by OES to:

- Ensure the effectiveness of the SEMS.
- Demonstrate FEMA training and exercises grant performance.

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- Provide justification for future grant-funded emergency management pro-

grams in California.

Section 8 Training And Exercises

1 Training

- 1.1 Local Government.** Local government agencies are not required to take the State Approved Courses of Instruction on SEMS. However, OES is requiring local government agencies to determine the level of training for their staff and document training.

- 1.2 State Government.** State government agencies are required to meet the minimum performance objectives contained in the Approved Course of Instruction [ACI] for SEMS.

- 2 SEMS Courses.** California Office of Emergency Services has developed, and provides the following four courses in the SEMS training program:

- Introduction to SEMS
- SEMS — Field Level

- SEMS — Emergency Operations Center Level

- SEMS — Executive Level

All instructional modules in the State ACI are self-contained. Each module includes an instructor guide, student materials, visual material or teaching aids, and a test. Stand-alone and self-study course material includes a student manual and an optional test.

- 3 Course Availability.** Contact the California Specialized Training Institute [CSTI] at 1-805 549-3343 for course availability.

- 4 Exercises.** Emergency response plan exercises must incorporate SEMS. The jurisdiction(s) conducting exercises of this and other emergency response plans are responsible for documenting compliance with SEMS during the exercise.

Section 9 Information Sources

- 1 For More Information ...** For more information on SEMS, contact California Office of Emergency Services at the following locations:

Headquarters
Planning Assistance Unit
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832
1-916 262 1864

Inland Region
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832
1-916 262-1772

Topic **5**

Response Operations

Part 1 Response Activities

- Chapter 1 Overview**
- Chapter 2 Basic Incident Sequence**
- Chapter 3 Responders And Response Teams**

Part 2 Response Details

- Chapter 1 Overview**
- Chapter 2 Command Assignment**
- Chapter 3 Dispatch Call Lists**
- Chapter 4 Communications**
- Chapter 5 The EOC**
- Chapter 6 Environmental Sampling**

Part 3 Response Scenarios

- Chapter 1 Introduction**
- Chapter 2 Highway**
- Chapter 3 Railroad**
- Chapter 4 Facility**
- Chapter 5 Clandestine Drug Lab**

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Part **1**

Response Activities

- Chapter 1 Overview**
- Chapter 2 Basic Incident Sequence**
- Chapter 3 Responders And Response Teams**

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Chapter 2

Basic Incident Sequence

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| 3.2 | Hazards Identification | 3.9 | Continued Incident Assessment |
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- 3 Sequence Of Events
- 3.1 Debriefing, Critiques and Plan Revisions

- 3.2 Securing Finances
- 3.3 Continued Oversight
- 3.4 Final Report 7

Chapter 2

Basic Incident Sequence

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** This chapter contains the basic incident sequence of response actions which occur during most hazmat incidents.

The numbers of possible events and response actions which can occur at incidents are enormous. Therefore, the basic incident sequence is described very broadly.

- 2 **Incident Phases.** The basic incident sequence of events is divided into five phases:

- Discovery.
- Initial Response.
- Sustained Response.
- Termination.
- Follow-Up.

The incident events were partitioned into phases to most clearly describe the basic incident sequence of events. During incident responses, these phases often overlap or coincide with other phases.

- 3 **Contents Of The Phases.** Each Phase contains three categories of information:

- 1 **Phase Periods.** The period of time for which each incident phase occurs.

- 2 **Who's In Charge.** The persons or agencies who are in charge of response activities during an incident phase.

- 3 **Sequence Of Events.** The incident actions which occur during each phase of an incident — in chronological sequence.

- 4 **For Details Of Incident Events And Response Actions...**

- 4.1 **Responders And Response Teams.** This chapter, in V2 T5P1C3, describes responders and response teams. It also provides their objectives, in priority order, during the response to and mitigation of hazardous materials releases.

- 4.2 **Response Scenarios.** The response scenarios in V2 T5P3, are hypothetical incident scenarios which may occur in the plan area. They illustrate the basic incident sequence.

- 4.3 **Incident Action Guides.** Incident Action Guides in V3 T4P3, are the companion to the First Responders And Response Teams Chapter. The Guides are used by responders

to remind them of your objectives and their priorities during an incident.

- 4.4 **Agencies And Organizations.** This topic, in V2 T3, describes agencies and organizations which respond to or are affected by hazardous materials releases.

- 4.5 **Command Assignment.** Incident Com-

mander assignments are given in V2 T5P2C2.

- 4.6 **Response Management Systems.** This topic, in V2 T4, describes the Incident Command System and the Standardized Emergency Management System.

Section 2 Discovery

- 1 **Phase Period.** The discovery phase is the period from the release of a hazardous material to the time trained first responders, such as highway patrolman, game wardens, deputy sheriffs, or firefighters, arrive at the scene.

This phase can last minutes to hours

- 2 **Who Could Discover A Release.** Hazardous materials releases could be discovered by anyone — private citizens, facility personnel, railroad employees, and public service personnel.

♦ **SAFETY WARNING** ♦ Resist the urge to rush into an incident scene. You may be killed or seriously injured trying to rescue someone without first fully assessing the situation. Move upwind and upstream of the incident

- 3 **Who's in Charge.** The first public service official to arrive at an incident is in charge until a more senior official or an pre-designated Incident Commander arrives.

Private citizens should not take charge of an incident. They should immediately call 911.

4 Sequence Of Events

- 4.1 **Call To 911.** Private citizens who notice a hazardous materials release will call 911

Facility and transportation employees will call their supervisor or company's emergency number, and 911.

♦ **SAFETY WARNING** ♦ First observers of a hazardous release who are not trained, equipped, and authorized to respond to a hazardous incident should stay in a protected area upwind and upstream of the release location. Wait for trained emergency personnel to arrive. These observers should not attempt to rescue victims, because they may become victims themselves.

- 4.2 **Emergency Notifications.** The 911 operators or other emergency dispatchers will call the numbers on the appropriate dispatch call lists in V3 T4P2.

If necessary, a single dispatcher is assigned to the incident to act as the information and notification clearinghouse.

Section 3 Initial Response

- 1 **Phase Period.** The initial response phase is the period between the moment emergency responders arrive at the scene to the time the hazards have been assessed and an action plan is made for a sustained response.

This phase can last minutes or several hours.

- 2 **Who's in Charge.** A temporary Incident Commander [IC] is assigned. Command assignments are given in V2T5P2C2. The IC typically is the most senior official from an public service organization with incident command responsibility.

Unified command may be established when there are multiple public service organizations with management responsibilities at an incident.

3 Sequence Of Events

- 3.1 **Secure The Scene.** Properly trained first responders will secure the scene by:

- Isolating the area by closing roads and erecting barriers
- Alerting those in the immediate vicinity of the release to move to safety.
- Stopping pedestrians from entering the isolated area.

- 3.2 **Hazards Identification.** First Responders will identify the hazards at the incident to determine what actions are needed.

First Responders will use and fill in the appropriate Incident Information Worksheet in V3 T4P4. The worksheet is given to the arriving hazmat team and others.

- 3.3 **Fire Suppression.** If there is a fire, fire-fighters will be suppressing the fire after determining which fire extinguishing

method will be effective on the fire.

- 3.4 **Evacuation And Sheltering-In-Place.** If necessary, evacuation and sheltering-in-place procedures will be initiated according to the plan, in V3T4P5C4.

- 3.5 **Command Post Set Up.** Incident Command will set up a command post upwind or upstream of the incident and where communications systems can operate.

- 3.6 **Safety Plan.** The IC, or if assigned, the Site Safety Officer will prepare a safety plan.

- 3.7 **Communications.** The Incident Commander will establish a communications center and develop a communications plan.

Communication lines will be established with the Emergency Operations Centers, as they open.

- 3.8 **Hazmat Team Arrival And Actions.** Hazmat teams from the Responsible Party, Butte County Fire, Marysville Fire, or Quincy Fire will arrive at the scene. The Hazmat entry teams will:

- Terminate the release by closing valves, righting containers, or plugging or patching holes.
- Contain the released materials by covering storm drains, booming and absorbing the spill.
- Rescue victims

- 3.9 **Continued Incident Assessment.** The hazmat assessment team will assess the effects of the release on the surrounding community and the environment.

- 3.10 **Responsible Party Identification.** The Responsible Parties will be identified, if

they are not already identified.

Section 4 Sustained Response

- 1 **Phase Period.** The sustained response phase is the period of time between the initial response of an incident until the incident is terminated by the IC.

This phase can last hours or several weeks.

- 2 **Who's in Charge.** As during the initial response phase, a senior official from a public agency functions as the Incident Commander, or several senior officials with scene management responsibilities will function as Unified Command.

The IC during the sustained response phase may be different from the IC during the initial response phase of the incident. For example, the IC may change from CHP to California Department of Fish and Game as immediate public protection activities are terminated and environmental hazard mitigation activities are increased.

3 Sequence Of Events

- 3.1 **Mutual Aid.** Organize mutual aid for

fire, hazmat, emergency medical services, and law enforcement.

3.2 Long-Term Logistical Needs.

A plan long-term logistical needs, such as temporary buildings, utilities, and food, will be developed and implemented.

3.3 Environmental Assessment.

Sampling plans will be developed and implemented to assess degree of environmental contamination.

3.4 Removal And Mitigation.

A removal and mitigation plan will be developed and implemented.

3.5 Financial Assistance.

Funds to pay for response, removal and mitigation costs will be used from public or responsible party sources.

3.6 Public Information.

The Public Information Officer will disseminate incident information to the local community directly and through the media.

Section 5 Termination

- 1 **Phase Period.** The termination phase is the period of time beginning when there is no longer an imminent or substantial endangerment to public health and the environment to the completion of removal or on-site treatment activities.

This phase can last several days or months.

- 2 **Who's in Charge.** If an RP has been conducting removal and treatment activities, the RP is in charge of on-site activities, and a public agency conducts oversight of the activities.

If there is no RP, then an approved public agency is in charge of the incident site.

3 Sequence Of Events

3.1 Demobilization And Deactivation.

The IC will order the demobilization of emergency crews and terminate emergency response activities.

The EOC Manager will deactivate the EOC.

3.2 Removal.

The removal of hazardous

materials from the site, either by disposing of the materials off-site, or by establishing a treatment system for the materials on-site will be completed.

- 3.3 Community Restoration.** Community order will be restored by allowing evacuated residents to return home. The IC or Public

Information Officer will provide an incident update for the surrounding community.

- 3.4 Environmental Restoration.** An environmental restoration plan will be developed and implemented.

Section 6 Follow-Up

- 1 Phase Period.** The follow-up phase of an incident is the period of time after the hazardous release has been stabilized and long-term clean-up and restoration activities are underway to completed restoration.

This phase can last several weeks to years.

- 2 Who's in Charge.** Public agencies and the RP are responsible for different aspects of community and environmental restoration.

Restoration will be done with oversight by an local, state, or federal public service organization.

- 3 Sequence Of Events**

- 3.1 Debriefing, Critiques and Plan Revisions.** Public service organizations

and the RP have debriefing and incident critiques — together and separately — and in both individual agency meetings and inter-agency meetings. Emergency response plans are revised to reflect the results of debriefing and critiques.

- 3.2 Securing Finances.** Financial obligations are finalized.

- 3.3 Continued Oversight.** Government oversight of restoration work continues until completed.

- 3.4 Final Reports.** Final reports are written and disseminated. □

**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
Response Operations
Response Activities**

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Chapter 3

Responders And Response Teams

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Chapter 3

Responders & Response Teams

Section 1 General

1 Purpose. This chapter describes responders and response teams. It also provides their objectives, in priority order, during the response to and mitigation of hazardous materials releases.

2 Responders Defined. For the purposes of this chapter, responders are defined as those trained personnel from both public agencies and private organizations that respond to hazardous materials incidents in any capacity.

3 Incident Action Guides. Incident Action Guides, at V3 T4P3, briefly summarize responders' and response teams' objectives, in priority order.

Those guides may be used as a reference during incident responses.

4 What's Provided Here

4.1 Responder And Response Team Descriptions. Responders and response teams and their various qualifications are briefly described. Details of responder qualifications and training are provided at

V2 T7C1.

4.2 Responders' Objectives & Priorities. Objectives and priorities for various responders are described. The objectives are listed in the order that they will typically be enacted.

Site-specific situations will determine appropriate responder actions and their order. Objectives and priorities are described for:

- First Responders
- Incident Commanders
- Site Safety Officers
- Hazmat Entry Teams
- Hazmat Assessment Teams
- Removal Teams

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4.3 The Goal, And The Primary Consideration

- The goal is containment and cleanup of the spill.
- The primary consideration in any response is human safety.

5 What's Not Provided Here

5.1 Health And Safety Guidance. Health and safety guidance is not included here.

Trained responders should refer to OSHA standards and to their own organization's health and safety guidance documents for

information about personnel and equipment decontamination procedures, buddy system entries, protective clothing selection, safety plan development, and medical monitoring requirements.

5.2 Command Structure. Details about Incident Command organization and specific responsibilities for members of the IC structure are given at V2 T4C3. Command assignments are described in V2T5P2C2.

5.3 Agencies' Responsibilities. Agencies' responsibilities during hazardous materials incidents are described at V2 T3. Agency responsibilities are also described in their respective response plans.

Section 2 Overview

1 First Responders First responders are those public service organization officials who are the first to arrive, and act, at a hazardous materials incident.

1.1 Training. First responder training is described in detail at V2 T7C1. There are two first responder training levels.

1.1.1 First Responder — Awareness Level [FRA]. FRA-trained responders are individuals likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release in the course of their duties. They are trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release.

FRA-trained responders take no further action beyond notifying authorities of the release.

1.1.2 First Responder — Operations Level [FRO]. FRO-trained responders respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the incident site. They act to protect nearby persons, the environment, and property from

the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release.

Their goal is to isolate the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposure of the public and responders to the hazardous material.

1.2 Plan-Area First Responders. First responder services at a plan-area release may be provided by:

- California Highway Patrol officers
- Sheriffs' Deputies
- U.S. Forest Service staff
- California Department of Fish and Game wardens
- Firefighters
- Facility operators

- 2 Response Teams.** Response Teams respond to hazardous materials releases or threats of releases to control, minimize, or eliminate the hazards to people, the environment, and property.

Each type of response team has specific objectives, and is staffed with responders with defined skills and training. Team types include:

- Entry Teams
- Assessment Teams
- Removal Teams

- 2.1 Entry Teams.** Entry teams respond to hazmat releases or potential releases with the goal of ending the release. Team members are trained to use the highest levels of personal protective equipment and are equipped with, and trained to use, a variety of tools for release mitigation.

Entry team members also rescue casualties, assess the situation, and gather information used to plan for the eventual termination of the incident.

- 2.1.1 Team Member Training.** Entry team members include both Technician- and Specialist-trained hazmat responders. Entry team training is described in more detail at V2 T7C1.

- 2.1.2 Nearby Entry Teams.** Two nearby public agencies can provide entry team services in the plan area.

- 1 Butte County Fire Department, staffed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF].
- 2 Marysville Fire Department, in Yuba County.

Both agencies have trained entry team staff and hazmat response vehicles, and can respond promptly to hazardous materials incidents in the plan area.

- 2.1.3 Entry Team Support Services.** Additional support services can be provided to on-site entry teams in the plan area.

- Quincy Fire Department can supply decontamination unit support.
- Additional support can be obtained through the California Office of Emergency Services, and may include public-agency responders as well as railroad-supplied teams.

- 2.2 Assessment Teams.** Assessment teams use environmental sampling, monitoring and standardized investigative methods to characterize the threats from one-time or sustained releases.

Information gathered by the assessment team helps the Incident Command staff make informed decisions regarding community alerts or evacuations, and on-site and off-site removal objectives.

- 2.2.1 Team Member Training.** Assessment team members include on-site workers who are trained to follow environmental site assessment protocols. Assessment team training is described in detail at V2 T7C1.

- 2.2.2 Team Membership.** Team members may include personnel from:

- Entry teams
- Plumas County and Butte County Environmental Health Departments
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board

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- California Department of Toxic Substance Control
- California Department of Fish and Game
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

2.3 Removal Teams. Removal teams clean up hazardous materials released during an incident. Removal objectives are defined by the Command Staff during the incident response.

Removal team activities begin as soon after the response begins as it is safe and practical to do so — their work may begin while entry team and assessment team activities continue.

2.3.1 Team Member Training. Removal team member training is described at V2 T7C1.

2.3.2 Team Membership. Removal teams consist of site workers who are fully trained in the removal methods being used at the site.

Removal work is often conducted by a contracted cleanup crew provided by a public agency or a responsible party.

2.3.3 Cleanup Methods. Removal teams may use one or more of the following cleanup methods:

- Isolate and contain the released material to mitigate its threat.
- Treat the material at the site to reduce or eliminate the threat to the local community and the environment.
- Remove the contaminated material to an off-site location for any combination of treatment, storage, disposal or

reuse.

3 Before You Begin — A Few Cautions. The following three items are cautionary, and they apply to *everyone* that responds.

3.1 Use Common Sense

- Think *before* you act.
- Resist the urge to rush in.

3.2 Do Not Become Part Of The Problem. By definition, hazardous materials are substances capable of posing an *unreasonable* risk to health, safety, the environment, and property.

- Do not walk in or touch spilled material.
- Do not inhale fumes, smoke or vapors, even if you believe no hazardous materials to be present — just because you can't smell it doesn't mean it can't kill you.

If you are injured, disabled or killed by hazardous material on-scene, you have become part of the problem.

♦♦ SAFETY WARNING ♦♦
ALWAYS TREAT ANY
UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE AS
HAZARDOUS UNTIL
POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION
HAS BEEN MADE.

3.3 Do Not Exceed Your Training. Do *not* take any action on-scene for which you are not trained.

Section 3 First Responders

- 1 **General.** First responders include the first public service officials to arrive at the scene — usually just one or two people — and those additional responders who generally arrive on-scene shortly thereafter.

Note: This entire section (and chapter) assumes that you are trained for and have responded to a real or suspected hazardous materials incident.

2 Objectives And Priorities

2.1 Establish Contact With 911 Dispatch.

Establish reliable contact with your 911 dispatch center.

2.2 Initiate The Incident Command

System. The first official on-scene having operational responsibilities acts as Incident Commander, initiates the Incident Command System, and establishes an initial command post.

As appropriate, Incident Command responsibility is transferred to the responsible agency (or agencies) when they arrive on scene.

2.3 Select An Incident Action Guide. Select the *First Responder Action Guide*, at V3 T4P3, that best matches the incident — railroad, highway, facility, or clandestine drug laboratory.

Use the Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priorities.

2.4 Make A First Assessment. Approach the scene of the release cautiously. Stay a safe distance upwind, upslope, and upstream — in whatever combination is safest — to avoid exposure to a hazardous materials release.

- Use binoculars if you have them and

they will help.

- Use a *First Responder Incident Information Worksheet*, at V3 T4P4, to record your first findings.

2.5 Contact Dispatch

- Request emergency medical assistance if required.
- Update dispatch and incoming responders and hazmat teams about incident conditions.

Have dispatch:

- Notify the responsible party [RP] of the incident and request their estimated time of arrival [ETA] at the incident scene.
- Record and forward to responders the RP's ETA at the incident scene.

2.6 Establish Site Control. Deny site access to all except response personnel.

- Establish isolation and protective action zones using the *1996 North American Emergency Response Guidebook*.
- Deny isolation zone entry to all but properly-protected responders.
- Prevent pedestrian, vehicular, and rail traffic from entering potentially contaminated areas.
- If necessary, prohibit air traffic in and adjacent to the protective action zone.

Continue filling out the worksheet as you obtain more information.

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Note: The order you do the next steps in depends on the situation at the scene.

2.7 Identify Spilled Or Leaking Materials. Identify spilled or leaking materials if possible. The *Guidebook* can be helpful.

2.8 If There Is Fire. If there is fire and you are properly trained, approach the fire in Level B or better protection.

2.8.1 Is A BLEVE Probable? Determine if the

conditions exist for a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE) and take appropriate actions.

2.8.2 Let It Burn Or Not? Decide whether to let the fire burn, or begin suppressing it with water or foam as appropriate.

2.9 Contain Or Isolate The Release. If it can be done safely, attempt to contain the release of hazardous materials and any contaminated firefighting water or foam runoff.

- Prevent runoff from entering waterways, including the Feather River.
- Close or block storm drains with tarps, boards or other materials.
- Alerting PG&E facilities downstream of the release.

After attempting to contain or isolate the release, give public alerts to communities or businesses in the area. Public alert procedures are discussed in V2 T6.

2.10 Casualties?

- If it is safe to do so, initiate casualty rescue operations.

- Follow emergency medical care and decontamination procedures so that medical personnel, their vehicles, and receiving treatment facilities are not contaminated.

2.11 Make Sure Responsible Party Is Responding. Ensure the responsible party is responding to contain, isolate and mitigate the release.

2.11.1 For Railroad Incidents. If the hazmat release involves the Union Pacific rail line, ensure railroad personnel activate their response protocols according to their plan. Their emergency plan should be on file at the Administering Agency.

2.11.2 For Highway Incidents. If the release is from a highway accident, ensure that the driver and transportation company representatives are taking appropriate actions. Ask for their emergency plan.

2.11.3 For Facility Incidents. If the release is from a facility, ensure that the facility operator is taking appropriate actions. Get the emergency (business) plan from the facility operator or the Administering Agency.

2.12 Disseminate Information. Transmit gathered information to the Incident Commander (when one more senior arrives), the dispatcher, and the RP.

Section 4 Incident Commander And Command Staff

1 Definitions

1.1 Incident Commander. The Incident Commander [IC] is the person responsible for all decisions relating management of an incident.

1.2 Command Staff. The command staff are public officials who are assigned by the IC to the positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer and Liaison Officer. These positions report directly to the IC and they assume responsibility for activities which are not a part of the line organization.

2 Functions

2.1 Incident Commander. The IC sets incident objectives that become the foundation for response and action planning activities.

The IC designates Command Staff positions and Section Chiefs for the Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance Sections.

2.2 Unified Command. Unified Command is the shared Incident Commander role when there are more than one organization with incident command responsibilities at an incident.

Any of the Incident Command organizations may form a Unified Command when an incident is affecting their jurisdiction or when they have incident management responsibilities.

2.3 Command Staff

2.3.1 Public Information Officer. The Public Information Officer [PIO] develops accurate and complete information on the incident conditions. The PIO will be the point of contact for the media and other government agencies that need incident

information.

2.3.2 Site Safety Officer. The Site Safety Officer [SSO] assesses hazardous and unsafe conditions and develops plans and rules for ensuring personnel safety.

The SSO should have the authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.

2.3.3 Liaison. The Liaison is the point of contact to the IC for representatives of public agencies.

3 Command Assignment. Incident Commanders are assigned by jurisdiction. Those assignments are listed at V2 T5P2C2. Public service organizations that have trained Incident Commanders that respond in the plan area include:

- California Highway Patrol.
- California Department Of Fish and Game
- Butte County Sheriff's Office
- Plumas County Sheriff's Office
- California Department Of Forestry.
- U.S. Forest Service

4 Objectives And Priorities

4.1 Choose An Incident Action Guide. The Incident Commander should choose the Incident Action Guide—at V3 T4P3—that best matches the incident conditions.

Use the Incident Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priority.

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4.2 Designate Command Positions. The IC should designate the Section Chiefs of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance, and a Command Staff consisting of the following positions:

- Site Safety Officer
- Liaison
- Public Information Officer

Note: The Incident Command System is described at V2 T4C3.

4.3 Obtain Information. Review the First Responders Assessment Worksheet, at V3 T4P4, and the Hazmat Team Assessment Worksheet, at V3 T4P4, when they are available.

Obtain chemical information from:

- Chemical databases such as CAMEO, Chemtrec, and the Merck Index.
- Manifests.
- Bills of lading.
- Train consists.
- Facility response plans containing chemical inventories.

4.4 Contact The Responsible Parties. Contact the responsible parties [RPs] for the incident to review and evaluate their response actions.

4.4.1 Direct Response And RP Oversight. The type of response to initiate depends on the actions of the RP.

If the RP does not assume responsibility for the incident, the incident command activities may include scene entry, mitigation and removal.

If the RP assumes responsibility, the incident command role may be oversight and evaluation of the RP's actions.

Note: At all incidents, the incident command is responsible for ensuring public safety.

4.4.2 Use Of Emergency Response Plan. Ensure that the RP has activated and is following their emergency response plan. Request a copy and review their plan. If necessary, discuss and suggest modifications to their plan.

4.4.3 Request Information. To coordinate incident command and the RP activities, request from the RP their:

- Emergency plans.
- Key contacts.
- Communication system information.
- Facility maps and floor diagrams.

4.5 Set Up A Command Post. The Command Post is the location from which all incident operations are directed and planning functions are performed. Set up a command post using the following criteria:

- The post should be located upwind and upstream of the incident
- The post should be in an area where communications systems are working.
- A board should be established for posting information.
- The media should have a designated meeting place.
- The post should have space to host all the IC functions.

Complete the appropriate IC charts which are in this plan's storage tube, V3 T9, and post them.

4.6 Establish Communications. A communications center or area should be established at the command post. Establish communication with the Plumas County or Butte County EOCs as they are established. Refer to V2 T5P2C4 for details on communications plans and use the forms in V3 T4P5C5 to organize communications information.

4.7 Set Priorities. The Planning Section should create or update the Incident Action Plan [IAP] in V3 T4P5C3. State daily priorities in the IAP and disseminate the plan once per day or once per shift.

4.8 Establish Site Safety. The SSO is responsible for ensuring safe working conditions and safe actions at an incident.

Note: The Incident Commander should choose the Incident Action Guide — at V3 T4P3 — that best matches the incident conditions.

Use the Incident Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priority.

4.8.1 Establish Safety Zones. Establish a "hot zone" and contamination reduction zone for entry teams.

4.8.2 Restrict Access. Set procedures for restricting the access to the hot zone to response personnel only.

4.8.3 Gather Site Safety Information. To assist in decision-making, gather information from the following:

- Assessment worksheets.
- Manifests.

- Train consists.
- Chemical databases.
- Chemical manufacturers.

4.8.4 Post Incident Safety Information Sheet. Post the Incident Safety Information Sheet — V3 T4P5C2 — in the command post where all incoming responders, agency personnel and private contractors can read it.

4.8.5 Post Safety Maps. Post maps in the command post where they are easily accessible. Use Local Response Maps in V3 T6C2, to illustrate safe and contaminated areas, or areas where other health threats could affect response personnel.

Post USGS Topographic Maps (in the plan's storage tube, listed in V3 T7), and a map to the hospital.

4.8.6 Conduct Daily Site Safety Meetings. Include members of the railroad, facility and private contractors, as well as representatives of all public agencies on site. Have all attendees sign a site safety meeting log in V3 T4P5C2.

4.8.7 Prepare The Site Emergency Response Plan. In case of emergencies, the SO must activate the Emergency Plan for the site and initiate evacuation procedures for site response personnel and other workers.

Section 5 Entry Team

- 1 Definition.** Entry team members are hazmat technicians and specialists prepared for Level A activities within the designated hot zone of an incident scene. The entry team determines the nature and the cause of the release so that it can be safely terminated.

The entry team reports to the Operations Section [Ops] Chief, or more directly to the Hazmat Group Director, who then reports to the Ops Chief.

2 Objectives And Priorities

- 2.1 Choose An Incident Action Guide.** The Entry Team Leader should choose the Incident Action Guide — at V3 T4P3 — that best matches the incident conditions.

Use the Incident Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priority.

- 2.2 Receive An Incident Briefing.** Receive a briefing from the IC and review the First Responders' Incident Information Worksheet.

- 2.3 Characterize The Threats.** Choose the Hazmat Team Assessment Worksheet — at V3 T4P4 — that best matches the incident conditions. Use the Worksheet as a guide in data collection.

Enter the hot zone safely to determine the cause of the release. Use appropriate levels of personal protection. Collect information not available from an off-site survey to assess the situation.

- 2.4 Terminate Or Mitigate The Release.** If it can be safely accomplished during the initial entry, terminate the release by simple means such as picking up drums or closing valves. If the tools are available to patch or contain the release, begin the process. Other-

wise, determine what tools and equipment will be needed to terminate the release on the next entry.

- 2.5 Rescue Victims.** Rescue victims when it can be safely performed. Decontaminate the victims before transporting them to the hospital.

◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *When to safely rescue victims is a judgement call which must be made by Incident Command at each incident involving casualties. The order of the previous three priority objectives may be different for each response scenario. Incident Command must make these decisions after assessing the incident conditions.*

- 2.6 Hold A Post-Entry Briefing.** The entry team should relay gathered information to the command staff after each exit from the hot zone. Incident Command should provide railroad personnel, RP contractors and facility personnel with this information, as appropriate. Entry teams should give recommendations to the Command Staff for planning for the next entry.

- 2.7 Mobilize Additional Resources.** Assess time-critical response needs and advise the logistics section of these needs. Resources may include:

- Patch kits.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Fire fighting foams.
- Booms or containment devices.
- Heavy equipment.
- Overpack drums.

- Specialized tools.

Note: Use the Resource Matrix in V3 T2C3 and Communications Directories in V3 T2C5 to locate and get resources and how to contact those with resources.

- 2.8 **Alert Support Teams.** Have the logistics section through dispatch, contact support teams from Quincy Fire, Marysville Fire, CDF, US Forest Service and others to request support and materials. Logistics should provide incident information to the support teams.

Section 6 Assessment Team

- 1 **Definition.** Hazmat assessment team members are hazmat technicians and specialists, and other personnel trained to respond to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites in order to characterize the contamination of soil, air, water and organisms.

2 Objectives And Priorities

- 2.1 **Choose An Incident Action Guide.** The Assessment Team Leader should choose the Incident Action Guide — at V3 T4P3 — that best matches the incident conditions.

Use the Incident Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priority.

- 2.2 **Determine Airborne Threat.** Determine if the release poses a threat of airborne contaminants affecting site workers and local populations.

- 2.2.1 **Immediate Threats.** If it is immediately apparent that airborne contaminants will affect site workers or local populations, recommend to the IC to activate the Evacuation & Sheltering-In-Place Plan in V3 T4P5C4.

Public protection details are in V2T6.

- 2.2.2 **Projecting Air Contaminant Plumes.** Generate a model of the air contaminant plume migration using the CAMEO software. CAMEO users are at:

- Quincy Fire Department.
- Plumas County Environmental Health.
- Butte County Environmental Health.
- Butte County OES.
- US Forest Service.
- CDF/Butte County Fire.

Use a field-portable meteorological [met] station to collect data near the release. If a met station is unavailable, estimate weather conditions using wind socks, (there's one at the airport), barometers and thermometers.

The *DOT North American Emergency Response Guide Book*, referenced in V3 T1C2 can also be used to project air contaminant migration.

Use these plume model to determine the need for possible evacuations and sheltering-in-place.

- 2.2.3 **Create A Sampling Plan.** Write an Environmental Sampling Plan using V3 T4P5C1, to plan an air sampling event. The plan will help responders focus their goals and objectives of sampling air before gathering samples. The plan will prepare responders for collecting, storing, shipping and analyzing samples.

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The IC should approve the plan and its objectives before sampling begins.

- ◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *Contaminants can move through air rapidly, causing serious injury to workers and populations. Responders should familiarize themselves with the generic Air Sampling Plan template in V3 T4P5C1 and the chapter on environmental sampling, at V2 T5P2C6, before attempting to write an incident-specific plan during an emergency response.*

2.2.4 Collect Samples. Follow the approved Air Sampling Plan and modify the plan if field conditions change.

Collect real-time air contaminant data in the area using appropriate equipment such as:

- Air pumps and detector tubes.
- Photo ionization or flame ionization devices.
- Particulate monitors.
- Chemical specific detector devices.

Send samples to a laboratory for quick turn-around analyses after being collected in Tedlar bags, or with air pumps and air sample collection tubes.

2.2.5 Predict Contaminant Migration. Generate another CAMEO air model using sample data and real-time weather conditions.

2.3 Determine Threat Water. The hazmat assessment team must determine if the release poses a threat to the Feather River and its tributaries, Lake Oroville, and to other surface waters or groundwater aquifers.

2.3.1 Create A Sampling Plan. Write an

Environmental Sampling Plan, using V3 T4P5C1, to prepare for a surface water or groundwater sampling event. The plan will help responders focus their goals and objectives of sampling surface water and groundwater before gathering samples. The plan will prepare responders for the collecting, storing, shipping and analyzing samples.

The IC should approve the plan and its objectives before sampling begins.

2.3.2 Collect Surface Water Samples. Follow the approved Sampling Plan. Modify the plan if field conditions change.

Some tips for surface water sampling are:

- Sample upstream and downstream from the point of release.
- Sample the surface water in various depths.
- Collect samples for oil and petroleum-based releases at the water surface.
- Collect samples for releases of chlorinated compounds at the bottom near sediment.
- Sample collected fire water runoff before releasing it.

2.3.3 Collect Groundwater Samples. Follow the approved Sampling Plan. Modify the plan if field conditions change.

Some tips for groundwater sampling are:

- Sample nearest drinking water wells downgradient of the release.
- Sample upgradient and downgradient from the point of release to an aquifer.
- Allow freshly purged water wells to recharge and stabilize before collect-

ing samples.

- Sample wells in areas which you expect the lowest level of contamination first to avoid contaminating heavy equipment.
- Do not cross-contaminate sampling equipment.
- Deliver samples to the laboratory as soon as possible to avoid exceeding sample holding times.

2.4 Assess Surface Area Contamination. Determine if the release has contaminated soil, concrete, pavement or other surface areas. Determine both lateral and vertical migration of the contaminants.

Sample results will be used to make decisions on whether to treat the soils in-situ or have them removed to an off-site disposal area.

2.4.1 Create A Sampling Plan. Write an Environmental Sampling Plan, using V3 T4P5C1, to prepare for a soil or other surface area sampling event. The plan will help responders focus their goals and objectives of sampling soils or other surface areas before gathering samples. The plan will prepare responders for collecting, storing, shipping and analyzing samples.

The IC should approve the plan and its objectives before sampling begins.

2.4.2 Collect Samples. Follow the approved Sampling Plan. Modify the plan if field conditions change.

Some tips for soil and surface area sampling are:

- Set up a sample grid to systematically determine the extent of contamination.
- Use an auger or similar tool to sample

at depth.

- Use field analytical tests for initial screening of results, and to guide the sampling procedure.
- Real-time analyses include those in hazard categorization kits, immunoassay tests and other chemical specific test kits.

2.5 Assess Threats From Other Exposure Pathways. Limit the potential for chemical migration through open piping such as storm drains and sewer systems. Note animals, birds and fish which might be carrying contaminants off site. Note whether any agricultural products were potentially contaminated from the release.

2.6 Identify Sensitive Populations. Determine if any populations with special needs may be threatened by the release. Note

the location of schools, hospitals, immobile citizens, senior citizens and canyon communities with limited evacuation routes.

2.7 Activate Community Response Protocols. Based on continual release assessments, determine if the release is threatening human populations. Recommend to the IC that first responders (sheriffs, highway patrol and others) initiate response protocols such as: community alert notifications, shelter-in-place warnings or evacuation procedures. See V2 T6 and V3 T4P5C4.

2.8 Mobilize Additional Resources. Advise the logistics section of time-critical needs for continual hazmat assessment activities. Such needs include:

- Mobile laboratories.
- Field sampling tools.
- Field sampling kits or supplies.

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- Air sampling pumps.
 - Air monitoring equipment.
 - Well sampling equipment.
- 2.9 Record All Data.** Record the following data in a bound field notebook:
- Laboratory sampling results.
 - Real-time sample results.
 - QC field procedures followed.
 - Variations from the QASP.
 - Problems encountered.
 - Photographs and descriptions.
 - Decisions affecting the assessment of the site.
 - Maps of sample location areas.

Section 7 Removal Team

1 Definitions

- 1.1 Removal.** Removal activities refer to the actions which reduce hazardous waste concentrations below levels considered hazardous to human health or the health of the environment.
- 1.2 Mitigation.** Mitigation activities are those actions that moderate the toxic effects of hazardous waste on human and environmental health. Often, mitigation efforts reduce the immediate threat of a release until a long-term removal can occur.

- 2 Removal And Mitigation Methods.** The removal team, under the direction of the Incident Commander, decides which treatment or disposal action is appropriate while considering cost, effectiveness, community acceptance and limitations of their chosen methods.

Treatment methods fall into two broad categories: on-site treatment and off-site treatment.

- 2.1 On-Site Treatment.** On-site treatment refers to treatment actions occurring at the incident location. There are two types of on-site treatment: on-site treatment and off-site treatment.

- 1** On-site treatment activities include those where the matrix contaminated with the hazardous material is treated in place.

Examples include in-situ bioremediation, soil-vapor extraction in soils, and adsorption pads being applied in water.

- 2** Off-site treatment activities include those where the contaminated soil first is excavated, or contaminated water is first pumped and captured, and then treated on the site.

Examples include land-farming bioremediation of soils, or pumping water to an oil and water separator.

- 2.2 Off-Site Treatment And Disposal.** In some cases, off-site treatment is cost effective, more practicable and expeditious. Examples include:

- Sending contaminated soils to a landfill.
- Sending waste fuels to an energy recovery facility.
- Sending solutions with metals to a

reclamation and recycling facility.

3 Objectives And Priorities

- 3.1 Choose An Incident Action Guide.** The Removal Team Leader should choose the Incident Action Guide—at V3 T4P3—that best matches the incident conditions.

Use the Incident Action Guide during the response to remind you of your objectives and their priority.

- 3.2 Create A Plan.** Create a work plan which contain elements described below.

- 3.2.1 State Work Objectives.** State whether treatment will be on site, or the hazardous waste will be taken to an off-site facility. Justify the action based on cost analyses, regulatory restrictions, technological considerations or public preferences.

- 3.2.2 Choose Treatment Methods.** Choose and describe a treatment method. The description should include:

- Flow diagrams
- Area to be treated.
- Site control measures.
- Duration of treatment.
- Contractor responsibilities.

For off-site treatment and disposal, include:

- Disposal sites
- Contractor responsibilities
- Telephone numbers of contractors, treatment and disposal facilities, and other key personnel.

- 3.2.3 List Cleanup Levels.** List contaminants and clean up levels for the hazardous waste. These levels can be chosen from RCRA off-site disposal policy numbers; Federal, State or Local treatment criteria; or Federal and California State suggested risk-based clean-up criteria.

- 3.3 Plan Approval.** The IC must approve the removal plan before it is used.

- 3.4 Accessing Personnel And Resources.** Use the resource tables in V3 T2C3, and the communications directories in V3 T2C5 to locate the personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the work objectives.

- 3.5 Obtaining Removal Funds.** Public service organizations can obtain funds to assist with removal-related expenses. Find out about fund sources by using the funding matrix in V3 T2C4.

- 3.6 Oversee the Cleanup.** Oversee all planning and fieldwork to ensure that the work objectives are met.

❖ **WARNING** ❖ As the cleanup overseer, it is your responsibility to make sure that community safety and environmental quality are not compromised during the removal.

- 3.6.1 Oversee Fieldwork.** Oversee all planning and fieldwork activities. Respond expediently to clean-up contractor concerns; and authorize modifications to plans, when appropriate.

- 3.6.2 Monitor Treatment.** Make some provision for public agency oversight and approval of any on-site treatment.

- 3.7 Write Supporting Plans.** Continue to write pertinent plans during this final removal and mitigation stage of the response. These plans include:

3.7.1 Incident Action Plans. Continue to write Incident Action Plans under the Incident Commander's direction. Incident Action Plans should be inclusive of all response activities.

3.7.2 Daily Work Orders. Provide input to the command staff who write daily work orders as guidance to responsible party or public agency contractors offering daily expectations and clear directives. Daily Work Order sheets are in V3 T4P5C3.

3.7.3 Environmental Sampling Plans. Environmental Sampling Plans for air, water, soil and sludge sampling should either be updated or rewritten to include all sampling activities, including sampling to confirm removal technology effectiveness. Templates

for Environmental Sampling Plans are in V3 T4P5C1.

3.7.4 Health And Safety Plans. Health and Safety Plans should be current for all agencies and contractors on-site.

3.8 Project Long-Term Logistical Needs. Consider the long-term needs for on-site laboratories, facilities, equipment, storage areas, utilities and communication needs. Begin subcontract negotiations or purchase procedures well in advance to limit delays in the removal and mitigation process.

3.9 Close The Incident. When all removal and mitigation objectives have been met, recommend to the IC to close the incident. □

Part **2**

Response Details

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Chapter 2	Command Assignment
Chapter 3	Dispatch Call Lists
Chapter 4	Communications
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Command Assignment

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Chapter 2

Command Assignment

Section 1 Introduction

- 1 **General.** This chapter delineates the Incident Commander assignments to the public agencies with legal management responsibilities.

incident command responsibilities at an incident.

Any of the Incident Command organizations may form a Unified Command when an incident is affecting their jurisdiction or when they have incident management responsibilities.
- 2 **Incident Command.** Incident Command [Command] is the act of directing, ordering and controlling resources by a legally authorized public service organization. The organizations which have authority for managing incidents involving hazardous materials incidents in the plan area are:
 - Butte County Sheriff's Office.
 - Plumas County Sheriff's Office.
 - California Department of Fish and Game.
 - California Highway Patrol.
 - U.S. Forest Service.
- 4 **Scene Management.** Scene Management is the coordination of overall operations while utilizing the expertise and command structures of all responders. Incident Command is the direct management of all incident operations and related activities.

Note: In the plan area, these two functions have been combined. The Plan uses the term Incident Commander to describe both functions.
- 3 **Unified Command.** Unified Command is the shared Incident Commander role when there are more than one organization with
- 5 **Related Information**
- 5.1 **Incident Command System.** The Incident Command System is described in V2T4C3.

5.2 **Incident Commander Responsibilities.** Responsibilities of the Incident Commander, Command Staff and other responders are described in VT5P1C3. Incident Action Guides For Incident Commanders to use in various incident situations are in V3T4P3.

5.3 **Agencies' And Organizations' Responsibilities.** Responsibilities of public service organizations which respond to hazardous materials incidents, or support responses, are described in V2T3.

Section 2 Command Assignment

1 **Command Assignment.** Incident Command is legally assigned to the public service organizations listed in section one.

Refer to appropriate State and Federal statutes for the details of the assignments

2 **Command Assignment Table.** Command assignment for several possible situations are shown in Table 1. Match the categories which apply for an incident to determine command assignment.

There may be more than one command assignment for some incidents.

2.1 **On Highway.** On highway refers to State Highways 70 and 89 and all county roads.

2.2 **Off Highway.** Off highway refers to all private and public land and waterways, including private roads and rail lines.

2.3 **Incorporated Areas.** Incorporated areas refer to the towns of Quincy and East Quincy.

All other areas, except federal lands, are unincorporated.

2.4 **Federal Lands.** Federal Lands refer to all land owned by the Federal government. In the plan area the U.S. Forest Service manages all federal land.

Table 1
Command Assignments

	Incorporated Areas	Unincorporated Areas	Federal Lands
On Highway	California Highway Patrol	California Highway Patrol	U.S. Forest Service
Off Highway	County Sheriff	County Sheriff	U.S. Forest Service

3 **State Agency Coordinator.** The State Agency Coordinator [SAC] is the representative of the State agency that has jurisdictional responsibility for coordinating State assistance to an Incident Commander. The

SAC is a liaison with the Federal On Scene Coordinator.

The SAC for on highway incidents is California Highway Patrol.

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The SAC for off highway incidents is California Department of Fish and Game.

- 4 **Federal On-Scene Coordinator.** The Federal On Scene Coordinator [FOSC] is the predesignated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident.

The FOSC for incidents in the plan area is the Environmental Protection Agency.

The FOSC may be asked take Incident Command or join in a Unified Command for off highway hazardous materials incidents

Section 3 Command Assignment Examples

- 1 **Command Assignment Examples.**
Examples are given to illustrate command assignments in the plan area.

Each example has a title and the category matches are shown in parenthesis.

- 2 **Plumas County (Unincorporated / On Highway).** A gasoline tanker truck driver swerves to avoid a car on State Highway 70/89. The truck hits an embankment and overturns.

The California Highway Patrol will provide the IC.

- 3 **Quincy Streets (Incorporated / Off Highway).** A tanker truck carrying corrosive materials is leaking liquid while traveling on Lee Road, towards Sierra Pacific Industries. The truck is stopped by a Sheriff's Deputy.

The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide the IC.

- 4 **Quincy (Incorporated / On Highway).** A valve on a chlorine cylinder at the town municipal swimming pool fails, causing a chlorine release.

The Plumas County Sheriff will provide the IC.

- 5 **Lassen National Forest (Federal Lands/ Off Highway).** A midnight dumping of haz-

ardous materials occurs along the forest service road near Rock Creek Crossing, in Plumas County.

The U.S. Forest Service will provide the IC.

- 6 **Butte County (Unincorporated / On Highway).** A train derailment occurs just south of Pulga. Railcars containing hazardous materials have derailed.

The Butte County Sheriff's Department will provide the IC.

California Department of Fish and Game join the IC if the Feather River or its tributaries will be affected by a potential release from the railcars.

- 7 **Unincorporated Butte County (Unincorporated / On Highway).** The Butte County Highway Department workers are cleaning debris from the ditch along Pinkston Canyon Road. One worker finds some suspicious looking materials and contacts the Butte County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Deputy inspects the scene and determines that the materials are waste from an illegal drug lab.

The Butte County Sheriff's Office will provide the IC.

- 8 **Lake Oroville (Unincorporated/Off Highway).** An oil spill from an unknown source is on Lake Oroville.

Butte County Sheriff's Office will provide
the IC

□

Chapter 3

Dispatch Call Lists

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Chapter 3

Dispatch Call Lists

Section 1 General

1 Introduction. This chapter provides an overview of the prototype and sample Call Lists, describes functional concepts, explains the list elements and their purposes, and finally, tells how to use the lists.

2 Overview

2.1 Development History. The prototype and sample Call Lists were created in 1996 as an adjunct to the Feather River Geographic Response Plan.

They were developed to meet the need for an effective form set that can both order, and provide a record of, notification calls made during the initial phases of a hazmat or oil spill incident.

2.2 Software Used

2.2.1 Prototype Lists. The prototype Call Lists — modeled after a PG&E dam failure notification chart — were created in early 1996 with versions 4.0D and 5.1a of Word

for the Macintosh, using their table functions.

2.2.2 Sample List. The sample Call List — which simulates the calls to be made for a railroad oil or hazmat spill in Plumas County — was created in mid-1996 with version 5 of FrameMaker for the Macintosh, using its drawing and text functions.

2.3 Layout Templates

2.3.1 Availability. After the sample Call List form has been distributed for review, and then modified to best meet the needs of users, layout templates will be made available in FrameMaker format for both the Macintosh and DOS-Windows computing platforms.

2.3.2 Use. We anticipate that those needing incident notification call lists will use the layout templates to create and maintain call lists for their own use.

Section 2 Functional Concepts

1 One List, All Calls. Each Call List contains all notification calls that a single organization

or person will be responsible for during an incident.

- 2 **Top-To-Bottom Call Order.** Calls are always made in top-to-bottom order in a list.
- More on that later in this document . . .

- 3 **List Update Responsibility.** Each using

organization or person is responsible for updating their Call Lists promptly when changes occur.

Section 3 List Elements

- 1 **Using This Chapter.** This section of this chapter will make the most sense if you refer to a prototype or actual call list while you read it.

2 **Typefaces**

- 2.1 **Text.** All text in the prototype and sample Call Lists is in the Garamond type family from Adobe. This typeface family was chosen for its clarity and ease of reading. The fact that Adobe Garamond typefaces are used throughout the Feather River Geographic Response Plan documentation made using them for these forms an easy choice.

- 2.2 **Other Form Elements.** Other form elements, such as boxes and circles, were created using the Zapf Dingbats font or by using the drawing toolset in FrameMaker.

- 2.3 **Choosing A Type Family.** Adobe Garamond is definitely preferred, although any highly legible and fairly-compact type family may be used for these forms; the choice is up to each user.

- 3 **Column Headings.** Each column heading — from left to right on the sample call list — and its purpose is described following.

