



# Chapter 7000

## Hazardous Substances Unique Information (including weapons of mass destruction)

### NW Area Committee Expectations:

- Spiller to conduct rapid and complete notification
- Spiller is responsible for conducting a full and rapid response

### Critical Elements of Chapter 7000:

- Identifies Hazardous Material response authorities
- Identifies regional hazardous materials response assets and capabilities
- To be used for response phase only

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# Hazardous Substances (including weapons of mass destruction) Unique Information

## 7100 Introduction/Purpose

While the basic Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC) is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide NW Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including weapons of mass destruction incidents.

Many Region 10 Regional Response Team/NW Area Committee (RRT/NWAC) member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substances incident, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). The NWACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident. When an incident is large enough in scope to trigger the National Response Framework, hazardous substance response will be conducted under Emergency Support Function 10, and may use this plan as a guide. For more information on Federal disaster and homeland security planning, please see the Introduction of Chapter 1000.

## 7105 Scope

This Chapter will focus on hazardous substance incidents with the following characteristics:

- Multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional response
- Exceeds localized (city/county/state) response capacity
- Response exceeds 1 operational period
- Release or imminent release of hazardous substances (not intelligence only)
- Response phase of the incident, through stabilization.

## 7110 Definitions of Hazardous Substances

Before the process of planning for a hazardous substance incident response can begin, there has to be a clear understanding of the types of materials that are to be covered under this plan. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by SARA of 1986, defines hazardous substances as “hazardous wastes” under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as hazardous substances regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Toxic Substances

Control Act. In addition, any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance may also be specifically designated as a “hazardous substance” under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances and associated Reportable Quantities are listed in 40 CFR part 302.4. CERCLA also applies to “pollutants or contaminants” that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA. Additional definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations may be found in Section 9