- 3.1 **“●”.** Empty circles “○” under this heading are provided for each decision and contact. A circle is filled in when a decision is selected or a call has been completed to a contact.

It is easy to scan the left side of each page of a

call list to

- ensure that no required decisions and contacts have been missed,
- or to return later to complete the calls that could not be completed during the first pass through the list.

3.2 **“Ref”**

- 3.2.1 **Individual Contacts.** The entries under “Ref” sequentially number the individual contacts to be made, beginning with 1 for the first contact.

Example: 1, 2, 3 . . .

- 3.2.2 **Multiple Choices — One Contact.** Where only a single contact needs to be completed from a set of possible contacts, that contact set is assigned the next number in sequence, followed by a decimal point, and the individual contacts in the set are numbered sequentially beginning with 1, following the decimal point.

Example: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 . . .

- 3.3 **“Contact”.** The name or description of the organization or person to be contacted. Descriptive information such as job titles and notes may be included as necessary.

- 3.4 **“Availability”.** The information under “Availability” lets the caller know at what times and under what conditions contact can be made. If contact can be made at any time, enter “24 hours”.

3.4.1 Specific Hours And Days. If the contact is made one way during specific hours and days, and one or more other ways at other times, so indicate. Details follow.

- Show times using 24 hour clock, use three-letter abbreviations for days.
- Begin each specific-hour entry with the times, followed by the days they apply to, followed by "office" and or any other description needed.
- Make a new line entry for each different hour-day combination.
- If the contact can *only* be reached during specific times and on certain days, so indicate. For example: schools, restaurants and other establishments may have limited hours that they can be contacted.

Examples:

0800-1700 Mon-Fri — office

All other times

Home

0700-2300 Mon-Sat only

3.4.2 Contact Methods. In most cases, contact will be made by telephone. No notation is needed if that is the only contact method used.

If contact by radio (or some other transmission mode) is an alternative, make a new line entry for that, and indicate the contact method for each entry.

Examples:

24 hours — telephone

24 hours — radio

3.5 "Note". This is where exceptions to standard voice telephone contact are noted. Entries in this field are all flush right. Some of the more common exceptions, with explanations for them, follow.

- **Emergency Only** — Some incidents will be considered "emergency", some will not.

If the incident is not of a true emergency nature, an alternative, non-emergency contact number should be provided and used.

- **WATS Line** — This is a Wide Area Telephone Service line, primarily used by organizations that make many calls out of their local calling area.
- **PG&E** — In the prototype Call Lists, "PG&E" indicates that the number shown is part of PG&E's internal phone network.

Many large organizations have their own internal telephone networks, and those numbers are usually dialed differently than numbers that are part of the conventional, public telephone network.

- **Cellular Or Cell** — A portable radio telephone connected to the public telephone network through short-range base stations that have overlapping coverages.

As the portable phone moves from one base station's coverage to the next — from one "cell" to the next — its call is handed off automatically to the base station providing the best transmission quality.

- **Pager Or Beeper** — A telephone number that will actuate a paging de-

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vice carried by the person to be contacted.

If the pager is functioning properly and the person is aware of being paged, they will return the call as soon as they can.

- Skypage or Skytel — A paging network that is accessed through a 1-800 number.

After connection to the 1-800 number, you dial the PIN [Personal Identification Number] number of the person to be contacted. After that, the process is the same as for pager or beeper, above.

- Facsimile Or Fax — A device for transmitting and receiving images. In general, *not* a good choice as a means of primary notification.

Although a fax machine may be on 24 hours a day, its output may only be examined irregularly and infrequently.

- 3.6 “At”. The telephone number or other means of contact is listed here. Entries in this field are all flush right. Typical contacts, with notes about them, follow.

- 1-916 286-6300

A typical conventional telephone number entry. Always includes complete dialing information for access from another calling area.

Area code numbers are separated from the local number by two spaces.

- PG&E 753-5500

Sample of a number dialed within an organization's internal telephone sys-

tem.

- 911

The universal emergency number.

A twenty-four hour conventional telephone number should be provided, both as an alternate means of reaching the dispatch agency that handles 911 calls, and for use in non-emergency situations.

- 1-916 286-6300
X 4327

If an extension is used, enter as shown, on the next line down.

- 1-800 286-6300
PIN 429-2126

A typical entry for a Skypage or similar pager number.

- XMIT 451.150 MHz
RECV 456.150 MHz

Typical entry for a radio link that transmits and receives on different frequencies.

If transmit and receive are on the same frequency, no explanatory word is necessary:

153.650 MHz

- 3.7 “●”. Empty circles “○” under this heading are provided for each possible contact.

Numbers (except for “emergency only” — see 2.5, above) should be tried from top to bottom under “At” for each listing under the “Contact” heading, unless instructed otherwise.

When successful contact has been made, that circle is filled in, entries are made in the "Time, Person Contacted" column, the circle is filled in to the left of the "Ref" column, and the next set of contact calls is begun.

- 3.8 "Time, Person Contacted". Enter the time the contact was made and the name of the person contacted.

- 4 **Decision-Making Choices.** Decision-making choices precede those call sets that require them, and are printed in bold, such as

If injury or possible injury — do call set A ... If not — skip to call set B.

Where decision-making instructions are provided, the empty circle to the left of the decision made is filled in to indicate which choice was made.

- 5 **Call Sets.** Contacts are grouped into call sets. Call sets are identified sequentially by bold italic letters, such as *A*.

Examples: A, B, C...

- 6 **Calling Instructions.** Calling instructions precede, and may follow, each call set, and

are printed in bold italic, such as

A Make one contact from listings.

Typical instructions follow.

- 6.1 "Make one contact". Complete one voice notification for the reference-numbered contact listed under the instruction.

- 6.2 "Make one contact each". Complete one voice notification for each reference-numbered contact listed under that instruction.

Work from top to bottom.

- 6.3 "Make one contact from listings". Complete a single voice notification from the reference-numbered contacts listed under the instruction.

Work from top to bottom until one voice notification is completed, then proceed to next set of listings.

- 6.4 "... makes their calls ...". Directs a notified organization or person to another Call List to begin making their notification calls from that list.

Section 4 Using A Call List

- 1 **Using The List.** Using a Call List is simple. The things to remember and do are:

- 1 Use a fresh Call List for each incident.

Photocopy or print out a couple of copies of each different Call List ahead of time, and store them in a convenient location.

- 2 Enter your name and rank or job title, the time you started making calls, today's date, and incident name or loca-

tion and its ID (if any) in the block on the bottom left on page 1 of the Call List you are using.

You can fill out that same information on the rest of the pages of the Call List after you've completed your calls, when things are less hectic.

- 3 Begin your calls at the first entry of the Call List, on page 1.

All notifications should be person-to-

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- person voice contacts unless otherwise noted.
- 4 Make your decisions, and follow the instructions preceding each call set.
- Work from top to bottom through each page of the Call List.
- 5 Within each call set, work from top to bottom through the numbers to be called until you complete a contact or complete that call set.
- 6 If you can't complete a contact, proceed to the next one. Later, you can easily find the contacts you couldn't
- make because their circles won't be filled in.
- Come back as soon as you can and finish the calls you had to bypass.
- 7 When you've completed the Call List notifications, enter the time you completed them on page 1 of the Call List.
- Now, duplicate the information in the bottom left block of page 1 on the rest of the pages of the Call List.
- 8 You are done. Save the completed call list for your records. □

Part **3**

Response Scenarios

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Chapter 2

Highway Scenario

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Figure 1 Feather River Highway Scenario: Initial Response ICS 11

Chapter 2

Highway Scenario

Section 1 Introduction

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|---|---|
| <p>1 Highway Scenario. This incident scenario is a vehicular accident on highway 70 involving hazardous materials. The scenario begins with discovery of the accident and ends with termination of the response.</p> | <p>This and other scenarios can be used to develop exercises or as a training tool.</p> |
| <p>2 Other Highway Scenarios. Other highway scenarios can be developed based on actual or potential highway incidents.</p> | |

Section 2 Discovery

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 The Accident. At 0900 hours, a vehicle accident involving a passenger car and a flat-bed truck occurs during a winter storm at the intersection of Caribou Road and Highway 70, resulting in the closure of Highway 70. Due to inclement weather, access to the site is severely limited.</p> <p>2 Drums Fall From The Truck. Approximately 100 drums containing hazardous chemicals fall from the truck. Some of them roll into the river. Others are scattered down the river bank.</p> <p>3 A Chemical Release. Within ten minutes of the accident, residents along the river are reporting a noxious, irritating odor, discoloration of the river and dead fish.</p> <p>4 Calls To 911. After another ten minutes,</p> | <p>911 calls originating directly upstream and at Belden are received reporting the same odor problems, and requesting medical aide for townspeople suffering from respiratory distress.</p> <p>5 PG&E Evacuates. When the plume of contaminated water reaches the Rock Creek Dam, workers evacuate the dam buildings due to noxious fumes.</p> <p>The workers leave the spillway open, allowing drums to migrate downstream.</p> |
|---|--|

Section 3 Initial Response

- 1 First Responders Arrive.** First responders from the Plumas County Sheriff's Department and California Highway Patrol arrive at the accident scene.

The first responders notice that the truck driver is trapped in the cab. The saddle tanks from the truck have also ruptured releasing their contents to the water shed around and into the river.

Placards on the truck indicate that it was carrying DOT 1252.

- 2 Sheriff Deputies Collapse.** Two Sheriff's deputies approach the scene and notice a passenger car with victims trapped under the tractor trailer. Both deputies collapse beside the truck while attempting to rescue the trapped victims.

- 3 Dispatch Makes Notifications.** Following initial reports to 911, the Plumas Sheriff's Department Dispatcher uses the dispatch call list for highway incidents, in V3 T4P2C2, and notifies:

- Plumas District Hospital
- State Warning Center.
- Quincy Fire Department [QFD].
- California Highway Patrol [CHP].
- California Department of Transportation [CalTrans].
- Plumas County Office of Emergency Services.
- National Response Center [NRC].

- Butte County Sheriff's Office [BCSO].
- Butte County Fire (CDF)
- California Department of Fish and Game [CADFG].
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB].
- Pacific Gas and Electric [PG&E].
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA].
- U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service.

State OES also notifies some of the these organizations.

- 4 Single Dispatcher Is Assigned.** A single dispatcher is assigned to the incident. The dispatcher acts as a clearing house for response information and provides information to the EOC as it is received from the field. The dispatcher provides updates to OES and the NRC as necessary.

- 5 CHP Establishes Incident Command.** The senior CHP officer on-scene assumes command of the incident and initiates the Incident Command System [ICS].

CHP assesses the situation and decides not make any further rescue attempts until assistance arrives.

A temporary command post is placed upwind and upstream of the spill.

- 6 Site Control Is Established.** The first responders isolate the incident and prevent

additional contamination of the victims.

Using the placard information and the DOT North American Emergency Response Guidebook, a safe isolation distance is established. (If this reference is not available in the field, the IC should request this information from the dispatcher.)

The placard information is gathered using binoculars from a safe distance.

The Incident Commander assigns a trained officer to fill out the First Responders Incident Information Worksheet for highway incidents, in V3 T4P4C2.

7 IC Assigns Positions. The Quincy Fire Department arrives and the IC assigns:

- Operations Section Chief to the Fire Chief.
- Hazmat Group Leader to the PDST.
- Fire Suppression Group Leader to the QFD Operations Chief.

Figure 1 shows the IC organizational chart for this initial response.

The First Responders Assessment Worksheet is given to the Hazmat Group Leader for evaluation.

8 Decon Line Set Up. PDST personnel set up a decontamination line and prepare for hazardous atmosphere entry and rescue operations.

9 Fire Suppression. Quincy Fire Department evaluates the potential for fire and explosion and takes the necessary preventative actions.

10 Canyon Transportation Routes. Due to the downstream migration of the material and the reports of medical emergencies resulting from exposure, the Incident Commander requests CHP and PSD close Highway 70 from Lake Oroville to the outskirts of Quincy.

11 The Railroads Are Alerted. The Incident Commander asks the dispatcher to contact Union Pacific and Burlington Northern - Santa Fe Railroads to alert them to the hazards and recommend they stop trains from entering the area.

Section 4 Sustained Response

1 EOC Activation. The Operational Area EOCs in both Plumas and Butte Counties are immediately activated to help with logistical needs, manage the evacuations, and provide any other assistance required by the Incident Commander.

The Regional EOC is notified by the Operational Area EOC.

2 Mutual Aid. The EOC contacts OES to arrange for mutual aid for fire, hazmat, EMS and law enforcement.

The EOC requests deployment of the

Regional Hazmat Team from the State Warning Center.

The Regional EOC requests technical assistance from the USEPA Region IX.

3 Evacuations. Evacuation operations and logistics are assigned to the Plumas County EOC.

Evacuations begin immediately. The initial evacuation distance is based on the safe isolation distance from the DOT North American Emergency Response Guidebook. The Emergency Broadcast System goes on-line

**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
Response Operations
Response Scenarios**

and begins to broadcast mandatory evacuation notices.

Helicopters (CHP, CDF, USFS or privately owned) equipped with loudspeakers fly along the river canyon broadcasting evacuation instructions.

Agencies now involved include law enforcement and fire suppression jurisdictions.

The EOC alerts the local Red Cross in case temporary shelters and staff are needed for attending to the evacuated citizens.

- 4 **Medical Assistance.** Both Operational Area EOCs identify rescue and EMS needs for residents downstream of the plume and those already affected by the plume. The EOCs notify area hospitals to prepare for the injured.

- 5 **Search and Rescue.** The PDST sets up a decontamination and triage station. Using the DOT North American Emergency Response Guidebook looks up the UN number of the drum placards to determine level of personal protection. The PDST entry team dresses out in Level A and rescues all victims retrieves the shipping papers from the truck.

All victims are decontaminated and transported to the nearest hospital outside the evacuation zone for treatment and observation.

- 6 **Scenario Time.** It is now 1100 hours.

- 7 **The Chemicals Are Identified.** The Bill of Lading indicates that the material is Methyl-dichlorosilane, which is labeled:

- Dangerous When Wet.
- Corrosive.
- Flammable Liquid.

This compound is water reactive and decomposes in the presence of water to hydrogen chloride and irritating and toxic gases. The material has a specific gravity of 1.1 and a flash point of 32°F.

- 8 **Dispersion Model Is Run.** A CAMEO dispersion model is run on the material to determine the optimum evacuation zone. The data from the model is used to redefine the evacuation zone.

- 9 **Hazmat Assessment.** The Hazmat Group uses the First Responder's Worksheet to determine health and safety needs and enhance their initial survey of the incident. They begin to gather information using the Hazmat Team Assessment Worksheet, in V3T4P4C2 as a guide.

- 10 **Scenario Time:** It is now 1400 hours.

- 11 **Command Post Is Relocated.** At the request of the CHP Incident Commander, the Command Post is relocated from the accident scene to the USFS Fire Station off Caribou Road.

- 12 **Regional EOC Is Activated.** The Regional EOCs is activated.

13 **Current Scene Conditions**

- 13.1 **Regional Hazmat Team And Others Arrive.** The Regional Hazmat Team from Butte County Fire Department arrives at the scene.

Response teams from the manufacturer of the chemical, EPA, NOAA and the USCG Pacific Strike Team [USCG PST] have arrived at the Butte County EOC from which they will stage operations. Representatives from these teams, led by a FOSC, have been flown into Quincy Airport and are at the Caribou Road Command Post.

- 13.2 **Casualties.** Six accident scene casualties

have been reported including three fatalities. The fatalities are the motorists in the car and the truck driver. The two deputies that tried to initially rescue the victims and one CHP officer has been hospitalized due to acute respiratory and dermal distress.

Approximately 50 people have been admitted to area hospitals for respiratory and dermal distress due to chemical exposure.

13.3 The Chemical Spreads. The plume has moved approximately 15 miles downstream. Intact drums are reported to be hung up on rocks. At least 10 - 20 drums have been breached. There are reports of distressed flora and fauna including fish, bird and mammal kills.

13.4 Roads And Rail Lines Close. Highway 70 and the rail line have been shut down.

13.5 Evacuations Continue. Approximately 20 miles downstream has been fully evacuated of all residents within one mile of the river including the Rock Creek and Cresta Dam facilities.

Evacuations of residence and campers all the way to Lake Orville is being organized by the Plumas and Butte County EOCs. All boat traffic from Lake Orville up the North Fork of the Feather River has been halted by the Butte County Department of Parks and Recreation (BDPR) rangers.

13.6 Weather Conditions. The weather conditions are:

- Light snowfall with periods of heavy snowfall expected throughout the week.
- Light wind is swirling throughout the canyon.
- 25°F daytime temperatures

- Icy roads with snowdrifts building up.

13.7 Response Organizations On Site

13.7.1 Local Responders And Response Teams. Local responders and response teams on site include:

- Butte County Fire Department
- Regional Hazmat Team
- PDST
- QFD
- Plumas and Butte EMS
- Plumas and Butte Public Works,
- Butte and Plumas OES
- Plumas and Butte Counties Environmental Health Departments
- BDPR
- Other mutual aid agencies.

13.7.2 State Responders And Response Teams. State responders and response teams on site include:

- Highway Patrol.
- Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- Department of Fish and Game.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Department of Water Resources [DWR].

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Response Operations Response Scenarios

- Air Resources Board.
- Department of Toxic Substance Control [DTSC].
- Office of Emergency Services.
- CalTrans.

13.7.3 Federal Responders And Response Teams. Federal responders and response teams on site include:

- Forest Service.
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team
- National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration
- Fish and Wildlife Service, USFWS.

The Plumas County agencies are staged at the command post off Caribou Road. The Butte County agencies are staged at the Butte EOC. Federal and State agencies have representatives at both locations.

- 14 The Responsible Party.** The carrier was an independent driver. The company receiving the chemicals has refused to pay any cleanup costs, as they claim they are not liable because they had not yet taken possession of the chemicals. The manufacturer is willing to provide technical support, but claims that the driver's insurance is liable for the environmental damage. The driver's insurance company is unknown.

- 15 EPA Initiates A Removal Action.** Based on the imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and the environment, the EPA On-Scene Coordinator initiates a Superfund removal action to mitigate the release in the river and along the river bank. The USEPA's cleanup contractor is

deployed. They will be operational in 24 hours. The On-Scene Coordinator uses his \$250,000 warrant authority to mobilize local environmental contractors to begin removal operations.

- 16 Unified Command Established.** A Unified Command System is set up (illustrated in Figure 3).

The CHP will function as the Incident Commander for all on-highway related response activities.

A Unified Command of CA DFG, RWQCB, ARB, DTSC and EPA is formed for all off-highway response related activities.

Due to space limitations, only the Operations Section and Planning Section are run from the field. Logistics and Finance are assigned to the EOC.

- 17 Site Safety Plan Is Developed.** Personnel from the CHP, CA DFG, USCG PST and EPA Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team [START] will function as the Site Safety Officers [SSO].

They will prepare a safety plan with input from the other on-site agencies. The safety plan is divided into highway, watershed, and river components.

SSO responsibilities are delegated to:

- The CA DFG will provide the overall SSO.
- The USCG PST will provide a deputy SSO (DSSO) for river response activities.
- The CHP will function as the DSSO for the highway response.
- EPA START contractors will function as the DSSO for watershed re-

sponse activities.

- 18 Toxicology Information Is Gathered.** NOAA and DTSC are tasked with gathering toxicologic information on the contaminant. At 1500 hours a safety briefing is held at the command post for all response personnel. The Plumas and Butte County EOCs are patched into the meeting.

Site safety personnel work with the EOC to determine future evacuation needs and safety needs of response personnel that may be working in the evacuated areas.

- 19 Public Information & The Media**

- 19.1 A Press Release.** A combined agency & media release is given to the press. The press release describes threats to public health, the evacuation areas and the response operations. All press inquiries have been forwarded to the Public Information Officer, who has set up a media area at the EOCs.

- 19.2 Site Access Restrictions For The Media.** Due to the health hazard, the media has been informed that they will not be allowed into the evacuated areas without an escort. News helicopter access to the canyon area has been restricted by the Air Operations Branch to the use of one helicopter to shoot pool footage for all of the news entities.

Section 5 Removal and Mitigation Activities

- 1 Scenario Time.** It is now 24 hours into incident.
- 2 Current Incident Conditions**
- 2.1 Site Remains Closed To The Public.** The site remains closed to the public and the evacuations now extended all the way to Lake Oroville.
- 2.2 Drums In Lake Oroville.** Drums have been spotted floating in Lake Oroville.
- 2.3 State Of Disaster Declared.** The Governor has declared a State of Disaster for Plumas and Butte Counties.
- 2.4 EPA Removal Contractor In Place.** EPA's Emergency Response Removal Service Contractor (ERRS) is in place.
- 2.5 Highway Cleanup.** CalTrans representatives in the Hazmat Group oversee the removal of contamination from the roadway by the CalTrans contractor. Damaged drums will be overpacked according to 49 CFR specifications prior to transport.
- Sorbent material is used to clean up the roadway by contractors dressed in Level B.
- 3 Scenario Time.** The time is now 48 hours after the accident.
- 4 Highway Is Clean.** The highway incident has been mitigated. All chemicals have been removed and the road decontaminated. However, due to the chemical reactions in the watershed and river, the road will remain closed.
- 5 IC Changes.** The Unified Command is modified as the highway incident has been mitigated. IC changes are:
- CHP IC is relinquished to the Unified Command. CA DFG, RWQCB, ARB, DTSC, and EPA
 - The CHP Liaison Officer has been replaced by a second FOSC.
 - The CHP Public Information Officer

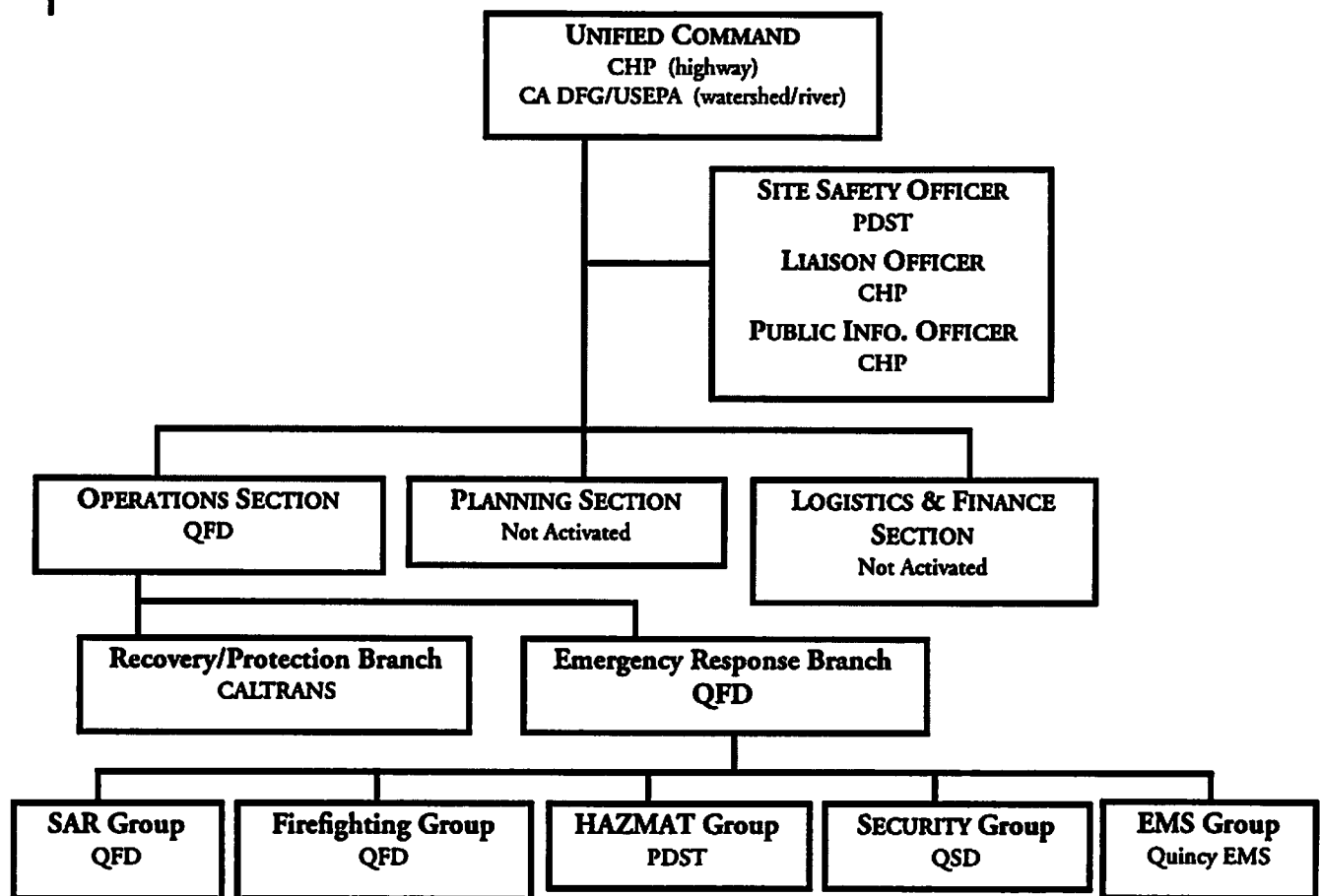
**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
Response Operations
Response Scenarios**

- has replaced by a CA DFGB.
- The PCSD Security Group Leader has been replaced by a CHP officer.
 - The QFD has been replaced by USFS as the Firefighting Group Leader.
 - The Search and Rescue and Firefighting Groups have been merged.
- 6 **Watershed & River Cleanup Work.** EPA START members and USCG PST members oversee the collection of drums from the watershed and river by the EPA's ERRS contractor. CA DFG, USFWS and RWQCB gathers dead fish and environmental samples which is supervised by the Wildlife Protection Branch.
- 7 **Soil Assessment.** START assesses the area around the accident for contaminated soil to determine if its removal is necessary.
- 8 **Natural Resources Damage Assessment.**
- Natural Resources Damage Assessment Teams [NRDA] from CDF, USFS, USFWS, NOAA and CADFG begin to assess the damage to the environment.
- 9 **Public Health Assessments.** The HAZMAT Group is assigned to determine the concentration of the contaminants in the affected areas. Environmental Sampling Plans are written using the plan templates, in V3T4P5C1. Sampling teams from the HAZMAT Group outfitted with Level B protection, collect air and water samples from within the evacuated areas.
- The sampling teams consist of members of the ARB, RWOCB, CDFG, START, NOAA, DTSC and PST.
- The air samples will be analyzed in the ARB's mobile laboratory. Water samples will be analyzed by a commercial laboratory in Sacramento. The samples are flown to the lab via CHP helicopter.

Section 6 Termination

- 1 **Agencies Determine Action Levels.** CADFG, USFWS, DTSC, NOAA and Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry toxicologists use the sample data to determine risk-based action levels for ending the evacuation and cleanup levels for the river and watershed.
- The manufacturer of the chemical will also assist in determining the action levels.
- 2 **Evacuees Return.** Upon removal of all contaminants associated with the incident from the environment to predetermined action levels, the evacuated residents will be allowed to return.
- 3 **Demobilization And Deactivation.** The field teams demobilize, the command post is shut down and all EOCs are deactivated. □

FIGURE 1
Feather River Highway Scenario ICS
Initial Response ICS



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Topic **6**

Public Protection

Chapter 1 Overview

Chapter 2 Public Notification

Chapter 3 Shelter-In-Place

Chapter 4 Evacuation

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Topic **7**

Training And Exercises

Chapter 1 Training

Chapter 2 Exercises

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Chapter 2

Exercises

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 - 2.2 How It Works
 - 2.3 Level Of Intensity
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V2
T7
C2

**Feather River Geographic Response Plan
Training And Exercises**

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Chapter 2

Exercises

Section 1 Overview

1 Exercises. Exercises are simulations of emergency situations. The exercise is run by simulators and players. Simulators use messages to elicit responses from players. These responses mimic their responses to a real emergency situation.

2 Exercises For Training And Evaluation. An exercise is a training activity for both the Emergency Operations Center [EOC] and the field response personnel. Players which simulate procedures and actions learn how to follow the procedures and act before needing them in a real emergency.

Contingency plans and standard operating procedures [SOPs] are exercised to evaluate the readiness of jurisdictions within operational areas.

3 Exercise Cycle. There are three levels of plan exercises which form an exercise cycle:

- Table top.
- Functional.
- Full Scale.

The exercises are performed in a cycle, starting with the simplest, the table top exercise first. The cycle progresses to the functional and then full scale exercises.

All three levels of exercises can be used by both the EOC and the field response personnel.

Section 2 Exercise Types

1 Table Top Exercise. A table top exercise is a discussion exercise designed to familiarize players and observers with contingency plans and SOPs.

1.1 Participants. This exercise is conducted for managers and incident commanders. A table top exercise usually addresses one or two procedures or activities related to an emergency response.

1.2 How It Works. A table top exercise is guided by a facilitator. Players role play a scripted scenario. The facilitator releases information to the players throughout the exercise. This information is intended to elicit responses from players which will meet the exercise objectives. The exercise ends when the exercise objectives have been met.

1.3 Level Of Intensity. Table top exercises has a relatively low level of intensity for the

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Training And Exercises

players.

- 2 **Functional Exercise.** A functional exercise is a performance exercise that simulates actual response conditions by using simulators and props to send messages to players.
 - 2.1 **Participants.** This type of exercise is used to practice emergency operations center activities and to test communications systems.
 - 2.2 **How It Works.** Functional exercises simulate real emergency conditions by an Exercise Director describing an initial incident to players. Simulators, representing field units, send messages directly with the players using telephones, two-way radios, maps and photos. The messages describe field events as the incident progresses. These messages lead players to meet the exercise objectives
 - 2.3 **Level Of Intensity.** A functional exercise provides a relatively moderate to high level of intensity for the participants.
- 3 **Full Scale Exercise.** This type of exercise is used to practice response actions in the field, SOPs and contingency plans.

A full scale exercise will test emergency man-

agement systems, response procedures and equipment.

Note: If the EOC is activated, it may participate directly in the full scale exercise or it may conduct a separate functional exercise based on the full scale exercise.

- 3.1 **Participants.** A full scale exercise usually involves multiple jurisdictions within an operational area or multiple operational areas.
- 3.2 **How It Works.** This type of exercise is complex. It requires six months to a year of planning.

A full scale exercise is guided by field controllers using messages sent to players. Players fully simulate their roles by donning gear, using response equipment and carrying out SOPs. Simulations sometimes include actors dressed to be victims.

The public and the media sometimes participate in real-time roles.

- 3.3 **Level Of Intensity.** A full scale exercise provides a high level of intensity for the participants.

Section 3 Exercise Evaluation

- 1 **General.** Exercises are evaluated by members of the exercise control staff, called exercise evaluators. The evaluator's role is to evaluate participant performances as they relate to the exercise objective(s). Evaluators, as well as the participants, can share their insights in the post-exercise session.
- 2 **The Evaluation Process**
 - 2.1 **Exercise Evaluators.** The exercise evaluators design a separate form for evaluating how the exercise objectives were met. The exercise evaluators give their findings, and suggestions for improvements, during an evaluation meeting following the exercise.

The evaluation is given constructively.

Actions, not individual participants, are critiqued.

- 2.2 **Evaluating The Exercise.** After the evaluators present their observations to the participants, players critique how well they felt the exercise objectives were achieved.

If participating agencies have additional objectives for their participants, these will be discussed later during their own agency's evaluation meeting.

3 **Evaluation Criteria.** The specific criteria used in evaluations depend on the exercise objectives. In general, the following criteria may be used to guide the evaluators.

- A review of the actions taken and the reasons for those actions.
- The strengths and weaknesses of the response operations.
- Unanticipated events and problems encountered.
- Lessons learned.

4 **Exercise Design Critique.** Once the evaluation is over, players and observers are given an opportunity to critique the exercise itself, and provide recommendations for improving future exercises.

The exercise control team distributes critique forms to the players and observers, which typically include the following basic questions:

- Did the exercise effectively simulate response activities?
- Did the exercise adequately test readiness capability according to plans?
- What situations should be exercised next?
- How could the exercise be improved?

5 **Evaluation Report.** The exercise design team writes an evaluation report which includes recommendations for addressing deficiencies. The minimum components of an evaluation report are listed below.

- Final evaluation of how exercise objectives were met.
- Recommendations for improving response system, emergency response plans, SOPs, training and procuring resources.

Section 4 Exercise Design Resources

1 **Exercise Design Courses.** Exercise design courses are presented by the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), with sponsorship from FEMA. CSTI teaches the courses either at their training center in San Luis Obispo, or at field locations.

2 **Course Given in the Plan Area.** A functional exercise design course was given in September, 1996, in Plumas County. Attendees included numerous hazmat response personnel from the plan area, both from Butte and Plumas Counties. The course objectives are listed below.

- To design an exercise that will evaluate the emergency management procedures of the participating jurisdictions.
- To exercise contingency plans, in-

cluding the Draft Feather River Area Plan, and the Plumas County EOC plan.

- To teach students about state and local exercise requirements.
- To identify the steps necessary to design, conduct and evaluate an exercise.
- To have students to participate in exercise planning and development.
- To have students to practice exercise simulation, control and evaluation techniques.
- To develop an exercise design team that could design and conduct more exercises in the plan area.

Feather River Geographic Response Plan Training And Exercises

3 **Exercise Design Publications.** FEMA publishes a series of documents on exercise design. Titles and document numbers are listed below. These documents can be obtained from FEMA.

- Exercise Design Course: Student Workbook,
SM 170.1, Jan. 1989

- Exercise Design Course: Guide to Emergency Management Exercises
SM 170.2, Jan. 1989
- Exercising Emergency Plans Under Title III,
SM 305.4, Sept. 1990

Document **1**

GRP Outline

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- 1 Purpose
- 2 Function
- 3 Outline Locations
- 4 Using The Outline
- 5 The Outline Itself

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Document **1**

GRP Outline

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **Purpose.** The purpose of this outline is to provide an easy guide to the contents of this Geographic Response Plan [GRP].
- 2 **Function.** This GRP Outline [*outline*] defines both the contents and the organization of the material in the Feather River Geographic Response Plan [*Plan* or *plan*].
- 3 **Outline Locations.** A copy of this outline is provided at the front of each binder, and at the beginning of each volume, in the Plan.

The storage tube used for maps and charts does not include a copy of this outline; it is not needed there.
- 4 **Using The Outline.** No matter which binder you use, the outline at the front of it lets you know where you are in the Plan, and where to go to find other Plan information you need.
- 5 **The Outline Itself.** The outline itself begins on page 5 with *Binder 1*.
 - 5.1 **Its Limited Detail.** Because the outline is a guide to the overall structure of the Plan, it provides detail only to the Chapter level.
 - 5.2 **For More Information**
 - 5.2.1 **Plan Content.** For more detailed information about the Plan contents, refer to the Plan Table of Contents in the Front Matter at V1T3C1, or to the individual tables of contents throughout the Plan.
 - 5.2.2 **Plan Structure.** For more information about how topics, parts, chapters and other plan elements form the structure of the Plan, refer to the *GRP Style Guide*, a separate document from this Plan.

Section 2 The Basic Plan Elements

- 1 **The Basic Plan Elements As Volumes.**
Each of the three basic plan elements is called a volume solely for purposes of organizing the Plan material.

Note: The physical extent of each of these volumes does *not* coincide with the binders and storage tube containing the Plan material.
- 2 **The Three Basic Elements.** The three basic elements of the Plan are
 - Front Matter — Volume 1
 - Subject Matter — Volume 2

- Back Matter — Volume 3
- 2.1 **Front Matter — Volume 1.** The Front Matter is the first basic element of the Plan. It provides an introduction to the Plan, a guide to its contents and subject matter, and helps you use the Plan effectively.
- 2.2 **Subject Matter — Volume 2.** The Subject Matter is the second basic element of the Plan. It is the main element, and contains
- the message, the material that is central to the Plan.
- 2.3 **Back Matter — Volume 3.** The Back Matter is the third basic element of the Plan. It contains reference and supplemental material that supports the subject matter.
- 3 **Basic Plan Element Coverages.** The coverage of each basic plan element is defined in the outline.

Section 3 About The Outline

- 1 **Abbreviations.** Abbreviations and symbols used in the outline follow.
- | | |
|-----|---|
| V | Volume. Each of the three basic plan elements is a separate volume. |
| D | Plan definition document |
| T | Topic |
| P | Part |
| C | Chapter |
| n | An undefined number |
| ... | Continues, or to be developed |
| TBD | To be developed |
| UD | Under development |
- 2 **Bullets.** In the outline that begins on page 5, six bullets across the top of each column
- in the outline show the level of each part of the Plan.
- 3 **Numbers.** In the outline, the numbers with each abbreviation are the assigned numbers for those volumes, documents, topics, parts, and chapters.
- 4 **Explanatory Notes.** Brief explanatory notes follow those outline entries that require them.
- 5 **Outline Segments.** Each major segment of the outline that begins on page 5 is titled by the name of its physical Plan material container — Binder 1, Binder 2, and so on.

Binder 1

Front Matter Begins

• • • • •

V1 Front Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 The Formal Stuff. There is no table of contents sheet for T1.

Title Page
Copyright Page
Dedication
Acknowledgments
Foreword
Preface
Colophon

• • • • •

T2 Housekeeping & Feedback

C1 Plan Release & Update Records. UD.

C2 Planholder Change, Feedback & Request Form. UD.

T3 Finding Your Way

C1 Plan Table Of Contents. TBD.

C2 Index. TBD.

C3 Introduction. UD.

Front Matter (V1) Ends

Subject Matter Begins. This is all written, descriptive material.

• • • • •

V2 Subject Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 Prevention. TBD.

C1 Introduction
C2 Spill Histories

• • • • •

C3 Incident Critiques & Recommendations

C4 Environmental Regulations. Includes inspection, enforcement and compliance information.

Cn ... More, TBD.

Subject Matter (V2) Continues

Binder 2

Subject Matter (V2) Continues. Written, descriptive material continues.

• • • • •

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T2 Plans. TBD.

C1 Introduction
C2 Local Plans

• • • • •

C3 Regional Plans

C4 State Plans

C5 Federal Plans

C6 Geographic Response Plans

Cn ... More, TBD.

(continues)

(V2 continues)

T3 Agencies & Organizations

- C1 Responsible Parties
- C2 Local Government
- C3 State Government
- C4 Federal Government
- C5 Interagency Organizations
- C6 Private Organizations. *TBD.*
- Cn ... More, *TBD.*

T4 Response Management Systems

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Standardized Emergency Management System [SEMS]
- C3 Incident Command System [ICS]. *UD.*

T5 Response Operations

P1 Response Activities

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Basic Incident Sequence
- C3 Responders And Response Teams

P2 Response Details

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*

Back Matter Begins

V3 Back Matter

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T1 Reference Information. In a conventional book, these elements would be appendices. In this Plan, they are reference information parts and chapters.

- P1 Hazards Analysis.** *UD.*

- C2 Command Assignment
- C3 Dispatch Call Lists
- C4 Communications
- C5 The EOC. *UD.*
- C6 Environmental Sampling. *UD.*

P3 Response Scenarios

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 Highway
- C3 Railroad. *TBD.*
- C4 Facility. *TBD.*
- C5 Clandestine Drug Lab. *TBD.*

T6 Public Protection. *TBD.*

- C1 Overview
- C2 Public Notification
- C3 Shelter-In-Place
- C4 Evacuation

T7 Training And Exercises

- C1 Training. *UD.*
- C2 Exercises

Subject Matter (V2) Ends

(continues)

(V3 T1 continues)

P2 Other Reference Information

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 EPA List Of Lists
- C3 Glossary

C4 Bibliography. *TBD.*

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Binder 3

Back Matter (V3) Continues. Although there is a small amount of written, descriptive material in this binder, nearly all of this material is for use

during response activities — it includes forms, lists, tables, charts, and more — all kinds of reference materials and tools.

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T2 Response Resources

- C1 Introduction. *TBD.*
- C2 Response Tool Case
- C3 Resources
- C4 Financial Assistance
- C5 Communication Directories
- Cn ... More, *TBD.*

T3 Response Management Tools

- C1 Overview. *TBD.*
- C2 Cal EPA DTSC Emergency Response Unit Forms [Form ID]
 - 1 Emergency Response Incident Report [ERU 11/94]
 - 2 Cleanup Work Log [ERU 11/94]
 - 3 Clandestine Laboratory Incident Report [CLU 5/95]
 - 4 Clan Lab Cleanup Work Log [CLU 5/95]
- C3 ICS Forms [ICS Form No.]
 - 1 Incident Briefing [201]
 - 2 Incident Objectives [202]
 - 3 Organization Assignment List [203]
 - 4 Assignment List [204]
 - 5 Incident Radio Communications Plan [205]
 - 6 Medical Plan [206]

7 Incident Organization Chart [207]

8 Incident Status Summary [209]

9 Status Change Card [210]

10 Check-In List [211]

11 Personnel Pool Inventory [212]

12 General Message [213]

13 Unit & Activity Log [214]

14 Operational Planning Worksheet [215]

15 Radio Requirements Worksheet [216]

16 Radio Frequency Assignment Worksheet [217]

17 Support Vehicle Inventory [218]

18 Air Operations Summary Worksheet [220]

19 Demobilization Checkout [221]

20 Incident Weather Forecast Request [222]

21 Tentative Release List [223]

22 Crew Performance Rating [224]

23 Incident Personnel Performance Rating [225]

24 Compensation For Injury Log [226]

25 Claims Log [227]

(continues)

(V3 T3C3 continues)

- 26 Incident Cost Worksheet [228]
- 27 Incident Cost Summary [229]
- C4 SEMS Forms [OES Form No.]
 - 1 After Action Report [186]
- C5 State Water Resources Control Board Forms [Form ID]
 - 1 Request For Cleanup And Abatement Funds ... [Attachment 4.4C]
 - 2 Cleanup And Abatement Fund Request For Payment [Attachment 4.4D]
- T4 Response Tools
 - P1 Overview. *TBD.*
 - P2 Dispatch Call Lists. *UD.*
 - C1 Railroad
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
 - C2 Highway
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
 - C3 Facility
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
 - C4 Clandestine Drug Lab.
 - TBD.*
 - 1 Plumas County
 - 2 Butte County
 - P3 Incident Action Guides
 - C1 Railroad
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team
 - C2 Highway
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander

- 3 Site Safety Officer
- 4 Entry Team
- 5 Assessment Team
- 6 Removal Team
- C3 Facility
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team
- C4 Clandestine Drug Lab.
 - TBD.*
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Incident Commander
 - 3 Site Safety Officer
 - 4 Entry Team
 - 5 Assessment Team
 - 6 Removal Team

P4 Incident Information Worksheets

- C1 Railroad
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C2 Highway
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C3 Facility
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders
- C4 Clandestine Drug Lab.
 - TBD.*
 - 1 First Responder
 - 2 Hazmat Responders

P5 Incident Forms

- C1 Environmental Sampling Plans
 - 1 Soil & Water
 - 2 Air
- C2 Health & Safety
 - 1 Safety Meeting Log
 - 2 Safety Information

(continues)

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(V3 T4P5 continues)

- C3 Planning
 - 1 Daily Work Order
 - 2 Cover Sheet — Incident Action Plan
- C4 Community Alert. *TBD.*
 - 1 Shelter-In-Place
 - 2 Evacuation

- C5 Communications
 - 1 FRGRP Radio Matrix
 - 2 Facsimile (fax)

• • • • •

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Binder 4

Back Matter (V3) Continues. This binder contains various kinds of response-specific maps with written material, and information about the

USGS maps and the other large, rolled documents contained in the Storage Tube.

• • • • •

D1 GRP Outline. This outline.

T5 Local Response Maps

- C1 Introduction
- C2 Local Response Maps. Forty color maps on 8.5 by 11.0 inch sheets. Each map (on the right) has a facing left page containing written response-specific information about mileposts, access points, and more.

T6 USGS Topographic Maps. Information about the 17 USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles that cover the areas of interest and concern in the Plan area.

C1 About The Maps. This chapter

• • • • •

briefly describes the maps, and lists each one. The actual maps are contained in the Storage Tube.

T7 Other Large Documents. Information about ICS charts and other large, rolled documents.

C1 About The Other Large Documents. This chapter briefly describes all the other large documents included in the Plan, and lists each one. The actual documents are contained in the Storage Tube.

Back Matter (V3) Continues

Storage Tube

Back Matter (V3) Continues. This is a large, weather-resistant storage tube with a shoulder strap and an outside label, containing rolled large

documents — topographic maps, ICS charts, and more.

• • • • •

T6 USGS Topographic Maps. The actual maps described and listed in

• • • • •

V3 T6C1, above.
(continues)

• • • • •

(Storage Tube continues)

T7 Other Large Documents. The actual documents described and listed in V3 T7C1, above.

• • • • •

Back Matter (V3) Ends. □

Topic **1****Reference Information****Part 1 Hazards Analysis**

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Hazards Identification
Chapter 3	Vulnerability Analysis
Chapter 4	Risk Analysis
Chapter 5	Mapping
Chapter 6	Worst Case Scenarios
Chapter 7	Conclusions
Chapter 8	References

Part 2 Other Reference Information

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	EPA List Of Lists
Chapter 3	Glossary
Chapter 4	Bibliography

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Part **1**

Hazards Analysis

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Hazards Identification
Chapter 3	Vulnerability Analysis
Chapter 4	Risk Analysis
Chapter 5	Mapping
Chapter 6	Worst Case Scenarios
Chapter 7	Conclusions
Chapter 8	References

V3
T1
P1

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Reference Information Topic 1**

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Part **2**

Other Reference Information

- Chapter 1 Introduction**
- Chapter 2 EPA List Of Lists**
- Chapter 3 Glossary**
- Chapter 4 Bibliography**

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Chapter 3

Glossary

Section 1 About This Glossary 3

- 1 Introduction
- 1.1 The Audience
- 1.2 The Goal
- 1.3 The Design
- 1.4 The Contents
- 2 Definitions
- 2.1 Abbreviation
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- 3 Useful Information

- 3.1 Glossary Arrangement
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- 5 Entry Sources & Reviews
- 5.1 Sources
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V3 Feather River Geographic Response Plan
T1 Reference Information
P2 Other Reference Information
C3

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Chapter 3

Glossary

Section 1 About This Glossary

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Audience.** The intended audience for this glossary is first responders and others involved in planning for and responding to hazardous materials incidents.
- 1.2 The Goal.** The goal of this glossary is to provide a useful source of information about language that is specific to hazardous materials incident planning and response.
- 1.3 The Design.** This glossary is designed to be a reference tool that can be entered at any point.
- 1.4 The Contents.** This glossary contains brief explanations, descriptions and definitions of many of the symbols, abbreviations, acronyms, words and terms that are specific to hazardous materials, hazardous materials incidents, and hazardous materials incident planning and response activities.

2 Definitions

- 2.1 Abbreviation.** An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, not pronounced as a word.

Each abbreviation is defined at the listing of

its full word or phrase.

- 2.2 Acronym.** An acronym is a pronounceable word formed from the initial letter or letters of major parts of a compound term. A pronunciation guide is generally provided. Nearly all acronyms here are given in all capital letters.

Each acronym is defined at the listing of its full compound term.

3 Useful Information

- 3.1 Glossary Arrangement.** The glossary itself — Section 2 — begins with symbols, followed by listings in alphabetic order.

Note: Some letters of the alphabet may not have entries in this glossary.

- 3.2 Finding Entries.** As an aid to finding entries of interest, the symbol and alphabetic coverage on each page is shown at the bottom of the page near the word *Glossary*.

- 3.3 "Compare"** The contrasting or complementary term following *compare* is defined elsewhere.

- 3.4 "See"** The term that follows *see* is defined

elsewhere.

3.5 "See also" Additional relevant information about the term that follows *see also* is defined elsewhere.

4 **What's Not Here.** Many of the entries in this glossary may have other, more general, meanings. Those general meanings are not included, as they are outside the scope of hazardous material incident planning and response.

5 Entry Sources & Reviews

5.1 **Sources.** Sources of the entries in this glossary are listed in Section 3 — Bibliography. It was not possible to attribute each entry to its specific source.

5.2 **Reviews.** Many different people have reviewed these entries and offered their insights and corrections.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of each reviewer and source for the glossary entries that follow.

Section 2 Glossary

Symbols

*C Symbol for degrees of temperature on the Celsius scale. See **Celsius (Centigrade) Scale (*C)**.

*F Symbol for degrees of temperature on the Fahr-

enheit scale. See **Fahrenheit Scale (*F)**.

§ Symbol for the word *section* — a functional part of a document. §§ means *sections*.

A

AA Abbreviation for *Administering Agency*.

AAR Abbreviation for *Association of American Railroads*.

abatement The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of hazard from, 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 its 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 sys-

tem by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure.

Compare **adsorption**.

AC Abbreviation for *Area Committee*.

acceptable risk A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits, or one that is of such a degree that is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.

access control point The point of entry and exit which regulates traffic to and from control zones.

ACGIH Abbreviation for *American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists*.

acid A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions: a proton donor. Compare **base; alkali**.

ACP Abbreviation for *Area Contingency Plan*.

acute Lasting a short time. Having a sudden onset, a sharp rise, and a short duration. Compare **chronic**.

acute effect An adverse reaction on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. Compare **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 An ingredient that modifies or enhances the action of a substance — often used in pesticide and drug formulation.

Administering Agency [AA] In California, the designated unit of a county or city responsible for administering the local implementation of State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community-right-to-know programs.

adsorption The adhesion of an extremely thin layer of molecules — of gases, dissolved substances, or liquids — to the surfaces of solids or liquids that they contact. Compare **absorption**.

aerosol Liquid or solid particles small enough — 0.01 to 100 microns — to remain suspended in a gas for a period of time. Smoke, fog and mist are examples.

After-Action Report A post-incident report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous materials incident. The report analyzes the response — actions taken, materials involved, effects of the incident ...

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] An agency of the Public Health Service,

part of the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect the public and workers from exposure to, and the adverse health effects of, hazardous and toxic substances in storage sites or released by fires, explosions, transportation accidents, and other uncontrolled releases into the environment. ATSDR arranges program support to ensure adequate response to public health emergencies.

Agency-Specific Plan An emergency plan written by, and addressing, an agency's response actions, capabilities and resources.

AIHA Abbreviation for *American Industrial Hygiene Association*.

airborne pollutants Contaminants released into and transported by the atmosphere.

air model A mathematical model, usually expressed as computer software, used to predict the movement and concentration of substances released into the atmosphere.

air monitoring To measure, record, or detect pollutants in ambient air.

Air Pollution Control District [APCD]

Air Purifying Respirator [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. See also **Air Purifying Respirator, Powered**.

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 [AQMD] A local or regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.

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alkali A hydroxide ion (-OH) -containing corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin — also called a base. Compare acid.

ALOHA Acronym (pronounced "uh-LOW-ha") for *Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres*.

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.

American National Standards Institute [ANSI] The Institute serves as a clearing house for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations and government agencies.

American Red Cross [ARC]

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.

ANSI Acronym (pronounced "AN-see") for *American National Standards Institute*.

APCD Abbreviation for *Air Pollution Control District*.

APR Abbreviation for *Air Purifying Respirator*.

AQMD Abbreviation for *Air Quality Management District*.

ARC Abbreviation for *American Red Cross*.

Area Committee [AC] A group appointed by the President, consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies, with responsibility for preparing an Area Contingency Plan for an area designated by the President. The Area Committee may include non-voting members from industry, local, and other interest groups. Compare **Steering Committee**.

Area Contingency Plan [ACP] The plan prepared by an Area Committee, that together with the NCP, addresses the removal of a discharge, including a worst-case discharge, and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Area Plan A planning document used to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city, county or other area. See **Area Contingency Plan**.

Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres [ALOHA] An air dispersion model used to estimate the extent of the area downwind of a chemical release with which chemical concentrations may be dangerously high. Part of the CAMEO software applications set. See **CAMEO**.

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 which can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation — lack of oxygen.

assessment The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard presented by a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.

assisting agency Any agency that assists the agency having jurisdiction 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. An association of officials and of deputies designated by those officials, employed by State, Territorial, dominion, and Federal agencies, and charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons. See **economic poison**.

Association of American Railroads [AAR] A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry.

B

base (chemical) See **alkali**.

Base (Incident Command System) Location at which additional equipment, apparatus, and personnel are assembled for primary support of activities at the incident scene. The command post may be located at the "base".

beta radiation survey meter An instrument used to detect beta radiation.

bioaccumulation Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat.

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.

ASTM Abbreviation for *American Society for Testing and Materials*.

ATF Abbreviation for the *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms*.

ATSDR Abbreviation for *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*. A Federal agency.

authority having jurisdiction

- 1 Provides the position of Incident Commander or Scene Manager, or both, at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional response boundaries.
- 2 The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

autoignition temperature The lowest temperature at which a chemical will catch fire in the absence of an ignition source such as a flame or spark. Also called **ignition point**.

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

biohazard area Any area in which work with infectious agents or materials has been, or is being, performed.

biological agents Biological materials that are capable of causing acute or long term damage to living organisms.

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, or

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both, 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.

BLEVE Acronym (pronounced "BLEV-ee") for *Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion*.

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 protector worn over footwear 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.

C

CA Abbreviation for *California*.

CAA Abbreviation for *Clean Air Act*.

CAER Acronym (pronounced "care") for *Community Awareness and Emergency Response*.

CALCORD Acronym (pronounced "KAL-kord") for *CALifornia on-scene emergency CoORDination channel*.

CalEPA Abbreviation (pronounced "kal-E-p-a") for *California Environmental Protection Agency*.

California [CA] One of the fifty states comprising the United States.

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.

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 agency 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 California Health and Safety Code Section 25504.

California Air Resources Board [CARB] An agency that enforces and implements the California and Federal air pollution control laws.

California Code of Regulations [CCR]

California Department of Fish and Game [DFG] The state agency which enforces provisions of the state Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; acts as the State Agency Coordinator [SAC] at major off-highway hazardous materials incidents.

California Department of Food and Agriculture [CDFA]

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF] A state agency that protects rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and or a fire protection district.

California Department of Health Services [DHS] The state agency 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.

California Department of Transportation [CalTrans] The state agency 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. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.

California Division of Occupational Safety and Health [CalOSHA] The state agency responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.

California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA] The State agency that coordinates the state's environmental quality programs and sets the policy and direction for its member organizations. CalEPA consists of the: Office of the Secretary, Air Resources Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Integrated Waste Management Board, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Many of these organizations are described elsewhere in this glossary.

California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports [EIRs] at sites where significant activities occur.

California Fire Mutual Aid Plan An agreement between all fire jurisdictions in the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident which has been determined to exceed a local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.

California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System [CHMIRS] A mandatory post-incident reporting system that collects statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. Data collected includes a description of the incident, the location, time and date, state and local agencies responding, actions taken by the agencies, and the agency which had primary authority for responding to the incident.

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 State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander and or Scene Manager, the State Agency Coordinator, 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 Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System [CLEMARS]

California Law Enforcement Radio System [CLERS]

California National Guard [CNG]

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Cal OSHA]

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California Office of Emergency Services [Cal OES] Part of the Governor's office. The lead state agency for management and oversight of the state hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.

Responsible for administration of Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and California Code of Regulations Title 19; development of statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of statewide mutual aid. See also OES; **Office of Emergency Services**.

California On-Scene Emergency Coordination Channel [CALCORD]

California Specialized Training Institute [CSTI] CSTI, part of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, promotes public safety and security by providing courses on disaster management, criminal justice, and hazardous materials emergency response and mitigation. It establishes the content, and certifies the competence of the instructors and graduates of those courses. CSTI also conducts research, and develops and conducts special courses for both state and federal agencies.

California State Emergency Plan The document that addresses the State's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations, pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code.

California State Fire Marshal [CSFM] The State agency responsible for the promotion and development of the ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic. It develops fire and life safety standards, codes, and regulations, and enforces these regulations in various occupancies. It delivers statewide standardized fire training and fire safety and prevention information.

The State Fire Marshal has primary responsibility for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California.

California Vehicle Code [CVC]

Cal OES Abbreviation for *California Office of Emergency Services*.

Cal OSHA Acronym (pronounced "kal-OWE-shuh") for *California Division of Occupational Safety and Health*.

CalTrans Acronym (pronounced KAL-tranz") for *California Department of Transportation*.

CAMEO Acronym (pronounced "KAM-ee-oh") for *Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations*.

Canadian Transport Emergency Centre [CANUTEC] A 24-hour, government-sponsored hotline for chemical emergencies — the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.

CANUTEC Acronym (pronounced "can-OO-tek" or "can-YOU-tek") for *Canadian Transport Emergency Centre*.

CAP Abbreviation for *Civil Air Patrol*.

CARB Acronym (pronounced "karb") for *California Air Resources Board*.

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.

CAS Acronym (pronounced "kass") for *Chemical Abstracts Service*. See **Chemical Abstracts Service Number**.

cascade system Several air cylinders connected in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus [SCBA] air bottles.

CAS Number Acronym (pronounced "KASS-number") for *Chemical Abstracts Service Number*.

catastrophic incident An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.

CCR Abbreviation for *California Code of Regulations*.

CDC Abbreviation for *Center for Disease Control*.

CDF Abbreviation for *California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection*.

CDFA Abbreviation for *California Department of Food and Agriculture*.

CEA Abbreviation for *Council on Environmental Alternatives*.

Cease and Desist Order A legal directive to stop any and all activities specified in the directive.

Celsius (Centigrade) Scale (°C) The internationally-used scale for measuring temperature, in which 100°C is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere — 746 mm Hg), and 0°C is the freezing point.

Center for Disease Control [CDC] The federally funded research organization responsible for disease control and research.

CEPRC Acronym (pronounced "SEE-perk") for *Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission*.

CEQA Acronym (pronounced "SEE-kwah") for *California Environmental Quality Act*.

CERCLA Acronym (pronounced "SIR-kluh") for *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*.

CERCLA Information System [CERCLIS] A Federal database containing CERCLA-related information.

CERCLIS Acronym for *CERCLA Information System* (pronounced "SER-kliss").

CFR

1 Abbreviation for *Code of Federal Regulations*.

2 Abbreviation for *Crash, Fire and Rescue*.

CGA Abbreviation for *Compressed Gas Association*.

tion.

CGI Abbreviation for *Combustible Gas Indicator*.

Chemical Abstracts Service [CAS] Number Identification provided by the American Chemical Society through its Chemical Abstracts Service, used to identify hazardous materials and other chemicals. CAS Numbers are often cited in state and local hazardous materials compliance legislation, and used to identify and track chemicals in the workplace and in the community. CAS Numbers are frequently used by responders to identify chemicals during spill incidents.

Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission [CEPRC] The CEPRC is the State of California implementation of the requirement for a State Emergency Response Commission [SERC], defined in Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA].

The commission is responsible for emergency planning and community right-to-know program management at the state level. Commission members are appointed by the governor, and it is chaired by the Director of the Office of Emergency Services [OES].

Chemical Hazards Response Information System [CHRIS] A system of manuals containing chemical-specific data developed by the U.S. Coast Guard, and used by Federal On-Scene Coordinators [OSCs] during hazardous material and oil spill preparedness and response activities. See also **Hazard Assessment Computer System [HACS]**.

chemical health hazard Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects.

Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA] The parent organization that operates the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

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.

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cal.

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.

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 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 Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA], provides information and technical assistance to responders during hazardous material emergencies through its hotline number, 1-800 424-9300.

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 the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

CHEMTREC Acronym (pronounced "KEM-trek") for *Chemical Transportation Emergency Center*.

CHLOREP Acronym (pronounced "KLOR-rep") for, and the name used for, the *CHLORine Emergency Plan* established by the Chlorine Institute. The plan enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine — contact is made through the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

chlorine kits Standardized kits, commercially manufactured under contract to the Chlorine Institute, which provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

CHMIRS Acronym (pronounced "CHIM-ers") for *California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System*.

CHP Abbreviation for *California Highway Patrol*.

CHRIS Acronym (pronounced "kriss") for *Chemical Hazards Response Information System*.

chronic Of long duration, or frequently recurring.

chronic effect Delayed or slowly-developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure, which is often difficult to recognize. Compare **acute effect**.

Civil Air Patrol [CAP]

clandestine laboratory An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that have been, are being, or could be used in the illegal manufacture or synthesis of controlled substances.

Class A Explosive See **Explosive, Class A**.

Class B Explosive See **Explosive, Class B**.

Class C Explosive See **Explosive, Class C**.

Clean Air Act [CAA] A set of national standards for ambient air quality which 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.

cleanup company, hazardous waste A commercial business entity available for hire specifically to clean up, remove, transport, and or dispose of hazardous wastes. 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.

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.

CLEMARS Acronym (pronounced "KLEEmars") for *California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System*.

CLERS Acronym (pronounce "klurs") for *California Law Enforcement Radio System*.

CMA Abbreviation for *Chemical Manufacturers Association*.

CNG

- 1 Abbreviation for *California National Guard*.
- 2 Abbreviation for *Compressed Natural Gas*.

Coastal Resource Coordinator [CRC] NOAA officials, CRCs are trustees for marine, coastal and related species and habitats. They protect and restore those species and habitats injured or threatened by hazardous waste sites and releases of hazardous wastes.

coastal waters Waters of the United States in the coastal zone, except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. See **coastal zone**, compare **inland waters**, **inland zone**.

coastal zone For the purpose of the NCP, all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous

zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. Precise coastal zone boundaries are identified in USCG-EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans, and Federal Area Contingency Plans. Compare **inland zone**.

Codebreaker A database in the CAMEO applications set that contains synonyms, trade names, identification numbers and labeling requirements cross-referenced with common chemical names for over 4,000 chemicals. See **Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations**.

Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]

- 1 Published regulations that are enforced by Federal and State agencies. They contain statutes for the functioning of the Federal government.
- 2 The CFR contains the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the regulating agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. Each CFR volume is revised at least once per calendar year.

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. Compare **Contamination Reduction Zone**, **Decontamination Corridor**, and **Hot Zone**.

COLIWASSA Acronym (pronounced "kahl-ih-WAHS-sah") for *COmbined LIquid WAsTe Sampler*.

colorimetric tubes Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The color reactions are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air.

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Combined Liquid Waste Sampler

[COLIWASSA] A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of the contents of a liquid container.

Combustible Gas Indicator [CGI] Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.

combustibility The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.

combustible liquid Liquid with a flashpoint above 100°F.

combustion products Byproducts produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.

command The act of directing, ordering, and or controlling resources through the exercise of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS)

Command Post [CP] The location from which all incident operations are directed and planning functions are performed. The communications center is often incorporated into the command post. Sometimes called an Incident Command Post. (NIIMS)

Community Awareness and Emergency Response [CAER] A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA] to provide guidance for chemical plant managers and 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 and the public.

Company (fire service) Any piece of fire response equipment having a full complement of personnel.

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

- 1 Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at 70°F, or regardless of the pressure at 70°F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F.
- 2 Any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined by testing.
- 3 Cryogenic(refrigerated) liquids 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. 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.

Compressed Natural Gas [CNG]

Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations [CAMEO] CAMEO is a software applications set developed by NOAA and the EPA

that provides information management functions such as retrieval of chemical-specific information and organization and management of Title III information, risk assessment through air modeling that calculates and plots threat zones resulting from chemical releases to the air, and storage and display of area maps with user-created overlay information.

A computer data base storage and retrieval system containing preplanning 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 an item is shipped.

contact Exposure to an undesirable or unknown substance that may pose a threat to health and safety.

container Any device in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Container, Intermodal, ISO See *ISO Intermodal Container*.

containment All activities necessary to bring an 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.

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 **Control Zones**. Compare **Warm Zone**.

Contingency Plan

- 1 A 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.

- 2 A document used by Federal, State and local agencies to guide their planning and response procedures for spills of oil or hazardous materials, and for other emergencies.
- 3 A document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil or hazardous materials, and other emergencies, occurring during their transportation activities or at their facilities.

control The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

control zones Areas designated at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. See also **Contamination Reduction Zone**, **Decontamination Corridor**, **Hot Zone**, and **Warm Zone**.

coordination To manage, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on-scene.

corrosive The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid material's surfaces by chemical action.

corrosivity detector A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity (pH) of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkali-caustic) — also called a pH detector. See pH.

cost recovery A procedure that allows the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident.

Council on Environmental Alternatives [CEA] An organization encouraging people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council's focus is energy, and it provides specific recommendations which encourage individuals to recognize, and assume responsibility for making environmentally sound choices from, the alterna-

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tives available to them.

CP Abbreviation for *Command Post*.

Crash, Fire and Rescue [CFR] CFR personnel are trained in aircraft firefighting and rescue.

CRC Abbreviation for *Coastal Resource Coordinator*.

cryogenic Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150°F and below. Exam-

D

damage assessment Gathering information on and evaluating 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.

Dangerous When Wet

- 1 Label required for (usually solid) water-reactive materials being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations.
- 2 Labeled material that when in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, those gases are capable of spontaneous combustion.

DEA Abbreviation for *Drug Enforcement Administration*.

Declared Emergency A declaration by a jurisdiction in response to an actual or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources, made in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances.

decon Commonly-used abbreviation referring to the process of decontamination.

decontamination The physical and or chemical

ples: liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen ...

CSFM Abbreviation for *California State Fire Marshal*.

CSTI Abbreviation for *California Specialized Training Institute*.

CVC Abbreviation for *California Vehicle Code*.

CWA Abbreviation for *Clean Water Act*.

process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment at a hazardous materials incident — also referred to as contamination reduction.

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. Compare **Contamination Reduction Zone**.

Decontamination Officer The official with responsibility for establishing the location of the decontamination corridor, assigning stations, managing all decontamination procedures, and identifying the types of decontamination necessary.

decontamination team (decon team) The personnel, with their resources, responsible for decontamination activities in a decontamination corridor.

degradation Reduction in the desired physical properties of an item of protective clothing resulting from any combination of use, exposure to chemicals, and ambient conditions.

delayed toxic exposure effect The condition in which symptoms of an exposure to a hazardous material are not present immediately after exposure, and are delayed for a relatively short period of time. Example: 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 department whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.

Department of Defense [DOD] The Federal department that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

Department of Energy [DOE] The Federal department which

- 1 Provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government, and
- 2 Is responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, 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 Health and Human Services [HHS] The Federal department which

Department of Justice [DOJ] The Federal department which

- 1 Represents the Government in legal matters and conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation and represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest
- 2 Through its lawyers, investigators, and agents plays a key role in protecting the nation against criminals and subversion; enforces drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; ensures healthy competition of business and safeguards consum-

ers, and

- 3 Through its work for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders plays a significant role in protecting citizens.

Department of Health Services [DHS]

Department of Labor [DOL] The Department of Labor's purposes are 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 Parks and Recreation [DPR]

Department of the Interior [DOI]

Department of State [DOS] This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes the long-term security and well-being of the United States; determines and analyzes facts relating to American overseas interests; makes recommendations on policy and future actions and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; and engages in continuous consultation with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments.

Department of Transportation [DOT] This department 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.

Department of Water Resources [DWR]

desiccant A substance, such as silica gel, used to remove moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in a container. Examples of use: Containers of food; chemical packaging.

detector Any device used to detect or measure or both, the presence and or amount of materials, ion-

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izing radiation or other specific physical properties. See also **beta radiation survey meter**; **Combustible Gas Indicator**; **corrosivity detector**; **Flame Ionization Detector**; **gamma radiation survey meter**; **gas chromatograph**; **heat detector**; **mass spectrometer**; **Photoionization Detector**; **radiation dosimeter**; **temperature detector**.

DFG Abbreviation for California *Department of Fish and Game*.

DHS Abbreviation for California *Department of Health Services*.

dike An embankment or ridge, natural or man made, used to contain and or control the movement of, liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials. Compare **dike**, **overflow**; **dike**, **underflow**.

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.

Disk Operating System [DOS] A common operating system used on personal computers.

dispersion The process of spreading, scattering, or diffusion of molecules or finely divided particles through air, soil, or surface or ground water.

Division That organizational level within the Incident Command System having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the Operations Officer.

DOC Abbreviation for *Department Of Commerce*.

DOD Abbreviation for *Department Of Defense*.

DOE Abbreviation for *Department Of Energy*.

DOI Abbreviation for *Department Of the Interior*.

DOJ Abbreviation for *Department Of Justice*.

DOL Abbreviation for *Department Of Labor*.

DOS

1 Abbreviation for *Department Of State*.

2 Acronym (pronounced "dawss") for *Disk Operating System*.

dose The amount of a substance ingested, absorbed, and or inhaled per exposure period.

DOT Abbreviation for *Department Of Transportation*.

double-gloving Wearing a set of gloves over those already in place for enhanced protection.

downwind In the direction in which the wind blows.

DPR Abbreviation for California *Department of Parks and Recreation*.

drinking water supply Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA]

DTSC Abbreviation for California *Department of Toxic Substances Control*.

dust Fine particulate matter, generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

DWR Abbreviation for California *Department of Water Resources*.

E

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.

EHS Abbreviation for *Extremely Hazardous Substance(s)*.

Emergency Medical Services [EMS] Emergency medical care given to ill or injured persons by trained providers.

Emergency Medical Services Agency [EMSA] An organization that plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems — it 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 and or exposed patients; that develops and promotes hazmat training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; that 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 casual-

ties to other areas of the state.

Emergency Operations Center [EOC] A secured site where government officials exercise centralized direction and control in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for providing 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 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.

emergency response Response to any occurrence which results, or could result, in a release of a hazardous substance.

emergency response organization An organization created to respond to different types of emergency situations and utilizing personnel trained for that purpose.

emergency response personnel Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations, and trained for that purpose.

Emergency Response Planning Guidelines [ERPG]

Empty Packaging Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material listed in Table 2 of 49

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CFR 172.504.

EMS Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services*.

EMSA

1 Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services Agency*.

2 Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services Authority*.

endothermic A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by absorption of heat.

Engine (fire service) Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.

Entry Point A specific controlled location where access into the Hot Zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident. See **Control Zones**.

Entry Team Leader The person responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the Hot Zone.

environment The navigable waters of the contiguous zone and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and management Act, and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

environmentally sensitive area An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident.

Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency 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 of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation.

EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coor-

dinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with state and local governments.

EOC Abbreviation for *Emergency Operations Center*.

EOC Liaison The person designated to establish and maintain communications between the incident scene and the EOC.

EOD Abbreviation for *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*.

EPA Abbreviation for the Federal *Environmental Protection Agency*.

ERPG Abbreviation for *Emergency Response Planning Guidelines*.

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.

Exclusion Zone See **Hot Zone**.

exothermic A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by the evolution of heat.

explosionproof equipment Equipment whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosionproof performance requires compliance with ASTM standards.

explosive Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, that is, with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. See also **Explosive, Class A; Explosive, Class B; Explosive, Class C**.

Explosive, Class A Any of nine types of explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.53. A material which, when detonated, creates a shock wave which travels faster than the speed of sound.

Explosive, Class B Those explosives which generally function by rapid combustion rather than by detonation. This class includes explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powders, some pyrotechnic signal devices, and liquid or solid propellants including some smokeless powders. (49 CFR 173.88)

Explosive, Class C Certain types of manufactured articles which contain Class A or Class B explosives or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. This class includes small arms ammunition. (49 CFR 173.100)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal [EOD] Military or civilian bomb squads.

exposure The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any means.

Extremely Hazardous Substance(s) [EHS] EHS

F

FAA Abbreviation for *Federal Aviation Administration*.

facility All 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 who controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). for purposes of emergency release notification, the term also includes motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft.

facsimile [FAX]

- 1 A device and process for transmitting or receiving, or both, images of documents.
- 2 An image — printed, or displayed on a viewing device — that will be transmitted, or has been received by the facsimile process.

Fahrenheit Scale (°F) The scale of temperature in which 212°F is the boiling point of water at sea level

chemicals are identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as particular toxic threats. They are listed under SARA Title III in the appendices to 40 CFR Section 355, Emergency Planning and Notification.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for chemicals which 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 the EPA must be reported to the National Response Center.

In California, the term Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM) is used. AHMs are identical to the EHSs 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 because of the quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics of that waste.

(1 atmosphere — 760 mm Hg), and 32°F is the freezing point.

FAX Acronym (pronounced "faks") for *facsimile*.

FDA Abbreviation for *Food and Drug Administration*.

Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] An agency of the Department of Transportation, responsible for safe, efficient and effective flight and ground operation of aircraft.

Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] The focal agency for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. The agency funds emergency programs and provides technical guidance and training at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Federal Highway Administration [FHA]

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide

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Act [FIFRA] An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labelled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires the EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC]
Compare **On-Scene Coordinator**, the more commonly-used term, and **State On-Scene Coordinator**.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan [FRERP]

Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] The agency in the Department of Transportation responsible for promulgation and enforcement of rail safety regulations, including transport of explosives, hazardous materials and other dangerous goods; research and development for improvement of railroad safety, intercity transport, and national rail transportation policy; administers Federal assistance programs for local, regional and national rail services.

Federal Telecommunications System [FTS] Commonly-used term for the Federal communications network.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972) [FWPCA or WPCA] Compare **Clean Water Act**.

FEMA Acronym (pronounced "FEE-muh") for the *Federal Emergency Management Agency*.

fibrosis A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue.

FHA Abbreviation for the *Federal Highway Administration*.

FID Abbreviation for *Flame Ionization Detector*.

FIFRA Acronym (pronounced "FIFE-ruh") for *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act*.

filter canister A container filled with sorbents and catalysts which 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. Note: Air-purifying canister-type breathing apparatuses are not approved in California for use by the fire service during emergencies. See also **Air Purifying Respirator**; **Air Purifying Respirator, Powered**.

Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies [FIREScope]

FIREScope Acronym (pronounced "FIRE-scope") for *Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies*.

first responder(s) The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from public- or private-sector emergency services organizations.

First Responder, Awareness Level [FRA]
Individuals likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release in the course of their duties, and trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. FRA-trained responders would take no further action beyond notifying authorities of the release.

First Responder, Operations Level [FRO]
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.

Flame Ionization Detector [FID] A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.

flammable liquid Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8° C). See **flash point**.

flammable range A flammable gas-air mixture,

expressed as a percent. Each such gas-air mixture has a flammable range with a lower limit and upper limit — between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

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.

flash point The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air which will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn.

Food and Drug Administration [FDA] A Federal agency that performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.

FOSC Abbreviation for *Federal On-Scene Coordinator*.

FRA

1 Acronym (pronounced "frah") for *First Responder, Awareness Level*.

G

gamma radiation survey meter An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.

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, and readily and uniformly distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or

2 Abbreviation for *Federal Railroad Administration*.

FRERP Abbreviation for *Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan*.

FRO Acronym (pronounced "frow") for *First Responder, Operations Level*.

FTS Abbreviation for *Federal Telecommunications System*.

full protective clothing Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA] designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.

fully encapsulating suit A chemical protective suit designed to provide full body protection, that includes self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA], is gas tight, and meets the design criteria outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.

fumes An airborne dispersion of minute solid particles resulting from the heating of a solid material such as lead, distinct from a gas or vapor. Fume emission is a physical change, and is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.

FWPCA Abbreviation for *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*.

solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and or decreased temperature.

gas chromatograph An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organic materials. Compare **mass spectrometer**.

gelling The process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid to facilitate its isolation and removal.

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General Services Administration [GSA]

Geographic Response Plan [GRP] A document created to facilitate and coordinate emergency response to, and mitigation of, a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a specific area, most often a watershed. GRP areas generally include multiple political jurisdictions. Compare **Area Contingency Plan**, **Area Plan**, **Regional Contingency Plan**.

grounding Method whereby activities which may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an igni-

tion point.

groundwater Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Group The organization level within the Incident Command System having responsibility for specific operating functions. Examples: Salvage; ventilation; hazmat.

GRP Abbreviation for *Geographic Response Plan*.

GSA Abbreviation for *Federal General Services Administration*.

H

habitat The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.

HACS Acronym (pronounced "hacks") for *Hazard Assessment Computer System*.

halogens A chemical family that includes the elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Halons Fire suppressing gases composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached.

hazard Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and or the environment.

hazard assessment Qualitative or quantitative assessment of risk factors as an aid to conducting safe incident operations.

Hazard Assessment Computer System [HACS] A computerized model developed by the U.S. Coast Guard that incorporates the data in the CHRIS manuals. See the **Chemical Hazards Response Information System [CHRIS]** entry for more details.

hazard category Five categories immediate (acute), delayed (chronic), fire, sudden release of

pressure, and reactive hazards — of hazardous chemicals are defined in 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

hazard classes Eight classes of hazardous materials are categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR.

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 exposed to it in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

hazardous material A substance (solid, liquid, or gas) capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, the environment, or property.

Any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

hazardous material incident An unlicensed and uncontrolled release of hazardous material that may affect the public health or safety, or the environment, during transport or while in storage or use at a fixed facility.

Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan [HMICP] The State's hazardous materials emergency plan, published by the Office of Emergency Services.

Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System [HMIS]

Hazardous Material Information Exchange [HMDX] An electronic bulletin board.

Hazardous Materials Categorization [HAZCAT] The process of identification of unknown hazardous materials.

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] (Hazmat Team) An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A 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. See also **Hazmat Team**.

Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], Technician Level An organized group of employees, trained to function at a hazardous materials incidents at the Technician Level.

Multiple positions may be handled by one person depending upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], Specialist Level An organized group of employees, trained to function at a hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level.

Multiple positions may be handled by one per-

son depending upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], Specialty An organized group of employees, 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.

Multiple positions may be handled by one person depending upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

Hazardous Materials Safety Officer The person at a hazardous materials incident responsible for assuring that all operations performed at the incident, by all persons present, are done so at the highest level of safety.

The Hazardous Materials Safety Officer has full authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged to be unsafe; advises the hazardous materials group supervisor, and reports to the IC through the Site Safety Officer.

hazardous substance

1 In accordance with the NCP, as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, hazardous substances are designated and defined under the authorities following.

- Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA.
- Section 102 of CERCLA.
- Section 3001 of the SWDA.
- Section 307(a) of the CWA.
- Section 112 of the CAA.
- Section 7 of the TSCA.

The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the authorities listed above. The term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or syn-

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thetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

- 2 The term *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).

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
- 2 The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term Hazardous Waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Hazardous waste regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, when in transport, must also meet the requirements of 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. Note that California's list of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's.

hazardous waste cleanup company See **cleanup company, hazardous waste.**

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 and treatment, and thorough final closure.

hazardous waste leachate Any liquid that has

percolated through or drained from hazardous waste emplaced 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 See **Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.**

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response [HAZWOPER]

hazardous waste site A location where hazardous wastes are located.

HAZCAT Acronym (pronounced "HAZ-cat") for *HAZardous materials CATegorization*.

hazmat Commonly-used acronym (pronounced "HAZ-mar") for *hazardous material(s)*.

Hazmat Team Commonly-used abbreviation for *Hazardous Materials Response Team*.

HAZWOPER Acronym (pronounced "HAZ-wop-er") for *HAZardous Waste OPERations and Emergency Response*.

health hazard, chemical See **chemical health hazard.**

HEAR Acronym (pronounced "heer") for the *Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio system*.

heat detector An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infrared radiation.

heavy metal A high-density, metallic element that may present a health hazard as a result of exposure, and may contribute to contamination of the environment. Heavy metals include chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others.

hepatotoxic A substance that negatively effects the liver.

herbicide An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. See also **pesticide**.

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography [HPLC] A method of analyzing organic material mixtures by separating components of those mixtures based on their differential ionic absorption on various substrates.

HHS Abbreviation for Federal Department of *Health and Human Services*.

HMICP Abbreviation for *Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan*.

HMIS Abbreviation for *Hazardous Material Incident reporting System*.

HMDX Acronym (pronounced "AITCH-mix") for *Hazardous Materials Information eXchange*.

HMRT Abbreviation for *Hazardous Materials Response Team*.

I

IC Abbreviation for *Incident Commander*.

ICS Abbreviation for *Incident Command System*.

IDLH Abbreviation for *Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*.

ignitable material Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140°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] The maximum concentration level of a substance from which a worker could escape without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects.

Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio System [HEAR]

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.

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.

HPLC Abbreviation for *High-Performance Liquid Chromatography*.

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.

incident An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.

Incident Action Plan A plan which is initially prepared at the first meeting of emergency personnel who have responded to an incident. The Incident Action Plan contains general control objectives reflecting overall incident strategy and specific action plans.

Incident Command A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel.

Incident Commander [IC] or Scene Manager [SM] The person responsible for all decisions relating to the management of an incident.

Incident Command Post See **Command Post**.

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Incident Command System [ICS] An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage and direct emergency operations.

incompatible waste Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material.

industrial wastes Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation.

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.

inland waters Waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. See **inland zone**, compare **coastal waters**, **coastal zone**.

inland zone The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Precise inland zone boundaries are identified in USCG-EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans, and Federal Area Contingency Plans. Compare **coastal zone**.

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. Compare **pesticide**.

International Air Transport Association [IATA] An association of air carriers that develops

guidelines for air transportation of cargo.

International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] An organization which 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.

International Organization for Standardization [ISO]

investigate To systematically search or inquire into the particulars of an incident, and collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal or civil prosecution, or both.

irritant A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort.

ISO Abbreviation for *International Organization for Standardization*.

ISO Intermodal Container An article of transport equipment meeting 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 transportation mode to another.

Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and of other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move them as single units or in multiplex configurations.

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.

J

Joint Powers Agreement [JPA]

JPA Abbreviation for *Joint Powers Agreement*.

Jurisdiction-Specific Plan A plan that details

L

Labpack Packaging multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material.

lacrimation Tearing produced by eye irritation.

LC50 (Lethal Concentration, 50%) The amount of a toxicant in air which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.

LD50 (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 which 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.

LEL Abbreviation for *Lower Explosive Limit*.

LEPC Abbreviation for *Local Emergency Planning Committee*.

Level A PPE elements combined to provide the highest available level of respiratory, skin and eye protection from hazardous substances — fully encapsulating suit and SCBA. See also **Level Of**

emergency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within a particular jurisdiction — an area, agency, facility or political subdivision.

Protection.

Level B PPE elements combined to provide the same respiratory protection as Level A, but less skin protection, from hazardous substances — full body suit and SCBA. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level C PPE elements combined to provide the same skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection, from hazardous substances — protective suit and APR. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level D Work uniform with optional eye and head protection. PPE elements provide no respiratory protection and minimal skin protection from hazardous substances. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level Of Protection The amount of protection from hazardous substances afforded an individual by various combinations of PPE elements. The EPA has established four levels of protection: Levels A, B, C, and D — Level A provides the highest amount of protection, Level D the least.

Because PPE elements are combined to meet the required level of protection for each specific hazard situation, it is not possible to describe the individual PPE elements used for each level. See also **Level A**, **Level B**, **Level C**, and **Level D**.

In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designations of types of personal protective equipment to be worn are based on NFPA standards.

- **Level A** — vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

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- 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 for "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 training at the "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) 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.

M

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).

MACS Acronym (pronounced "macks") for *Multi-Agency Coordination System*.

Manifest, Hazardous Waste, Uniform See **Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest**.

marking The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, specifications or combina-

Local Emergency Planning Committee [LEPC]

- 1 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.
- 2 A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA].

local government A political subdivision within a state.

localized exposure Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.

Logistics Chief That organizational position within the Incident Command System having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.

Lower Explosive Limit [LEL] The lowest concentration of a material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, fire, or other initiating physical event.

tion thereof on containers of hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

mass spectrometer An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organic materials. Compare **gas chromatograph**.

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.

Megawatt [MW] One million watts.

melting point The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.

Memorandum Of Agreement [MOA]

Memorandum Of Understanding [MOU]

MHFP Abbreviation for *Multi-Hazard Functional Plan*.

microorganism A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye.

midnight dumping Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.

Minerals Management Service [MMS] The Federal organization ...

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.

MMS Abbreviation for *Minerals Management Service*.

MOA Abbreviation for *Memorandum Of Agreement*.

monitoring The act of systematically checking to

N

narcosis Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.

National Contingency Plan [NCP] The commonly-used term for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The

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.

MOU Abbreviation for *Memorandum Of Understanding*.

MSDS Abbreviation for *Material Safety Data Sheet*.

Multi-Agency Coordination System [MACS]

Multi-Hazard Functional Plan [MHFP] A plan developed using the California Multi-Hazard Functional Planning format. See **Multi-Hazard Functional Planning**.

Multi-Hazard Functional Planning The California format used for developing disaster and emergency plans.

mutagen A substance capable of causing genetic damage.

mutual aid An agreement to supply specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions.

MW Abbreviation for *MegaWatt*.

plan 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 organiza-

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tion that promotes improved fire protection and prevention, establishes 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 subdivisions 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 Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] The organization in NOAA responsible for marine fisheries.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] An agency in the Department of Commerce, NOAA observes, describes and predicts changes in the earth system, and promotes long-term stewardship of the earth's surface, marine and air resources. See also **Coastal Resource Coordinator**; **Scientific Support Coordinator**.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan [NCP] See **National Contingency Plan**.

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network [NPTN] The 24-hour national hotline at 1-800 858-PEST operated by the Texas Tech University School of 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 Poison Antidote Center [NPAC]

National Priorities List [NPL]

National Response Center [NRC] A communications center in Washington, DC operated by the

United States Coast Guard. 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.

National Response Team [NRT]

National Strike Force [NSF] A U.S. Coast Guard-manned special force that assists Federal On-Scene Coordinators during preparation for and responses to oil and hazardous material spills, as directed by the National Contingency Plan [NCP]. The Strike Force consists of four units:

- 1 National Strike Force Coordination Center [NSFCC], Elizabeth City, NC.
- 2 Atlantic Strike Team, Fort Dix, NJ.
- 3 Gulf Strike Team, Mobile, AL.
- 4 Pacific Strike Team, Novato, CA.

National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] The Federal organization

NCP Abbreviation for *National Oil And Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*.

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).

NMFS Acronym (pronounced "nymphs") for *National Marine Fisheries Service*.

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 psi at 70°F, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130°F.

NFPA Abbreviation for *National Fire Protection Association*.

NIOSH Acronym (pronounced "NIE-osh") for *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health*.

NOAA Acronym (pronounced "NO-uh") for *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*.

NPAC Acronym (pronounced "EN-pak") for *National Poison Antidote Center*.

NPL Abbreviation for *National Priorities List*.

North American [NA] Number A four-digit

O

O&M Abbreviation for *Operation And Maintenance*.

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 which can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk.

OES Abbreviation for *Office of Emergency Services*.

Office of Emergency Services [OES]

- 1 The State organization providing emergency services; part of the Governor's office.
- 2 Commonly-used name for county organizations providing emergency services.

Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation

number 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.

NRC Abbreviation for *National Response Center*.

NRT Abbreviation for *National Response Team*.

NSF Abbreviation for *National Strike Force*.

NTSB Abbreviation for *National Transportation Safety Board*.

[OHMT]

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

[OHMS] A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended revisions to 49 CFR.

OHMS Acronym (pronounced "owms") for *Office of Hazardous Materials Safety*.

OHMT Abbreviation for *Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation*.

oil Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats that 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.

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On-Scene Coordinator [OSC] As explained in the National Contingency Plan, the pre-designated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident, and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws. Also called a Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC]. Compare **State On-Scene Coordinator**.

Operation And Maintenance [O&M]

Operations That organizational level within the Incident Command System [ICS] immediately subordinate to the Incident Commander. When established, this position is responsible for the direct management of all incident tactical activities.

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.

OSC Abbreviation for *On-Scene Coordinator*.

OSHA Acronym (pronounced "OWE-shuh") for *Occupational Safety and Health Administration*.

Other Regulated Materials A [ORM A] A material which has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property and which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to passengers and crew in the event of leakage during transportation.

Other Regulated Materials B [ORM B] A material (including a solid when wet with water) capable

of causing significant damage to a transport vehicle from leakage during transportation.

Other Regulated Materials C [ORM C] A material which has other inherent characteristics not described as an ORM A or ORM B but which make it unsuitable for shipment, unless properly identified and prepared for transportation.

Other Regulated Materials D [ORM D] A material, such as a consumer commodity, which presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging.

Other Regulated Materials E [ORM E] A material that is not included in any other hazard class, but is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR 173.500. This includes hazardous waste.

overflow dike See **dike**, **overflow**.

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.

oxygen deficiency A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life.

oxygen-deficient atmosphere An atmosphere which contains an oxygen content less than 19.5% by volume at sea level.

P

Pacific Strike Team A component — based in Novato, CA — of the National Strike Force.

pallet 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 substance in another substance, for example, the concentration of PCB in water. A mixture of one part PCB and 999,999,999 parts water is a concentration of PCB of one part per billion (ppb).

parts per million [ppm] A unit for measuring the concentration of a substance in another substance, for example, the concentration of chlorine in air. A mixture of one part chlorine and 999,999 parts air is a concentration of chlorine of one part per million (ppm).

pathogen Any disease producing organism, including viruses.

PCB Abbreviation for *PolyChlorinated Biphenyl*.

PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment Any electrical equipment, including transformers, that contains at least 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm of PCBs.

PCB Item An item containing PCBs at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater.

PCB Transformer Any transformer that contains 500 ppm of PCBs or greater.

PCC Abbreviation for *Poison Control Center*.

PEL Acronym (pronounced "pell") for *Permissible Exposure Limit*.

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] Enforceable exposure limits promulgated by OSHA in the standards and tables in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, often derived from published TLVs. The PEL for a substance may be an 8-hour time-weighted average or a ceiling concentration. Compare **Recommended Exposure Limit** and **Threshold Limit Value**.

persistent toxic substance A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.

Personal Protective Equipment [PPE] Clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, biological and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate 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.

pesticides A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.

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.

pH detector See **corrosivity detector**.

Photoionization Detector [PID] A device used to determine the presence of low concentrations of gases and or vapors in air.

PIAT Acronym (pronounced "PIE-at") for *Public Information Assist Team*.

PID Abbreviation for *Photoionization Detector*.

PIO Abbreviation for *Public Information Officer*.

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 which has shape and buoyancy.

pneumonitis Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs.

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Poison Class A Poisonous gases or liquids of such a nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life.

Poison Class B Substances, liquids, or solids other than Poison Class A or irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health.

Poison Control Center [PCC] California is served by six 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. The PCCs are:

Fresno	1-800 346-5922
Los Angeles	1-800 777-6476
Sacramento	1-800 342-9293
San Diego	1-800 876-4766
San Francisco	1-800 523-2222
San Jose	1-800 662-9886

pollutant or contaminant

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.

Potentially Responsible Party [PRP] Compare Responsible Party.

Powered Air Purifying Respirator See Air Purifying Respirator, Powered.

PPE Abbreviation for *Personal Protective Equipment*.

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 organization's response capabilities.

prevention plan See Risk Management Prevention Program.

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.

Proposition 65 California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986.

protective clothing See Personal Protective Equipment.

PRP Abbreviation for *Potentially Responsible Party*.

Public Information Officer [PIO] The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media.

Public Utilities Commission [PUC]

PUC Abbreviation for *Public Utilities Commission*.

pulmonary Pertaining to the lungs.

pyrophoric A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F.

Q

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.

R

RACES Acronym (pronounced "RAY-sez") for *Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services*.

RAD Acronym (pronounced "rad") for *Radiation Absorbed Dose*.

Radiation Absorbed Dose [RAD] A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.

radiation dosimeter An instrument or device which measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.

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.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services [RACES]

RAM Acronym (pronounced "ram") for *RadioActive Material*.

RCP Abbreviation for *Regional Contingency Plan*.
Recommended Exposure Limit [REL] Time-weighted averages and ceiling concentrations based on NIOSH evaluations. Compare **Permissible Exposure Limit** and **Threshold Limit Value**.

Recorder See **Technical Specialist** Hazardous Materials Reference Person ...

recovery drum See **disposal drum**.

reference library A selection of chemical text

books, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team.

Regional Contingency Plan [RCP]

Regional Plan A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III.

Regional Response Center [RRC]

Regional Response Team [RRT]

- 1 Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a representative from each state in the ten Federal EPA regions, as specified in the NCP.
- 2 The Federal regional response organization composed of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies, responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs, and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB] The agency charged with managing statewide water quality.

REL Abbreviation for *Recommended Exposure Limit*.

release or 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.

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REM Acronym (pronounced "rem") for *Roentgen Equivalent Man*.

remedial action Action taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment or both.

removal action See *mitigation*.

reportable incident Any incident that has or may impact the public health or 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).

rescue The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel.

Research and Special Programs Administration [RSPA]

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 *Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; Air Purifying Respirator*.

response That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous material incident.

Responsible Party [RP] A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, partnership, and the like) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action nec-

essary 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. Compare **Potentially Responsible Party**.

risk analysis A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, the environment, and property, 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 and Prevention Program [RMPP] Statutory requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Section 25534, subsection (1). A plan which encompasses, among other appropriate elements

- 1 A structured assessment of hazards.
- 2 A formal personnel training program for the prevention of, and response to, emergencies.
- 3 Procedures for periodic safety reviews of operating equipment and procedures.
- 4 Schedules for regular testing of the program.
- 5 Procedures for the purpose of reducing the probability of accidents.

RMPP Abbreviation for *Risk Management and Prevention Program*.

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.

RP Abbreviation for *Responsible Party*.

RQ Abbreviation for *Reportable Quantity*.

RRC Abbreviation for *Regional Response Center*.

RRT Abbreviation for *Regional Response Team*.

RSPA Acronym (pronounced "RISP-uh") for *Research and Special Programs Administration*.

S

SAC Acronym (pronounced "sak") for *State Agency Coordinator*.

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 reports directly to the Incident Commander.

salivation An excessive discharge of saliva; pryalism.

salvage drum See *recovery drum*.

sample To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.

sampling kits Kits assembled for the purpose of providing adequate tools and equipment for taking samples and documenting unknowns to create a "chain of evidence".

SARA Acronym (pronounced "Sarah") for *Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act*.

SARA Title III Regional Plan See *Regional Plan*; *Local Plan*.

SCBA Abbreviation for *Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus*.

scenario An outline of a natural or expected course of events.

scene The location actually or potentially affected

rupture The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material.

RWQCB Abbreviation for *Regional Water Quality Control Board*.

by a hazard.

Scene Manager [SM] See *Incident Commander*.

Scientific Support Coordinator [SSC] NOAA officials, SSCs provide technical information for and coordinate all scientific input to the Coast Guard and On-Scene Coordinators during responses to spills in coastal waters, and assist in the development of spill preparedness plans.

secondary materials Spent materials, sludges, byproducts, 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 and supplied air breathing apparatus certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] and the Mine Safety and Health Administration [MS HA], or the appropriate approval agency for use in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health [IDLH].

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.

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SERC Acronym (pronounced "serk") for *State Emergency Response Commission*.

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 Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists and so on. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any.

Short Term Exposure Limit [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].

SIOSC Acronym (pronounced "SY-osk") for *State Interagency Oil Spill Committee*.

site

- 1 The area within the Contamination Reduction Control Line at a hazardous materials incident.
- 2 Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 51 92(a)(3).

Site Safety Plan An emergency response plan describing the general safety procedures to be followed at an incident involving hazardous materials. The plan should be prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and the U.S. EPA's *Standard Operating Safety Guides for Environmental Incidents* (1984).

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.

SLC Abbreviation for *State Lands Commission*.

sludge Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid

waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids.

SM Abbreviation for *Scene Manager*. See **Incident Commander**.

smoke An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from combustion or sublimation.

SOC Abbreviation for *State Operations Center*.

SOP Abbreviation for *Standard Operating Procedure*.

SOSC Abbreviation for *State On-Scene Coordinator*.

solidification process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container.

Solid Waste Disposal Act [SWDA]

solubility The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another.

solvents A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture.

SPCC Abbreviation for *Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasures*.

spill The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous material in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment. (See **Incident**.)

spiller See **Responsible Party**.

Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasures [SPCC]

spontaneously combustible See **pyrophoric**.

SSC Abbreviation for *Scientific Support Coordinator*.

stabilization The period of an incident where the

adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled.

staging area The safe area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time.

Standard Operating Procedure [SOP]

State Agency Coordinator [SAC] As explained in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, it is the representative of the State agency, usually either the California Highway Patrol or the Department of Fish and Game, that has jurisdictional responsibility for coordinating state assistance to an incident commander and maintains liaison with the Federal on-scene coordinator.

State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] A group of officials appointed by the State Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA]. The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of Local Emergency Planning Committees, and annually reviews local emergency plans.

State Interagency Oil Spill Committee [SIOSC]

State Lands Commission [SLC]

State On-Scene Coordinator [SOSC] Compare Federal On-Scene Coordinator, On-Scene Coordinator.

State Operations Center [SOC]

State Warning Center The center within the State's Office of Emergency Services that monitors seismic activities and is the reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material or spill.

State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB]

stationary source A fixed facility from which a

release of hazardous materials may originate.

STEL Abbreviation for *Short Term Exposure Limit*.

Steering Committee The committee, and its working groups, that provides the direction and detailed information required to develop and maintain an Area Contingency Plan. Compare **Area Committee**.

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, reauthorized the Federal superfund, and mandated states to implement equivalent regulations and 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.

SWDA Abbreviation for *Solid Waste Disposal Act*.

SWRCB Abbreviation for *State Water Resources Control Board*.

synergistic effect The combined effect of two chemicals which 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.

T

TAT Acronym (pronounced "tat") for *Technical Assistance Team*.

Team Leader See *Entry Team Leader*.

Technical Assistance Team [TAT]

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.

temperature detector An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

teratogen A substance or agent which can result in malformations of a fetus.

teratogenicity Ability to produce birth defects.

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. See *Post-Incident Analysis*.

thieving rod A glass rod used like a COLI-WASSA, except the liquid is contained in the tube by a vacuum pressure.

threatened release See *release or threatened release*.

threshold The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.

Threshold Limit Value [TLV] A value for exposure to toxic material, used as a guide for control of health hazards. Values for many substances can be found in *Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents*, published annually by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The three categories of TLVs are ceiling [TLV-C], time-weighted average [TLV-

TWA], and short-term exposure limit [TLV-STEL], which see. Compare *Permissible Exposure Limit* and *Recommended Exposure Limit*.

Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling [TLV-C] The concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

Threshold Limit Value - Short-Term Exposure Limit [TLV-STEL] A 15-minute time-weighted average exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during the work day.

Threshold Limit Value, Time-Weighted Average [TLV-TWA] A time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effects.

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.

TLV Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value*.

TLV-C Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling*.

TLV-STEL Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Short-Term Exposure Limit*.

TLV-TWA Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average*.

totally encapsulated suit 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.

Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]

Toxic Substances Control Program [TSCP]

traffic control, crowd control Action(s) by law

U

UC Abbreviation for *University of California*.

underflow dike See *dike, underflow*.

Underground Service Alert [USA]

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest 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 or destruction. (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform (EPA Usage).)

The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law. The Manifest must accompany shipments of hazardous waste.

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.

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

V

vapor An air dispersion of molecules of a substance that is normally a liquid or solid at standard

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.

TSCA Abbreviation for *Toxic Substances Control Act*.

TSCP Abbreviation for *Toxic Substances Control Program*.

University of California [UC]

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.

USA Abbreviation for *Underground Service Alert*.

USDA Abbreviation for *U.S. Department of Agriculture*.

U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]

USFWS Abbreviation for *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

USGS Abbreviation for *United States Geological Survey*.

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 property, singly or in any combination, to damage by a hazard.

W

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", "support zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents.

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.

WPCA Abbreviation for *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Section 1 Background

1 About Geographic Response Plans

1.1 **The Beginning.** Development of response plans [Plans] covering limited geographic areas began in this Region of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] about 1990.

1.2 **The Goal.** The goal of the first and all later Plans is to provide improved preparedness for and response to hazardous materials and oil spill incidents within a defined geographic area, called the Plan Area.

1.3 **Plans For Watersheds.** With a few exceptions, the geographic area covered by each plan, the Plan Area, is a watershed or a clearly defined portion of a watershed.

2 The Plan Development Process

2.1 **The Beginning.** The first Plan was created cooperatively by citizens and representatives from industry and federal, state and local government — all involved in the Plan Area — working with the EPA and its contractors.

- The Plan Area representatives developed information about the Plan Area and its response resources, and provided direction for the Plan development.

- The EPA and its contractors provided specialized research services and did the majority of the writing and Plan document format development.

2.2 **How It Is Now.** Plans are still created in much the same way that they were in the beginning, and with the same full participation by Plan Area representatives.

3 Plan Names

3.1 **Area Contingency Plans [ACPs].** Initially, the Plans were named Area Contingency Plans [ACPs].

3.2 **Geographic Response Plans [GRPs].** In early 1996, the Plans under development in this Region of the EPA were renamed Geographic Response Plans to better reflect their function.

Section 2 The Plan Document

1 Overview

1.1 **How It Was.** The first Plan document

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was small, limited in scope, and relatively general.

- 1.2 **How It Is Now.** As this is written, ACPs, and now GRPs, have evolved into larger, more complex documents, containing multiple parts and chapters, tables and charts,

decision trees, maps, and more.

- 1.3 **Appropriate Evolution.** Plan documents evolved as they did to better meet the needs of the planners and responders that use them.

Section 3 About This Style Guide

- 1 **Why We Created It.** When we began development of this Style Guide [Guide], we believed that the improved Plan design this Guide provides would benefit everyone involved with GRPs — all of the people involved in Plan development, and all of the Plan users.

- 2 **The Goals.** The overall goals of this Guide for Geographic Response Plan development are

- To enhance the process of developing and maintaining effective Geographic Response Plans.
- To provide the most effective GRPs possible.

- 3 **Who Created It.** This Guide was created by the Planning and Assessment Section (H-8-1) in Region 9 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco, California.

- 4 **Who It's For.** This Guide is intended for use and reference by *everyone* involved in the development, use and maintenance of Geographic Response Plans.

- 5 **What This Guide Provides**

- 5.1 **Graphic Uniformity.** This Guide provides standard design elements for every part of Geographic Response Plans. Each part of a Plan, from the overall design to the individual paragraph, is clearly defined.

- 5.2 **Ease Of Use.** The Plan layout established in the Guide is designed to provide ease of

use. The goal is to make the Plan an effective tool under the most difficult conditions: during a response.

- 5.3 **Ease Of Understanding.** The writing style the Guide defines is based on the concept that "simpler is better."

We believe that all written material in any Plan should be easily understood under the worst possible conditions: during a response.

- 6 **What's Here — Comments.** Comments about each of the chapters and parts of this Guide follow.

- 6.1 **Introduction.** The Introduction is the chapter you are reading. It sets the stage for the rest of the Guide.

- 6.2 **Hardware And Software.** Hardware and Software describes the hardware and software we've used to produce both this Guide and Geographic Response Plans.

Note: The specific hardware and software products mentioned do *not* constitute an endorsement by the U.S. EPA.

- 6.3 **Overall Plan Design.** The Overall Plan Design chapter

- Reviews the research we did while developing this Guide.
- Compares the GRP document design with other documents you are familiar with — books — and describes how they are similar, and how they

differ.

- Describes how GRPs are designed as documents.
 - Discusses the major GRP document parts and how they work together.
- 6.4 **Graphic Design.** The Graphic Design part provides graphic design guidance for each of the elements of a GRP.
- 6.5 **Detail Design.** Detail Design provides the “nuts and bolts” details that make the whole document design function properly — the details of the “How to construct a Plan” recipe.
- 6.6 **Writing.** This part describes how to write

what goes into a Plan — what works, what to avoid, what not to do. It includes the concepts behind how we’ve written this Guide — we *do* practice what we recommend.

- 6.7 **Samples And Templates.** The Samples and Templates section includes sample pages and typical smaller pieces for each of the many elements of a Plan document, and in a future release, will include software templates that you can use to construct a Plan of your own.
- 6.8 **Reference Material.** A bibliography and other reference material are provided. If you want to know what materials we’ve used, it is referenced here. We’ve provided comments about some of this material that you may find interesting, or useful, or both.

Section 4 Future Changes

- 1 **What We Expect.** We expect this Style Guide to change pretty rapidly as our experience with this format of GRPs increases.
- 2 **Updates.** We expect to establish a way to

update users of this Guide on a regular basis by the time this Guide is formally released. □

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Overall Plan Design

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Chapter 3

Overall Plan Design

Section 1 Overview

1 What's Here. This chapter of the Guide

- Describes the research we did while developing the Guide and why we did it.
- Compares GRPs and books.
- Defines and provides other informa-

tion about sheets, leaves and pages.

- Reviews the three basic parts of any Geographic Response Plan, and then describes what goes into them.

None of this will waste your time. You will learn something interesting, or it will be information you will use later, or both.

Section 2 The Research

1 Consulting The Prior Art. Instead of trying to develop a better Plan design on our own, we decided to "consult the prior art." That is, we decided to review as many kinds of emergency planning and response documents as we could, and use the best features we found in them in our design.

A partial listing of the many plan document types we reviewed follows.

1.1 Geographic Response Plans [GRPs]. GRPs are plans covering part or all of an inland watershed or waterway, or a specific coastal area. Some details follow.

- For inland areas—prepared by a U.S. EPA regional office and its contractors, cooperatively with other Federal, and State and plan area, representa-

tives.

- For coastal areas — prepared by a U.S. Coast Guard District office and its contractors, cooperatively with other Federal, and State and plan area, representatives.

1.2 Coastal Area Contingency Plans. Coastal Area Contingency Plans cover coastline and harbor areas, and are prepared under the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard. They are similar but not identical to GRPs.

1.3 County Hazardous Material Contingency Plans. County Hazardous Material Contingency Plans are generally prepared by county public health or environmental health agencies. Their quality and content vary widely.

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1.4 **State Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plans.** State Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plans are of varying quality, and are prepared by state emergency services organizations.

1.5 **The National Contingency Plan [NCP].** The NCP is prepared and maintained by the U.S. Government: it is a cooperative product of the work of many government agencies.

1.6 **Regional Contingency Plans [RCPs].** RCPs are Federal plans covering a large geographic area, cooperatively prepared by representatives from Federal and State agencies under the direction of a Regional Response Team.

1.7 **Facility Response Plans [FRPs].** FRPs are prepared by industrial and other organizations to deal with all anticipated incidents that could occur at or affect a facility. Their quality and content vary widely.

2 **Finding A Content Structure Model.** To complement our review of the prior art in plan design, we looked for information about how to structure the content of complex documents, which GRPs definitely are, in the most effective way.

We found that books — hardbound and paperback — provided the content structure we needed.

2.1 Books About Books

2.1.1 **The Review.** We reviewed books and

manuals that described how books are structured. They describe what each of the parts of books are for and how those parts function.

2.1.2 **Differences Of Opinion.** We weren't surprised to discover that the books about books we looked at didn't always totally agree with each other.

2.1.3 **Resolving The Differences.** We resolved the differences of opinion we found by choosing the structure and definitions that best fit our needs for this Guide.

2.1.4 **Useful Books We Reviewed.** The most useful books about books we reviewed follow.

- *Book Design & Production For The Small Publisher*, Malcolm E. Barker (San Francisco, CA: Londonborn Publications, 1990).

- *The Chicago Manual Of Style* (14th Edition), The University of Chicago Press (Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press, 1993).

- *Xerox Publishing Standards: A Manual Of Style And Design*. A Xerox Press Book (New York, NY: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1988).

3 **Creating A Standard.** To simplify our GRP design, we've created a standard set of GRP parts, described them, and established their locations.

Section 3 GRPs And Books Compared

1 **Introduction.** This section compares GRPs and books.

2 GRPs

2.1 **GRPs Are Looseleaf.** GRPs are not books in the conventional sense, as they are not permanently bound. Instead, they are

usually published in one or more looseleaf binders, most often for 11.0 by 8.5 inch size sheets — the binding edge is listed first.

2.2 **Revising GRPs.** GRPs are subject to frequent revisions, which are easily incorporated by adding and removing sheets.

3 Books

- 3.1 Books Are Bound.** Books are nearly always permanently bound. They can be hardback or paperback, or bound with wire or plastic.
- 3.2 Revising Books.** It is usually difficult or impractical to revise a book by adding and

removing leaves.

- 4 About Design Differences.** The detail design of GRPs in this Guide may differ from conventional book design. The single reason for those design differences is that, in our judgement, they best satisfy the special needs that GRPs present.

Section 4 About Sheets, Leaves And Pages

1 Definitions

- 1.1 Sheet.** A sheet is a single, removable piece of paper or other printable material. A sheet may be unprinted, or printed on one or both sides.
- 1.2 Leaf.** A leaf is a single sheet of paper or other printable material, bound into a book. A leaf may be unprinted, or printed on one or both sides.
- 1.3 Page.** A page is one side of a sheet or leaf.
- 1.4 Right-Hand Page.** A right-hand page is the front of the sheet or leaf that lies to the right when a document is open.
- 1.5 Left-Hand Page.** A left-hand page is the back of the sheet or leaf that lies to the left

when a document is open.

2 Page Identification

- 2.1 Right-Hand Pages.** Right-hand pages, whether their page number is printed on them or not, always have odd page numbers — 1, 3, 5,

Right-hand pages are usually referred to as "right" or "odd" pages.

- 2.2 Left-Hand Pages.** Left-hand pages, whether their page number is printed on them or not, always have even page numbers — 2, 4, 6

Left-hand pages are usually referred to as "left" or "even" pages.

Section 5 GRPs — The Three Basic Parts

- 1 Introduction.** The three basic parts of a GRP — and of most books — are

- Front Matter.
- Subject Matter.
- Back Matter.

- 2 Front Matter.** The Front Matter is the first basic part of a GRP. It serves as a guide to the contents and subject matter, and helps

readers use the GRP effectively.

- 3 Subject Matter.** The Subject Matter is the second basic part of a GRP. It is the main part, and contains the message, the material that is central to the GRP.

- 4 Back Matter.** Back Matter is the third basic part of a GRP. It contains reference and supplemental material that supports the subject matter.

Section 6 Front Matter

- 1 **Introduction.** This section describes the the front matter elements used in a GRP. Brief explanations are provided where necessary.
- 2 **Design Details.** Details of the design of each Front Matter element appear in Chapter ?? of this Style Guide.
- 3 **Front Matter Elements.** The front matter elements of a GRP — in order of their appearance — are
 - Title Page
 - Copyright Page
 - Dedication
 - Acknowledgments
 - Foreword
 - Preface
 - Update Record
 - Table Of Contents
 - Introduction
- 3.1 **Missing Elements.** Not all front matter elements possible are described here: those omitted are not necessary for GRPs.
- 3.2 **Optional Elements.** Some front matter elements listed are optional, and may not appear in all GRPs.

Descriptions of each front matter element follow.
- 4 **Title Page.** The Title Page begins the Front Matter. It contains the basic information identifying the document.

Always a right (odd) page.
- 5 **Copyright Page.** The Copyright Page appears on the back of the Title Page.

Always a left (even) page.
- 6 **Dedication.** The Dedication's purpose is to honor a particular person or group of people; it is generally a half page or less.

Optional — always begins on a right (odd) page.
- 7 **Acknowledgments.** This element of the front matter is the place to thank and acknowledge the people who participated in the research, creation and production of the document, and also to credit sources of information.

Optional — always begins on a right (odd) page.
- 8 **Foreword.** The Foreword is where
 - 8.1 **Credibility Is Affirmed.** An authority on the topic of the GRP affirms the credibility of the author(s) and the value of the GRP's contents.
 - 8.2 **The GRP Is Authorized.** The Foreword is the best location for a *Letter Of Authorization* or a *Letter Of Promulgation* authorizing the GRP.

Optional — always begins on a right (odd) page.
- 9 **Preface.** The Preface is where a brief and interesting review of how the GRP came to be created, and perhaps brief thanks for special contributions, are placed. A more lengthy review of the topic of the GRP should be part of the Introduction in the front matter.

Best started on a right (odd) page.
- 10 **Update Record.** The Update Record is

the place for a form listing updates issued for and incorporated into the GRP.

Always begins on a right (odd) page.

Note: After an update is incorporated, the update instruction sheet(s) that come with the update may be inserted into the GRP following the Update Record sheet.

- 11 Table Of Contents.** The Table Of Contents is identified simply by the word "Contents".

Always begins on a right (odd) page.

- 11.1 Completeness.** The Table of Contents in the front matter will be complete to the paragraph level for the entire GRP, and will include lists of all figures, tables, lists and maps.

- 11.2 Additional Tables Of Contents.** Additional Tables of Contents may be present at the beginning of each Part, and will begin each chapter of, the subject matter. Additional Tables of Contents may be provided for selected parts of the back matter.

Section 7 Subject Matter

- 1 Introduction.** This section describes the the subject matter elements used in a GRP. Brief explanations are provided where necessary.
- 2 Design Details.** Details of the design and identification of each subject matter element appear in Chapter ?? of this Style Guide.
- 3 Subject Matter Elements.** The subject matter elements of a GRP — in largest-to-smallest order — are

- Parts
- Chapters

- 12 Introduction.** The Introduction is the last element of the front matter. It provides an overview of the entire GRP, and may describe, but is not limited to:

- Document background — why the GRP was created, and its goals.
- Key concepts addressed in the GRP.
- The intended audience — who could benefit from using the document.
- Major GRP elements and their general function.
- The terminology, symbols and conventions used in the GRP.
- How to use the GRP.

Always begins on a right (odd) page.

Note: If introductory material reviews specific subject matter, it should appear in that subject matter, *not* in the front matter.

- Sections
- Paragraphs
- Annotations

Descriptions of each subject matter element follow.

- 4 Parts.** Parts are main divisions of the subject matter, and are used to group chapters that belong together conceptually. Parts are titled by topic, and identified by number sequentially. Typical GRP parts might be titled:

- Emergency Action Plan

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- Operation And Administration
 - Resource Information
- 5 **Chapters.** Chapters divide the subject matter into segments that generally address a single topic. Chapters are titled by topic. They are identified in sequence numerically or alpha-numerically, depending on their location in the GRP document.
- Chapter design and identification may be applied to topics in the Front Matter and Back Matter.
- 6 **Sections.** Any chapter may be divided into sections, which are titled by their subject matter and identified by number sequentially within the chapter.
- 7 **Paragraphs**
- 7.1 **General.** Paragraphs are the smallest identified text elements of the subject matter. They are titled by content, and are numbered sequentially within each section, or within a chapter if it has no sections.
- 7.2 **Paragraph Levels.** Three levels of paragraphs may be used in GRPs; one prime and two subordinate.
- 8 **Annotations.** Annotations of various kinds are used to supplement, clarify or explain elements of the subject matter. The most common annotation types follow.
- Lists
 - Notes
 - Explanations
 - Warnings
 - Cautions
- 9 **Lists.** Lists in the subject matter most commonly follow an identified paragraph,

although they may appear elsewhere.

- 9.1 **List Element Markers.** Individual elements in a list are preceded by markers. Marker examples follow.
- Bullets — as in this sample list element.
 - A Letters — A, B, C ... — as in this sample list element.
 - 1 Numbers — 1, 2, 3 ... — as in this sample list element.
- 9.2 **One List, One Marker.** Each list contains only one type of marker. Round bullets "●" are the most commonly used markers.
- 10 **Notes.** Notes highlight information that may be of special interest or importance to the reader. Notes in text matter most commonly follow an identified paragraph. Example:
- Note:* If introductory material reviews specific subject matter, it should appear in that subject matter, *not* in the front matter.
- 11 **Explanations.** Explanations amplify or supplement information provided in text matter. They follow the form and location of notes, as above. Explanations may be preceded by "Explanation," "Exception," or some other descriptive word or term. Example:
- Exception:* Covers and divider tabs are not assigned page identifiers, nor are they counted as pages.
- 12 **Warnings.** Warnings are provided to ensure people's safety, and are used in GRPs wherever they are required. Example:
- ❖ **WARNING** ❖ Always treat an unknown substance as hazardous until positive identification has been made.

- 13 **Cautions.** Cautions are provided to prevent damage to data, materials and equipment. Example:

◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *Back up your work frequently to avoid losing your work in the event of a system crash or a power failure.*

Section 8 Back Matter

- 1 **Introduction.** This section describes the back matter elements used in a GRP. Brief explanations are provided where necessary.
- 2 **Design Details.** Details of the design and

identification of each back matter element appear in Chapter ?? of this Style Guide.

- 3 **Back Matter Elements.**

Section 9 A Caution About This Chapter ...

- 1 **Its Unfinished Condition.** As of Thursday, 15 August when this is being written, this chapter is not complete. All material from

the end of Section 7 on, has not been completed yet. □

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Chapter 2

Facility First Responders

Section 1 First Responders Defined 3

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| 1 | Facility Responders | 3 | 2 | Public Agency Responders | 3 |
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Section 2 Identify the Hazardous Materials Incident 3

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| 1 | Acknowledge Alarms | 3 | | Personnel | 3 |
| 2 | Notify Authorities | 3 | 2.3 | Call 911 | 4 |
| 2.1 | Call Facility's Emergency | | 3 | Activate Warning System | 4 |
| | Operator | 3 | 4 | Gather Data | 4 |
| 2.2 | Call Facility's Emergency | | | | |

Section 3 Initiate Facility Emergency Response Procedures 4

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|---|-------------------------|---|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Activate Response Teams | 4 | 4.1 | Utilize Facility's Command | |
| 2 | Terminate The Release | 4 | | Center | 5 |
| 3 | Engage Safety Systems | 5 | 4.2 | Set Up Remote Command Post | 5 |
| 4 | Set Up Command Post | 5 | | | |

Section 4 Initiate Fire Suppression As Applicable 6

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|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Engage Facility Fire Suppression | | 3 | Activate Firewater Run-Off Con- | |
| | System | 6 | | tainment System | 6 |
| 2 | Select Type of Fire Suppression | 6 | 4 | Use Protective Gear | 6 |

Section 5 Initiate Rescue Operations If Safe 6

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| 1 | Avoid Dangers | 6 | 3 | Decontaminate Victims | 6 |
| 2 | Mitigate the Release | 6 | 4 | Fatalities | 6 |

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Part 4 — Response Plans

Section 6 Initiate Site Control Measures 6

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| 1 | Address the Residual Contamination | 6 | 3 | Use References | 7 |
| 2 | Restrict Hot Zone Entry | 7 | 4 | Initiate Air Modeling | 7 |

Section 7 Provide Updated Information 7

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| 1 | Revise Data | 7 | 3 | Create a Chemical Data Sheet | 7 |
| 2 | Obtain Chemical Data Sheets | 7 | | | |

Chapter 2

Facility First Responders

Section 1 First Responders Defined

- 1 **Facility Responders.** Facility personnel will most likely be the first to acknowledge and respond to the incident. Training includes Awareness Level [29 CFR 1910.120] and/or the facility's in-house HAZMAT awareness training.
- 2 **Public Agency Responders.** These include Awareness Level-trained (29 CFR 1910.120) persons, but typically not those with 40-hour HAZWOPER training. Usually these would be the police, sheriff, city officials, or Cal-Trans officials.

Section 2 Identify the Hazardous Materials Incident

- 1 **Acknowledge Alarms.** Acknowledge facility alarms and confirm that a hazardous materials release has occurred. The release might also have been seen, smelled, or in some way noticed by facility personnel.
 - ❖ **WARNING** ❖ Always treat an unknown substance as hazardous until positive identification has been made. Approach area from upwind.
- 2 **Notify Authorities**
 - 2.1 **Call Facility's Emergency Operator.** Immediately notify the facility's emergency operator, who will make the appropriate notifications (OES, NRC) and will call 911 dispatch.
 - 2.2 **Call Facility's Emergency Personnel.** Call established facility emergency personnel

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Part 4 — Response Plans

and inform them that a release has occurred.

- 2.3 **Call 911.** Call 911 directly if the facility has no emergency operator.

- 3 **Activate Warning System.** Activate the facility alarm system to alert facility personnel and community of a release. System may include phones, sirens, horns, and other signals.

- 4 **Gather Data.** Use the First Responder's Situation Assessment Worksheet as a guide to collecting pertinent information about the release. Fill out the form as accurately as possible. If in doubt of the specifics of any elements on the sheet, state your uncertainty. Then:

Tool: Use First Responder's Situation Assessment Worksheet

- Fax the Work Sheet to the dispatcher so information can be distributed to the hazmat responders en route.
- Distribute copies of the Work sheet to responders as they arrive on the site.

Section 3 Initiate Facility Emergency Response Procedures

- 1 **Activate Response Team.** The facility's Emergency Contingency Plan should assign responsibilities for each member of the facility response team. The plan will:

Tool: Use Facility Emergency Contingency Plan. Required of facilities in Plan Area that store hazardous materials.

- Identify the types of emergencies the team will respond to.
 - Outline the role of each member and to whom they must report.
 - Make provision for access routes.
 - Define (based on pre-planned scenarios) how to respond to specific facility incidents.
- 2 **Terminate The Release.** Terminate the facility release if it can be done safely

through engineering controls. Use:

- Automatic shutdown systems.
- Fire suppression systems.
- Recirculation valving.
- Flaring.
- Tank switching.
- Room vents.

- 3 **Engage Safety Systems.** The facility's Emergency Contingency Plan should instruct the operators on procedures such as:

- Shutting down ancillary process systems.
- Evacuation of personnel and warning horn signals.
- The start-up of backup utility systems.
- The use of emergency communication systems.

- 4 **Set Up Command Post.** Set up a command post or staging area upwind and upstream of the release in order to meet responders and the media and to safely plan further activities. If a predetermined location has been designated, move to this area.

- 4.1 **Utilize Facility's Command Center.** If the release has remained on the facility property, and it is safe to do so, access the facility's command center. Public agency responders can support facility response efforts.

- 4.2 **Set Up Remote Command Post.** If the release has migrated off site, the appropriate public agency should assume Incident Command and set up a command post in a safe position. Continue to work with facility personnel.

Tool: Use Facility Emergency Contingency Plan.

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Section 4 Initiate Fire Suppression As Applicable

- 1 **Engage Facility Fire Suppression System.**
If the facility has a fire suppression system, it should be initiated.
- 2 **Select Type of Fire Suppression.** Reference the **Facility Emergency Contingency Plan** in deciding whether water or foam suppression is more appropriate for the combusting chemical. Alert fire fighters to this when they arrive on site.
Tool: Use **Facility Emergency Contingency Plan**.
- 3 **Activate Firewater Run-Off Containment System.** Engage any fire water run-off containment system and/or close access to storm drains and other waterways.
Tool: Use **Local Storm Drain Map** to understand runoff water threat to Feather River and tributaries.
- 4 **Use Protective Gear.** Fire suppression of the hazardous substances must be conducted with Level B (SCBA) respiratory protection.

Section 5 Initiate Rescue Operations If Safe

- 1 **Avoid Dangers.** If fire, threat of fire or explosion, or chemical exposure exists, do not initiate a rescue attempt. Wait for trained responders to initiate the rescue.
- 2 **Mitigate the Release.** Mitigating or isolating the release in the victims' area is the best way to aid safe rescues.
- 3 **Decontaminate Victims.** If victims are able to be rescued, decontaminate them appropriately before transporting them to the medical facility.
❖ WARNING ❖ Failure to decontaminate victims endangers medical personnel and off-site facilities.
- 4 **Fatalities.** If the victim has died, leave the body until the coroner can safely enter the area.

Section 6 Initiate Site Control Measures

- 1 **Address the Residual Contamination.**
Whether a release has been terminated (e.g. vapor clouds dissipated or fires extinguished) there remains measures which need to be taken. Residual contamination (e.g. liquids,
Tool: **Site Area Map.** Show the release area. Use the IC form.

sludges, run-off water, etc.) may result in an on-going HAZMAT incident.

- 2 **Restrict Hot Zone Entry.** Restrict hot zone entry to response personnel only.
- 3 **Use References.** Use reference materials, such as the 1995 North American Emergency Response Guidebook, to create protective action distances.
- 4 **Initiate Air Modeling.** Initiate air modeling activities for site-specific chemical releases. Establish Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) zones, Time Weighted Average (TWA) zones, and other action zones.

Tool: 1995 North American Emergency Response Guidebook.

Tool: Air Modeling Software. Use Cameo or Archie to predict affected areas from air release. Access meteorological data from Quincy Airport or on-site meteorological station.

Section 7 Provide Updated Information

- 1 **Revise Data.** Revise the First Responder's Situation Assessment Work Sheet as new data becomes available.
- 2 **Obtain Chemical Data Sheets.** Collect the facility's Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and other chemical information the facility has collated, and make these documents available to the response team.
- 3 **Create a Chemical Data Sheet.** Use the facilities information to create a Hazardous Materials Summary Sheet. □

Tool: First Responder's Situation Assessment Work Sheet. Make Revision.

Tool: Material Safety Data Sheets. Obtain from facility.

Tool: Create a Hazardous Materials Summary Sheet. These can replace MSDS or chemical manufacturers data sheet if they are not available.

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Part 4 — Response Plans**

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Chapter 3

Facility Hazmat Responders

Section 1 Hazardous Materials [Hazmat] Team Defined 3

- 1 Facility Hazmat Responders 3
- 2 Public Agency Hazmat Responders 3

Section 2 Establish Incident Command Structure [ICS] 3

- 1 Incident Commander [IC] 3
- 2 Assign IC Responsibility 4

Section 3 Establish Site Safety 4

- 1 Establish "Hot Zone" 4
- 2 Restrict Access 4
- 3 Write and Post Site Safety Information 5
- 4 Hold Site Safety Meeting 5

Section 4 Perform Rescue Operations 5

- 1 Conduct Rescues 5
- 2 Mitigate Release if Necessary 5
- 3 Decon Victims 6

Section 5 Mitigate and Contain the Release 6

- 1 Establish Imminent Threat 6
- 2 Establish Priorities for Response 6
- 3 Contain Released Materials 6
- 4 Communicate Mitigation and Containment Objectives 6

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Part 4 — Response Plans

Section 6 Assess Area Human Health And Environmental Threats 7

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|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Assess Airborne Threat | 7 | 3 | Assess Other Human And Environ- | |
| 2 | Assess Surface And Groundwater | | | mental Threats | 7 |
| | Threat | 7 | | | |

Section 7 Respond to Area Environmental and Health Threats 7

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|---|------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Shelter-in-Place | 7 | 3 | Alert Sensitive Populations | 7 |
| 2 | Evacuate | 7 | 4 | Alert Health Officials | 8 |

Section 8 Perform Ongoing Response Activities 8

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|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|
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Chapter 3

Facility Hazmat Responders

Section 1 Hazardous Materials [Hazmat] Team Defined

- 1 **Facility Hazmat Responders.** These include 40-hour HAZWOPER-trained persons (29 CFR 1910.120) who are familiar with the operations specific to the facility.
- 2 **Public Agency Hazmat Responders.** These include 40-hour HAZWOPER-trained persons (29 CFR 1910.120) and may also include responders with further certification from the California State Training Institute. The Geographic Response Team includes:
 - California Department of Forestry, OES Region 3, Regional Hazmat Support Team, Marysville.
 - Butte County Hazmat Team.
 - Marysville Fire Department.
 - Quincy Fire Department Hazmat Support Team (as decon team and backup).

Section 2 Establish Incident Command Structure [ICS]

- 1 **Incident Commander [IC].** The first responder on site with operational responsibility is the IC who initiates the ICS. The IC position passes up a preestablished line of authority as more senior responders arrive at

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the site. The IC should:

- Obtain briefing from the first responder and access the First Responder Assessment Sheet to obtain data.
- Access the Facility Response Plan and call listed facility authorities for assistance in understanding the situation.
- Obtain a facility layout map, showing chemical storage locations and inventories.
- Get chemical data from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and other databases.
- Set up a Command Post.

Tool: Use First Responder's Situation Assessment Worksheet

Tool: Use Facility Response Plan

Tool: Use Facility Layout Map from Facility Response Plan

Tool: Use Material Safety Data Sheets from facility or chemical manufacturer

- 2 **Assign IC Responsibility.** The IC assigns response team members to appropriate positions. The IC should, with the assistance of the Site Safety (SS) Officer and the Public Information Officer (PIO):

- Use the ICS Work Sheets and fill in the assignments. Post these sheets in a central, visible location.
- Pass IC vests to assigned officers.
- Establish a unified ICS if appropriate.
- Incorporate facility response personnel into the command structure.
- Appoint Operations Chief, Hazmat Section Chief, Communications Officer, and others.

Tool: Use Incident Command System Work Sheets. These are found in the Tool Kit

Tool: Incident Command Vests

Section 3 Establish Site Safety

- 1 **Establish "Hot Zone."** The SS Officer must immediately establish "Hot Zones" and contamination reduction zones.
- 2 **Restrict Access.** Set up a system to restrict

access to the site to authorized personnel only. Media should be directed to the PI Officer outside the operational areas.

3 Write and Post Site Safety Information

- Use the information from the Facility General Site Safety Plan and the First Responder's Site Assessment Work Sheet, and updated information, to establish safety parameters.
- Fill out and post an Incident Safety Information Work Sheet where it can be easily accessed. Sketch a map of the area on the work sheet and list the chemical data sheet.

Tools: Use Facility General Site Safety Plan and First Responder's Site Assessment Work Sheet

Tools: Use Incident Safety Information Work Sheet

4 Hold Site Safety Meeting. A safety meeting must be held before workers enter the exclusion zone. The length, detail, and scope of the meeting may change in relation to the urgency of the response. Specifically:

- Create a Work Plan and clarify site objectives.
- Describe site hazard dangers associated with each site task.
- Dictate levels of personal protective clothing.
- Define work zones, entry and egress areas, and decontamination zones.
- Establish communication procedures.
- Create an emergency procedures and medical emergency plan.

Section 4 Perform Rescue Operations

- 1 Conduct Rescues.** Conduct rescues if they can be safely and efficiently accomplished. Rescues may occur simultaneously with release mitigation.
- 2 Mitigate Release if Necessary.** If HAZMAT personnel are limited, use them

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to mitigate the release so non-HAZMAT trained medical personnel and vehicles can safely access the site and perform rescues.

- 3 **Decon Victims.** Decon the rescued victims before transportation to medical emergency facilities.

❖ **WARNING** ❖ Failure to decontaminate victims endangers medical personnel and off-site facilities.

Section 5 Mitigate and Contain the Release

- 1 **Establish Imminent Threat.** Establish whether a fire, explosion, air release, release to the Feather River or other waterway, or another threat is the most immediate and substantial threat. If possible, identify a root-cause threat which, if it were terminated, would greatly reduce all other threats.
- 2 **Establish Priorities for Response.** The first priority is to mitigate the root-cause threat. If personnel and resources are available, begin planning to mitigate other threats as well.
- 3 **Contain Released Materials.** Concurrent with release mitigation, contain already released chemicals or firewater. Containment includes:
 - Berming roadways with sandbags or using heavy equipment to build soil dikes.
 - Laying booms into waterways to contain floating materials.
 - Installing bladders to public storm drain outfalls.
 - Closing valves at the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or at facility storm drain collection pond outfalls.
 - Mobilizing vacuum trucks to remove or contain pooled materials, and to off-load to containment vessels.
- 4 **Communicate Mitigation and Containment Objectives.** The goals and realistic daily objectives should be written on the In-

Tools: Use the Incident Objectives Plan Worksheet, one of the ICS forms.

cident Objectives Plan. The plan should be posted in the Command Post and the response team briefed daily.

Section 6 Assess Area Human Health And Environmental Threats

- 1 **Assess Airborne Threat.** Use air modeling and real-time sampling to determine area and levels of downwind hazardous material effects. to predict affected areas from air release. Access meteorological data from Quincy Airport or on-site meteorological station.
- 2 **Assess Surface And Groundwater Threat.** Samples can be grabbed from surface waters, local wells, or ponding liquids.
- 3 **Assess Other Human And Environmental Threats.** Releases to the environment may affect:
 - Sensitive habitats if the spill is in a non-developed area.
 - The local water treatment system if released liquids enter a storm drain.
 - Susceptible human populations who may not be mobile or otherwise able to take even rudimentary precautions against exposure.

Tools: Use ALOHA from the CAMEO applications set, or ARCHIE, for air modeling.

Section 7 Respond to Area Environmental and Health Threats

- 1 **Shelter-in-Place.** If the threat is due to particulate smoke inhalation have, the affected (downwind) population shelter-in-place. Use your agency's protocol or use Shelter-in Place Procedures Document for guidance.
- 2 **Evacuate.** Evacuate populations in areas threatened with exposure volatile from chemicals that pose a fire risk or form inhalation poison risk to the area. Follow your agency's guidelines for protocol.
- 3 **Alert Sensitive Populations.** Alert agencies or officials with responsibility for protecting

Tool: Use Shelter-in-Place Procedures Document.

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sensitive populations such as:

- Area schools.
- Retirement centers.
- Jails and prisons.

4 Alert Health Officials. The following health officials should be alerted if they are not already on the scene:

- Plumas County Health Department.
- Butte County Health Department.
- POTW if firewater runoff or chemicals released are in the sewer system.
- City water officials if the release threatens a water recharge area.
- California Fish and Game if the release threatens habitat areas.
- California Department of Forestry if the release threatens Forest Service lands.

Section 8 Perform Ongoing Response Activities

1 Mobilize Additional Specialists. Certain specialists or equipment may need to be mobilized to the Feather River Geographic Area. These may include:

- Mobile laboratories.
- Cleanup treatment equipment.
- Detonation experts.
- Fire fighting equipment.
- Chlorine cylinder patches.
- Personal protective equipment reserves.
- Booms and other containment mate-

rials.

- Chemical neutralizing materials.
 - Air sampling equipment.
- 2 **Establish a Message Center.** Communications outside the Feather River Area will increase, and a system will need to be implemented to handle the increased volume of calls. Outside technical advisors will need access to responders.
- 3 **Establish a Media Meeting Schedule.** The PI Officer will need to brief the media on a regular basis and prepare a designated meeting area.
- 4 **Mobilize Utilities.** Large and lengthy responses require meeting human necessities, such as:
- Water, food, and stress beverages.
 - Toilets and wash water.
 - Tents and other shelters.
 - Support Command Posts.
- 5 **Alert Backup Team.** Additional fire fighters, HAZMAT responders, public responders, facility responders, and other responders will be needed to relieve existing teams. Mobilization to the Feather River Area may take many hours. Backups should be called and scheduled well in advance of the need.
- 6 **Document Activities.** Use bound notebooks, photography, video tape, or other media to fully document the incident. This documentation will be used:
- As background for replacement responders.
 - As evidence in future litigation against negligent responsible parties.

Tool: Use Bound Notebooks

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Chapter **4**

Facility Incident Removal And Mitigation

Section 1 Removal And Mitigation Defined

- 1 **Removal.** Removal activities include all efforts to contain, excavate, collect and in some manner take the released hazardous materials from the spill area to an off-site area. Once safely stored off-site, the materials can then be treated, recycled or sent for proper disposal.
- 2 **Mitigation.** Mitigation activities are directed toward the reduction in concentration of hazardous materials that were released into the environment. This reduction in concentration may occur through performing in-situ treatment or on-site treatment of the materials, or may occur naturally through the attenuation or bioremediation of materials into the environment.

Section 2 Determine Responsibility For Removal And Mitigation Work

- 1 **Facility Responsibility.** It is the facility management, as the responsible party for the hazardous materials release, who have the financial responsibility for the cleanup.
 - 1.1 **Involve Facility Workers.** The facility should deploy its hazmat team, or mobilize corporate hazmat teams, if they have the

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appropriate trained personnel.

- 1.2 **Use Contracted Workers.** If the facility does not have trained hazmat workers, or do not have enough to cover the removal work, they should contract trained hazardous materials assistance.
- 2 **Public Agency Responsibility.** The public agencies with jurisdictional authority in the facility's spill area should remain involved with the hazmat spill cleanup until the site is closed.
 - 2.1 **Assume Oversight Authority.** The agencies should assure the public that the hazmat spill cleanup work is being properly conducted by keeping some oversight presence throughout all stages of the cleanup. The agency's representative should review all pertinent documents. This oversight should be conducted whether the hazmat release occurred inside or outside the facility.
 - 2.2 **Assume The Lead For The Cleanup.** The IC, or public agency representative, should assume the lead in the cleanup if the facility is unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup, or if the agencies determine that the facility's cleanup efforts are not sufficient.

Section 3 Access Additional Public Agency Support

- 1 **Access Financial Support.** Go to the Finance Chapter of this plan for guidance as to the funds available.
- 2 **Access Technical and Equipment Support.** Go to the Critical Resources Tables at the end of this chapter for guidance. Once you have found the resource you want, go to the Phone Directory for the agency number and contact person.
- 3 **Access Support Personnel.** Go to the Public Sector Resources Tables at the end of this chapter for guidance. Once you have found a source for the resource, go to the Phone Directory for the number and the contact person.

Tools: Use Critical Resources Table and Phone Directory

Tools: Use Public Sector Resources Table

Section 4 Organize Work Around Removal And Mitigation Objective

1 Write Removal And Mitigation Work Plan

1.1 Describe Technologies. A description of the exact removal or mitigation technologies that will be employed should be listed. Include vendor or contractor contacts and phone numbers.

1.2 List Cleanup Levels. The proposed cleanup levels should be listed for each hazardous material of concern. The regulatory or risk-based criteria for the cleanup levels should be stated.

1.3 Write Or Amend Site Health And Safety Plan. Detail the safe procedures for the mitigation and removal work. Include the elements listed for workers at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site as listed in 29 CFR 1910.120. Each agency should have their own plan, though the IC and Safety Officer should give overall direction. Update the Incident Safety Information Sheet as necessary.

Tool: Use Incident Safety Information Sheet

1.4 Write Quality Assurance Sampling Plan. The plan should describe sampling rationale, data quality objectives, and data quality control parameters.

Tool: Use Generic Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Water & Soils

1.5 Write Or Amend Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Air. Additional air sampling may need to occur for worker health monitoring or community exposure. during the removal.

Tool: Use Generic Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Air

2 Contract Hazardous Materials Cleanup Contractors. The workers must be hazwoper trained, currently in a medical monitoring program, and have their own Health and Safety plan.

3 Set Daily Goals. Goals should be set and communicated with cleanup contractors on a daily basis.

3.1 Involve Facility Personnel. If the release has ben contained within a facility, the facili-

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ty management will take the lead in the clean-up with public agency oversight. If the spill escaped the facility boundary, the public agencies will take the lead with facility personnel assisting.

- 3.2 Hold Daily Scoping And Debriefing Meetings.** The IC must present clear expectations for daily work tasks. **Daily Work Orders** are useful as a written log of goals, expectations and cleanup progress.

Tools: Use Daily Work Orders Form

Section 5 Plan For Long-Term Logistical Needs

- 1 Organize And Plan.** The Planning and Logistics Sections should organize and plan to meet site removal and mitigation needs well in advance of mobilization dates. Items to plan for include:
- Contracting with analytical laboratory(s) for soil, debris, water and air samples analyses, and for site sampling supplies.
 - Renting, contracting or accessing agency owned heavy equipment, vacuum trucks and transportation for off-site disposal.
 - Obtaining facilities, utilities, and food service.
 - Scheduling personnel and specialists.
 - Arranging disposal with a landfill, and collecting landfill profile samples.

Section 6 Close The Incident

- 1 Determine Criteria For Incident Closure.** The Incident Command Staff, working in conjunction with the appropriate agencies and facility management, should determine the criteria for incident closure. The criteria for closure can be based on the following elements:
- Published risk-based numbers for

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contaminants in soils and groundwater.

- Planned use for the areas contaminated by the release.
- Cleanup criteria for removing debris from hazardous waste classifications.

□

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Chapter 2

Railroad First Responders

Section 1 Definition And Objectives

- 1 **Response Personnel.** Responders in this category include Awareness Level (29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(i) trained response personnel that are the first responders on-scene. Examples include: police officers, sheriff's deputies, park rangers, game wardens, and volunteer, municipal, county, State and Federal fire suppression personnel.
- 2 **Objectives**
 - Restrict access to the site.
 - Provide background information for hazardous materials response teams.

Section 2 Identify The Hazardous Materials Incident

- 1 **Acknowledge Release.** Determine if the release of hazardous materials or potential for hazardous materials release exists.
- 2 **Notify The Dispatcher.** If the accident is a hazardous materials incident, notify the Dispatcher.
- 3 **Do Not Approach The Wreck.** Use binoculars to get placard and label information off of rail cars. Use DOT 1996 Emergency Guide book to identify materials based on the information on the placards.

Tool: Use DOT 1996 Emergency Response Guide Book.

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Section 3 Establish Site Control

- 1 **Restrict Access.** Restrict site access to response personnel only. Use the initial isolation and protective action distances in the DOT 1996 Emergency Response Guidebook.
- 2 **Set Up Support Area.** Set up command post and staging area upwind and upstream of migrating chemicals.
 - 2.1 **Fire Restrictions.** If the wreck is on fire, maintain a perimeter restriction of at least 1 – 2 miles. Keep a 1 mile perimeter if the potential for explosion or BLEVE exists.
 - 2.2 **Involve Rail Personnel.** Talk to rail personnel (if available) and get their input.
- 3 **Acknowledge Media Concerns.** Access restriction also applies to the media. Set up an area for the media to stage. The media staging area should be away from the command post. The media staging area should allow for the media to get their photographs and video without endangering themselves or others.

Tool: Use DOT 1996 Emergency Response Guide Book. Barrier tape or some other markers for restricting access are also useful.

Section 4 Make An Initial Assessment

- 1 **Safely Assess The Situation.** Fill out the First Responder's Assessment Work Sheet as completely as possible. At no time enter the restricted access area.

Tool: Use First Responder's Assessment Work Sheet.

Section 5 Initiate Search And Rescue

- 1 **Initiate Rescues.** Rescue victims in areas that you are trained to enter and do not contain the potential for hazardous materials exposure. If the victim is dead, leave the body; it can be retrieved later.

◆ **WARNING** ◆ Do Not initiate a rescue if a chance for chemical exposure or fire and explosion exists.

Section 6 Initiate Fire Suppression

1 Initiate Fire Suppression As Applicable

- 1.1 **Use Level B.** Fire suppression operations at a train wreck involving hazardous materials must be conducted in Level B (SCBA) unless air monitoring data indicates that an airborne threat does not exist.
- 1.2 **Evaluate BLEVE Conditions.** If conditions for an explosion or BLEVE exist use unmanned water cannons.
- 1.3 **Consider Use Of Foam.** Consider the use of foam to minimize fire suppression runoff.

◆ **WARNING** ◆ Fire suppression personnel should not enter the restricted access area prior to an assessment by a properly outfitted hazmat team to insure personnel safety.

Section 7 Disseminate Information

- 1 **Call Dispatcher.** Use the **First Responder's Assessment Worksheet** to update dispatcher and other responding agencies. Be sure to notify dispatch of direction of airborne or waterborne plume(s).
- 2 **Brief Hazmat Team Leader.** Give the **First Assessment Worksheet** to the Hazmat Team Leader upon his or her arrival. Brief the team leader on the contents of the **First Responder's Assessment Worksheet**.
- 3 **Brief Incident Commander.** Give the **First Responder's Assessment Worksheet** to Incident Commander upon his or her arrival. Brief the Incident Commander on the contents of the **First Responder's Assessment Worksheet**. □

Tool: Use **First Responder's Assessment Work Sheet**.

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Chapter 3

Railroad Hazmat Responders

Section 1 Hazardous Materials [Hazmat] Team Defined

1 Hazmat Responders. Hazmat personnel are trained to take an active posture in mitigating the release. Responders in this category are those trained under 29 CFR 1910.120, and may also include responders with further certification from the California State Training Institute. The Feather River Geographic Response Team includes:

- California Department of Forestry, OES Region 3, Regional Hazmat Support Team, Marysville.
- Butte County Hazmat Team.
- Marysville Fire Department.
- Quincy Fire Department Hazmat Support Team (as decon team and backup).

2 Objectives

- Establish Incident Command structure.
- Assess situation.
- Determine response objectives and actions.
- Stabilize incident.

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Section 2 Establish Incident Command Structure [ICS]

- 1 **Recognize Incident Commanders.** Initiate a Unified Command System. Include the predesignated local and State incident commanders and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC] as applicable.
- 2 **Include Railroad Representatives.** A representative from the railroad should also be included. The railroad representative may be part of the Command staff or simply act as an adviser. This is at the discretion of the Agency Unified Commanders. The railroad representative needs to be someone who can make unilateral decisions and have sufficient response experience.
- 3 **Assign IC Responsibility.** Post the Unified Command System flow chart for the Incident. Use the FOG ICS 420-1 manual in designing a system for your incident. Be sure to include all agencies on-site in the Unified Command.
- 4 **Set Up A Command Post.** Set up a designated command post area. The command post should off-limits to the media and those persons not working on the response. The command post should be readily accessible and easy to evacuate. The command post should be set upstream and upwind of the wreck area.
- 5 **Designate A Media Staging Area.** The Public Information Officer should designate a media staging and press conference area inside the support area but away from the command post.
- 6 **Gather Existing Data.** The IC should be briefed by First Responders and access the First Responders Assessment Sheet, and any available Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDSs].
- 7 **Prepare An Incident Action Plan.** The Planning Branch will either prepare an Incident Action Plan, or fill out and post an

◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *Under no circumstances should any agency on-site be operating outside the Unified Command.*

Incident Objectives Form. The Plan should be prepared at the beginning of each day and include the goals and objectives for that day and the methods for meeting those goals and objectives.

The Plan should be prepared in close cooperation with the railroad, and should include:

- Safety issues.
- Press statements.
- Schedules.
- Weather and other response material.
- Logistical needs, including utilities.
- Supplies.
- Personnel requirements.
- Daily response costs.

Section 3 Establish Site Safety

- 1 **Establish A "Hot Zone."** The Site Safety Officer must immediately establish hot zones and contamination reduction zones.
- 2 **Restrict Access.** Create restrict site access to authorized personnel only. Media should be directed to the Media Staging Area.
- 3 **Write And Post Site Safety Information.** Use information from the First Responder's Site Assessment Worksheet, consists and manifests, to gather safety information, fill out and post an Incident Safety Information Work sheet. Sketch a map of the area.
- 4 **Hold A Pre-Entry Briefing.** A mandatory site safety meeting should be held for all personnel on-site. A site safety meeting should be conducted at the beginning of each work-day/shift. Everyone must attend. Use a Site Safety Meeting Log Form for the site safety meeting.

Tool: Use Incident Safety Information Work Sheet.

Tool: Use Site Safety Meeting Log Form.

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Topics to be discussed at the safety meeting should at a minimum include the following items:

- Description of site hazards.
- Description of site tasks and associated hazards. This may be updated as Incident Action Plan is developed.
- Personal Protective Equipment requirements.
- Air monitoring requirements, airborne contaminant action levels and actions to be taken if these levels are exceeded.
- Define work zones, entry and egress points, decontamination area and emergency evacuation routes.
- Decontamination procedures.
- Communications, including radio frequencies and evacuation signals.
- Emergency procedures, including meeting points, emergency decontamination, injury treatment and the route to the hospital.
- Training requirements for work inside the exclusion zone and lines of authority.

Section 4 Conduct Search And Rescue Operations

- 1 Conduct Rescue Operations.** Assist in rescues that may result in chemical exposure to non-hazmat trained rescuers, or when dealing with contaminated victims. Refer to your own agency's rescue operations policy.
 - 2 Decontaminate Victims.** Hazmat Team members should conduct decontamination of victims in the appropriate level of protection.
- 2.1 Discard Contaminated Clothing.** Dis-

◆ WARNING ◆ Failure to decontaminate victims endangers medical personnel and off-site facilities.

card any contaminated clothing as hazardous waste.

- 2.2 **Prepare Vehicles.** Prepare all rescue vehicles that will be transporting contaminated victims such that the transporters are not exposed or the vehicles contaminated.
- 2.3 **At A Minimum.** At a minimum, rinse the contaminated victims prior to transport. Notify the hospitals that contaminated victims are inbound.
- 3 **Fatalities Protocol.** Body retrieval may be conducted if it is safe. If possible leave body retrieval to personnel from the coroner's office.

Section 5 Mitigate And Contain The Release

- 1 **Characterize Threats.** Use Level B protection at a minimum for initial site entries. Use the **Hazmat Team Assessment Worksheet** for Railroad responders to record findings.
 - 1.1 **Mitigate Release.** If the release can be terminated by simple means, such as closing a valve or uprighting containers, it should be done.
 - 1.2 **Hold A Post-Entry Briefing.** The entry team leader should provide the assessment information to the Operations Section Chief, Site Safety Officer and Unified Commanders immediately after exiting the exclusion zone. Assessment data should be used to update health and safety procedures, more accurately define work zones, determine the need for an evacuation and for use in wreck mitigation planning.
- 2 **Establish Imminent Threat.** Establish whether a fire, explosion, air release, release to the Feather River or other waterway, or another threat is the most immediate and substantial threat. If possible, identify a root-cause threat which, if it were terminated, would greatly reduce all other threats.
- 3 **Establish Priorities For Response.** The

Tool: Use Hazmat Team Assessment Worksheet.

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first priority is to mitigate the root-cause threat. If personnel and resources are available, begin planning to mitigate other threats as well.

- 4 **Contain Released Materials.** Concurrent with release mitigation, contain already-released chemicals or firefighting water. Containment includes:
 - Berming roadways with sandbags or using heavy equipment to build soil dikes.
 - Laying booms into waterways to contain floating materials.
 - Installing bladders to public storm drain outfalls.
 - Closing valves at the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or at facility storm drain collection pond outfalls.
 - Mobilizing vacuum trucks to remove or contain pooled materials, and to off-load to containment vessels.
 - Closing flood gates at hydroelectric plants.
- 5 **Communicate Mitigation And Containment Objectives.** The goals and realistic daily objectives should be written on the Incident Objectives Plan. The plan should be posted in the Command Post and the response team briefed daily.

Tool: Use the Incident Objectives Plan Worksheet, one of the ICS forms.

Section 6 Assess Area Human Health And Environmental Threats

- 1 **Assess Airborne Threat** Use air modeling software and real-time sampling to determine area and levels of downwind hazardous material effects. Obtain meteorological data from Quincy Airport or an on-site meteorological station.
- 2 **Assess Surface And Groundwater Threat.** Samples can be grabbed from surface waters,

Tools: Use ALOHA from the CAMEO applications set, or ARCHIE, for air modeling.

local wells, or ponding liquids.

- 3 **Assess Other Human And Environmental Threats.** Releases to the environment may affect:
- Sensitive habitats if the spill is in a non-developed area.
 - The local water treatment system if released liquids enter a storm drain.
 - Susceptible human populations who may not be mobile or otherwise able to take even rudimentary precautions against exposure.

Section 7 Respond To Area Environmental And Health Threats

- 1 **Shelter-In-Place.** If the threat is due to particulate smoke inhalation, have the affected (downwind) population shelter-in-place. Use your agency's protocol or use Shelter-In-Place Procedures Document for guidance.
- Tool: Use Shelter-in-Place Procedures Document.*
- 2 **Evacuate.** Evacuate populations in areas threatened with exposure to volatiles or from chemicals that pose a fire risk or pose an inhalation poison risk to the area. Follow your agency's guidelines for protocol.
- 3 **Alert Sensitive Populations.** Alert agencies or officials with responsibility for protecting sensitive populations such as:
- Area schools.
 - Retirement centers.
 - Jails and prisons.
- 4 **Alert Health Officials.** The following health officials should be alerted if they are not already on the scene:
- Plumas County Health Department.
 - Butte County Health Department.
 - POTW if firefighting water runoff or

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chemicals released are in the sewer system.

- City water officials if the release threatens a water recharge area.
- California Fish and Game if the release threatens habitat areas.
- California Department of Forestry if the release threatens Forest Service lands.

Section 8 Perform Ongoing Response Activities

- 1 Mobilize Additional Specialists.** Certain specialists or equipment may need to be mobilized to the Feather River Geographic Area. These may include:
 - Mobile laboratories.
 - Cleanup treatment equipment.
 - Detonation experts.
 - Firefighting equipment.
 - Chlorine cylinder patches.
 - Reserve Personal Protective Equipment.
- 2 Establish A Message Center.** Communications outside the Feather River Area will increase, and a system will need to be implemented to handle the increased volume of calls. Outside technical advisors will need access to responders.
- 3 Establish A Media Meeting Schedule.** The PI Officer will need to brief the media on a regular basis and prepare a designated meeting area.
- 4 Mobilize Utilities.** Large and lengthy responses require meeting human necessities, such as:
 - Water, food, and stress beverages.

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- Toilets and wash water.
 - Tents and other shelters.
 - Support Command Posts.
- 5 **Alert Backup Team.** Additional fire fighters, hazmat responders, public responders, facility responders, and other responders will be needed to relieve existing teams. Mobilization to the Feather River Area may take many hours. Backups should be called and scheduled well in advance of the need.
- 6 **Document Activities.** Use bound notebooks, photography, video tape, or other media to fully document the incident. This documentation will be used:
- Tool Use Bound Notebooks***
- As background for replacement responders.
 - As evidence in future litigation against negligent responsible parties.
 -

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Chapter **4**

Railroad Incident Removal And Mitigation

Section 1 Definitions and Objectives

- 1 **Removal Defined.** Removal activities include all efforts to contain, excavate, collect and in some manner take the released hazardous materials from the spill area to an off-site area. Once safely stored off-site, the materials can then be treated, recycled or sent for proper disposal.
- 2 **Mitigation Defined.** Mitigation activities are directed toward the reduction in concentration of hazardous materials that were released into the environment. This reduction in concentration may occur through performing in-situ treatment or on-site treatment of the materials, or may occur naturally through the attenuation or bioremediation of materials into the environment.
- 3 **Objectives**
 - Determine the Responsible Party's Response and Financial Capabilities.
 - Determine the need for alternative funding sources
 - Implement a program of Responsible Party Oversight.

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- Determine criteria for incident closure.

Section 2 Determine Responsibility For Removal And Mitigation Work

- 1 Railroad Responsibility.** The railroad has the responsibility for removal and mitigation of the derailment, hazardous substance or oil release and any associated damages.
 - 1.1 Task the Railroad's Personnel.** The railroad should deploy HAZMAT teams and/or hazardous waste site workers to the site to respond to the release.
 - 1.2 Use Contracted Workers.** If the railroad does not have trained workers available, or do not have enough workers to address removal work, they should contract trained hazardous materials assistance.
- 2 Public Agency Responsibility.** The public agencies with jurisdictional authority in the railroads spill area should remain involved with the hazmat spill cleanup until the site is closed.
 - 2.1 Assume Oversight Authority.** The agencies should assure the public that the hazmat spill cleanup work is being properly conducted by keeping some oversight presence throughout all stages of the cleanup. The agency's representative should review all pertinent documents.
 - 2.2 Assume The Lead For The Cleanup.** The IC, or public agency representative, should assume the lead in the cleanup if the railroad is unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup, or if the agencies determine that the railroad's cleanup efforts are not sufficient.

Section 3 Access Additional Public Agency Support

- 1 Access Financial Support.** Go to the Finance Chapter of this plan for guidance as to the funds available.

- 2 Access Technical And Equipment Support.** Go to the **Critical Resources Tables** at the end of this chapter for guidance. Once you have found the resource you want, go to the **Phone Directory** for the agency number and contact person.
- Tools:** Use Critical Resources Table and Phone Directory
- 3 Access Support Personnel.** Go to the **Public Sector Resources Tables** at the end of this chapter for guidance. Once you have found a source for the resource, go to the **Phone Directory** for the number and the contact person.
- Tool:** Use Public Sector Resources Table

Section 4 Organize Work Around Removal And Mitigation Objective

- 1 The Railroad Should Write A Removal And Mitigation Work Plan**
- 1.1 Describe Technologies.** A description of the exact removal or mitigation technologies that will be employed should be listed. Include vendor or contractor contacts and phone numbers.
- 1.2 List Cleanup Levels.** The proposed cleanup levels should be listed for each hazardous material of concern. The regulatory or risk-based criteria for the cleanup levels should be stated.
- 1.3 Write Or Amend Site Health And Safety Plan.** Detail the safe procedures for the mitigation and removal work. Include the elements listed for workers at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site as listed in 29 CFR 1910.120. The railroad and each agency should have their own plan, though the IC and Safety Officer should give overall direction. Update the Incident Safety Information Sheet as necessary.
- Tools:** Use Incident Safety Information Sheet
- 1.4 Write Quality Assurance Sampling Plan.** The plan should describe sampling rationale, data quality objectives, and data quality control parameters.
- Tools:** Use Generic Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Water & Soils
- 1.5 Write Or Amend Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Air.** Additional air sampling may need to occur for worker health
- Tools:** Use Generic Quality Assurance Sampling Plan For Air

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monitoring or community exposure during the removal.

- 2 **Set Daily Goals.** Goals should be set railroad workers and cleanup contractors on a daily basis.
- 3 **Hold Daily Scoping And Debriefing Meetings.** The IC must present clear expectations for daily work tasks. Daily Work Orders are useful as a written log of goals, expectations and cleanup progress.

Tool: Use Daily Work Order Form.

4 Public Agencies Oversee The Work

- 4.1 **Oversee Work Plan Development.** The Incident commander or their representative will approve all work plan including but not inclusive of: Emergency Response Plan, Removal and Mitigation Work Plans, Sampling Plans and Evacuation Plans.

- 4.2 **Approve Safety Plan.** The Site Safety Officer must approve all site safety plans and site safety plan amendments prior to the commencement of work. Site safety plans should include all of the elements listed pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120(b). Site safety plans can be developed using the EPA HASPER Program.

Tool: Use EPA HASPER software, a Site Safety Plan Development Tool found in the Response Tool Case.

- 4.3 **Verify Plan Adherence.** The responsible party and their contractors must adhere to the plans presented to the Incident Commander/Site Safety Officer. If deviation from the plans is required, permission of the Incident Commander or Site Safety Officer is required.

- 4.4 **Conduct Enforcement Sampling.** A representative of the Unified Command should collect all enforcement samples, preferable someone with environmental sampling experience. All enforcement samples should be maintained under strict chain of custody and meet all field and analytical Quality Assurance/Quality Control requirements.

Section 5 Plan For Long-Term Logistical Needs

- 1 **Organize And Plan.** The Planning and Logistics Sections, coordinating with the railroad, should organize and plan to meet site removal and mitigation needs well in advance of mobilization dates. Items to plan for include:

- Contracting with analytical laboratory(s) for soil, debris, water and air samples analyses, and for site sampling supplies.
- Renting, contracting or accessing agency-owned heavy equipment, vacuum trucks, and transportation for off-site disposal.
- Obtaining facilities, utilities, and food service.
- Scheduling personnel and specialists.
- Arranging disposal with a landfill, and collecting landfill profile samples.

Section 6 Close The Incident

- 1 **Determine Criteria For Incident Closure.** The Incident Command Staff, working in conjunction with the appropriate agencies and railroad management, should determine the criteria for incident closure. The criteria for closure can be based on the following elements:

- Published risk-based numbers for contaminants in soils and groundwater.
 - Planned use for the areas contaminated by the release.
 - Cleanup criteria for removing debris from hazardous waste classifications.
-

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Chapter **X1**

Responsible Parties

Section 1 Responsibilities of the Spiller

1 General. The Responsible Party is *legally* required to notify the government response agencies in the event of an oil spill or hazardous materials release. They are also the entity legally accountable for the cleanup of the hazardous substance or petroleum product release or discharge.

2 Hazardous Substances — Emergency Notifications

2.1 Reporting Requirements. Under Federal and State laws, a spiller of hazardous substances must immediately notify, at a minimum, the following:

- Local emergency response agency 911
- OES Warning Center 1-800 852-7550
- National Response Center 1-800 424-8802

2.2 Regulated Chemicals. Chemicals which require spill notification include:

- 366 Extremely Hazardous Substances identified by EPA as having immediate health effects and hazardous properties

- More than 700 CERCLA Hazardous Substances
- 140 Clean Air Act toxic and flammable substances and high explosives

A consolidated list of these substances are in the *EPA Title III List Of Lists* [Publication EPA 740-R-95-001]. A copy can be obtained by contacting the EPCRA Hotline at 1-800 424-9346.

2.3 Reportable Quantities. The quantities of hazardous substances which are reportable under Federal law vary from one pound to 10,000 pounds. Appendix X1 contains the Title III List Of Lists which provides reporting information for each chemical.

◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *If you are uncertain of the chemical or reportable quantities, report the spill.*

2.4 Penalties. Any person who fails to notify the authorities of a release or to submit a follow-up emergency report is subject to civil penalties of up to \$25,000 a day for each day of non-compliance. Repeat offenders can be fined up to \$75,000 a day.

In addition, criminal penalties may be imposed on any person who knowingly and willfully fails to provide notice; criminal vio-

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lators face fines of up to \$25,000 or prison sentences up to two years.

3 Petroleum Products — Emergency Notifications

3.1 Reporting Requirements. Spills of any harmful amount of petroleum products into navigable waterways of the United States must be reported to the following

- Local emergency response agency 911.
- OES Warning Center 1-800 852-7550.
- NRC 1-800 424-8802.

3.2 Reportable Quantities. A petroleum discharge includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping that enters the waters of the United States in quantities which affect water quality standards or causes a sheen upon the water.

◆ **CAUTION** ◆ *If you are uncertain of the product or reportable quantities, report the spill.*

3.3 Penalties. Failure to notify the authorities can result in a civil penalty of \$5,000 a day for each violation.

4 Containing, Mitigating And Cleaning Up The Spill. The Responsible Party is responsible for containment and clean-up of the spill or release, disposal of contaminated debris, restoration of the environment, and compensation for damages. The Responsible

Party will be given the opportunity to abate the incident using its own resources by the Incident Commander.

5 If Unwilling Or Unable To Respond. Sometimes the Responsible Party is unknown, fails to respond, or responds in a manner that is considered to be inadequate. In these cases, the local, state or Federal agency having jurisdiction must exercise its authority to assume control of the response effort. The Responsible Party is required by law to cooperate with and assist the responding governmental agencies.

6 Incident Command Liaison. Clear communication between the Incident Command and the Responsible Party is essential for an effective response. Responsible parties should, depending on the severity of the incident, station a liaison at the command post or keep in

7 Corrective Actions. Following the termination of an incident, the Responsible Party is required by law to take corrective actions to prevent the recurrence of spills or releases. Corrective actions may include improved planning, increased inspections, or the implementation of physical preventative measures.

8 Follow-Up Reporting. As soon as practicable after a spill, the spiller must submit a written report to both the LEPC and the SERC. The follow-up report must update the original notification and provide additional information on response actions taken, known or anticipated health risks, and, if appropriate, advice regarding any medical care needed by exposure victims. □

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Chapter **X2**

Local Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **First Line Of Defense.** Local government organizations provide the first line of defense for protecting the public and the environment during hazardous materials and oil spill incidents.
- 2 **General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of local government organizations during hazardous material and oil spill incident responses — simply called “responses” or “incidents” in the rest of the chapter.
 - 2.1 **Functions.** The functions of local government organizations during responses are described for each type of organization in the sections that follow.
 - 2.2 **Responsibilities.** The responsibilities of local government organizations during responses follow. One or more of them may provide:
 - Initial incident notifications.
 - Initial incident assessment and hazard identification.
 - An incident command post.
 - Incident site security — isolating the incident scene and restricting entry.
 - Search and rescue.
 - Emergency medical care.
 - Firefighting.
 - Communications services.
 - Public information services.
 - Public safety.
- 3 **Other Plans**
 - 3.1 **No Duplication Of Plans.** This plan does not duplicate the contents of incident response and contingency plans of local, State or Federal organizations.
 - 3.2 **Administering Agency Area Plans.** For additional planning information, see the plans of the two Administering Agencies that cover the Feather River Plan Area.
 - Butte County: *Butte County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan.*
 - Plumas County: *Plumas County Area Plan for Hazardous Materials Incident Response.*

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Part 2 — Organizational Functions and Responsibilities

Section 2 Administering Agencies

- 1 **Function.** Administering Agencies (AAs) are responsible for implementing State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.
- 2 **AAs In The Plan Area.** The two Administering Agencies in the Feather River Plan area are:
 - Butte County Department of Public Health, phone 1-916 891-2727.
 - Plumas County Department of Environmental Health, phone 1-916 283-2727.
- 2.1 **Business Plans.** Facilities using hazardous materials above the specified thresholds are required to submit business plans to their Administering Agency. The AA is responsible for making submitted business plans available to emergency responders at all times.
 - 2.1.1 **Butte County.** The Butte County AA has a Business Plan program which includes business plan collection and review, and facility inspections.
 - 2.1.2 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County AA reviews and files all business plans submitted. There is no current formal business plan collection and facility inspection program.
- 2.2 **Risk Management Plans.** In the Feather River Plan area, no facilities have been identified that are required to submit a Risk Management Plan to their AA.
- 2.3 **Hazardous Materials Area Plans.** Both AAs in the Feather River Plan area have hazardous materials Area Plans. The Butte County Plan was last updated in 1981 and has not been exercised. The Plumas County Plan was last updated in 1991 and has not been exercised.

Section 3 Public And Environmental Health Services

- 1 **Function.** Public and Environmental Health Services are responsible for protecting the public health and the environment. Health officers have statutory authority for taking any preventive measures required to meet those responsibilities.
- 2 **Butte County Department Of Public Health [BCDPH].** The Butte County Department of Public Health has offices in Chico, daytime phone 1-916 891-2727, and Oroville, daytime phone 1-916 538-7282.

The emergency response section is in the Chico Office, emergency phone 1-916 533-6363.
- 2.1 **Public Safety.** BCDPH assists, and coordinates its activities with, the responsible public safety agency for each incident response.
 - 2.2 **Declares Health Emergencies.** BCDPH is responsible for safeguarding the public health by declaring a local health emergency when a release, spill, or escape of hazardous material so warrants.
 - 2.3 **Technical Advice.** BCDPH provides technical advice and information about public health codes and regulations on request.
 - 2.4 **Accident Prevention.** BCDPH may take any measures necessary to prevent accidents, to protect and preserve the public health.
 - 2.5 **Declares Area Safe.** BCDPH is responsible for declaring an incident scene safe (*how is safe defined?*) for human ingress.
- 3 **Plumas County Department Of Environ-**

Feather River Geographic Response Plan

Part 2 — Organizational Functions and Responsibilities

mental Health [PCDEH]. The Plumas County Department of Environmental Health is in Quincy, phone 1-916 283-6355.

- 3.1 **Incident Response.** PCDEH responds to all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction and provides technical support service to the Incident Commander.
- 3.2 **Technical Advice.** PCDEH provides technical advice and information regarding hazardous substances identification, containment, handling and disposal on request, and provides decontamination of personnel and equipment as required at incidents.
- 3.3 **Cleanup Guidelines.** PCDEH provides liaison between local emergency response operations and state regulatory agencies — Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances

Control and the California Department of Health Services — to establish cleanup guidelines and criteria.

- 3.4 **Chemical Inventory Information.** As the AA for Plumas County, PCDEH maintains chemical inventory information submitted by major chemical users in the county. This inventory information, a handler database, and a hazardous materials database are available to responders as needed.
- 3.5 **Incident Analyses.** PCDEH is the repository for incident reports on all hazardous materials incidents in its jurisdiction. The reports provide a historic record and provide information for statistical analyses.

Copies of those reports are submitted to State OES as required by the State Hazardous Materials Plan.

Section 4 Fire Departments

- 1 **Function.** Fire departments provide fire and explosion prevention and fire suppression skills and resources. Fire department operational procedures are described in each department's written protocols.
- 2 **Butte County.** The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF] provides fire services to Butte County under contract. The combined headquarters of Butte County Fire and the CDF Butte Ranger Unit is in Oroville, business phone 1-916 583-7111, emergency phone 1-916 533-6363 — BCFD-CDF Dispatch.

Note: There are one staffed station and two volunteer stations in the Butte County segment of this plan.

- 2.1 **Lead Response Agency.** Butte County Fire is the lead response agency in the county except in areas where the California Highway Patrol has jurisdiction by law.
- 2.2 **Personnel and Equipment.** Butte

County Fire provides fire service personnel and equipment for responses. When BCF resources are no longer sufficient during an incident response, additional resources can be provided through mutual aid agreements.

- 2.3 **Hazardous Materials Response Team.** The Butte County Fire Chiefs Hazardous Materials Response Team, a Joint Powers Agreement [JPA] -sponsored Type I Team, has response units based in Oroville and Chico.

- Team staff consists of hazardous materials technicians and specialists from the Butte County, Oroville, Chico, and Paradise fire departments.
- This team is one of two OES Mutual Aid Region III Regional Response Teams.

The Battalion Chief's phone is 1-916 538-2131, emergency phone 1-916 533-6363 — BCFD-CDF Dispatch.

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Part 2 — Organizational Functions and Responsibilities

- 3 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County Fire District office is colocated with the Quincy Fire Department in Quincy, daytime phone 1-916 283-0870.

Notes: There are x fire stations in the Plumas County segment of the Plan area in the Feather River Canyon.

One or more of the fire departments in Plumas County may participate in a response in the Plan area.

- 3.1 **Extrication And Rescue.** The responding department extricates and or rescues accident victims under the direction of the IC.

- 3.2 **First Aid.** The responding department provides emergency first aid to victims until responsibility for their medical care can be transferred to more qualified licensed health care professionals.

- 3.3 **Incident Assessment.** On arrival at the scene, the responding department assesses the incident and modifies the response code for other responding units accordingly.

- 3.4 **Investigation Support.** The responding department provides support to the public safety agency having primary investigative authority.

Section 5 Law Enforcement

- 1 **Functions.** The Butte and Plumas County Sheriffs' Offices respond to, and participate in Unified Incident command for, oil and hazardous substance incidents that occur in unincorporated and or off-highway areas, including those on county and private property.

- 2 **Emergency Notifications.** All incident emergency notifications are provided by the Sheriff's Department when an incident is within their jurisdiction.

- 3 **Butte County Sheriff's Office.** The Butte County Sheriff's Office [BCSO] is in Oroville, with substations throughout the county. Business phone 1-916 538-7434, 24-hour emergency phone 1-916 538-7451 — dispatch.

- 3.1 **Response Activities.** The Sheriff's Office provides investigation support, site access control and evacuations during hazardous materials incident responses.

- 3.2 **Unified Incident Command.** The Sheriff participates as the law enforcement element of the Unified Command

- For on-highway incidents in the ab-

sence of the Highway Patrol.

- For off-highway and danger-to-wild-life incidents in the absence of the Department of Fish and Game.

- 3.3 **Other Support.** The Sheriff's Office can provide search and rescue teams and helicopter air support.

- 4 **Plumas County Sheriff's Department.** The Plumas County Sheriff's Department is in Quincy, business phone 1-916 283-6375.

- 4.1 **Unified Incident Command.** The Sheriff provides the Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents that occur in their jurisdiction.

A Unified Command will be established with California Department of Fish and Game when the incident threatens or potentially threatens fish or wildlife.

- 4.2 **Protection Of Life And Property.** The Sheriff's Department safeguards and protects life and property during a response. It

- Assists in required evacuations.

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- Assures security of private and public property.
 - Maintains public order.
- 4.3 Coroner Operations.** The Plumas County Sheriff's Department is responsible for Coroner operations. It
- Identifies human remains and provides care of those remains as required by law.
 - Determines the cause and manner of death.
 - Inventories and protects personal effects.
 - Locates and notifies next of kin.
- 4.4 Dispatch Services.** The Plumas County Sheriff's dispatch provides assistance to outside agencies in hazardous materials incidents.
- 4.5 Search And Rescue.** The Sheriff's Department provides search and rescue personnel and assists in locating and evacuating persons in need of help or assistance.
- 4.6 Mutual Aid.** The Sheriff's Department provides personnel under mutual aid agreements.
- 4.7 Training And Post-Incident Critiques.** The Sheriff's Department provides qualified personnel to assist in hazardous materials training, and participates in post-incident critiques.

Section 6 County Offices Of Emergency Services

- 1 Function.** Each county Office of Emergency Services [OES] coordinates responses that involve multiple agencies or multi-jurisdictional organizations, or both.
- 2 OES Offices**
- 2.1 Butte County.** The Butte County OES office is in Oroville.
- Business phone 1-916 538-7373.
 - 24-hour dispatch phone 1-916 538-7451 — BCSO.
 - 24-hour emergency phone 1-916 533-6363 — BCFD—CDF dispatch.
- 2.2 Plumas County.** The Plumas County OES office is in Quincy, business phone 1-916 283-6332.
- 3 OES Coordinators**
- 3.1 Butte County.** The Butte County OES Coordinator is J. Michael Madden, in Oroville.
- Business phone 1-916 538-7373.
 - 24-hour pager 1-916 896-8830.
- 3.2 Plumas County.** The Plumas County OES Coordinator is Andy Anderson, in Quincy, daytime phone 1-916 283-6332.
- 4 Common Responsibilities.** Responsibilities common to both Butte and Plumas County OESs follow.
- 4.1 Acquire Response Resources.** County OES acquires and provides the necessary resources to respond effectively to hazardous materials incidents of all types — resources that may be needed, that are not already on-scene, or have not been dispatched.
- County OES can provide liaison to access State resources.
 - County OES is required to act as a coordinating agency when so requested by state agencies.
- 4.2 Coordinate Emergency Planning.**

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County OES is responsible for the coordination of emergency incident planning within the county.

- 4.3 **Coordinate Inter-County Government Operations.** The county OES Coordinator coordinates all inter-county government operations and is the primary contact to the County Board of Supervisors.

5 County-Specific Responsibilities

Section 7 County Public Works

- 1 **Function.** In both Butte and Plumas Counties, the County Public Works Department is responsible under the Streets and Highways Code for removing any spilled materials from county-maintained roads. Private contractors may be used for spill cleanup.

2 Butte County Public Works — Road Department

- 2.1 **Office Location.** The Public Works office is in Oroville. Maintenance and corporation yards are in Oroville, Gridley and Chico.
- Business phone 1-916 538-7681.
 - 24-hour dispatch phone 1-916 538-7451 — BCSO.
- 2.2 **Coordination And Assistance.** Public Works coordinates their activities with, and assists, the public safety agency having jurisdiction during an incident response.

- 5.1 **Butte County — Public Safety.** Butte County OES assists, and coordinates response actions with, the public safety agency having jurisdiction during an incident response.

- 5.2 **Plumas County — Public Information.** Plumas County OES provides the Public Information Officer on-scene.

- 2.3 **Traffic Control And Related Support.** Public Works controls traffic on county roads, and provides barricades, signs, materials and heavy equipment as needed during incident responses.

3 Plumas County Public Works — Road Department

- 3.1 **Office Location.** The Public Works office is in Quincy, administration phone 1-916 283-6268.
- 3.2 **Abating Spills.** Plumas County Public Works performs abatement of oil and hazardous substances spills on all county roads.
- 3.3 **Traffic Control And Related Support.** Public Works may close a county road to all traffic as necessary, and provide barricades and other physical traffic control devices during long-term road closure or restriction.

Section 8 Other Local Organizations

1 County Agricultural Commissioners

- 1.1 **Butte County.** The Butte County Agricultural Commissioner's office is in Oroville, daytime phone 1-916 538-7381.

- 1.2 **Plumas County.** The Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner's office is in

Quincy, daytime phone 1-916 283-6365.

- 1.3 **Incident Response.** Agricultural Commissioners respond to all incidents involving agricultural chemicals.

- 1.4 **Pesticide Identification And Handling.** Agricultural Commissioners assist with iden-

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tification of, and recommend handling methods for, pesticides.

2 Air Pollution Control Districts

2.1 Butte County. The Butte County Air Pollution Control District office is in Chico, business phone 1-916 891-2882.

2.2 Plumas County. Air pollution control services in Plumas County are provided

through the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District. The Plumas County office of the district is in Quincy, daytime phone 1-916 283-4654.

2.3 Hazard Identification. The County Air Pollution Control and Air Quality Management Districts advise and assist in the identification and characterization of hazardous or toxic, or both, air contaminants. □

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Chapter **X3**

State Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of those State government organizations with direct responsibility for hazardous material and oil spill emergency preparedness or response, or both, in the Feather River Plan Area.

Details of the specific functions and responsibilities of each of those State government organizations are provided in the sections that follow.

Note: Organizational functions and responsibilities that are outside the scope of this Plan are *not* included in the descriptions.

2 Contacting State Organizations

- 2.1 **Emergency Notifications — OES Warning Center.** The State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center [OES Warning Center], phone 1-800 852-7550, provides emergency notifications to State organizations after it is notified during a spill incident.

The list of State organizations notified by the

Warning Center changes, based on the type of material spilled.

- 2.2 **Phone Numbers.** General contact phone numbers are provided in the sections that follow.

- 2.3 **The Toxics Directory.** A separate, useful resource identifying and providing contact information about State organizations concerned with hazardous substances is *The Toxics Directory: References and Resources on the Health Effects of Toxic Substances, Fourth Edition*, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Environmental Protection Agency (Berkeley, California, 1993).

- Government agencies may order a copy by telephone at 1-510 540-3063.
- Others may order copies through the California Department of General Services, phone 1-916 574-2200.

Refer to publication no. 7540-958-1300-3.

Section 2 California Department of Fish and Game

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Fish

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and Game [DFG], a department of the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-7664.

- 1.2 **Regional Office.** There are five DFG regions in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in Region Two, the Sacramento Valley-Central Sierra Region, headquartered in Rancho Cordova, phone 1-916 355-0978.
- 1.3 **Plan Area Offices.** DFG offices in the Plan Area are in Quincy, phone 1-916 836-2942, and Oroville, phone 1-916 533-0698.

2 Responsibilities

- 2.1 **General.** DFG's responsibility is to protect the State's wildlife and natural resources.
- 2.2 **State Agency Coordinator.** DFG provides the designated State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous materials and oil incidents.
- 2.3 **Wildlife And Its Habitats**
 - 2.3.1 **Protection.** DFG protects, and minimizes the effects of hazardous material and oil spill incidents on, wildlife and its habi-

tats.

- 2.3.2 **Rescue And Rehabilitation.** DFG arranges for and oversees rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife, including such services provided by organized volunteers and non-profit organizations.

- 2.3.3 **Mitigation Consequence Assessment.** DFG provides technical advice about the consequences that proposed spill mitigation — containment and cleanup operations — will have on wildlife and its habitats.

- 2.4 **Establish Cleanup Extent.** DFG establishes the extent of cleanup required when a spill threatens or affects natural resources.

- 2.5 **Incident Investigation.** DFG investigates incidents to determine criminal and civil liability and responsibility.

- 3 **The Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response [OSPR].** This office was established in 199x to prevent and mitigate oil spills in the State. *[to be completed]*

- 3.1 **Responsibilities** *[to be completed]*

Section 3 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF], a department of the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-5121.
- 1.2 **Regional Offices.** There are two CDF regions in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in the Coast-Cascade Region, headquartered in Santa Rosa. The Cascade Area office is in Redding, phone 1-916 576-2275.
- 1.3 **Plan Area Office.** The CDF office in the Plan Area is the Butte Ranger Unit in Oroville, phone 1-916 538-7111. It is colo-

cated with CDF Fire and Butte County Fire (a cooperative fire program).

Note: For a more complete description of CDF and its functions and responsibilities in the Plan Area, see Chapter X1, Local Government.

2 Responsibilities

- 2.1 **General.** CDF provides dispatch services for hazardous materials response and firefighting services. CDF supports the Butte County Hazmat Team, and provides the full range of hazardous materials response and firefighting services, extrication and rescue, and emergency first aid to victims.

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CDF's dispatch and response services are provided within the Butte County portion of the Feather River Plan area, and may be provided outside of Butte County under existing mutual aid agreements.

- 2.2 First Aid.** CDF's responsibility for providing emergency first aid and medical care is transferred to qualified licensed emergency health care professionals upon their arrival on-scene.
- 2.3 Mitigation.** CDF abates hazardous conditions under the direction of the Incident Commander by means of wash-downs, neutralizing agents, applications of foam, and other measures as appropriate.
- 2.4 On-Highway Hazardous Materials Response.** The hazmat team responds to oil and hazardous substances incidents on

state highways on request from CHP.

- 2.5 General Assistance.** CDF assists other agencies, provided that the safety of CDF personnel is not compromised and adequate safety equipment is available. CDF provides mutual aid to local fire districts.
- 2.6 Additional Services.** Additional services provided by CDF include:
- Assistance with hazardous materials training.
 - Natural resource protection and damage assessment.
 - On-scene communications services.
 - Food services at incidents.

Section 4 California Department of Parks and Recreation

1 Organization

- 1.1 Headquarters.** The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), a department in the California Resources Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 653-6995.
- 1.2 Field Divisions.** There are two DPR field divisions in the State, both headquartered in Sacramento, each with several district offices. The Feather River Plan area is in the Northern Division, phone 1-916 657-4042.
- 1.3 Plan Area Office.** The DPR office in the Plan Area is the Northern Buttes District Office in Oroville, phone 1-916 538-2200.

2 Responsibilities

- 2.1 General.** DPR is responsible for the

administration of State Parks, and for the safety and well being of the public and of its employees.

- 2.2 Law Enforcement.** DPR Rangers are designated peace officers within the State Parks system. Rangers can provide law enforcement services on request to local law enforcement agencies under mutual aid agreements.
- 2.3 Response Support.** DPR can support a response by providing qualified individuals to transport responders within State Parks by vehicle or boat.
- 3 OES Warning Center Incident Notification.** The OES Warning Center must notify any State Park facilities that may be affected by a hazardous materials or oil spill incident.

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Section 5 California Department of Transportation

1 Organization

1.1 Headquarters. The California Department of Transportation [CalTrans], a department of the California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 654-2852.

1.2 District Office. There are twelve CalTrans district offices in the State. The Feather River Plan area is in District Two, headquartered in Redding, phone 1-916 225-3426.

1.3 Plan Area Offices. A CalTrans maintenance and superintendant station in the Plan Area is in Quincy, phone 1-916 283-2610.

2 Responsibilities

2.1 General. CalTrans is responsible for plan-

ning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State highway system.

2.2 Hazardous Materials Response Capabilities. CalTrans has qualified contract hazmat teams that can identify, contain and remove hazardous materials spilled on state highways.

2.3 Highway-Related Response Capability. CalTrans provides 24-hour response capability and all necessary equipment for traffic control, roadway repair, and maintenance for state highways. Their road emergency phone number is 1-916 653-2610.

2.4 Road Closures. CalTrans can close a State highway to all traffic if conditions pose a threat to public safety.

Section 6 California Environmental Protection Agency

1 General. The California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA] is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 445-3846.

1.1 About CalEPA. CalEPA was created in 1991 to coordinate environmental quality programs in the State and to provide a cabinet-level voice for environmental protection.

1.2 The Parts. The major organizational parts of CalEPA follow.

- Air Resources Board.
- Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- Integrated Waste Management Board.
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

- State Water Resources Control Board.

The parts of concern in this Plan are described in this section, following.

2 Air Resources Board. The California Air Resources Board [ARB] is headquartered in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-2990.

ARB is the State regulatory organization responsible for preservation and enhancement of [primarily outdoor] air quality in the State. It provides policy and guidance for ensuring that air quality standards are established and met.

2.1 Regional Organizations. ARB works with regional and local Air Pollution Control Districts [APCDs] and Air Quality Management Districts [AQMDs] to monitor and regulate air quality throughout the State.

2.2 Plan Area Offices

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- 2.2.1 Butte County.** The Butte County Air Pollution Control District office is in Durham, phone 1-916 891-2882.
- 2.2.2 Plumas County.** Air pollution control services in Plumas County are provided through the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, headquartered in Grass Valley, phone 1-916 265-1398.
- The Plumas County office of the District is in Quincy, phone 1-916 283-4654.
- 2.3 Responsibilities**
- 2.3.1 Mobile Sources — ARB.** ARB is responsible for mobile sources of air pollution throughout the State.
- 2.3.2 Stationary Sources — APCDs And AQMDs.** APCDs and AQMDs are responsible for stationary sources of air pollution within their districts.
- 2.3.3 Incident Notifications.** OES Warning Center will notify ARB and the appropriate APCDs and AQMDs when an incident may adversely affect air quality.
- 2.2.4 Incident Response.** ARB supports the affected APCDs and AQMDs by providing technical advice, personnel and monitoring equipment when an incident may adversely affect air quality.
- 3 The Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC].** The Feather River area is within the jurisdiction of DTSC Region One located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 255-3545. Their emergency duty officer phone number is 1-916 255-3564.
- 3.1 Function.** DTSC provides executive management and control of the State's toxic control program and provides the necessary focus and leadership to assure adequate protection to human health and the environment.
- 3.2 Incident Response.** DTSC responds to incidents involving facilities or activities where the division has enforcement responsibilities.
- 3.3 Hazardous Materials Handling and Disposal.** DTSC provides technical advice on the proper handling and disposal of toxic materials.
- 4 The State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB].** SWRCB headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-2390.
- 5 Function.** The State Water Resources Control Board functions to preserve California water by regulating water rights and pollution control.
- 6 Regional Water Quality Control Boards [RWQCB].** There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards — one for each of California's nine major watersheds. The Feather River area is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Redding Branch Office, phone 1-916 224-4845.
- 7 Function.** RWQCB develops and enforces water quality standards, develops basin plans and issues waste discharge requirements within their jurisdictional boundary.
- 8 Common Responsibilities.** The following responsibilities are shared by both State and Regional Boards.
- 8.1 Hazardous Materials Information.** The State and Regional Boards provide information on the potential impacts of hazardous materials incidents to water resources.
- 8.2 Identify Critical Water Uses.** The State and Regional Boards provide information on critical water uses.
- 8.3 Water Sampling.** The State and Regional Boards provide water sampling, analysis, and

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monitoring services.

- 8.4 **Disposal.** The State and Regional Boards assist the Department of Toxic Substances Control in designating sites for disposal of hazardous materials debris from incidents.

- 9 **The Air Resources Board (ARB).** ARB headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-2990.

- 10 **Function.** ARB is the state regulatory agency for ensuring air quality standards are met. Local and regional air pollution control districts carry out these responsibilities.

- 11 **Air Quality Management Districts And Air Pollution Control Districts (AQMDs and APCDs).** Districts share the function and responsibilities of ARB. The Districts are described on pages x-x+y of Chapter X1, Local Government.

- 12 **Support Services.** ARB and local districts provide technical advice, personnel, air models and air quality monitoring equipment.

- 13 **Department of Pesticide Regulation.** The Department of Pesticide Regulation [DPR] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 445-4300. DPR can also be contacted through the County Agricultural Commissioners.

- 14 **Function.** DPR regulates the registration, sale and use of agricultural chemicals (including pesticides, fertilizers and livestock drugs) prior to these products becoming waste material.

- 14.1 **Laboratory Support Services.** DPR Chemistry Laboratory Services, accessed through the DPR Pesticide Enforcement Branch, phone 1-916 445-4038, assists in identifying hazardous materials and pesticides if pesticides are suspected as a released substance at an incident.

- 14.2 **Environmental Fate Of Pesticides.** The

Environmental Monitoring and Pest Management Branch, phone 1-916 324-4100, provides information on the environmental fate of pesticides in water, air and soil.

- 14.3 **Risk Assessment.** The Medical Toxicology Branch, phone 1-916 445-4233, provides medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients.

- 14.4 **Worker Health And Safety.** The Worker Health and Safety Branch, phone 1-916 445-4222, provides information in the following areas:

- Pesticide exposure assessment
- Pesticide exposure monitoring and evaluation
- Industrial hygiene and safety
- Medical management and illness investigation.

- 14.5 **Pesticide Registration And Ingredients Information.** The Pesticide Registration Branch, phone 1-916 445-4400, provides information on pesticide product registration, labeling and ingredients.

- 14.6 **Notification Of Pesticide Releases.** By regulation, licensed pest control operators must report to the appropriate County Agricultural Commissioner any forced landings of pesticide sprayer aircraft and any emergency or accidental releases of pesticides. The report must include the pesticide name, amount released and the location of release.

- 15 **Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHHA].** The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 324-7572.

- 16 **Function.** OEHHHA assesses health effects and characterizing risk to public health from toxic chemicals releases into the environ-

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ment.

- 16.1 Publication Of Acute Chemical Exposure Levels.** OEHHA conducts research and investigations to determine *acute chemical exposure levels* for human exposure to chemicals of concern. These exposure levels are reviewed by a panel of independent scientific experts prior to publication.
- 16.2 Human Endpoints Of Exposure.** The *acute chemical exposure levels* measure airborne concentrations of toxicants affecting the human endpoints of discomfort, disability and life-threatening health effect levels.
- 16.3 24-Hour Assistance.** A 24-hour duty officer is available to provide health information to other government agencies responding to hazardous materials emergencies phone 1-916 327-1848.
- 16.4 Chemical Risk Characterization Information.** OEHHA can provide information on hazardous material risk and environmental fate.
- 16.5 Identification Of Possible Health Effects.** Using information from incident scenes, from reported symptoms and from scientific literature, OEHHA can associate potential health effects with reported and predicted concentrations and durations of exposure to human and environmental toxicants.
- 16.6 Review Health Protective Actions Taken.** OEHHA performs *post facto* reviews of the protective action decisions made by incident command, such as evacuation and sheltering-in-place concentration levels. Following a review, OEHHA provides consultation to the incident command team as a quality management review of the assumptions made and actions taken to mitigate threat to public health.
- 16.7 Suggest Protective Action Levels.** OEHHA suggests protective action levels when requested by an incident commander.

Protection action options to the incident commander include isolation and entry denial, sheltering-in-place and evacuation.

- 16.8 Determine Safe Community Levels.** OEHHA assists in the determination of safe exposure levels for different types of human populations for both brief and extended periods of exposure.
- OEHHA examines various exposure media to determine safe levels. They also can assist in determining when the levels are safe for displaced individuals to return to their homes or workplace.
- 16.9 Conduct Environmental Fate Assessments.** OEHHA conducts environmental fate assessments of hazardous substances released to the environment. The assessments include the determination of hazardous materials levels found in the environment and health consequences of breakdown products, reaction products and intermedia transfers of the hazardous substances of concern.
- Hazards due to deposition of toxic materials on outdoor items (including pets and livestock) and subsequent human contact with the contaminated surfaces are also assessed.
- 16.10 Health Effects Information.** OEHHA provides practical and applied information on the possible health effects from hazardous materials exposures and they work with the appropriate responding agencies to determine ways to manage and minimize potential risks.
- 16.11 RAPID Force Participation.** OEHHA participates in the RAPID Force as the alternate lead of the Human Health Effects Group of the RAPID Force. Accordingly, OEHHA may be responsible for the initial assignments of personnel and resources needed to assess risk to public health within the Group.
- 16.12 Human Health Effects Group**

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Membership. The agencies within this group are the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Health Services, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the Integrated Waste Management Board and OEHHA.

- 16.13 Consult With Other Medical Organizations.** OEHHA consults with the Poison Control Center and the Emergency Services Authority to determine areas of technical and medical strengths (expertise) and areas where technical support is needed.
- 16.14 Treatment of Chemical Injuries.** OEHHA physicians advise local practitioners in the treatment of certain chemical injuries, upon request. OEHHA physicians

may serve as liaison to local physicians in applying the toxicological and medical literature in evaluation and treating individuals.

- 16.15 Environmental Sampling And Remediation Assistance.** OEHHA provides information on environmental sampling and the possible risks associated with remediation of chemical releases. Examples include types of sampling procedures and analytical methods preferred for characterization of risk.
- 16.16 Epidemiologic Investigations.** OEHHA participates in epidemiologic investigations of morbidity and mortality associated with a chemical release.

Section 7 California Highway Patrol

- 1 General.** California Highway Patrol (CHP) headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-7261. CHP field operations offices are located in Quincy, phone 1-916 283-1100 and Oroville, phone 1-916 533-3822.
- 2 Function.** CHP supervises and controls traffic on all highways constructed as free-ways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, (toll bridges), and on most highways and roadways (State or county) within the unincorporated areas of the State.
- 2.1 State Agency Coordinator.** CHP is the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) for all hazardous materials incidents occurring on California highways.
- 2.2 Incident Commander.** CHP also functions as Incident Commander for oil and hazardous substance incidents occurring on highways or highway right-of-ways. Patrol Officers will typically arrive from the Quincy office.
- 2.3 Incident Command Through Mutual Aid.** The California Highway Patrol may serve as Incident Commander and on-site

coordinator, if requested by local jurisdictions, under the provision of mutual aid.

- 2.4 Notification Coordinator.** CHP serves as the statewide information, assistance and notification coordinator for all highway-based oil and hazardous substance incidents. CHP has an interagency dispatch center in Susanville, phone 1-916 257-2191.
- 2.5 Notifying Sheriff's Offices.** CHP notifies the appropriate Sheriff's Office of incidents occurring off-highway and in non-terminal areas.
- 2.6 Assistance To Sheriffs.** CHP will assist Sheriffs in maintaining law and order, rerouting traffic, and providing traffic control.
- 2.7 Other Mutual Aid.** Should CHP assistance be requested under authority of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, CHP law enforcement functions will be carried out in cooperation with the County Sheriff's Department in the county where the incident has occurred. CHP personnel committed to the support of local authorities will remain under the command

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and control of the CHP.

- 2.8 Hazardous Waste Enforcement.** CHP conducts hazardous materials and waste investigations in the enforcement of Health and Safety Code and California Vehicle Code.

- 2.9 Technical Assistance.** Technical assistance will be provided in the areas concerning vehicle equipment regulations, and

hazardous materials transportation provisions.

- 2.10 Road Condition Information.** CHP will provide OES and the Incident Command with road condition information.

- 2.11 Evacuation Assistance.** During evacuations and relocations, CHP will assist in traffic control.

Section 8 California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- 1 General.** California Occupational Safety and Health Administration [CalOSHA] is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 703-4341. CalOSHA has a field office in Chico, phone 1-916 895-4761.

- 2 Function.** CalOSHA functions to preventing and regulating occupational exposures to oil and hazardous substances.

- 2.1 Evaluating Health And Safety Plans.**

CalOSHA can evaluate health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposures to hazardous materials during hazmat response and recovery operations.

- 2.2 Required Notifications.** By regulation, CalOSHA shall be immediately notified by employers whenever there is an exposure to a regulated carcinogen or a serious injury, illness, or death of an employee during any work activity.

Section 9 California Office of Emergency Services

- 1 General.** California Office of Emergency Services [OES] is within the Office of the Governor. OES headquarters is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 262-1800 and has six regional offices. The Feather River area is within the jurisdictional boundaries of Region Three OES located in Redding, phone 1-916 224-4835.

- 2 Function.** OES is functions to coordinate the preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery activities for disasters in California.

- 2.1 The State Operations Center.** OES is responsible for activating, maintaining and developing procedures for the State Operations Center. When the Center is operating, OES prepares situation reports for distribution to the Governor's Office, Legislature and others. OES serves as the functional branch leader of the Hazardous Material

Branch in the State Operations Center.

- 2.2 Regional Emergency Operations Center.** During a major hazardous materials incident, the regional OES office is responsible for staffing the Regional Emergency Operations Center. The staff person will collect damage assessment information and assist the response organization.

- 2.3 LEPC Assistance.** The six OES Regional offices assist LEPCs in preparing emergency plans which follow multi-hazard functional planning formats.

- 2.4 Guidance Documents.** OES assists local jurisdiction by providing training and planning guidance documents in emergency preparedness

- 2.5 Notification Center.** The OES State

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- Warning Center receives and disseminates notifications of emergencies, including oil and hazardous substance incidents, to appropriate government agencies.
- 2.6 Radio Communications.** OES Coordinates the Statewide Mutual Aid Radio Communications System.
- 2.7 Mutual Aid.** OES assists with and coordinates mutual-aid planning and operations. OES also maintains the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System.
- 2.8 Firefighting Resources.** OES coordinates Fire-Fighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRE SCOPE).
- 2.9 Support To Incidents Involving Radioactive Materials.** OES provides planning, training and response support to radiological incidents. They also distribute, maintain and repair radiation detection and measurement instruments.
- 2.10 Statewide Emergency Planning.** OES has developed the California State Emergency Plan which addresses the State's response to extraordinary situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations. OES is also responsible for maintaining the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.
- 2.11 Implementing State And Federal Programs.** OES implements the State and Federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.
- 2.12 Plan Review And Assistance.** OES staff review Administering Agency, or Certified Unified Permitting Agency (CUPA) area plans. OES provides support to the AAs and CUPAs, the private sector, and other State agencies for hazardous material emergency response planning.
- 2.13 Incident Analysis.** OES compiles and analyzes the data entered into the California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS) and is responsible for publishing reports annually. Administering Agencies must ensure the submission of CHMIRS reports to OES at least monthly.
- 2.14 Interagency Team Representation.** OES is a member of the Federal Regional Response Team, the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee and the Hazardous Waste Strike Force.
- 3 California Specialized Training Institute [CSTI].** CSTI is the State's training organization for emergency services. The Institute is located in San Luis Obispo, phone 1-805 549-3344.
- 3.1 Function.** CSTI functions to provide specialized training in all aspects of emergency management, including basic planning techniques, requisite, hazardous materials response, use of computers in emergency management and emergency public information, and other courses applicable to public safety agencies.
- 3.2 Federal Training Programs.** CSTI manages Federal Emergency Management Agency-sponsored emergency management training and Federal Title III hazardous materials training.

Section 10 California Public Utilities Commission

- 1 General.** California Public Utilities Commission [PUC] is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 703-1282.
- 2 Function.** PUC is responsible for the regulation of all public utilities in California.
- 3 Railroad Operations and Safety Branch.** This branch, phone 1-415 557-0534, enforces Federal and State regulations on the

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rail transportation industry.

- 3.1 Accident Investigation.** All accidents involving the railroads and train derailments causing damage to life and property are investigated by PUC. Accident analyses may result in the enforcement of non-compliance to regulations and the establishment of new regulations.

- 3.2 Local Rail Safety Analysis.** PUC has identified, through risk analyses, certain 10 mile sections of rail line which are considered at high risk of chemical and oil spill incidents. Some of these segments are along the Feather River rail line corridor. PUC is using this information to improve the rail transportation safety regulations.

Section 11 California State Fire Marshal

- 1 General.** The State Fire Marshal's Office is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 262-1870.
- 2 Functions.** The State Fire Marshal's Office functions to promote and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic.
- 2.1 Fire Safety Standards.** The State Fire Marshal develops fire and life safety standards, codes, and regulations – and enforces these regulations – in various occupancies, including all State-owned and State-occupied buildings.
- 2.2 Fire Safety Training.** Statewide standardized fire training and fire safety and prevention information is provided by the State Fire Marshal.
- 2.3 Hazardous Materials Incidents Support.** The State Fire Marshal will assist with hazardous materials incidents by providing technical assistance and advice on fire and life safety issues, and law and code enforcement. They will provide personnel experienced with the incident command system to participate in the State Operations Center and Regional Command Center.
- 2.4 Hazardous Materials Training.** The State Fire Marshal's Office provides various emergency response training programs, including Hazardous Material Specialist and Technician, Incident Command System and
- First Responder Operational and Awareness Training. The Office can only certify fire personnel.
- 3 Explosive Ordinance Disposal [EOD].** EOD Technicians are available through the State Fire Marshal's Arson and Bomb Division located in Redding, phone 1-916 224-4823. This division can assist local jurisdictions with investigations of all fires.
- 4 Pipeline Safety.** The State Fire Marshal's Pipeline Safety Division is responsible for enforcing State and Federal pipeline safety standards and conducting hazardous liquid pipeline failure investigations.
- 4.1 Pipeline Failure Notifications.** Immediate verbal notification to the Pipeline Safety Division, phone 1-916 262-1957, is required for any hazardous liquid pipeline break, spill, leak, rupture or collapse in California.
- 4.2 Pipelines Near Rail Lines.** Because of the proximity of some pipelines to rail lines, significant railroad incidents should be reported to the State Fire Marshal Pipeline Safety Division.
- 4.3 Federal Reporting.** The Pipeline Safety Division must submit incident investigation reports to the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety after investigating interstate pipeline incidents.

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Section 12 Department Of Health Services

- 1 **General.** The Department Of Health Services [DHS] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 657-4171.
- 2 **Function.** DHS functions to protect the public health from hazardous and radioactive materials.
 - 2.1 **Health Guidelines.** DHS provides guidelines and can provide assistance to local public health personnel when a spill or release could affect public health.
 - 2.2 **Protection Of Food And Water Supplies.** DHS is responsible for protecting the State's food and water supplies from the effects of hazardous materials incidents.
 - 2.3 **Field Sampling Assistance.** DHS can provide consultations on field sampling methods to assist with the surveillance of human health impacts.
 - 2.4 **Providing Public Information.** DHS supports public information and community relations activities by creating fact sheets, organizing community meetings, and working with public officials, community activists, and organized groups of citizens.
- 3 **DHS's Radiologic Health Branch And Emergency Response Support.** The Radiologic Health Branch, phone 1-916 322-2073 provides assistance in the assessment, evaluation and control phases of radiation release incidents. The cleanup of small sites may also be accomplished by this branch, but site restoration is not their functional responsibility.
 - 3.1 **Notification Of Radioactive Materials Releases.** Immediate verbal notification of radioactive materials releases should be made to the duty officer, 1-800 258-6942, who will contact the appropriate DHS Section, Branch, Program or Division. The State Warning Center will also notify the duty officer if they receive a radioactive materials release report.

Section 13 Emergency Medical Services Authority

- 1 **General.** Emergency Medical Services Authority [EMSA] is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 322-4336.
- 2 **Function.** EMSA functions to develop local medical services capabilities to hazardous materials medical emergency response.
 - 2.1 **Hazardous Materials Medical Guidelines.** EMSA develops guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated or exposed patients, including procedures for limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency rooms.
 - 2.2 **Providing Emergency Resources.** EMSA can arrange for the emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government hazardous materials response. They can also identify and coordinate medical assistance from other State departments, hospitals and ambulatory services.
 - 2.3 **Identifying Medical Facilities.** EMSA can provide responders with lists of medical facilities outside the affected county capable of handling injured and contaminated persons, and can coordinate such evacuations, as necessary.
 - 2.4 **Training.** EMSA assists with the development and promotion of training for personnel involved in a hazardous materials emergency medical response. Types of training include personal safety at incidents, triage and medical management of patients, limitation of hazardous material contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emer-

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gency departments.

- 2.5 **Evacuation.** EMSA can coordinate the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside the State.
- 2.6 **Activation Of Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators.** EMSA is responsible for the activation of the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators.
- 3 **Poison Control Centers.** EMSA provides funding and management for the state's seven Regional Poison Control Centers. The Poison Control Center serving Butte and Plumas Counties is located at the University

of California Davis Medical Center and can be reached 24 hours daily at 1-800 342-9293. The Poison Control Center serves as a public information source.

- 3.1 **Information The Poison Control Center Provides.** The Poison Control Centers provide human poison-exposure and health-related hazardous material information to first responders, hospitals, and the public.
- 3.2 **Medical Experts.** Each Poison Control Center has a medical doctor trained in toxicology available 24 hours a day. the Centers also have an extensive toxicology library and can provide immediate access to expert consultants. □

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Chapter **X4**

Federal Government

Section 1 Overview

- 1 General.** This chapter describes the functions and responsibilities of those Federal government organizations with direct or indirect responsibility for hazardous material and oil spill emergency preparedness or response, or both, in the Feather River Plan Area.

Details of the specific functions and responsibilities of each of those Federal government organizations are provided in the sections that follow.

Note: Organizational functions and responsibilities that are outside the scope of this Plan are *not* included in the descriptions.

2 Contacting Federal Organizations

- 2.1 Emergency Notifications — National Response Center.** The National Response Center, [NRC], phone 1-800 424-8802, provides emergency notifications to Federal organizations after it is notified during a spill incident.

The list of Federal organizations notified by the NRC changes, based on the type of

material spilled.

- 2.2 Phone Numbers.** General contact phone numbers are provided in the sections that follow and in the Telephone Directories in Appendix X.

- 2.3 The United States Government Manual.** A separate, useful resource identifying and providing contact information about Federal organizations is *The United States Government Manual, 1995/96*, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (Washington, DC, 1995).

- The publications of the Office of the Federal Register are available for sale by writing:

Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

and through any U.S. Government Bookstore, phone 1-202 512-1530.

- The texts of the Manual, and the Federal Register, are available in electron-

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ic format, phone 1-202 512-1530.
Refer to publication ISBN 0-16-
048141-4 when ordering.

- 3 **Primary Emergency Function.** In the event of an oil and hazardous substances incident, the primary function of the Federal

government is to assist and support the activities of local and state responders. If requested by the state, under the authority delegated by the President, the Federal government may direct an emergency response and perform actions necessary to abate a n incident.

Section 2 Department Of Agriculture – Forest Service

- 1 **Organization.** The Forest Service is under the management of the Department of Agriculture which is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 720-2791.

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Forest Service is headquartered in Washington, DC, public affairs phone 1-202 720-3760.

- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The regional Forest Service office is in San Francisco, phone 1-415 705-2874.

- 1.3 **Plan Area Offices.** Forest Service offices in the Plan Area are Lassen National Forest, phone 1-916 257-2151, and Plumas National Forest, phone 1-916 283-2050.

2 Responsibilities

- 2.1 **General.** The Forest Service has responsibility for protection and management of National forests and grasslands. The Forest Service has personnel, laboratory, and field capacity to measure, evaluate, monitor and control as needed, releases of pesticides and hazardous substances on lands under its jurisdiction.

- 2.2 **Wildland Fire Protection.** The Forest Service provides primary wildland fire suppression of wildland fires in their jurisdiction including fires which are caused by hazardous materials or oil spills.

- 2.3 **Hazmat Response.** The Forest Service re-

sponds to hazardous materials incidents and oil spills within the boundaries of the National Forest with available equipment and personnel as necessary when notified of such incidents. District Hazard Response teams (HRT) will initiate, direct, and coordinate on-scene response operations. When necessary, the HRT may request assistance from other local, state, or Federal authorities.

- 2.4 **Incident Command Role.** The Forest Service will function as the IC with scene management duties if the incident is on National Forest lands and they will assist all agencies with scene management duties if the incident threatens National forest lands.

- 2.5 **Fuel Spills Outside Their Jurisdiction.** If the Forest Service is the first responder at an incident occurring outside their jurisdiction, they will take initial containment actions for fuel spills until the responsible agency arrives at the scene.

- 2.6 **Dispatching.** If requested, the Forest Service will provide dispatch capabilities through the Forest Dispatcher and will serve as state and local emergency notification coordinator.

- 2.7 **Other Support Services.** The Forest Service may provide a service organization, manpower, or emergency procurement assistance in the event of an area-wide incident.

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Section 3 Department Of Defense

- 1 Organization.** The Department of Defense [DOD] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-703 545-6700.
- 2 Contacting The Department Of Defense.** The most expedient means of contacting the DOD during an emergency is by calling the National Response Center at 1-800 424-8802.
- 3 Responsibilities.**
 - 3.1 Federal On-Scene Coordinator.** The DOD provides the Federal OSC for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD vehicles or rail cars passing through the Feather River Canyon.
 - 3.2 Emergency Support.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the US Army's Explosives Ordnance Detachments are two

DOD organizations which, under some circumstances, may provide the most relevant assistance to the Feather River area.

- 3.2.1 The Corps Of Engineers.** The Corps provides assistance in processing Clean Water Act Section 404 emergency permits when required. The Corps also has specialized equipment for accomplishing structural repairs and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. The Corp can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administrative services for other federal agencies.
- 3.2.2 Army's Explosive Ordnance Detachment.** The Explosive Ordnance Detachment [EOD] can be activated to assist in handling situations involving explosives by request from a Federal OSC.

Section 4 Department Of Energy

- 1 Organization.** The Department of Energy [DOE] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 586-5000.
- 2 Contacting the Department of Energy.** The DOE can be contacted for assistance with incidents involving radioactive materials through the California Department of Health Services Radiological Health Branch at 1-916 xxx-xxxx, through the National Re-

sponse Center at 1-800 424-8802, or directly contacting the DOE Radiological Assistance Coordinating Officer at 1-xxx xxx-xxxx.

- 3 Emergency Support.** DOE can provide advice and assistance in identifying sources and extent of radioactive contamination. They can also remove and dispose of radioactive materials.

Section 5 Department of Health and Human Services

- 1 Organization.** The Department of Health and Human Services is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 619-0257.
- 2 Agency For Toxic Substances And Disease Registry [ATSDR].** ATSDR has a regional office in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-2194.

- 3 Responsibilities.** ATSDR provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect both the public and workers from exposure and/or the adverse health effects of hazardous substances in storage sites or released in fires, explosions, or transportation accidents.

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- 3.1 Information Source.** ATSDR collects, maintains, analyzes, and disseminates information relating to serious diseases, mortality, and human exposure to toxic or hazardous substances.
- 3.2 Registries.** Registries are established for substances needing long-term follow-ups or specific scientific studies.
- 3.3 Listing Of Closed Public Areas.** Listing are held of areas closed to the public or otherwise restricted in use because of toxic substance contamination.
- 3.4 Health Risk Evaluation.** ATSDR assists health care providers who give medical care and testing of exposed chemical accident victims.
- 3.5 Health Emergency Response.** ATSDR develops scientific and technical procedures for evaluating public health risks from hazardous substance incidents.

Section 6 Department Of The Interior

- 1 About DOI.** The Department of the Interior has stewardship responsibility for most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources.
- 1.1 Headquarters.** The Department of the Interior [DOI] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 208-3171.
- 1.2 Regional Office.** The Regional Office is located in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-4090.
- 1.3 Office Of The Secretary.** The Secretary of the Interior reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. Five Assistant Secretaries are responsible for the operations of the Department's Bureaus
- 1.4 The Bureaus.** The Bureaus of DOI follow.
- National Park Service.
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - National Biological Survey.
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - Bureau of Land Management.
- Minerals Management Service.
- U. S. Bureau of Mines.
- U.S. Geological Survey.
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.
- Bureau of Reclamation.
- The Bureaus of concern in this Plan area are described in this section, following.
- 2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS].** Specific information about the USFWS and its activities is available from the Office of Current Information, phone 1-202 208-5634.
- 2.1 Regional Office.** California is within the jurisdiction of the Portland Regional Office, phone 1-503 231-6118.
- 2.2 Function.** USFWS functions to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- 2.3 Contaminant Surveillance.** The agency conducts surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals and other contaminants in the environment. This information is used to conduct environmental impact assessments.

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- 2.4 Wildlife Rescue And Rehabilitation.** USFWS personnel can assist in rescuing and rehabilitating wildlife affected by pollution.
- 3 U.S. Geological Survey [USGS].**
- 3.1 Earth Science Information Centers.** There are a network of ten Earth Science Information Centers [ESICs] which provide earth science information, maps and other USGS products. The nearest ESIC to the plan area is in Menlo Park, California, phone 1-415 329-4309.
- 3.2 National Water Data Exchange.** Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the USGS and other agencies may be obtained from the National Water Data Exchange, phone 1-703 648-5663.
- 3.3 Responsibilities.** USGS responsibilities include:
- Investigating and assessing the Nation's land, water, energy and mineral resources.
 - Researching global changes.
 - Investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods and droughts.
- 3.4 Research, Products And Services.** USGS performs the following activities to meet their responsibilities:
- Prepares maps and digital and cartographic data.
 - Collects and interprets data on energy and mineral resources.
 - Conducts nationwide assessments of the quality, quantity and use of water resources.
- 4 Bureau Of Reclamation.** Specific information about the USFWS and its activities is available from the Public Affairs Division, phone 1-202 208-4662.
- 4.1 Regional Office.** The Mid-Pacific Region Office which covers California is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 979-2837.
- 4.2 Protecting Surface And Ground Water.** BOR can assist other Federal and State agencies in protecting and restoring surface water and ground water from hazardous substance contamination.

Section 7 Department Of Justice

- 1 Organization.**
- 1.1 Headquarters.** The Department of Justice is headquartered in Washington, DC, general information phone 1-202 514-2000.
- 1.2 Regional Office.** The Regional Office is located in San Francisco. The Community Relations Service, phone is 1-415 744-6565.
- 1.3 Environment and Natural Resources Division.** The Environment and Natural Resources Division is responsible for litigating significant cases – ranging from protection of endangered species, to global climate change, to cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste sites. The Environment and Natural Resources Division can be reached at phone, 1-202 514-2701.

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Section 8 Department Of Labor —OSHA

1 Organization.

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Labor which includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 219-5000.

- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The OSHA Regional Office which covers California is in San Francisco, phone 1-415 744-6670.

2 Responsibilities. Occupational Safety and

Health Administration can provide advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. OSHA is also responsible for the enforcement of worker health and safety regulations.

- 3 **Delegation Of Authority.** With the exception of Federal employees, Cal OSHA is responsible for Federal and State worker health and safety standards and regulations in California.

Section 9 Department Of Transportation

- 1 **Organization.** The Department of Transportation has ten highly decentralized administrations which report to the Secretary.

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Department of Transportation is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 366-4000.

- 1.2 **Inquiries On Environmental Issues.** Inquiries on environmental activities and programs should be directed to the Office of Environment of Energy, and Safety, phone 1-202 366-4366.

- 1.3 **The Administrations.** The Administrations of DOT follow.

- United States Coast Guard
- Federal Aviation Administration.
- Federal Highway Administration.
- Federal Railroad Administration.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- Federal Transit Administration.
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

- Maritime Administration.
- Research and Special Programs Administration.
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

The Bureaus of concern in this Plan area are described in this section, following.

- 2 **United States Coast Guard [USCG].** The USCG administers the National Oil Pollution Fund. This fund can be accessed by Federal On-Scene Coordinators to respond to and mitigate oil spills. States may be reimbursed from this Fund for the reasonable costs incurred in oil spill removals.

- 3 **Pacific Area Strike Team [PST].** As part of the National Strike Force, the PST, located at the Hamilton Air Field in Novato, California, can be accessed through the NRC at 1-800 424-8802.

- 3.1 **Requesting Assistance.** On-Scene Coordinators can request the assistance of the PST directly through the PST's USCG Commanding Officer, the USCG Regional Response Team representative, or the appropriate USCG Area Commander.

- 3.2 **Response Capabilities.** The PST is

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equipped with specialized containment, removal, and communications equipment. Some of this equipment is located with the Team at Hamilton Air Field. Supplemental equipment can be obtained from the National, Gulf and Atlantic Strike Teams.

4 Federal Railroad Administration [FRA]

4.1 **Regional Office.** The FRA Western Office which covers California is located in Sacramento, phone 1-916 498-6540.

4.2 **Functions.** The Federal Railroad Administration promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers railroad assistance programs, and conducts research and development in support of improving railroad safety and national rail transportation policies.

4.3 **Delegation Of Authority.** In California, FRA has delegated regulatory enforcement authority to the California Public Utilities Commission.

5 Research And Special Programs Administration[RSPA]

5.1 **Regional Office.** The RSPA Western Office which covers California is located in Ontario, California, phone, 1-xxx-xxxx.

5.2 **Functions.** RSPA is responsible for hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency prepared-

ness, safety training, multimodal transportation research and development activities, and collection and dissemination of air carrier economic data.

5.3 Office Of Hazardous Materials Safety.

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water.

5.3.1 Hazardous Materials Planning

Grants. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety administers a user-fee funded grant program to assist States in planning for hazardous materials emergencies and to assist States and Indian tribes with training for hazardous materials emergencies.

5.3.2 **California Grants Contact.** In California, the Office of Emergency Services is the designated grantee. Those with grant requests should contact their Local Emergency Planning Committee or Nancy Sutton, OES, phone 1-916 262-1756.

5.3.3 Hazardous Materials Bulletin Board.

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have set up a computer bulletin board which offers nationwide access to topics related to hazardous materials transportation safety. the bulletin board can be accessed by phoning 1-800 PLANFOR [752-6367].

Section 10 Environmental Protection Agency

1 Organization

1.1 **Headquarters.** The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] is headquartered in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 260-2090.

1.2 **EPA Regional Offices.** EPA has ten regional offices throughout the Nation. California is within the boundaries of EPA Region Nine, phone 1-415 744-1305.

1.3 **Program Activities.** EPA program activities include:

- Solid Waste and Emergency Response.
- Air and Radiation.
- Water.

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- Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.
 - Research and Development.
- 2 Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER].** OSWER is responsible for the following program activities:
- Developing guidelines and standards for land disposal of hazardous wastes and underground storage tanks.
 - Providing technical assistance in the development and operation of solid waste management activities.
 - Provide analyses on the recovery of useful energy from solid waste.
 - Developing and implementing a program for responding to hazardous waste sites and chemical and oil spills.
- 2.1 OSWER Contacts.** The Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office, phone, 1-202 260-8600 and the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, phone, 1-202 260-4610, are responsible for EPA's programs which regulate and support emergency preparedness, accident prevention and emergency response.
- 2.2 Regional Contacts.** The Hazardous Waste Management Division is responsible for implementing OSWER program activities. Specifically, the Field Operations Branch is responsible for implementing federal emergency preparedness, accident prevention and emergency response programs, phone 1-415 744-1730.
- 2.3 Emergency Response.** In the event that a spill exceeds the capabilities of local and state response agencies, EPA, through Federal On-Scene Coordinators, will conduct the necessary response, cleanup and removal using CERCLA authorities and funds.
- 2.4 On-Scene Coordinators [OSCs].** The Federal OSC is responsible for directing response efforts financed under Superfund and coordinating all other Federal efforts at the scene of a chemical or oil spill within the inland portion of the Region.
- 2.5 Response To An Incident.** When requested to participate in a response by state or local agencies, EPA OSCs will respond to the incident and assist in coordinating response activities.
- 2.5.1 Role Within Incident Command Structure.** Upon arrival at an incident, the EPA OSC normally requests a position within the established incident command structure to support response activities.
- 2.5.2 Incident Command.** EPA may assume Incident Command in areas when requested by local jurisdictions and under circumstances where Federal resources are solely used.
- 2.6 Notifications.** OSCs will ensure that the required notifications have been made.
- 2.7 Gathering Information.** EPA OSCs will gather information pertinent to the spill. This includes information about the source and cause, potentially responsible parties, physical data (nature, amount, location, direction, time, etc.), pathways to human and environmental exposure, potential human and environmental impact, potential impact on property, priorities for protecting humans and the environment, and estimated costs for the response.
- 2.8 Removal Actions.** EPA OSCs can conduct the necessary containment and countermeasures actions, collection and removal actions, and disposal actions.
- 2.9 Funding**
- 2.9.1 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.** This Fund is available to OSCs to fund removal of

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- oil performed under section 311 of the Clean Water Act. States may be reimbursed from this Fund for the reasonable costs incurred in oil spill removals.
- 2.9.2 Hazardous Substances Superfund [The Trust Fund].** EPA OSCs have warrant authority to spend fifty thousand dollars to abate spills involving CERCLA-regulated chemicals. The fund has a two million dollar spending cap for removal actions.
- 2.10 Pollution Reports.** EPA OSCs will issue Pollution Reports (POLREPs) to inform other interested agencies of EPA response actions.
- 2.11 Relocation Of Citizens.** EPA can temporarily or permanently relocate citizens threatened by toxic chemical spills.
- 2.12 Community Relations.** EPA OSCs will conduct community relations activities to keep the public informed of conditions during an incident.
- 2.13 Health and Safety.** EPA OSCs will address health & safety issues for response workers prior to and during an incident response in order to ensure the safety of all Federal and contracted response personnel. EPA OSCs can also provide medical monitoring services.
- 2.14 OSC Reports.** Following the demobilization from an incident, EPA OSCs will prepare a complete report on the incident and submit it to the Regional Response Team and others interested.
- 3 Office Of Air And Radiation.** This Office is responsible for developing national standards for air quality and emissions for hazardous pollutants.
- 3.1 Radiation.** The Office of Air and Radiation is also responsible for providing technical assistance to states and agencies having radiation protection programs. They also have a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.
- 3.2 Regional Office.** Region Nine's Air Division implements the air program responsibilities, phone 1-415 744-1219.
- 3.3 Delegation Of Authority.** In California, most regulatory air programs have been delegated to the State Air Board and the Air Quality Management Districts.
- 4 Office Of Water.** The Office of Water provides policy and guidance to the EPA water quality, drinking water, ground water, wetlands protection, marine and estuarine protection programs.
- 4.1 Regional Office.** Region Nine's Water Management Division implements the water program responsibilities, phone 1-415 744-2125.
- 4.2 Delegation Of Authority.** In California, most regulatory water programs have been delegated to the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
- 5 Office Of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.** This Office is responsible for Agency programs and policies for assessment and control of pesticides and toxic substances. This Office is also responsible for the Pollution Prevention Program.
- 5.1 Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse.** The Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse can be contacted by calling 1-202 260-1023.
- 5.2 Regional Pesticide Program.** The Regional Pesticide Program office can be contacted by calling 1-415 7434-2074.
- 6 Office Of Research And Development.** The Office of Research and Development, phone 1-202 260-7676, is responsible for the development, direction and conduct of a national environmental research, development, and demonstration program which includes the following fields:

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- Health risk assessment
- Health effects
- Engineering and technology
- Acid rain deposition
- monitoring systems

- Quality assurance

- 7 **Regional Research Laboratories.** EPA has ten laboratories located throughout the Nation. Each laboratory has a special focus which includes, environmental monitoring, risk reduction, health research, exposure assessment and energy engineering.

Section 11 Federal Emergency Management Agency

1 Organization

- 1.1 **Headquarters.** The Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] headquarters is located in Washington, DC, phone 1-202 646-4600.

- 1.2 **Regional Office.** The Regional FEMA office is located at the Presidio of San Francisco, phone 1-415 923-7105.

- 2 **Responsibility.** FEMA is responsible for administering the Federal Disaster Assistance Program in affected areas after the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. Such a declaration must be requested by the Governor of California and declared by the President.

- 2.1 **Coordinating Disaster Relief Efforts.** During major disasters, FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officer, as directed by the Federal Response Plan, directs Federal disaster relief efforts by organizing Federal resources through Emergency Support Functions.

- 2.2 **Emergency Support Functions.** Ten Emergency Support Functions, provide the resource backbone of Federal disaster relief efforts. Emergency Support Functions include transportation, mass care, hazardous

materials, firefighting, communications urban search and rescue, and others, are comprised of Federal agencies with necessary resources.

- 2.3 **Training.** FEMA provides hazardous materials and related training through the Emergency Management Institute [EMI] in Emmitsburg, Maryland. FEMA also provides financial assistance to State and local training programs through the administration of the SARA Title III training grants.

- 2.4 **Hazardous Materials Library.** FEMA manages the Regional Response Team Hazardous Materials Library. The library has hundreds of training and reference manuals, video tapes, slides and transparencies which can be loaned free of charge to public service organizations. Contact FEMA at 1-415 923-7189 for a free listing and ordering forms.

- 2.5 **Electronic Hazmat Information Source.** The Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMDX) is a free computer bulletin board which provides information related to hazardous materials. The bulletin board can be accessed by calling 1-800 PLANFOR [752-6367]. □

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Chapter **X5**

Interagency Organizations

Section 1 Overview

- 1 **General.** Government lead interagency organizations have been established through laws and statutes to provide assistance in hazardous materials and oil spill emergency planning and response activities.
- 2 **Organization.** Government interagency

organizations involved in emergency preparedness and response are comprised of various government and non-government organizations with one or two agencies leading the organizations. They are divided in the following sections by lead level of government organization.

Section 2 Federal Lead Organizations

- 1 **National Response Team.** The National Response team is an organization of 14 federal agencies established by Presidential Executive Orders to carry out the responsibility of national response and preparedness planning, coordinating regional planning, and providing national policy and guidance.
- 2 **Regional Response Team.** The Regional Response Team is comprised of designated representatives from fourteen Federal agencies and representatives of each state within a region. The Team is co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the USCG.
- 2.1 **Region 9 State Representation.** The Region 9 Mainland Regional Response Team includes the States of California, Arizona and Nevada. California is represented by the California Department of Fish and Game and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

- 2.2 **The Standing Team.** The Team is called the Standing Team during non-emergency periods. They meet regularly to discuss and coordinate emergency preparedness activities such as plan reviews, exercising and training. The team also conducts after-incident reviews, develops Regional response policies, and addresses issues raised locally in the meeting locations.
- 2.3 **Incident-Specific Team.** If a major or catastrophic event occurs in the Region, the Team may be activated by a Team Chair or a Federal On-Scene Coordinator to support Federal response actions.
- 2.4 **Providing Resources.** Federal Team representatives should provide the On-Scene Coordinator with assistance from their respective agencies commensurate with agency responsibilities. Resources can be

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technical advice, equipment, human resources and more. Specific functions of the

Regional Response Team are outlined in the Region 9 Area Contingency Plan.

Section 3 State Lead Organizations

1 Railroad Accident Prevention And Immediate Deployment [RAPID] Force. The RAPID Force was established by the State Legislature to assist local agencies at large-scale surface transportation accidents involving hazardous materials.

1.1 The Plan. The RAPID Plan is an annex to the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan [HMICP] and was developed by California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control.

1.2 The Purpose. The RAPID Plan States the Force's purpose as "... provid[ing] immediate, on-site, technical assistance in an organized and predictable manner to state and local agencies at surface transportation incidents involving a large-scale release of hazardous materials, where the resources of multiple state agencies are needed and/or where multiple state agencies have statutory responsibilities in order to minimize the potential damage to the public health and safety, property, and environment."

1.3 The Members. The following agencies are listed by statute as the RAPID Force:

- Department of Fish and Game
- California Environmental Protection Agency
- State Air Resources Board
- California Integrated Waste Management Board
- California Regional Water Quality Control Boards
- Department of Toxic Substances Control

- Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- State Department of Health Services
- California Highway Patrol
- Department of Food and Agriculture
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Boating and Waterways
- California Public Utilities Commission
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Emergency Medical Services Authority
- State Water Resources Control Board.

1.4 Other Participants. Local agencies automatically become part of the RAPID Force at an incident. Depending on the situation, any other potentially affected local, state, or Federal agency may also participate in the RAPID Force. US EPA is an ad hoc member.

2 Chemical Emergency Planning And Response Commission [CEPRC]. The CEPRC functions as the State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] for California. The Commission is responsible for

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- implementing Federal hazardous material planning and Community Right-To-Know programs under SARA Title III.
- 3 Hazardous Waste Strike Force [HWSF].** The HWSF is chaired by a representative of the Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Program.
- 3.1 Enforcement Coordination.** The HWSF coordinates the activities of state agencies in the enforcement of hazardous substance laws. The strike force may also be involved in post-incident enforcement actions where state and Federal agencies are involved, or where enforcement action is beyond the capabilities of the local agency.
- 3.2 Contacting The Strike Force.** The Strike Force can be contacted by phoning 1-800 258-6942.
- 4 State Interagency Oil Spill Committee [SIOSC].** The SIOSC is chaired by a representative of the California Department of Fish and Game's Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response.
- 4.1 Emergency Response.** The SIOSC responds to land and water releases of oil and petroleum products within California.
- 4.2 Liaison.** The SIOSC has established and maintains a liaison with Federal and local agencies, and public and private organizations engaged in oil pollution prevention and control.
- 4.3 Coordinating Oil Discharge Actions.** Daily procedures and practices between state agencies and other organizations relative to the prevention and mitigation of oil pollution from oil discharges are coordinated through the SIOSC.
- 4.4 Updating The State Plan.** The SIOSC prepares and updates the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan, which is an annex to the Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) prepared by OES.
- 4.5 Emergency Coordination.** Guidance and State agency input to the Regional Response Team [RRT], OSC, and State Agency Coordinator [SAC] is coordinated through the SIOSC during an oil spill emergency.

Section 4 Local Lead Organizations

- 1 Local Emergency Planning Committees [LEPCs].** The CEPRC has designated California's OES mutual aid regions as the boundaries for the state's Local Emergency Planning Committees [LEPC]. The Feather River Canyon area is within the jurisdiction of the Region III LEPC. This LEPC meets monthly in Redding.
- 1.1 The Regional Plan.** The LEPC maintains a regional hazardous materials response plan. A copy of the Plan can be obtained by contacting the Regional OES office, phone 1-916 224-4839.
- 1.2 Information Gathering.** The LEPC, through the Administering Agencies receives some information about chemical inventories and releases for regional planning purposes.
- 1.3 Response Coordination.** The LEPC improves the coordination and capabilities of local government organizations to respond to and mitigate the effects of oil and hazardous substances incidents.
- 2 Feather River Steering Committee.** The Feather River Steering Committee was organized to guide the development of this plan. □

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Chapter **X9**

About Call Lists

Section 1. General

1 Introduction. This document provides an overview of the prototype and sample Call Lists, describes functional concepts, explains the list elements and their purposes, and finally, tells how to use the lists.

2 Overview

2.1 Development History. The prototype and sample Call Lists were created in 1996 as an adjunct to the Feather River Geographic Response Plan.

They were developed to meet the need for an effective form set that can both order, and provide a record of, notification calls made during the initial phases of a hazmat or oil spill incident.

2.2 Software Used

2.2.1 The Prototype Lists. The prototype Call Lists — modeled after a PG&E dam failure notification chart — were created in early 1996 with versions 4.0D and 5.1a of

Word for the Macintosh, using their table functions.

2.2.2 The Sample List. The sample Call List — which simulates the calls to be made for a railroad oil or hazmat spill in Plumas County — was created in mid-1996 with version 5 of FrameMaker for the Macintosh, using its drawing and text functions.

2.3 Layout Templates

2.3.1 Availability. After the sample Call List form has been distributed for review, and then modified to best meet the needs of users, layout templates will be made available in FrameMaker format for both the Macintosh and DOS-Windows computing platforms.

2.3.2 Use. We anticipate that those needing incident notification call lists will use the layout templates to create and maintain call lists for their own use.

Section 2. Functional Concepts

1 One List, All Calls. Each Call List contains all notification calls that a single organization or person will be responsible for during an incident.

2 Top-To-Bottom Call Order. Calls are always made in top-to-bottom order in a list. More on that later in this document . . .

- 3 **List Update Responsibility.** Each using organization or person is responsible for

updating their Call Lists promptly when changes occur.

Section 3. List Elements

1 Typefaces

- 1.1 **Text.** All text in the prototype and sample Call Lists is in the Garamond type family from Adobe. This typeface family was chosen for its clarity and ease of reading. The fact that Adobe Garamond typefaces are used throughout the Feather River Geographic Response Plan documentation made using them for these forms an easy choice.

- 1.2 **Other Form Elements.** Other form elements, such as boxes and circles, were created using the Zapf Dingbats font or by using the drawing toolset in FrameMaker.

- 1.3 **Choosing A Type Family.** Adobe Garamond is definitely preferred, although any highly legible and fairly compact type family may be used for these forms; the choice is up to each user.

- 2 **Column Headings.** Each column heading — from left to right — and its purpose is described following.

- 2.1 **"●".** Empty circles "○" under this heading are provided for each decision and contact. A circle is filled in when a decision is selected or a call has been completed to a contact.

It is easy to scan the left side of each page of a call list to ensure that no required decisions and contacts have been missed, or to return later to complete the calls that could not be completed during the first pass through the list.

- 2.2 **"Ref"**

- 2.2.1 **Individual Contacts.** The entries under "Ref" sequentially number the individual contacts to be made, beginning with 1

for the first contact.

- 2.2.2 **Multiple Choices — One Contact.**

Where only a single contact needs to be completed from a set of possible contacts, the set is assigned the next number in sequence followed by a decimal point, and the individual contacts in the set are numbered sequentially, beginning with 1, following the decimal point.

Example: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 . . .

- 2.3 **"Contact".** The name or description of the organization or person to be contacted. Descriptive information such as job titles and notes may be included as necessary.

- 2.4 **"Availability".** The information under "Availability" lets the caller know at what times and under what conditions contact can be made. If contact can be made at any time, enter "24 hours".

- 2.4.1 **Specific Hours And Days.** If the contact is made one way during specific hours and days, and one or more other ways at other times, so indicate. Details follow.

- Show times using 24 hour clock, use three-letter abbreviations for days.
- Begin each specific-hour entry with the times, followed by the days they apply to, followed by "office" and or any other description needed.
- Make a new line entry for each different hour-day combination.
- If the contact can *only* be reached during specific times and on certain days, so indicate. For example: schools, restaurants and other establishments may have limited hours that they can

be contacted.

Examples:

0800-1700 Mon-Fri — office

All other times

Home

0700-2300 Mon-Sat only

- 2.4.2 Contact Methods.** In most cases, contact will be made by telephone. No notation is needed if that is the only contact method used.

If contact by radio (or some other transmission mode) is an alternative, make a new line entry for that, and indicate the contact method for each entry.

Examples:

24 hours — telephone

24 hours — radio

- 2.5 "Note".** This is where exceptions to standard voice telephone contact are noted. Entries in this field are all flush right. Some of the more common exceptions, with explanations for them, follow.

- emergency only — Some incidents will be considered "emergency", some will not. If the incident is not of a true emergency nature, an alternative, non-emergency contact number should be provided and used.
- WATS line — This is a Wide Area Telephone Service line, primarily used by organizations that make many calls out of their local calling area.
- PG&E — In the prototype Call Lists, "PG&E" indicated that the number shown is part of PG&E's internal

phone network.

Many large organizations have their own internal telephone networks, and those numbers are usually dialed differently than numbers that are part of the conventional, public telephone network.

- cellular or cell — A portable radio telephone connected to the public telephone network through short-range base stations that have overlapping coverages. As the portable phone moves from one base station's coverage to the next — from one "cell" to the next — its call is handed off automatically to the base station providing the best transmission quality.
- pager or beeper — A telephone number that will actuate a paging device carried by the person to be contacted. If the pager is functioning properly and the person is aware of being paged, they will return the call as soon as they can.
- Skypage or Skytel — A paging network that is accessed through a 1-800 number. After connection to the 1-800 number, you dial the PIN [Personal Identification Number] number of the person to be contacted. After that point, the process is the same as for pager or beeper, above.
- facsimile or fax — A device for transmitting and receiving images. In general, *not* a good choice as a means of primary notification.

- 2.6 "At".** The telephone number or other means of contact is listed here. Entries in this field are all flush right. Typical contacts, with notes about them, follow.

- 1-916 286-6300

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A typical conventional telephone number entry. Always includes complete dialing information for access from another calling area.

Area code numbers are separated from the local number by two spaces.

- PG&E 753-5500

Sample of a number dialed within an organization's internal telephone system.

- 911

The universal emergency number. A twenty-four hour conventional telephone number should be provided, both as an alternate means of reaching the dispatch agency that handles 911 calls, and for use in non-emergency situations.

- 1-916 286-6300
X 4327

If an extension is used, enter as shown, on the next line down.

- 1-800 286-6300
PIN 429-2126

Typical entry for a Skypage or similar pager number.

- XMIT 451.150 MHz
RECV 456.150 MHz

Typical entry for a radio link that transmits and receives on different frequencies. If transmit and receive are on the same frequency, no explanatory word is necessary:

153.650 MHz

- 2.7 "●". Empty circles "○" under this heading are provided for each possible contact.

Numbers (except for "emergency only" — see 2.5, above) should be tried from top to bottom under "At" for each listing under the "Contact" heading, unless instructed otherwise.

When successful contact has been made, that circle is filled in, entries are made in the "Time, Person Contacted" column, the circle is filled in to the left of the "Ref" column, and the next set of contact calls is begun.

- 2.8 "Time, Person Contacted". Enter the time the contact was made and the name of the person contacted.

- 3 **Decision-Making Choices.** Decision-making choices precede those call sets that require them, and are printed in bold, such as ***If injury or possible injury — do call set A ... If not — skip to call set B.***

Where decision-making instructions are provided, the empty circle to the left of the decision made is filled in to indicate which choice was made.

- 4 **Call Sets.** Contacts are grouped into call sets. Call sets are identified sequentially by bold italic letters, such as ***A***.

Examples: A, B, C ...

- 5 **Calling Instructions.** Calling instructions precede, and may follow, each call set, and are printed in bold italic, such as ***A Make one contact from listings***. Typical instructions follow.

- 5.1 "Make one contact". Complete one voice notification for the reference-numbered contact listed under the instruction.

- 5.2 "Make one contact each". Complete one voice notification for each reference-numbered contact listed under the instruction. Work from top to bottom.

- 5.3 "Make one contact from listings". Complete a single-voice notification from

the reference-numbered contacts listed under the instruction. Work from top to bottom until one voice notification is completed, then proceed to next set of listings.

5.4 “... makes their calls ...”. Directs a notified organization or person to another Call List to begin making their notification calls from that list.

Section 4. Using The Call List

1 **Using The List.** Using the Call Lists is simple. The things to remember and do are:

1 Use a fresh Call List for each incident.

You can photocopy or print out a couple of copies of each different Call List ahead of time, and store them in a convenient location.

2 Enter your name and rank or job title, the time you started making calls, today's date, and incident name or location and its ID (if any) in the block on the bottom left on page 1 of the Call List you are using.

You can fill out that same information on the rest of the pages of the Call List after you've completed your calls, when things are less hectic.

3 Begin your calls at the first entry of the Call List, on page 1.

All notifications should be person-to-person voice contacts unless otherwise noted.

4 Make your decisions, and follow the instructions preceding each call set. Work from top to bottom through each page of the Call List.

5 Within each call set, work from top to bottom through the numbers to be called until you complete a contact or complete that call set.

6 If you can't complete a contact, proceed to the next one. You can easily find the contacts you couldn't make because their circles won't be filled in. Come back as soon as you can and finish the ones you had to bypass.

7 When you've completed the Call List notifications, enter the time you completed them on page 1 of the Call List.

Now, duplicate the information in the bottom left block of page 1 on the remaining pages of the Call List.

8 You are done. Save the completed call list for your records. □

Feather River Geographic Response Plan

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Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	Time, Person Contacted
<h2>Section 1 About This Call List Format</h2>					
1	The Goals		instructions, will be provided to support all agencies in the Plan Area that need to develop Call Lists.		effective notification and response.
1.1	Flexibility. This Call List format has been developed to provide a flexible notification tool that can be modified and updated as needed.			2	The Benefit. This Call List format provides a complete and easily-used document for making all required notifications during an incident.
1.2	Support. Software templates, and	1.3	Self-Sufficiency. The software templates and written instructions will provide the means for local agencies to create and maintain the Call Lists they require to provide		
<h2>Section 2 About This Sample Call List</h2>					
1	Purpose. The purpose of this sample Call List is to demonstrate the design of a Call List for a specific type of incident: a railroad oil or hazardous material spill. Every effort was made to include accurate information in this sample, although it should <i>not</i> be considered a working Call List.		rect, however, we didn't have totally up-to-date reference material to work from.		complete. All appropriate call alternatives may not be provided.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People — The names of people and alternates may have changed since the material we referred to was printed. Again, this is a sample list: it is as correct as we can make it. 	3	Working Lists. Working lists will be developed for each anticipated incident type, for each agency with responsibility for making notification calls.
2	The Information In This List ...		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency Selection — The selection of agencies to call in the event of a railroad oil or hazmat spill may not be 	4	For More Information ... For detailed information about the structure of, and how to use, Call Lists, refer to the document "About Call Lists". □
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone Numbers — We did our best to make sure that the telephone numbers in this sample Call List are cor- 				
Name, and rank or title: _____ Time calls started: _____ Date: _____ Time calls finished: _____ Incident name or location, and ID: _____			Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch Railroad Incident Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Last revision 14 August 1996 Call List 1 Page 1 of 1

● Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	● Time, Person Contacted
○	If injury or possible injury — do call set A				
○	If not — skip to call set B				
A	Make one contact from listings — incident location determines contact				
○ 1.1	Plumas District Hospital	24 hours		1-916 283-2121 ○	
○ 1.2	Indian Valley Medical Services	24 hours		1-916 283-0143 ○	
○ 1.3	Seneca District Hospital	24 hours		1-916 258-2151 ○	
○ 1.4	Eastern Plumas District Hospital	24 hours		1-916 832-4277 ○	
B	Make one contact				
○ 2	State Warning Center (Cal OES)	24 hours		1-800 852-7550 ○	
				1-916 262-1621 ○	
C	Make one contact from listings — incident location determines contact				
○ 3.1	Quincy Fire Dept.	0800–1700 Mon–Fri		1-916 283-0870 ○	
			emergency	1-916 283-1221 ○	
○ 3.2	Meadow Valley Fire Protection District			1-916 283-2620 ○	
○ 3.3	Long Valley Fire Dept.	0800–1700 Mon–Fri		1-916 836-2550 ○	
○ 3.4	Gracagle Fire Protection District	0800–1700 Mon–Fri		1-916 836-1340 ○	
			emergency	1-916 836-2110 ○	
○ 3.5	C Road Fire Dept.			1-916 836-0713 ○	
○ 3.6	Portola Fire Dept.	0800–1700 Mon–Fri		1-916 832-5178 ○	
			emergency	1-916 283-6300 ○	
○ 3.7	Beckwourth Fire Dept.			1-916 832-1008 ○	
○ 3.8	Greenhorn Creek Volunteer Fire Dept.			1-916 283-6450 ○	
○ 3.9	Sierra Valley Volunteer Fire Dept.			1-916 993-1111 ○	
○ 3.10	Eastern Plumas Fire			1-916 xxx-xxxx ○	
○ 3.11	Plumas Eureka Fire Dept.			1-916 836-0532 ○	
○ 3.12	Greenville Fire			1-916 xxx-xxxx ○	
○ 3.13	Crescent Mills Fire			1-916 xxx-xxxx ○	
Continue calls from listings on next page ...					
Name, and rank or title:			Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996
Time calls started:		Date:	Time calls finished:		Call List 1 Page 1 of 6
Incident name or					
location, and ID:					
			Railroad Incident Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		

● Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	● Time, Person Contacted
D Make one contact each					
○ 4	Plumas County Office of Emergency Services	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Andy Anderson	1-916 283-6332 ○ 1-916 283-0863 ○	
	alt 1:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Jay Newman	1-916 258-3456 ○ 1-916 258-2289 ○	
	alt 2:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	John Gallagher	1-916 283-0202 ○ 1-916 283-2243 ○	
○ 5	Plumas County Environmental Health Department	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Bill Crigler	1-916 283-6355 ○ 1-916 283-3170 ○	
	alt 1:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Jerry Sipe	1-916 283-6355 ○ 1-916 283-2631 ○	
	alt 2:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Mike Murray	1-916 283-6355 ○ 1-916 283-3781 ○	
	alt 3:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri	Laura Barnhouse	1-916 283-2536 ○	
○ 6	National Response Center	24 hours		1-800 424-8802 ○	
○ If spill affects or may affect Butte County — do call set E ○ If not — skip to next "If ..."					
E Make one contact each					
○ 7	Butte County Sheriff	0800-1700 Mon-Fri 24 hours — dispatch		1-916 538-7434 ○ 1-916 538-7451 ○	
○ 8	Butte County Fire (CDF)	0800-1700 Mon-Fri 24 hours — dispatch		1-916 538-7111 ○ 1-916 533-6363 ○	
○ If spill into or may go into surface water — do call sets F and G ○ If not — skip to next "If ..."					
F Make one contact from listings — incident location determines contact					
○ 9	California Dept. of Fish & Game	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Lt. Lisa Cole	1-916 355-7040 ○ 1-916 836-2942 ○	
Continue calls from listings on next page ...					
Name, and rank or title:			Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996
Time calls started:		Date:	Time calls finished:		
Incident name or			Railroad Incident		Call List 1
location, and ID:			Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Page 2 of 6

●	Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	●	Time, Person Contacted
F (continued)							
			0800-1700 Mon-Fri	Bill Peters	1-916 283-6300	○	
			all other times		1-916 283-2781	○	
			0800-1700 Mon-Fri	Dan Moraga	1-916 832-0801	○	
			0800-1700 Mon-Fri	Bob Orange, Jr.	1-916 596-4185	○	
G Make one contact each							
○	10	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	George Day	1-916 224-4854	○	
				pager	1-916 246-8664	○	
					1-916 245-5712	○	
		alt:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Mark Harvey	1-916 224-4856	○	
					1-916 224-5242	○	
○	11	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Tom Owens	1-916 283-0900	○	
					1-916 283-3422	○	
		alt 1:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Don Penner	1-916 283-0758	○	
					1-916 283-4301	○	
		alt 2:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Eugene Gale	1-916 284-7218	○	
					1-916 258-2197	○	
○	12	U.S. EPA Region 9 Spill Phone	24 hours		1-415 744-2000	○	
○ If drinking water is or may be affected — do call set H ○ If not — skip to next "If ..." H Make one contact from listings							
○	13	Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Gunther Sturm	1-916 225-2125	○	
					1-916 549-3057	○	
		alt:	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Dick Heimrick	1-916 225-2125	○	
					1-916 547-3242	○	
Continue calls from listings on next page ...							
Name, and rank or title:				Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996	
Time calls started:		Date:		Time calls finished:		Railroad Incident	
Incident name or location, and ID:				Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Call List 1	
						Page 3 of 6	

● Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	● Time, Person Contacted
<input type="radio"/> If Lake Oroville is or may be affected — do call set <i>I</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..." <i>I Make one contact each</i>					
○ 14	California Dept. of Water Resources	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt: 24 hours — Area Control Center	Conrad Lahr	1-916 832-5161 ○ 1-916 832-5221 ○ 1-916 534-2416 ○	
○ 15	California Dept. of Parks and Recreation	0800-1700 Mon-Fri		1-916 538-2200 ○	
<input type="radio"/> If spill affects or may affect a state highway or right-of-way — do call set <i>J</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..." <i>J Make one contact each</i>					
○ 16	California Highway Patrol	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt: 0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Lt. Carl Martin Sgt. Richard Madison	1-916 283-1100 ○ 1-916 281-6441 ○ 1-916 283-1100 ○ 1-916 283-3822 ○	
○ 17	CalTrans	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt 1: 0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt 2: 0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times	Chris Nahhas Jim Cox Vern Soares	1-916 283-2610 ○ 1-916 283-3755 ○ 1-916 283-2610 ○ 1-916 283-3259 ○ 1-916 832-4911 ○ 1-916 832-5615 ○	
<input type="radio"/> If spill affects or may affect a county road or right-of-way — do call set <i>K</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..." <i>K Make one contact</i>					
○ 18	Plumas County Road Department	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt: all other times	Jerry Blinn Rich Humphrey	1-916 283-6268 ○ 1-916 283-1338 ○ 1-916 284-7666 ○	
Continue calls from listings on next page ...					
Name, and rank or title:			Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996
Time calls started: Date: Time calls finished:			Railroad Incident		Call List 1
Incident name or location, and ID:			Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Page 4 of 6

● Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	● Time, Person Contacted	
<input type="radio"/> If spill affects or may affect National Forest lands — do call sets <i>L</i> and <i>M</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..."						
<i>L Make one contact from listings — affected forest determines contact</i>						
○ 19.1	Plumas National Forest (USFS)	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Terry Benoit	1-916 283-2050 ○ 1-916 283-3862 ○		
	alt:	24 hours — Fire Dispatch		1-916 283-0193 ○		
○ 19.2	Lassen National Forest (USFS)	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Jay Westlake	1-916 257-2151 ○ 1-916 257-7987 ○		
	alt 1:	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Steve Young	1-916 257-2151 ○ 1-916 596-3736 ○		
	alt 2:	24 hours — Interagency Dispatch		1-916 257-5575 ○		
○ 19.3	Tahoe National Forest (USFS)	0800–1700 Mon–Fri	Barb Bonefeld	1-916 994-3401 ○		
	alt:	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Fred Kent	1-916 994-3401 ○ 1-916 832-5527 ○		
<i>M Make one contact</i>						
○ 20	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	24 hours		1-916 978-5643 ○		
<input type="radio"/> If spill causes health hazard for <i>any</i> employee — do call set <i>N</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..."						
<i>N Make one contact</i>						
○ 21	California Occupational Safety & Health Division			1-916 224-4743 ○		
<input type="radio"/> If spill involves a pesticide or herbicide — do call set <i>O</i> <input type="radio"/> If not — skip to next "If ..."						
<i>O Make one contact</i>						
○ 22	Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner's Office	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Fred Surber	1-916 283-6365 ○ 1-916 283-2127 ○		
	alt:	0800–1700 Mon–Fri all other times	Mike Horn	1-916 283-6365 ○ 1-916 203-3206 ○		
<i>Continue calls from listings on next page ...</i>						
Name, and rank or title:			Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996	
Time calls started: Date: Time calls finished:			Railroad Incident Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Call List 1 Page 5 of 6	
Incident name or						
location, and ID:						

●	Ref	Contacts	Availability	Note	At	●	Time, Person Contacted
○		If spill involves an airborne contaminant — do call set <i>P</i>					
○		If not — skip to next "If ..."					
		<i>P Make one contact each</i>					
○	23	Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District	0800-1700 Mon-Fri all other times alt: 0800-1700 Mon-Fri	George Ozanich	1-916 283-4654 1-916 283-3490 1-916 265-1398	○	
○	24	California Air Resources Board Compliance Division	0800-1700 Mon-Fri, or message		1-916 322-6022	○	
○		If spill involves a biological agent — do call set <i>Q</i>					
○		If not — skip to end of Call List 1					
		<i>Q Make one contact each</i>					
○	25	Director, Communicable Disease Control (Federal)	24 hours		1-404 633-5313	○	
<i>End of Call List 1</i>							
Name, and rank or title:				Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch		Last revision 14 August 1996	
Time calls started:		Date:		Time calls finished:		Railroad Incident	
Incident name or location, and ID:				Oil Or Hazardous Material Spill		Call List 1	
						Page 6 of 6	

FIRST RESPONDER SITUATION ASSESSMENT WORK SHEET

Directions: This work sheet is designed for use by First Responders [Awareness Level (29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(6)(I)) and othe non-HAZMAT trained responders] to assess conditions at a railroad derailment or wreck. Use the work sheet to gather information on the derailment and provide work sheet to the Hazardous Material Response Team upon their arrival. ***At no time approach any leaking container, tanks, drums or cars. If the potential for fire exists do not approach. Ignore any information that can not be obtained upwind and upstream of the incident access restriction perimeter .***

Your Name: _____

Agency: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Rail Carrier: _____

	YES	NO
1. Are there any injuries or deaths of rail personnel?		
2. Are there any injuries or death of bystanders?		
3. Is there a release of chemicals from the train?		
4. Are chemicals in a river, creek or other body of water?		
5. Does release threaten a river, creek or other body of water?		
6. Is there evidence of death of flora and fauna, especially fish kills?		
7. Is the consist from the train available?		
8. Is there an odor? If yes describe in #18.		
9. Is the area readily accessible?		
10. Is the area populated?		
11. Is there an airborne plume? If yes go to 12, else go to 13.		
12. Is the airborne plume heading towards a populated area?		
13. Is there a PG&E hydroelectric dam within 5 miles downstream?		
14. Is there a fire or potential for fire?		

15. Describe the exact location of the rail mishap. To the extent possible, include rail milepost, highway milepost, points of interest, township, range and section, longitude and latitude. Relay this information to the 911 dispatcher.

16. How many cars and engines are involved? _____

17. How many cars or engines were in the train total? _____

18. Describe any odors, color of chemicals and possible chemical reactions indicated by fuming, popping noises, and explosions. ***Do not approach within 100 yards of any chemicals. If it is not possible to answer this question from this distance do not answer! Gather information upwind and upstream of incident.***

19. Describe the areas impacted by released chemicals, such as wooded area, bare soil, small creek, river and other geographic descriptions. If the spill is in a water body, describe whether there are rapids, shallow areas, eddies and other such qualities.

20. Describe any visible specification marking or hazardous material placards, labels or stenciling on rail cars.

20. After reviewing the consist (shipping papers) or discussing cargo with rail personal, notify the dispatcher immediately if any of the following cargos are present.

☐ Conventional Military Munitions
☐ Chemical or Biologic Munitions
☐ Pesticides

☐ Nuclear Munitions
☐ Explosives
☐ Hazardous Waste

☐ Chlorine

☐ Cryogen

Additional information on initial responder assessment is found in *Field Guide to Tank Car Identification* (American Association of Railroads, 1989) one of the Response Case Tools.

HAZMAT TEAM ASSESSMENT WORK SHEET

Directions: This work sheet is designed for use by HAZMAT team members (29 CFR 1910.120(a)(3) to assess conditions at a railroad derailment or wreck. This assessment is designed as a initial site assessment to gather information for emergency response decision making. A further assessment will be conducted by rail experts as the response progresses. The appropriate level of chemical and flash protection must be worn. If this is the first entry, Level B must be used at a minimum.

Your Name: _____

Agency: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Rail Carrier: _____

	YES	NO
1. Is there a release of chemicals into the environment?		
2. Is there a potential for the release of chemicals into the environment?		
3. Is the wreck on fire?		
4. Are there pressure cars involved? If yes go to 5, if no go to 13.		
5. Are any pressure cars derailed?		
6. Are any pressure cars damaged, showing scores, dents, gouges, or wheel burns?		
7. Are any pressure cars on-fire or threatened by fire?		
8. Do any pressure cars contained liquified gases or cryogens?		
9. Are any pressure cars leaking?		
10. Do pressure cars contain any flammable materials?		
11. Do pressure cars contain polymerizing agents?		
12. Do pressure cars contain acutely toxic materials?		
13. Are there are general service tank cars? Yes go to 14, if no go to 21.		
14. Are any general service tank cars derailed?		
15. Are any general service tank cars damaged showing dents, scores, gouges or burns?		
16. Are any general service tank cars on-fire or threatened by fire?		
17. Do pressure cars contain any flammable materials?		
18. Do pressure cars contain polymerizing agents?		
19. Do pressure cars contain acutely toxic materials?		
20. Are any general service tank cars leaking?		

21. Do any general service or pressure tank cars need to be off-loaded?		
22. Are there are intermodal tank cars? Yes go to 23, else go to		
23. Are any intermodal tank cars derailed?		
24. Are any intermodal tank cars damaged? (ie: dented, scored, gouged..)		
25. Are any intermodal tank cars on-fire or threatened by fire?		
26. Do intermodal tank cars contain any flammable materials?		
27. Do intermodal tank cars contain polymerizing agents?		
28. Do intermodal tank cars contain acutely toxic materials?		
29. Are any intermodal tank cars leaking?		
30. Do any intermodal tank cars need to be off-loaded?		
31. Do any tank cars require a hot tap or flare off for off-loading?		
32. Does a potential for explosion or BLEVE exist?		
33. Are there any box cars containing hazardous materials?		
34. Are there containers of hazardous materials outside the box cars (ie: drums)?		
35. Are there pools, slicks or stained soils?		
36. Is there evidence of stress flora and fauna?		
37. Is there a visible airborne plume?		
38. If there any chemicals in the Feather River or one of its tributaries?		

39. List the tank car reporting mark and number; specification number, stenciling and capacity for all derailed tank cars.

SPECIFICATION #	REPORTING MARK AND #	STENCILING	CAPACITY	IS THE TANK DAMAGED (Y/N)

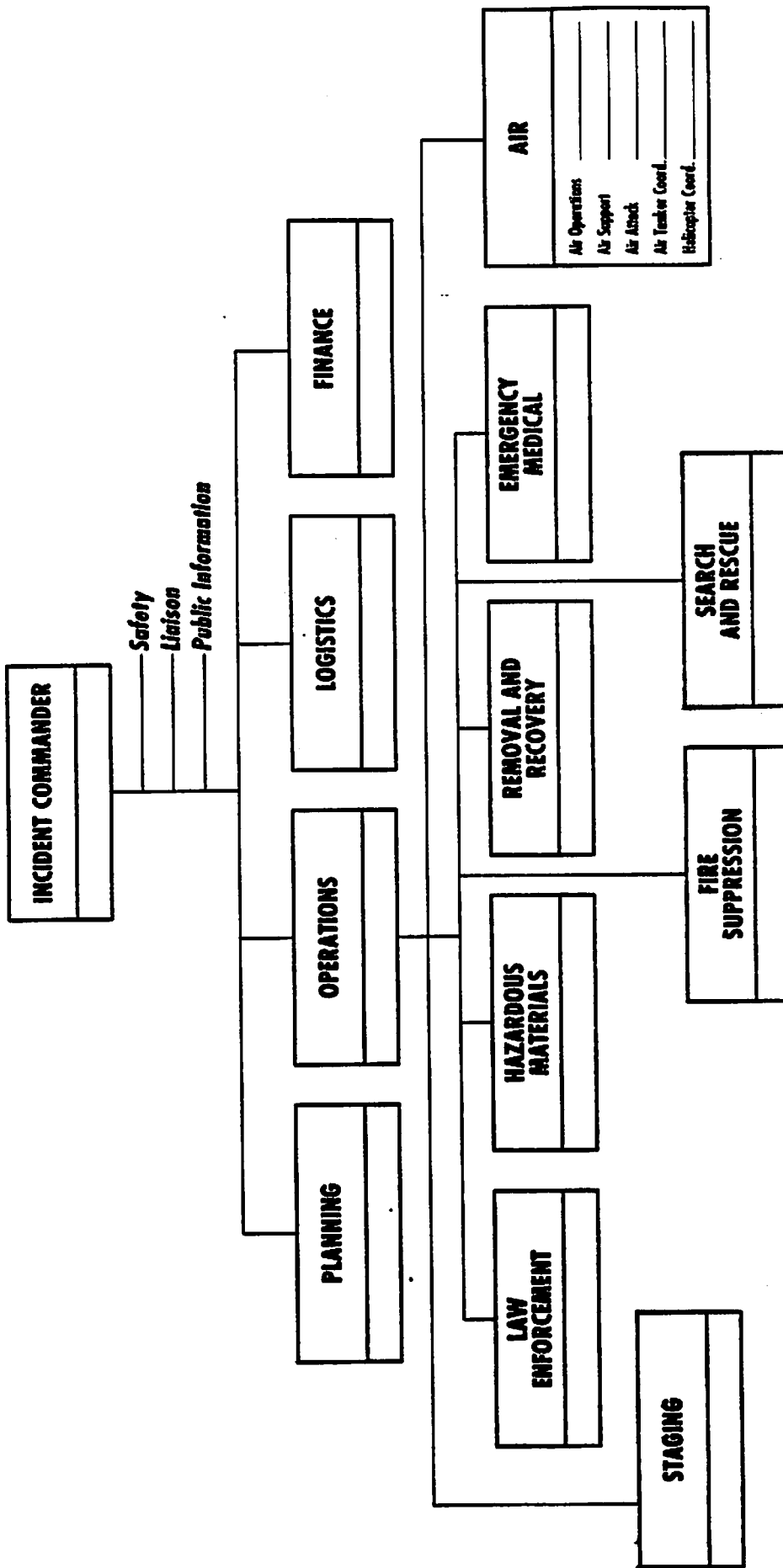
REPORTING MARK & #	DAMAGE DESCRIPTION (include whether tank is leaking)

20. After reviewing the consist (shipping papers) or discussing cargo with rail personal, notify the dispatcher immediately if any of the following cargos are present.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conventional Military Munitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear Munitions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical or Biologic Munitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine | <input type="checkbox"/> Cryogen |

Additional information on initial responder assessment is found in *Field Guide to Tank Car Identification* (Assoc. of American Railroads, 1989) in the response case of tools.

CURRENT ORGANIZATION



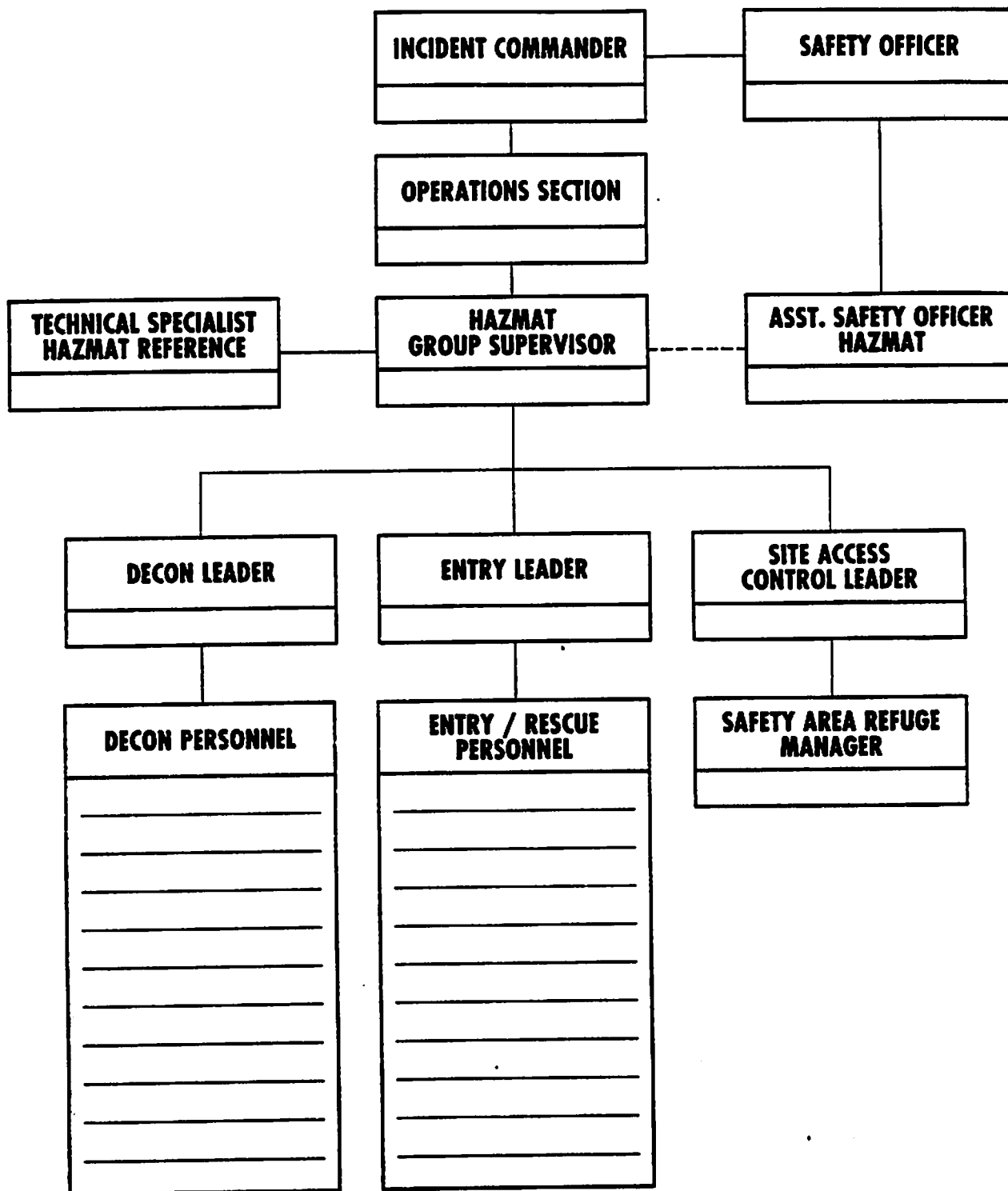
Prepared By (Name and Title)

Date

201 3-82

201

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ORGANIZATION



Law Enforcement Rep. _____ Health Agency Rep. _____
 Responsible Party / Rep. _____ Location / Phone _____

201 ICS(HM)

Date _____

Prepared By (Name and Title) _____

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
INCIDENT BRIEFING****1. INCIDENT NAME****2. Date
Prepared****3. Time
Prepared****4. INCIDENT MAP****5. OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST**

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Uphill / Upwind / Upstream | <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter and Zones Established | <input type="checkbox"/> Command Post Established |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Material(s) Identified | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Assessment Completed | <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation / Sheltering in Place |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safe Refuge / Sheltering Established | <input type="checkbox"/> Rescue | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Alerted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Containment / Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Off-duty Recall | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Notifications: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Supply / Lighting | <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Rehab. | <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Party I.D. | <input type="checkbox"/> Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean-up |

*** PRIOR TO ENTRY**

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer Assigned | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Safety Plan Completed | <input type="checkbox"/> Decon Established |
|--|---|--|

201 ICS(HM)**16. Prepared By (Name and Title)**

091033.d 12/17/93

**ORGANIZATION
ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS-203****1. INCIDENT NAME****2. Date
Prepared****3. Time
Prepared****5. INCIDENT COMMANDER & STAFF**

INCIDENT COMMANDER _____

DEPUTY _____

SAFETY OFFICER _____

INFORMATION OFFICER _____

LIAISON OFFICER _____

6. AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

AGENCY	NAME

7. PLANNING SECTION

CHIEF _____

DEPUTY _____

RESOURCES UNIT _____

SITUATION UNIT _____

DOCUMENTATION UNIT _____

DEMOBILIZATION UNIT _____

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS _____

8. LOGISTICS SECTION

CHIEF _____

DEPUTY _____

a. Support Branch

Director _____

Supply Unit _____

Facilities Unit _____

Ground Support Unit _____

b. Service Branch

Director _____

Communications Unit _____

Medical Unit _____

Food Unit _____

4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (Date / Time)**9. OPERATIONS SECTION**

CHIEF _____

DEPUTY _____

a. Branch I - Divisions / Groups (Fire)

Branch Director _____

Deputy _____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

b. Branch II - Divisions / Groups (Law)

Branch Director _____

Deputy _____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

a. Branch III - Divisions / Groups (HazMat)

Branch Director _____

Deputy _____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

Division / Group _____/_____

d. Air Operations Branch

Branch Director _____

Air Attack Supervisor _____

Air Support Supervisor _____

Helicopter Coordinator _____

Air Tanker Coordinator _____

10. FINANCE SECTION

CHIEF _____

DEPUTY _____

TIME UNIT _____

PROCUREMENT UNIT _____

COMPENSATION / CLAIMS UNIT _____

COST UNIT _____

203**ICS
1-82****Prepared By (Resources Unit)**

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

1. INCIDENT NAME

2. Date / Time Prepared

3. Operational Period
(Date / Time)

4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION

SYSTEM / CACHE	CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY	ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS

205

ICS
8-78

5. Prepared By (Communications Unit)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period				
5. INCIDENT MEDICAL AID STATIONS								
Medical Aid Stations	Location			Paramedics Yes No				
6a. AMBULANCE SERVICES								
Name	Address		Phone	Paramedics Yes No				
6b. INCIDENT AMBULANCES								
Name	Location			Paramedics Yes No				
7. HOSPITALS								
Name	Address	Travel Time		Phone	Helipad		Burn Center	
		Air	Ground		Yes	No	Yes	No
8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES								
206	ICS 8-78	Prepared By (Medical Unit Leader)		Reviewed By (Safety Officer)				

5. RESOURCES SUMMARY

[illegible]

001033.h 12/17/93

SITE SAFETY MEETING LOG

DATE:

TIME:

INCIDENT NAME:

SITE SAFETY OFFICER:

HAZARDS

CHEMICAL: (PEL/IDLH; Acute Symptoms, Odor)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

PHYSICAL:

BIOLOGICAL:

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

PPE MODIFICATIONS:

COMMENTS:

SAFETY MEETING SIGN IN SHEET

DATE: _____

NAME	AGENCY	SIGNATURE

2.0 OBJECTIVES

2.1 DATA USE OBJECTIVE What will be the use of the collected data? *This Must be Determined!*

Check Appropriate Boxes

- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used by the Incident Commander or other on-site officials to assist in determination as to whether an **immediate action** is necessary.
- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used to compared with NIOSH and OSHA permissible exposure limit. Values will be used for determining levels of personal protection for site workers.
- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used to compared with EPA Preliminary Remedial Guidelines (PRG) or similar environmental air action level.
- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used to compared with regional or local ambient air quality concentrations.
- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used as non-definitive confirmatory or verification of air dispersion projections.
- ☐ Ambient air data that is generated will be used as definitive confirmatory data for non-definitive (screening) data.

2.2 SAMPLING and ANALYSIS EQUIPMENT

Specify the Sampling Method and Analytical Procedures

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES

Direct Reading Instruments:

- ☐ Organic Vapor Monitor (OEM with PID)
- ☐ Combustible Gas Meter (☐ O₂, ☐ Combustible Gas ☐ CO)
- ☐ Organic Vapor Analyzer (FID)
- ☐ Multiple Gas Analyzers (☐ CO, ☐ H₂S, ☐ O₂, ☐ Combustible Gas)
- ☐ HCN Monitor ☐ SO₂ Monitor
- ☐ Random Aerosol Monitor ☐ Radiation Meter Monitoring
- ☐ Drager sampling (List Tubes)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- ☐ NIOSH Sampling and Analysis Procedures [List Methods]

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- ☐ EPA TO-14 Sampling and Analysis Procedure [SUMMA Canisters]
- ☐ Non-Definitive Sampling Procedure (tedlar bags)
 - ☐ with EPA TO-14 Analysis as confirmation
- ☐ Other Sampling Procedures and Equipment (specify)

2.3 SAMPLING LOCATIONS

Check Appropriate Boxes for Locations

- ☐ IN VISUAL down-wind PLUME _____ feet from the source.
_____ feet from the source.
_____ feet from the source.
- ☐ IN SUSPECTED down-wind PLUME _____ feet from the source.
- ☐ Up-wind of the source _____ feet.
- ☐ At nearest down-wind location of potential exposed individuals.
- ☐ At nears down-wind location of a population center.
- ☐ At a regional background location
- ☐ Immediately cross-wind of the source
- ☐ Immediately cross-wind of plume
- ☐ Other: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2.4 SAMPLING DURATION and FREQUENCY

Check appropriate boxes for sampling duration

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grab | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One Hour composite | <input type="checkbox"/> Two hour composite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 hour composite | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Hour | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

Check appropriate boxes for sampling frequency

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> One time | <input type="checkbox"/> Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> As requested by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | | |

2.5 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVE

In general, the Quality of the data (or lack of quality) should be known and documented prior to use.

The USEPA has divided data into two groups: Data of unverifiable quality and data of verifiable quality. The data of verifiable quality is further divided into two categories: Definitive methodology data and Non-definitive methodology data with conformation of 10 % by Definitive methodology. By definition, all data from analysis by non-definitive methodologies is considered of unverifiable quality. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT UNVERIFIABLE DATA IS NOT A INDICATOR OF LOW PRECISION OR ACCURACY! IT IS ONLY A PRACTICAL INDICATOR OF QA/QC DOCUMENTATION.

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX about the quality of data needed

- 1 ☐ Data will not be used to assess and document environmental concentration for use as legal evidence. (Check appropriate box.)
- ☐ Data using direct reading instruments only will be used to assist in determination as to whether an **immediate action** is necessary. **The data by itself will be unverifiable data!**
 - ☐ Data using non-definitive analytical methodologies will be used to confirm real-time data or estimations. **The data by itself will be unverifiable data!**
 - ☐ Data using definitive analytical methodologies will be used to confirm real-time data or estimations. **The data by itself will be verifiable, definitive category, data!**
 - ☐ Data using non-definitive analytical methodologies will be used for comparison to action limits following standard methodology specified by that action limit. **The data must be considered verifiable for use as comparative data. The data by itself must be considered as unverifiable data for other uses!**
 - ☐ Data using definitive analytical methodologies will be used for comparison to action limits. **The data by itself will be verifiable, definitive category, data!**

- 2 ☐ Data will be used to assess and document environmental concentration for use in a non-emergency decision.

The analytical lab must be notified of the Quality Control and Quality Assurance documentation requirements prior to their acceptance of samples. The quality of the data will also be verified after the data package is validated.

- 3 ☐ Data will be used to assess and document environmental concentration for use as legal evidence.

The analytical lab must be notified of the Quality Control and Quality Assurance documentation requirements prior to their acceptance of samples. The quality of the data will be verified after the data package is validated.

SAMPLE LOCATION(s)	SAMPLING OBJECTIVE	DATA USE	METHOD	DATA CATEGORY

3. SAMPLING STRATEGY

Sample Location and location rational.

Sample Location Map

Sketch a map of the sampling area. Use a scale that is meaningful for the sampling work covered under this plan. Sketch out where the samples will be collected. Attach a local map to this plan if it is available.

4. FIELD DOCUMENTATION

All sample documents will be completed legibly, in ink. Any corrections or revisions will be made by lining through the incorrect entry and by initialing the error. These include the air sampling logbook, the chain-of-custody forms, this field air QASP and any other forms.

Air Sampling Field Logbook

The field logbook is essentially a descriptive notebook detailing site activities and observations so that an accurate account of field procedures can be reconstructed in the writer's absence. All entries will be dated and signed by the individuals making the entries, and will include the following:

1. Site name and project number.
2. Names of sampling personnel.
3. Dates and times of all entries (military time preferred).
4. Descriptions of all site activities, especially sampling start and ending times, including site entry and exit times.
5. Noteworthy events and discussions.
6. Weather conditions.
7. Site observations.
8. Identification and description of samples and locations.
9. Subcontractor information and names of on-site personnel.
10. Date and time of sample collections, along with chain of custody information.
11. Record of photographs.
12. Site sketches.
13. Meteorological data: Wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity.
14. Times: Exact times of various activities and occurrences related to air sampling.
15. Changes from standard procedures or methods: The rationale should also be given with the change.

Sample Labels

Sample labels will clearly identify the particular sample, and should include the following:

1. Site name and number.
2. Time and date sample was taken.
3. Sample preservation.
4. Analysis requested.
5. Sample Location.

Sample labels will be securely affixed to the sample container.

Chain of Custody Record

A Chain of Custody record will be maintained from the time the sample is taken to its final deposition. Every transfer of custody must be noted and signed for, and a copy of this record kept by each individual who has signed. When samples (or groups of samples) are not under direct control of the individual responsible for them, they must be stored in a locked container sealed with a Custody Seal.

The Chain of Custody record should include (at minimum) the following:

1. Sample identification number.
2. Sample information.
3. Sample location.
4. Sample date.
5. Names(s) and signature(s) of sampler(s).
6. Signature(s) of any individual(s) with control over samples.

Custody Seals

Custody Seals demonstrate that a sample container has not been tampered with, or opened. The individual in possession of the sample(s) will sign and date the seal, affixing it in such a manner that the container cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The name of this individual, along with a description of the samples packaging, will be noted in the field book.

TOOLS for RESPONSE CASE

- 1) **IC Structure Forms.** Laminated to hang on side of vehicles or inside field command posts. Tape and erasable markers are in case to fill out the forms. Forms include:

Hazardous Materials Organization
Current Incident Command Organization
Hazardous Materials Incident Briefing
Incident Objectives
Resources Summary
Incident Safety Information. [Multiple Copies, non-laminated. Old copies saved as site safety logs.]
- 2) **Field Vests** labeled with IC positions on the front pocket and back. Vests come with pen lights so that field personnel can write and reference maps with their hands free. Vests have multiple pockets for storing pertinent field materials..
- 3) **GATX Tank and Freight Car Manual.** Published by the General American Transportation Company, it gives detailed descriptions of tank car construction.
- 4) **Railroad Emergency Response Manual.** Santa Fe's Hazardous Materials Awareness Manual.
- 5) **Field Guide to Tank Car Identification.** Published by the American Association of Railroads.
- 6) **North American Emergency Response Guidebook, 1996**
- 7) **NIOSH Guide to Chemical Hazards**
- 8) **Firescope California.** Incident Command System Publication; Field Guide Manual.
- 9) **Air Modeling Programs.** Cameo Disk for chemical database and air release modeling from vessels and containers. ARCHIE disk for air release modeling from spills.
- 10) **Aluminum File Holder/Clip Board.** Store maps, lists, safety information and other materials together. Keeps materials clean, dry and in a central location for ease of retrieval.
- 11) **Copy of Feather River Area Plan,** which includes all other tools.
- 12) **Cell Phone** with charged battery.

CRITICAL SOURCES

Available Resources	QFD	BCHT	BCS	PCS	BDEH	PDEH	CCMH	PDH	CDF	CDOT	CHP	OES	CDFG	DTSC
Level A		X							X	O				O
Level B		X							X	O				O
Level C	O	X							X	O				X
PPE/Decon		X							X	O		O		X
Booms/pads/absorbants		X							X	O		O		
HAZCAT Kit		X							X	O				X
Pumps/Generators	X								X	O			X	
Boats													X	
Communications	X	X	X	X					X	O	X	O	X	O
Fire Equipment		X							X					
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment									X	X			X	
Admin Regulatory Personnel			X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Support Personnel	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Technical Resources		X												
Finance												X	X	X
Clean-up/Disposal										O				O
Shelter/Food														
Medical Assistance	X	X					X	X			O			
Traffic Control	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X			
Air Support									X		O		X	

QFD = Quincy Fire Department
 BCS = Butte County Sheriff Department
 BEDH = Butte Co. Division of Environmental Health
 CCMH = Chico Community Memorial Hospital
 CDF = California Department of Forestry
 CHP = California Highway Patrol
 CDFG = California Department of Fish and Game
 BCHT = Butte Co. Fire Chiefs Association HazMat Response Team
 PCS = Plumas County Sheriff Department
 PDEH = Plumas Co. Department of Environmental Health
 PDH = Plumas District Hospital
 CDOT = California Department of Transportation
 OES = Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control

CRITICAL RESOURCES (Continued)

Available Resources	WQCB	PG&E	EPA	USFS	UP									
Level A			X		O									
Level B	X		X		X									
Level C	X		X		X									
PPE/Decon	O		X											
Booms/pads/absorbants		X	X		X									
HAZCAT Kit			X											
Pumps/Generators			X		X									
Boats	X	X												
Communications		X	X	X	X									
Fire Equipment		X		X										
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment					X									
Admin Regulatory Personnel	X		X											
Support Personnel	X	X	X	O	X									
Technical Resources	X	X	X		X									
Finance	X		X											
Clean-up/Disposal	X		X											
Shelter/Food														
Medical Assistance														
Traffic Control														
Air Support				X										

WQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UP = Union Pacific Railroad

PG&E = Pacific Gas and Electric
USFS = U.S. Forest Service

LOCAL RESOURCES

Available Resources	QFD	BCHT	PFD	CFD	BCEH	PCEH	PCS	BCS					
Level A													
Level B													
Level C			O	O									
PPE/Decon	O	O	O	O									
Booms/pads/absorbants	O	O	O	O									
HAZCAT Kit		O											
Pumps/Generators	X	X	X	X									
Boats													
Communications	X	X	X	X			X	X					
Fire Equipment	X	X	X	X									
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment													
Admin Regulatory Personnel						X	X	X					
Support Personnel	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					
Technical Resources						X							
Finance													
Clean-up/Disposal													
Shelter/Food													
Medical Assistance	X	X	X	X		X							
Traffic Control	O	O	O	O		O	X	X					
Air Support													

QFD = Quincy Fire Department
 PFD = Paradise Fire Department
 BCEH = Butte Co. Division of Environmental Health
 PCS = Plumas County Sheriff Department
 BCHT = Butte Co. Fire Chiefs Association HazMat Response Team
 CFD = Chico Fire Department
 PECH = Plumas County Department of Environmental Health
 BCS = Butte County Sheriff Department

[illegible]

BCS = Butte County Sheriff

CAPC = County Air Pollution Control Officer

COES = County Office of Emergency Services

[illegible]

**PCEH = Plumas County Department of Environmental Health
CAC = County Agricultural Commissioner
NSAQ = Northern Sierra Air Quality Control Board**

PCS = Plumas County Sheriff Department
PCPW = Plumas County Public Works Department

STATE OF CALIFORNIA RESOURCES

Available Resources	CDFG	DFAG	CDF	CDPR	CDOT	CHP	ARB	DTSC	EHHA	WQCB	CNG	CSFM	OES	PUC
Level A					O									
Level B					O			O		O				
Level C					O			X		O				
PPE/Decon					O			X		O			O	
Booms/pads/absorbants	O				O								O	
HAZCAT Kit					O			X						
Pumps/Generators	X		X		O						O			
Boats	X			X						X				
Communications	X		X	O	O	X		O	O		O	X	O	
Fire Equipment			X											
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment	X		X		X						O			
Admin Regulatory Personnel	X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X	X
Support Personnel	X		X	O	X	X		X		X	X	O	X	O
Technical Resources	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	O
Finance	X							X		X			X	X
Clean-up/Disposal					O			O		X				
Shelter/Food											X			
Medical Assistance						O					X			
Traffic Control			X		X	X					X	O		
Air Support	X		X			O					X			

CDFG = California Department of Fish and Game
 CDF = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 CDOT = California Department of Transportation
 ARB = Air Resources Board
 EHHA = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 CNG = California National Guard
 OES = Governor's Office of Emergency Services

DFAG = Department of Food and Agriculture Chemistry
 CDPR = California Department of Parks and Recreation
 CHP = California Highway Patrol
 DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control
 WQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
 CSFM = California State Fire Marshall
 PUC = Public Utilities Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA RESOURCES (Continued)

Available Resources	CDHS	EMSA												
Level A														
Level B														
Level C	O													
PPE/Decon	O													
Booms/pads/absorbants														
HAZCAT Kit														
Pumps/Generators														
Boats														
Communications		X												
Fire Equipment														
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment														
Admin Regulatory Personnel														
Support Personnel	O	O												
Technical Resources	X	X												
Finance														
Clean-up/Disposal														
Shelter/Food														
Medical Assistance		X												
Traffic Control														
Air Support														

CDHS = California Department of Health Services

EMSA = Emergency Medical Services Authority

FEDERAL RESOURCES

Available Resources	EPA	USFS	FEMA	FWS	BOR	ATDSR	USG S	NWS	PSF					
Level A	X								X					
Level B	X								X					
Level C	X								X					
PPE/Decon	X				O				X					
Booms/pads/absorbants	X								X					
HAZCAT Kit	X								X					
Pumps/Generators	X								X					
Boats					X				X					
Communications	X	X	X						X					
Fire Equipment		X												
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment														
Admin Regulatory Personnel	X								X					
Support Personnel	X	O	O	O	O				X					
Technical Resources	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Finance	X								X					
Clean-up/Disposal	X								X					
Shelter/Food			X											
Medical Assistance														
Traffic Control														
Air Support		X												

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
 BOR = Bureau of Reclamation

USFS = U.S. Forest Service
 FWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 ATSDR = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

NON-GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Available Resources	BCC	ARC	PG&E	UP	CHEM	CCMH	PDH	RACES				
Level A				O								
Level B				X								
Level C				X								
PPE/Decon												
Booms/pads/absorbents				X								
HAZCAT Kit												
Pumps/Generators			X	X								
Boats												
Communications				X								
Fire Equipment												
Heavy Earth Moving Equipment				X								
Admin Regulatory Personnel												
Support Personnel	O	X	O	X								
Technical Resources				X	X							
Finance												
Clean-up/Disposal												
Shelter/Food	X	X				X	X	X				
Medical Assistance		X				X	X	X				
Traffic Control												
Air Support												

BCC = Butte Community College
 PG&E = Pacific Gas and Electric
 CHEM = CHEMTREC
 PDH = Plumas District Hospital

ARC = American Red Cross
 UP = Union Pacific Railroad
 CCMH = Chico Community Memorial Hospital
 RACES = Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

Glossary

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Glossary

Section 1 About This Glossary

1 Introduction

- 1.1 **The Audience.** The intended audience for this glossary is first responders and others involved in planning for and responding to hazardous materials incidents.
- 1.2 **The Goal.** The goal of this glossary is to provide a useful source of information about language that is specific to hazardous materials incident planning and response.
- 1.3 **The Design.** This glossary is designed to be a reference tool that can be entered at any point.
- 1.4 **The Contents.** This glossary contains brief explanations, descriptions and definitions of many of the symbols, abbreviations, acronyms, words and terms that are specific to hazardous materials, hazardous materials incidents, and hazardous materials incident planning and response activities.

2 Definitions

- 2.1 **Abbreviation.** An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, not pronounced as a word.

Each abbreviation is defined at the listing of its full word or phrase.
- 2.2 **Acronym.** An acronym is a pronounceable

word formed from the initial letter or letters of major parts of a compound term. A pronunciation guide is generally provided. Nearly all acronyms here are given in all capital letters.

Each acronym is defined at the listing of its full compound term.

3 Useful Information

- 3.1 **Glossary Arrangement.** The glossary itself — Section 2 — begins with symbols, followed by listings in alphabetic order.

Note: Some letters of the alphabet may not have entries in this glossary.

- 3.2 **Finding Entries.** As an aid to finding entries of interest, the symbol and alphabetic coverage on each page is shown at the bottom of the page near the word *Glossary*.
- 3.3 **“Compare”** The contrasting or complementary term following *compare* is defined elsewhere.
- 3.4 **“See”** The term that follows *see* is defined elsewhere.
- 3.5 **“See also”** Additional relevant information about the term that follows *see also* is defined elsewhere.
- 4 **What’s Not Here.** Many of the entries in this

Feather River Geographic Response Plan

glossary may have other, more general, meanings. Those general meanings are not included, as they are outside the scope of hazardous material incident planning and response.

5 Entry Sources & Reviews

- 5.1 **Sources.** Sources of the entries in this glossary are listed in Section 3 — Bibliography. It was not possible to attribute each entry to its specific

source.

- 5.2 **Reviews.** Many different people have reviewed these entries and offered their insights and corrections.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of each reviewer and source for the glossary entries that follow.

Section 2 Glossary

Symbols

°C Symbol for degrees of temperature on the Celsius scale. See *Celsius (Centigrade) Scale (°C)*.

°F Symbol for degrees of temperature on the Fahrenheit

scale. See *Fahrenheit Scale (°F)*.

§ Symbol for the word *section* — a functional part of a document. §§ means *sections*.

A

AA Abbreviation for *Administering Agency*.

AAR Abbreviation for *Association of American Railroads*.

abatement The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of hazard from, 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 its 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.

Compare **adsorption**.

AC Abbreviation for *Area Committee*.

acceptable risk A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits, or one that is of such a degree that is

considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.

access control point The point of entry and exit which regulates traffic to and from control zones.

ACGIH Abbreviation for *American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists*.

acid A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions: a proton donor. Compare **base**; **alkali**.

ACP Abbreviation for *Area Contingency Plan*.

acute Lasting a short time. Having a sudden onset, a sharp rise, and a short duration. Compare **chronic**.

acute effect An adverse reaction on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. Compare **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 An ingredient that modifies or enhances the action of a substance — often used in pesticide and drug formulation.

Administering Agency [AA] In California, the designated unit of a county or city responsible for administering the local implementation of State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community-right-to-know programs.

adsorption The adhesion of an extremely thin layer of molecules — of gases, dissolved substances, or liquids — to the surfaces of solids or liquids that they contact. Compare **absorption**.

aerosol Liquid or solid particles small enough — 0.01 to 100 microns — to remain suspended in a gas for a period of time. Smoke, fog and mist are examples.

After Action Report A post-incident report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous materials incident. The report analyzes the response — actions taken, materials involved, effects of the incident ...

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] An agency of the Public Health Service, part of the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect the public and workers from exposure to, and the adverse health effects of, hazardous and toxic substances in storage sites or released by fires, explosions, transportation accidents, and other uncontrolled releases into the environment. ATSDR arranges program support to ensure adequate response to public health emergencies.

Agency-Specific Plan An emergency plan written by, and addressing, an agency's response actions, capabilities and resources.

AIHA Abbreviation for *American Industrial Hygiene Association*.

airborne pollutants Contaminants released into and transported by the atmosphere.

air model A mathematical model, usually expressed as computer software, used to predict the movement and concentration of substances released into the atmosphere.

air monitoring To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air.

Air Pollution Control District [APCD]

Air Purifying Respirator [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. See also **Air Purifying Respirator, Powered**.

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 [AQMD] A local or regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.

alkali A hydroxide ion (-OH) -containing corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin — also called a **base**. Compare **acid**.

ALOHA Acronym (pronounced "uh-LOW-ha") for *Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres*.

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

Feather River Geographic Response Plan

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.

American National Standards Institute [ANSI] The Institute serves as a clearing house for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations and government agencies.

American Red Cross [ARC]

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.

ANSI Acronym (pronounced "AN-see") for *American National Standards Institute*.

APCD Abbreviation for *Air Pollution Control District*.

APR Abbreviation for *Air Purifying Respirator*.

AQMD Abbreviation for *Air Quality Management District*.

ARC Abbreviation for *American Red Cross*.

Area Committee [AC] A group appointed by the President, consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies, with responsibility for preparing an Area Contingency Plan for an area designated by the President. The Area Committee may include non-voting members from industry, local, and other interest groups. Compare **Steering Committee**.

Area Contingency Plan [ACP] The plan prepared by an Area Committee, that together with the NCP, addresses the removal of a discharge, including a worst-case discharge, and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Area Plan A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city, county or other area. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95) See **Area Contingency Plan**.

Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres

[ALOHA] An air dispersion model used to estimate the extent of the area downwind of a chemical release with which chemical concentrations may be dangerously high. Part of the CAMEO software applications set. See **CAMEO**.

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 which can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation — lack of oxygen.

assessment The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard presented by a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.

assisting agency Any agency that assists the agency having jurisdiction 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. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, Inc. An association of officials and of deputies designated by those officials, employed by State, Territorial, dominion, and Federal agencies, and charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons. See **economic poison**.

Association of American Railroads [AAR] A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry.

ASTM Abbreviation for *American Society for Testing and Materials*.

ATF Abbreviation for the *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms*.

ATSDR Abbreviation for *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*. A Federal agency.

authority having jurisdiction

- 1 Provides the position of Incident Commander and or Scene Manager at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional response boundaries. (Sacramento Fire Department 1990)

B

base (chemical) See *alkali*.

Base (Incident Command System) Location at which additional equipment, apparatus, and personnel are assembled for primary support of activities at the incident scene. The command post may be located at the "base". (NIIMS)

beta radiation survey meter An instrument used to detect beta radiation.

bioaccumulation Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat.

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.

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

biohazard area Any area in which work with infectious agents or materials has been, or is being, performed.

biological agents Biological materials that 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, or both, by

- 2 The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure. (NFPA)

autoignition temperature The lowest temperature at which a chemical will catch fire in the absence of an ignition source such as a flame or spark. Also called ignition point.

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.

BLEVE Acronym (pronounced "BLEV-ee") for *Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion*.

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 protector worn over footwear 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))

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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 agency 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 Health and Safety Code Section 25504.

C

CA Abbreviation for *California*.

CAA Abbreviation for *Clean Air Act*.

CAER Acronym (pronounced "care") for *Community Awareness and Emergency Response*.

CALCORD Acronym (pronounced "KAL-kord") for *CALifornia on-scene emergency CoORDination channel*.

CalEPA Abbreviation (pronounced "kal-E-p-a") for *California Environmental Protection Agency*.

California [CA] One of the fifty states comprising the United States.

California Air Resources Board [CARB] An agency that enforces and implements the California and Federal air pollution control laws.

California Code of Regulations [CCR]

California Department of Fish and Game [DFG] The state agency which enforces provisions of the state Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; acts as the State Agency Coordinator [SAC] at major off-highway hazardous materials incidents.

California Department of Food and Agriculture [CDFA]

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CDF] A state agency that protects rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and or a fire protection district.

California Department of Health Services [DHS]

The state agency 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.

California Department of Transportation [CalTrans] The state agency 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. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.

California Division of Occupational Safety and Health [CalOSHA] The state agency responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.

California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA] The State agency that coordinates the state's environmental quality programs and sets the policy and direction for its member organizations. CalEPA consists of the: Office of the Secretary, Air Resources Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Integrated Waste Management Board, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Many of these organizations are described elsewhere in this glossary.

California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports [EIRs] at sites where significant activities occur.

California Fire Mutual Aid Plan An agreement between all fire jurisdictions in the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident which has been determined to exceed a local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.

California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System [CHMIRS] A mandatory post-incident reporting system that collects statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. Data collected includes a description of the incident, the location, time and date, state and local agencies responding, actions taken by the agencies, and the agency which had primary authority for responding to the incident. (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, 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 State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander and or Scene Manager, the State Agency Coordinator, 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 Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System [CLEMARS]

**California Law Enforcement Radio System [CLERS]
California National Guard [CNG]**

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration [Cal OSHA]

California Office of Emergency Services [Cal OES]
Part of the Governor's office. The lead state agency for management and oversight of the state hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.

Responsible for administration of Health and Safety

Code Chapter 6.95 and California Code of Regulations Title 19; development of statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of statewide mutual aid. See also OES; Office of Emergency Services.

California On-Scene Emergency Coordination Channel [CALCORD]

California Specialized Training Institute [CSTI]
CSTI, part of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, promotes public safety and security by providing courses on disaster management, criminal justice, and hazardous materials emergency response and mitigation. It establishes the content, and certifies the competence of the instructors and graduates of those courses. CSTI also conducts research, and develops and conducts special courses for both state and federal agencies.

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 [CSFM] The State agency responsible for the promotion and development of the ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic. It develops fire and life safety standards, codes, and regulations, and enforces these regulations in various occupancies. It delivers statewide standardized fire training and fire safety and prevention information. The State Fire Marshal has primary responsibility for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California.

California Vehicle Code [CVC]

Cal OES Abbreviation for *California Office of Emergency Services*.

Cal OSHA Acronym (pronounced "kal-OWE-shuh") for *California Division of Occupational Safety and Health*.

CalTrans Acronym (pronounced "KAL-tranz") for *California Department of Transportation*.

CAMEO Acronym (pronounced "KAM-ee-oh") for *Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations*.

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Canadian Transport Emergency Centre

[CANUTEC] A 24-hour, government-sponsored hotline for chemical emergencies — the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.

CANUTEC Acronym (pronounced "can-OO-tck" or "can-YOU-tck") for *Canadian Transport Emergency Centre*.

CAP Abbreviation for *Civil Air Patrol*.

CARB Acronym (pronounced "karb") for *California Air Resources Board*.

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)

CAS Acronym (pronounced "kass") for *Chemical Abstracts Service*. See **Chemical Abstracts Service Number**.

cascade system Several air cylinders connected in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus [SCBA] air bottles.

CAS Number Acronym (pronounced "KASS-number") for *Chemical Abstracts Service Number*.

catastrophic incident An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.

CCR Abbreviation for *California Code of Regulations*.

CDC Abbreviation for *Center for Disease Control*.

CDF Abbreviation for *California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection*.

CDEA Abbreviation for *California Department of Food and Agriculture*.

CEA Abbreviation for *Council on Environmental Alternatives*.

Cease and Desist Order A legal directive to stop any and all activities specified in the directive.

Celsius (Centigrade) Scale (°C) The internationally used scale for measuring temperature, in which 100°C is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere — 746 mm Hg), and 0°C is the freezing point.

Center for Disease Control [CDC] The federally funded research organization responsible for disease control and research.

CEPRC Acronym (pronounced "SEE-perk") for *Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission*.

CEQA Acronym (pronounced "SEE-kwah") for *California Environmental Quality Act*.

CERCLA Acronym (pronounced "SIR-kluh") for *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*.

CERCLA Information System [CERCLIS] A Federal database containing CERCLA-related information.

CERCLIS Acronym for *CERCLA Information System* (pronounced "SER-kliss").

CFR

1 Abbreviation for *Code of Federal Regulations*.

2 Abbreviation for *Crash, Fire and Rescue*.

CGA Abbreviation for *Compressed Gas Association*.

CGI Abbreviation for *Combustible Gas Indicator*.

Chemical Abstracts Service [CAS] Number Identification provided by the American Chemical Society through its Chemical Abstracts Service, used to identify hazardous materials and other chemicals. CAS Numbers are often cited in state and local hazardous materials compliance legislation, and used to identify and track chemicals in the workplace and in the community. CAS Numbers are frequently used by responders to identify chemicals during spill incidents.

Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission [CEPRC] The CEPRC is the State of California implementation of the requirement for a State Emergency Response Commission [SERC], defined in

Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA].

The commission is responsible for emergency planning and community right-to-know program management at the state level. Commission members are appointed by the governor, and it is chaired by the Director of the Office of Emergency Services [OES].

Chemical Hazards Response Information System [CHRIS] A system of manuals containing chemical-specific data developed by the U.S. Coast Guard, and used by Federal On-Scene Coordinators [OSCs] during hazardous material and oil spill preparedness and response activities. See also **Hazard Assessment Computer System [HACS]**.

chemical health hazard Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects. (8 CCR 5192 (a)(3))

Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA] The parent organization that operates the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

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 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 Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA], provides information and technical assistance to responders during hazardous

material emergencies through its hotline number, 1-800 424-9300.

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 the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

CHEMTREC Acronym (pronounced "KEM-trek") for *Chemical Transportation Emergency Center*.

CHLOREP Acronym (pronounced "KLOR-rep") for, and the name used for, the *CHLORine Emergency Plan* established by the Chlorine Institute. The plan enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine — contact is made through the **Chemical Transportation Emergency Center [CHEMTREC]**.

chlorine kits Standardized kits, commercially manufactured under contract to the Chlorine Institute, which provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

CHMIRS Acronym (pronounced "CHIM-ers") for *California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System*.

CHP Abbreviation for *California Highway Patrol*.

CHRIS Acronym (pronounced "kriss") for *Chemical Hazards Response Information System*.

chronic Of long duration, or frequently recurring.

chronic effect Delayed or slowly-developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure, which is often difficult to recognize. Compare **acute effect**.

Civil Air Patrol [CAP]

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 and or synthesis of controlled substances.

Class A Explosive See **Explosive, Class A**.

Class B Explosive See **Explosive, Class B**.

Class C Explosive See **Explosive, Class C**.

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Clean Air Act [CAA] A set of national standards for ambient air quality which 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 specifically to clean up, remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes. 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 51 92(a)(3))

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.

CLEMARS Acronym (pronounced "KLEE-mars") for *California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System*.

CLERS Acronym (pronounce "klurs") for *California Law Enforcement Radio System*.

CMA Abbreviation for *Chemical Manufacturers Association*.

CNG

- 1 Abbreviation for *California National Guard*.
- 2 Abbreviation for *Compressed Natural Gas*.

Coastal Resource Coordinator [CRC] NOAA offi-

cials, CRCs are trustees for marine, coastal and related species and habitats. They protect and restore those species and habitats injured or threatened by hazardous waste sites and releases of hazardous wastes.

coastal waters Waters of the United States in the coastal zone, except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. See **coastal zone**, compare **inland waters**, **inland zone**.

coastal zone For the purpose of the NCP, all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. Precise coastal zone boundaries are identified in USCG-EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans, and Federal Area Contingency Plans. Compare **inland zone**.

Codebreaker A database in the CAMEO applications set that contains synonyms, trade names, identification numbers and labeling requirements cross-referenced with common chemical names for over 4,000 chemicals. See **Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations**.

Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]

- 1 Published regulations that are enforced by Federal and State agencies, and contain statutes for the functioning of the Federal government.
- 2 The CFR contains the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the regulating agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. Each CFR volume is revised at least once per calendar year.

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. Compare **Contamination Reduction Zone**,

Decontamination Corridor, and Hot Zone.

COLIWASSA Acronym (pronounced "kahl-ih-WAHS-sah") for *COmbined LIquid WASTe Sampler*.

colorimetric tubes Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The color reactions are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air.

Combined Liquid Waste Sampler [Coliwassa] A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of the contents of a liquid container.

Combustible Gas Indicator [CGI] Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.

combustibility The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.

combustible liquid Liquid with a flashpoint above 100°F. (49 CFR 173.120 (b)(2).)

combustion products Byproducts produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.

command The act of directing, ordering, and or controlling resources through the exercise of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS)

Command Post [CP] The location from which all incident operations are directed and planning functions are performed. The communications center is often incorporated into the command post. Sometimes called an Incident Command Post. (NIIMS)

Community Awareness and Emergency Response [CAER] A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association [CMA] to provide guidance for chemical plant managers and 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 service) 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

- 1 Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at 70°F, or regardless of the pressure at 70°F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F.
- 2 Any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined by testing.
- 3 Cryogenic(refrigerated) liquids with boiling points lower than -130°F at 1 atmosphere. (DOT)

Compressed Gas Association [CGA] An association of firms producing and distributing compressed, liquefied, and cryogenic gases; also manufacturers of related equipment. 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.

Compressed Natural Gas [CNG]

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Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations [CAMEO] CAMEO is a software applications set developed by NOAA and the EPA that provides information management functions such as retrieval of chemical-specific information and organization and management of Title III information, risk assessment through air modeling that calculates and plots threat zones resulting from chemical releases to the air, and storage and display of area maps with user-created overlay information.

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 an item is shipped.

contact Exposure 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 See *ISO Intermodal Container*.

containment All activities necessary to bring an 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 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 **Control Zones**. Compare **Warm Zone**.

Contingency Plan

1 A 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.

2 A document used by Federal, State and local agencies to guide their planning and response procedures for spills of oil or hazardous materials, and for other emergencies.

3 A document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil or hazardous materials, and other emergencies, occurring during their transportation activities or at their facilities.

control The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

control zones Areas designated at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) See also **Contamination Reduction Zone**, **Decontamination Corridor**, **Hot Zone**, and **Warm Zone**.

coordination To manage, 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 material's surfaces by chemical action.

corrosivity detector A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity (pH) of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkaline) — also called a pH detector. See pH.

cost recovery A procedure that allows 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] An organization encouraging people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council's focus is energy, and it provides specific recommendations which encourage individuals to recognize, and assume responsibility for making environmentally sound choices from, the alternatives available to them.

CP Abbreviation for *Command Post*.

Crash, Fire and Rescue [CFR] CFR personnel are trained in aircraft firefighting and rescue.

CRC Abbreviation for *Coastal Resource Coordinator*.

cryogenic Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150°F and below. Examples: Liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen ...

CSFM Abbreviation for *California State Fire Marshal*.

D

damage assessment Gathering information on and evaluating 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

- 1 Label required for (usually solid) water-reactive materials being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations.
- 2 Labeled material that when in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, those gases are capable of spontaneous combustion. (49 CFR 171.8)

DEA Abbreviation for *Drug Enforcement Administration*.

Declared Emergency A declaration by a jurisdiction in response to an actual or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources, made in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances.

decon Commonly-used abbreviation referring to the process of decontamination.

decontamination The physical and or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment at a hazardous materials incident — also referred to as contamination reduction. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Decontamination Corridor A distinct area within the

CSTI Abbreviation for *California Specialized Training Institute*.

CVC Abbreviation for *California Vehicle Code*.

CWA Abbreviation for *Clean Water Act*.

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. Compare **Contamination Reduction Zone**. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Decontamination Officer The official with responsibility for establishing the location of the decontamination corridor, assigning stations, managing all decontamination procedures, and identifying the types of decontamination necessary. (FIREScope ICS HM-120)

decontamination team (decon team) The personnel, with their resources, responsible for decontamination activities in a decontamination corridor.

degradation Reduction in the desired physical properties of an item of protective clothing resulting from any combination of use, exposure to chemicals, and ambient conditions.

delayed toxic exposure effect The condition in which symptoms of an exposure to a hazardous material are not present immediately after exposure, and are delayed for a relatively short period of time. Example: 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 department whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.

Department of Defense [DOD] The Federal department that provides the military forces needed to deter war

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and protect the security of our country.

Department of Energy [DOE] The Federal department which

- 1 Provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government, and
- 2 Is responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, 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 Health and Human Services [HHS]
The Federal department which

Department of Justice [DOJ] The Federal department which

- 1 Represents the Government in legal matters and conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation and represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest
- 2 Through its lawyers, investigators, and agents plays a key role in protecting the nation against criminals and subversion; enforces drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; ensures healthy competition of business and safeguards consumers, and
- 3 Through its work for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders plays a significant role in protecting citizens.

Department of Health Services [DHS]

Department of Labor [DOL] The Department of Labor's purposes are 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 Parks and Recreation [DPR]

Department of the Interior [DOI]

Department of State [DOS] This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes the long-term security and well-being of the United States; determines and analyzes facts relating to American overseas interests; makes recommendations on policy and future actions and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; and engages in continuous consultation with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments.

Department of Transportation [DOT] This department 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.

Department of Water Resources [DWR]

desiccant A substance, such as silica gel, used to remove moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in a container. Examples of use: Containers of food; chemical packaging.

detector Any device used to detect or measure or both, the presence and or amount of materials, ionizing radiation or other specific physical properties. See also *beta radiation survey meter; Combustible Gas Indicator; corrosivity detector; Flame Ionization Detector; gamma radiation survey meter; gas chromatograph; heat detector; mass spectrometer; Photoionization Detector; radiation dosimeter; temperature detector.*

DFG Abbreviation for California *Department of Fish and Game.*

DHS Abbreviation for California *Department of Health Services.*

dike An embankment or ridge, natural or man made, used to contain and or control the movement of, liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials. Compare *dike, overflow; dike, underflow.*

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.

Disk Operating System [DOS] A common operating system used on personal computers.

dispersion The process of spreading, scattering, or diffusion of molecules or finely divided particles through air, soil, or surface or ground water.

Division That organizational level within the Incident Command System having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the Operations Officer. (NIIMS)

DOC Abbreviation for *Department Of Commerce*.

DOD Abbreviation for *Department Of Defense*.

DOE Abbreviation for *Department Of Energy*.

DOI Abbreviation for *Department Of the Interior*.

DOJ Abbreviation for *Department Of Justice*.

DOL Abbreviation for *Department Of Labor*.

DOS

1 Abbreviation for *Department Of State*.

E

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.

2 Acronym (pronounced "dawss") for *Disk Operating System*.

dose The amount of a substance ingested, absorbed, and or inhaled per exposure period.

DOT Abbreviation for *Department Of Transportation*.

double-gloving Wearing a set of gloves over those already in place for enhanced protection.

downwind In the direction in which the wind blows.

DPR Abbreviation for California *Department of Parks and Recreation*.

drinking water supply Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA]

DTSC Abbreviation for California *Department of Toxic Substances Control*.

dust Fine particulate matter, generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

DWR Abbreviation for California *Department of Water Resources*.

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.

EHS Abbreviation for *Extremely Hazardous Substance(s)*.

Emergency Medical Services [EMS] Emergency medical care given to ill or injured persons by trained providers.

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Emergency Medical Services Agency [EMSA] An organization that plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems — it 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 and or exposed patients; that develops and promotes hazmat training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; that 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] A secured site where government officials exercise centralized direction and control in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for providing 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 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 and Safety Code 25354)

emergency response Response to any occurrence which results, or could result, in a release of a hazardous substance. (8 CCR 5192)

emergency response organization An organization created to respond to different types of emergency situations that utilizes personnel trained for that purpose.

emergency response personnel Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations, and trained for that purpose. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)

Emergency Response Planning Guidelines [ERPG]

Empty Packaging Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material listed in Table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.

EMS Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services*.

EMSA

- 1 Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services Agency*
- 2 Abbreviation for *Emergency Medical Services Authority*

endothermic A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by absorption of heat.

Engine (fire service) Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.

Entry Point A specific controlled location where access into the Hot Zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident. See **Control Zones**.

Entry Team Leader The person responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the Hot Zone. (FIREScope ICS-HM)

environment The navigable waters of the contiguous zone and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and management Act, and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

environmentally sensitive area An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident.

Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency 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 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.

EOC Abbreviation for *Emergency Operations Center*.

EOC Liaison The person designated to establish and maintain communications between the incident scene and the EOC.

EOD Abbreviation for *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*.

EPA Abbreviation for the *Federal Environmental Protection Agency*.

ERPG Abbreviation for *Emergency Response Planning Guidelines*.

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)

Exclusion Zone See *Hot Zone*.

exothermic A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by the evolution of heat.

explosionproof equipment Equipment whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosionproof performance requires compliance with ASTM standards.

explosive Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, that is, with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. See also **Explosive, Class A**; **Explosive, Class B**; **Explosive, Class C**. (49 CFR 173.50)

F

FAA Abbreviation for *Federal Aviation Administration*.

Explosive, Class A Any of nine types of explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.53. A material which, when detonated, creates a shock wave which travels faster than the speed of sound.

Explosive, Class B Those explosives which generally function by rapid combustion rather than by detonation. This class includes explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powders, some pyrotechnic signal devices, and liquid or solid propellants including some smokeless powders. (49 CFR 173.88)

Explosive, Class C Certain types of manufactured articles which contain Class A or Class B explosives or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. This class includes small arms ammunition. (49 CFR 173.100)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal [EOD] Military or civilian bomb squads.

exposure The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any means.

Extremely Hazardous Substance(s) [EHS] EHS chemicals are identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as particular toxic threats. They are listed under SARA Title III in the appendices to 40 CFR Section 355, Emergency Planning and Notification.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for chemicals which 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 the 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 because of the quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics of that waste.

facility All buildings, equipment, structures, and other

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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 who controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). for purposes of emergency release notification, the term also includes motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft.

facsimile [FAX]

- 1 A device and process for transmitting or receiving, or both, images of documents.
- 2 An image — printed, or displayed on a viewing device — that will be transmitted, or has been received by the facsimile process.

Fahrenheit Scale (°F) The scale of temperature in which 212°F is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere — 760 mm Hg), and 32°F is the freezing point.

FAX Acronym (pronounced "faks") for *facsimile*.

FDA Abbreviation for *Food and Drug Administration*.

Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] An agency of the Department of Transportation, responsible for safe, efficient and effective flight and ground operation of aircraft.

Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]

The focal agency for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. The agency funds emergency programs and provides technical guidance and training at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Federal Highway Administration [FHIA]

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA] An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labelled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires the EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC] Compare **On-Scene Coordinator**, the more commonly-used term, and **State On-Scene Coordinator**.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan [FRERP]

Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] The agency in the Department of Transportation responsible for promulgation and enforcement of rail safety regulations, including transport of explosives, hazardous materials and other dangerous goods; research and development for improvement of railroad safety, intercity transport, and national rail transportation policy; administers Federal assistance programs for local, regional and national rail services.

Federal Telecommunications System [FTS] Commonly-used term for the Federal communications network.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972) [FWPCA or WPCA] Compare **Clean Water Act**.

FEMA Acronym (pronounced "FEE-muh") for the *Federal Emergency Management Agency*.

fibrosis A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue.

FHA Abbreviation for the *Federal Highway Administration*.

FID Abbreviation for *Flame Ionization Detector*.

FIFRA Acronym (pronounced "FIFE-ruh") for *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act*.

filter canister A container filled with sorbents and catalysts which 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. Note: Air-purifying canister-type breathing apparatuses are not approved in California for use by the fire service during emergencies. See also **Air Purifying Respirator; Air Purifying Respirator, Powered**.

Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies [FIRESCOPE]

FIRESCOPE Acronym (pronounced "FIRE-scope") for *Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies*.

first responder(s) The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from public- or private-sector emergency services organizations.

First Responder, Awareness Level [FRA] Individuals likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release in the course of their duties, and trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. FRA-trained responders would take no further action beyond notifying authorities of the release. (8 CCR 5 192(q)(6))

First Responder, Operations Level [FRO] 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))

Flame Ionization Detector [FID] A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.

flammable liquid Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8° C). See **flash point**. (49 CFR 173.115(a))

flammable range A flammable gas-air mixture, expressed as a percent. Each such gas-air mixture has a flammable range with a lower limit and upper limit — between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

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)

flash point The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air which will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn.

Food and Drug Administration [FDA] A Federal agency that performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.

FOSC Abbreviation for *Federal On-Scene Coordinator*.

FRA

1 Acronym (pronounced "frah") for *First Responder, Awareness Level*.

2 Abbreviation for *Federal Railroad Administration*.

FRERP Abbreviation for *Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan*.

FRO Acronym (pronounced "frow") for *First Responder, Operations Level*.

FTS Abbreviation for *Federal Telecommunications System*.

full protective clothing Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA] designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.

fully encapsulating suit A chemical protective suit designed to provide full body protection, that includes self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA], is gas tight, and meets the design criteria outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.

fumes An airborne dispersion of minute solid particles resulting from the heating of a solid material such as lead, distinct from a gas or vapor. Fume emission is a physical change, and is often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.

FWPCA Abbreviation for *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*.

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G

gamma radiation survey meter An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.

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, and 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.

gas chromatograph An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organic materials. Compare **mass spectrometer**.

gelling The process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid to facilitate its isolation and

H

habitat The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.

HACS Acronym (pronounced "hacks") for *Hazard Assessment Computer System*.

halogens A chemical family that includes the elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Halons Fire suppressing gases composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached.

hazard Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and or the environment.

hazard assessment Qualitative or quantitative assessment of risk factors as an aid to conducting safe incident operations.

Hazard Assessment Computer System [HACS] A computerized model developed by the U.S. Coast Guard that incorporates the data in the CHRIS manuals. See the **Chemical Hazards Response Information System [CHRIS]** entry for more details.

removal.

General Services Administration [GSA]

grounding Method whereby activities which may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an ignition point.

groundwater Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Group The organization level within the Incident Command System having responsibility for specific operating functions. Examples: Salvage; ventilation; hazmat. (NIIMS)

GSA Abbreviation for Federal *General Services Administration*.

hazard category Five categories — immediate (acute), delayed (chronic), fire, sudden release of pressure, and reactive hazards — of hazardous chemicals are defined in 29 CFR Section 1910.1200.

hazard classes Eight classes of hazardous materials are categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR.

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 exposed to it in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

hazardous material A substance (solid, liquid, or gas) capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, the environment, or property.

Any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally

released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

hazardous material incident An unlicensed and uncontrolled release of hazardous material that may affect the public health or safety, or the environment, during transport or while in storage or use at a fixed facility.

Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan

[HMICP] The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by the Office of Emergency Services pursuant to Government Code Section 8574.17.

Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System [HMIS]

Hazardous Material Information Exchange [HMIX]
An electronic bulletin board

Hazardous Materials Categorization [HAZCAT]

The process of identification of unknown hazardous materials.

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]

(Hazmat Team) An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A 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. See also **Hazmat Team**.

Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], 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 a hazardous materials incident at the Technician Level in accordance with NFPA 472, Chapter 3 (1990). Additionally,

- 1 Team personnel shall be capable of performing the duties of these positions (described 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

Multiple positions may be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

- 2 Members, appropriately trained for but not limited to entry with splash-protective clothing in accordance with 8 CCR 5192, shall be assigned positions as follows:

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

Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], Specialist Level Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 51 92(q)(6), trained to function at a hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level in accordance with NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 4 (1990). Additionally,

- 1 Team personnel shall be capable of performing the duties of these positions (described 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

Multiple positions may be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

- 2 Team members, appropriately trained for entry with vapor protective clothing in accordance with 8 CCR 5192, shall be assigned positions as follows:

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

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Hazardous Materials Response Team [HMRT], Specialty Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), 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 shall meet the following requirements either by using personnel from their own team or by agreement with a Hazardous Materials Response Team on-scene.

- 1 Be capable of performing the duties of these positions (described 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

Multiple positions may be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and or severity of the incident.

- 2 Team members, appropriately trained for but not limited to entry with splash-protective clothing in accordance with 8 CCR 5192, shall be assigned positions as follows:
 - a. Entry Team – 2
 - b. Backup Team – 2

Hazardous Materials Safety Officer The person at a hazardous materials incident responsible for assuring that all operations performed at the incident, by all persons present, are done so at the highest level of safety. The Hazardous Materials Safety Officer has full authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged to be unsafe; advises the hazardous materials group supervisor, and reports to the IC through the Site Safety Officer.

hazardous substance

- 1 In accordance with the NCP, as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, hazardous substances are designated and defined under the authorities following.

- Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA.
- Section 102 of CERCLA.
- Section 3001 of the SWDA.
- Section 307(a) of the CWA.
- Section 112 of the CAA.
- Section 7 of the TSCA.

The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the authorities listed above. The term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

- 2 The term *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 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
- 2 The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term Hazardous Waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Hazardous waste regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, when in transport, must also meet the requirements of 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. Note that California's list of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's.

hazardous waste cleanup company See cleanup company, hazardous waste.

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 and treatment, and thorough final closure.

hazardous waste leachate Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste emplaced 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 See **Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest**.

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response [HAZWOPER]

hazardous waste site A location where hazardous wastes are located.

HAZCAT Acronym (pronounced "HAZ-cat") for *HAZardous materials CATegorization*.

hazmat Commonly-used acronym (pronounced "HAS-mar") for *hazardous material(s)*.

Hazmat Team Commonly-used abbreviation for *Hazardous Materials Response Team*.

HAZWOPER Acronym (pronounced "HAZ-wop-er") for *HAZardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*.

health hazard, chemical See **chemical health hazard**.

HEAR Acronym (pronounced "heer") for the *Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio system*.

heat detector An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infrared radiation.

heavy metal A high-density metallic element that may present a health hazard as a result of exposure, and may contribute to contamination of the environment. Heavy metals include chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others.

hepatotoxic A substance that negatively effects the liver.

herbicide An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. See also **pesticide**.

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography [HPLC] A method of analyzing organic material mixtures by separating components of those mixtures based on their differential ionic absorption on various substrates.

HHS Abbreviation for Federal Department of *Health and Human Services*.

HMICP Abbreviation for *Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan*.

HMIS Abbreviation for *Hazardous Material Incident reporting System*.

HMIX Acronym (pronounced "AITCH-mix") for *Hazardous Materials Information eXchange*.

HMRT Abbreviation for *Hazardous Materials Response Team*.

Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio System [HEAR]

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.

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)

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HPLC Abbreviation for *High-Performance Liquid Chromatography*.

hygroscopic A substance that has the property of

I

IC Abbreviation for *Incident Commander*.

ICS Abbreviation for *Incident Command System*.

IDLH Abbreviation for *Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*.

ignitable material Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140°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]
The maximum concentration level of a substance from which a worker could escape without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects.

incident An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.

Incident Action Plan A plan which is initially prepared at the first meeting of emergency personnel who have responded to an incident. The Incident Action Plan contains general control objectives reflecting overall incident strategy and specific action plans.

Incident Command A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel.

Incident Commander [IC] or Scene Manager [SM]
The person responsible for all decisions relating to the management of an incident.

Incident Command Post See **Command Post**.

Incident Command System [ICS] An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage and direct emergency opera-

absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel.

hypergolic Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing.

tions.

incompatible waste Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material.

industrial wastes Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation.

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.

inland waters Waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. See **inland zone**, compare **coastal waters**, **coastal zone**.

inland zone The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Precise inland zone boundaries are identified in USCG-EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans, and Federal Area Contingency Plans. Compare **coastal zone**.

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. Compare **pesticide**.

International Air Transport Association [IATA] An association of air carriers that develops guidelines for air transportation of cargo.

International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO]

An organization which 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.

International Organization for Standardization [ISO]

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 which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR)

ISO Abbreviation for *International Organization for Standardization*.

J

Joint Powers Agreement [JPA]

JPA Abbreviation for *Joint Powers Agreement*.

Jurisdiction-Specific Plan A plan that details emer-

L

Labpack Putting multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material.

lacrimation Tearing produced by eye irritation.

LC50 (Lethal Concentration, 50%) The amount of a toxicant in air which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.

LD50 (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 which could pose a threat to health, safety, and/or the environment.

ISO Intermodal Container An article of transport equipment meeting 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 transportation mode to another.

Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and of other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move them as single units or in multiplex configurations.

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.

agency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within a particular jurisdiction — an area, agency, facility or political subdivision.

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.

LEL Abbreviation for *Lower Explosive Limit*.

LEPC Abbreviation for *Local Emergency Planning Committee*.

Level A PPE elements combined to provide the highest available level of respiratory, skin and eye protection from hazardous substances. Fully encapsulating suit and SCBA. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level B PPE elements combined to provide the same

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respiratory protection as Level A, but less skin protection, from hazardous substances. Full body suit and SCBA. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level C PPE elements combined to provide the same skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection, from hazardous substances. Protective suit and APR. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level D Work uniform with optional eye and head protection. PPE elements provide no respiratory protection and minimal skin protection from hazardous substances. See also **Level Of Protection**.

Level Of Protection The amount of protection from hazardous substances afforded an individual by various combinations of PPE elements. The EPA has established four levels of protection: Levels A, B, C, and D — Level A provides the highest amount of protection, Level D the least.

Because PPE elements are combined to meet the required level of protection for each specific hazard situation, it is not possible to describe the individual PPE elements used for each level. See also **Level A**, **Level B**, **Level C**, and **Level D**.

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 Three Incident A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazard-

ous 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.

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".

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

Local Emergency Planning Committee [LEPC]

- 1 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.
- 2 A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA].

local government A political subdivision within a state.

localized exposure Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.

Logistics Chief That organizational position within the Incident Command System having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.

Lower Explosive Limit [LEL] The lowest concentration of a material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, fire, or other initiating physical event.

M

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).

MACS Acronym (pronounced "macks") for *Multi-Agency Coordination System*.

Manifest, Hazardous Waste, Uniform See **Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest**.

marking The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

mass spectrometer An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organic materials. Compare **gas chromatograph**.

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.

Megawatt [MW] One million watts.

melting point The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.

Memorandum Of Agreement [MOA]

Memorandum Of Understanding [MOU]

MHFP Abbreviation for *Multi-Hazard Functional Plan*.

microorganism A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye.

midnight dumping Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.

Minerals Management Service [MMS] The Federal organization

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.

MMS Abbreviation for *Minerals Management Service*.

MOA Abbreviation for *Memorandum Of Agreement*.

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.

MOU Abbreviation for *Memorandum Of Understanding*.

MSDS Abbreviation for *Material Safety Data Sheet*.

Multi-Agency Coordination System [MACS]

Multi-Hazard Functional Plan [MHFP] A plan developed using the California Multi-Hazard Functional Planning format. See **Multi-Hazard Functional Planning**.

Multi-Hazard Functional Planning The California format used for developing disaster and emergency plans.

mutagen A substance capable of causing genetic damage.

mutual aid An agreement to supply specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political subdivisions.

MW Abbreviation for *MegaWatt*.

N

narcosis Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.

National Contingency Plan [NCP] The commonly-used term for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. 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 that promotes improved fire protection and prevention, establishes 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 subdivisions 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 Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] The organization in NOAA responsible for marine fisheries.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] An agency in the Department of Commerce, NOAA observes, describes and predicts changes in the earth system, and promotes long-term stewardship of the earth's surface, marine and air resources. See also *Coastal Resource Coordinator*; *Scientific Support Coordinator*.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan [NCP] See *National Contingency Plan*.

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network [NPTN] The 24-hour national hotline (1-800/858-PEST) operated by the Texas Tech University School of 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 Poison Antidote Center [NPAC] The

National Priorities List [NPL]

National Response Center [NRC] A communications center in Washington, DC operated by the United States Coast Guard. 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.

National Response Team [NRT]

National Strike Force [NSF] A U.S. Coast Guard-manned special force that assists Federal On-Scene Coordinators during preparation for and responses to oil and hazardous material spills, as directed by the National Contingency Plan [NCP]. The Strike Force consists of four units:

- 1 National Strike Force Coordination Center [NSFCC], Elizabeth City, NC.
- 2 Atlantic Strike Team, Fort Dix, NJ.
- 3 Gulf Strike Team, Mobile, AL.
- 4 Pacific Strike Team, Novato, CA.

National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] The Federal organization

NCP Abbreviation for *National oil and hazardous substances pollution Contingency Plan*.

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).

NMFS Acronym (pronounced "nymphs") for *National Marine Fisheries Service*.

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 psi at 70°F, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130°F. (49 CFR)

NFPA Abbreviation for *National Fire Protection Association*.

NIOSH Acronym (pronounced "NIE-osh") for *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health*.

NOAA Acronym (pronounced "NOE-uh") for *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*.

NPAC Acronym (pronounced "EN-pak") for *National*

O

O&M Abbreviation for *Operation And Maintenance*.

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 which can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk.

OES Abbreviation for *Office of Emergency Services*.

Office of Emergency Services [OES]

- 1 The State organization providing emergency services; part of the Governor's office.
- 2 Commonly-used name for county organizations providing emergency services.

Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation [OHMT]

Poison Antidote Center.

NPL Abbreviation for *National Priorities List*.

North American [NA] Number A four-digit number 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.

NRC Abbreviation for *National Response Center*.

NRT Abbreviation for *National Response Team*.

NSF Abbreviation for *National Strike Force*.

NTSB Abbreviation for *National Transportation Safety Board*.

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety [OHMS] A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended revisions to 49 CFR.

OHMS Acronym (pronounced "owms") for *Office of Hazardous Materials Safety*.

OHMT Abbreviation for *Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation*.

oil Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats that 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, the pre-designated Federal

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official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident, and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws. Also called a Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC]. Compare **State On-Scene Coordinator**.

Operation And Maintenance [O&M]

Operations That organizational level within the Incident Command System [ICS] immediately subordinate to the Incident Commander. When established, this position is responsible for the direct management of all incident tactical activities. (NIIMS)

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.

OSC Abbreviation for *On-Scene Coordinator*.

OSHA Acronym (pronounced "OWE-shuh") for *Occupational Safety and Health Administration*.

Other Regulated Materials A [ORM A] A material which has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property and which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to passengers and crew in the event of leakage during transportation. (49 CFR 173.500(b)(1))

Other Regulated Materials B [ORM B] A material (including a solid when wet with water) capable of causing significant damage to a transport vehicle from leakage

during transportation. (49 CFR 173.500(b)(2))

Other Regulated Materials C [ORM C] A material which has other inherent characteristics not described as an ORM A or ORM B but which make it unsuitable for shipment, unless properly identified and prepared for transportation. (49 CFR 173.500(b)(4))

Other Regulated Materials D [ORM D] A material, such as a consumer commodity, which presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging. (49 CFR 173.500(b)(4))

Other Regulated Materials E [ORM E] A material that is not included in any other hazard class, but is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR 173.500. This includes hazardous waste.

overflow dike See **dike**, **overflow**.

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 which contains an oxygen content less than 19.5% by volume at sea level.

P

Pacific Strike Team A component — based in Novato, CA — of the National Strike Force.

pallet 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 substance in another substance, for example, the concentration of PCB in water. A mixture of one

part PCB and 999,999,999 parts water is a concentration of PCB of one part per billion (ppb).

parts per million [ppm] A unit for measuring the concentration of a substance in another substance, for example, the concentration of chlorine in air. A mixture of one part chlorine and 999,999 parts air is a concentration of chlorine of one part per million (ppm).

pathogen Any disease producing organism including viruses.

PCB Abbreviation for *PolyChlorinated Biphenyl*.

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)

PCC Abbreviation for *Poison Control Center*.

PEL Acronym (pronounced "pell") for *Permissible Exposure Limit*.

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] Enforceable exposure limits promulgated by OSHA in the standards and tables in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, often derived from published TLVs. The PEL for a substance may be an 8-hour time-weighted average or a ceiling concentration. Compare **Recommended Exposure Limit and Threshold Limit Value**.

persistent toxic substance A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.

Personal Protective Equipment [PPE] Clothing and equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, biological and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate 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 respi-

rators.

pesticides A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.

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.

pH detector See **corrosivity detector**.

Photoionization Detector [PID] A device used to determine the presence of low concentrations of gases and or vapors in air.

PIAT Acronym (pronounced "PIE-at") for *Public Information Assist Team*.

PID Abbreviation for *Photoionization Detector*.

PIO Abbreviation for *Public Information Officer*.

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 which has shape and buoyancy.

pneumonitis Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs.

Poison Class A Poisonous gases or liquids of such a

nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life. (49 CFR 173.326)

Poison Class B Substances, liquids, or solids other than Poison Class A or irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health. (49 CFR 173.343)

Poison Control Center [PCC] California is served by six regional poison control centers. Each PCC is available 24 hours a day and can provide immediate health effects, scene management, victim decontamination, and other

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emergency medical treatment advice for hazardous materials emergencies. A physician specializing in medical toxicology is available for back-up consultation. The PCCs are:

Fresno	1-800 346-5922
Los Angeles	1-800 777-6476
Sacramento	1-800 342-9293
San Diego	1-800 876-4766
San Francisco	1-800 523-2222
San Jose	1-800 662-9886

pollutant or contaminant

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.

Potentially Responsible Party [PRP] Compare Responsible Party.

Powered Air Purifying Respirator See Air Purifying

Q

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

Respirator, Powered.

PPE Abbreviation for *Personal Protective Equipment*.

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 organization's response capabilities.

prevention plan See Risk Management Prevention Program.

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.

PRP Abbreviation for *Potentially Responsible Party*.

Public Information Officer [PIO] The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media.

Public Utilities Commission [PUC]

PUC Abbreviation for *Public Utilities Commission*.

pulmonary Pertaining to the lungs.

pyrophoric A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130°F. (49 CFR 173.115(c))

whether the wearer can detect the contaminant, indicating mask leakage and improper fit.

R

RACES Acronym (pronounced "RAY-sez") for *Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services*.

RAD Acronym (pronounced "rad") for *Radiation Absorbed Dose*.

Radiation Absorbed Dose [RAD] A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.

radiation dosimeter An instrument or device which measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.

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)

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services [RACES]

RAM Acronym (pronounced "ram") for *RadioActive Material*.

RCP Abbreviation for *Regional Contingency Plan*.

Recommended Exposure Limit [REL] Time-weighted averages and ceiling concentrations based on NIOSH evaluations. Compare **Permissible Exposure Limit** and **Threshold Limit Value**.

Recorder See Technical Specialist Hazardous Materials Reference.

recovery drum See **disposal drum**.

reference library A selection of chemical text books, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team.

Regional Contingency Plan [RCP]

Regional Plan A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III.

Regional Response Center [RRC]

Regional Response Team [RRT]

- 1 Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a representative from each state in the ten Federal EPA regions as specified in the NCP.
- 2 The Federal regional response organization composed of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies, responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs, and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB]
The agency charged with managing statewide water quality.

REL Abbreviation for *Recommended Exposure Limit*.

release or 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.

REM Acronym (pronounced "rem") for *Roentgen Equivalent Man*.

remedial action Action taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment or both.

removal action See **mitigation**.

reportable incident Any incident that has or may impact the public health or 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.

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Research and Special Programs Administration [RSPA]

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 *Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; Air Purifying Respirator*.

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, partnership, and the like) 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. Compare **Potentially Responsible Party**.

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 and Prevention Program [RMPP] Statutory requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Section 25534, subsection (1). A plan which

encompasses, among other appropriate elements

- 1 A structured assessment of hazards.
- 2 A formal personnel training program for the prevention of, and response to, emergencies.
- 3 Procedures for periodic safety reviews of operating equipment and procedures.
- 4 Schedules for regular testing of the program.
- 5 Procedures for the purpose of reducing the probability of accidents.

RMPP Abbreviation for *Risk Management and Prevention Program*.

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.

RP Abbreviation for *Responsible Party*.

RQ Abbreviation for *Reportable Quantity*.

RRC Abbreviation for *Regional Response Center*.

RRT Abbreviation for *Regional Response Team*.

RSPA Acronym (pronounced "RISP-uh") for *Research and Special Programs Administration*.

rupture The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

RWQCB Abbreviation for *Regional Water Quality Control Board*.

S

SAC Acronym (pronounced "sak") for *State Agency Coordinator*.

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.

salivation An excessive discharge of saliva; ptyalism.

salvage drum See recovery drum.

sample To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.

sampling kits Kits assembled for the purpose of providing adequate tools and equipment for taking samples and documenting unknowns to create a "chain of evidence".

SARA Acronym (pronounced "Sarah") for *Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act*.

SARA Title III Regional Plan See Regional Plan; Local Plan.

SCBA Abbreviation for *Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus*.

scenario An outline of a natural or expected course of events.

scene The location actually or potentially affected by a hazard.

Scene Manager [SM] See Incident Commander.

Scientific Support Coordinator [SSC] NOAA officials, SSCs provide technical information for and coordinate all scientific input to the Coast Guard and On-Scene Coordinators during responses to spills in coastal waters, and assist in the development of spill preparedness plans.

secondary materials Spent materials, sludges, byproducts, 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 and 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.

SERC Acronym (pronounced "serk") for *State Emergency Response Commission*.

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 Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists and so on. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any.

Short Term Exposure Limit [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].

SIOSC Acronym (pronounced "SY-osk") for *State Inter-agency Oil Spill Committee*.

site

- 1 The area within the Contamination Reduction Control Line at a hazardous materials incident.
- 2 Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 51 92(a)(3).

Site Safety Plan An emergency response plan describing the general safety procedures to be followed at an incident involving hazardous materials. The plan should be prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and the U.S. EPA's *Standard Operating Safety Guides for Environmental Incidents* (1984).

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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.

SLC Abbreviation for *State Lands Commission*.

sludge Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids.

SM Abbreviation for *Scene Manager*. See **Incident Commander**.

smoke An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from combustion or sublimation.

SOC Abbreviation for *State Operations Center*.

SOP Abbreviation for *Standard Operating Procedure*.

SOSC Abbreviation for *State On-Scene Coordinator*.

solidification process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container.

Solid Waste Disposal Act [SWDA]

solubility The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another.

solvents A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture.

SPCC Abbreviation for *Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasures*.

spill The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous material in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment. (See **Incident**.)

spiller See **Responsible Party**.

Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasures [SPCC]

spontaneously combustible See **pyrophoric**.

SSC Abbreviation for *Scientific Support Coordinator*.

stabilization The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

staging area The safe area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time.

Standard Operating Procedure [SOP]

State Agency Coordinator [SAC] As explained in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, it is the representative of the State agency, usually either the California Highway Patrol or the Department of Fish and Game, that has jurisdictional responsibility for coordinating state assistance to an incident commander and maintains liaison with the Federal on-scene coordinator.

State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] A group of officials appointed by the State Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA]. The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of Local Emergency Planning Committees, and annually reviews local emergency plans.

State Interagency Oil Spill Committee [SIOSC]

State Lands Commission [SLC]

State On-Scene Coordinator [SOSC] Compare **Federal On-Scene Coordinator**, **On-Scene Coordinator**.

State Operations Center [SOC]

State Warning Center The center within the State's Office of Emergency Services that monitors seismic activities and is the reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material or spill.

State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB]

stationary source A fixed facility from which a release of hazardous materials may originate.

STEL Abbreviation for *Short Term Exposure Limit*.

Steering Committee The committee, and its working groups, that provides the direction and detailed information required to develop and maintain an Area Contingency Plan. Compare Area Committee.

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.

T

TAT Acronym (pronounced "tat") for *Technical Assistance Team*.

Team Leader See Entry Team Leader.

Technical Assistance Team [TAT]

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.

temperature detector An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

teratogen A substance or agent which can result in malformations of a fetus.

teratogenicity Ability to produce birth defects.

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

surface impoundment A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids.

SWDA Abbreviation for *Solid Waste Disposal Act*.

SWRCB Abbreviation for *State Water Resources Control Board*.

synergistic effect The combined effect of two chemicals which 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.

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.

threatened release See release or threatened release.

threshold The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.

Threshold Limit Value [TLV] A value for exposure to toxic material, used as a guide for control of health hazards. Values for many substances can be found in *Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents*, published annually by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The three categories of TLVs are ceiling [TLV-C], time-weighted average [TLV-TWA], and short-term exposure limit [TLV-STEL], which see. Compare **Permissible Exposure Limit** and **Recommended Exposure Limit**.

Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling [TLV-C] The con-

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centration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

Threshold Limit Value - Short-Term Exposure Limit [TLV-STEL] A 15-minute time-weighted average exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during the work day.

Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average [TLV-TWA] A time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effects.

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.

TLV Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value*.

TLV-C Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling*.

TLV-STEL Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Short-Term Exposure Limit*.

TLV-TWA Abbreviation for *Threshold Limit Value - Time-Weighted Average*.

totally encapsulated suit 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**.

U

UC Abbreviation for *University of California*.

underflow dike See **dike**, **underflow**.

Underground Service Alert [USA]

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest 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 or destruction. (See **Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform (EPA Usage)**.)

The shipping document, originated and signed by the

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.

Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]

Toxic Substances Control Program [TSCP]

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.

TSCA Abbreviation for *Toxic Substances Control Act*.

TSCP Abbreviation for *Toxic Substances Control Program*.

waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law. The Manifest must accompany shipments of hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262, Subpart B)

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.

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

University of California [UC]

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.

USA Abbreviation for *Underground Service Alert*.

V

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.

W

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", "support zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

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USDA Abbreviation for *U.S. Department of Agriculture*.

U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]

USFWS Abbreviation for *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*.

USGS Abbreviation for *United States Geological Survey*.

vapor protective suit See *Levels of Protection*.

vulnerability The susceptibility of life, the environment, and/or property, to damage by a hazard.

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.

WPCA Abbreviation for *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*.

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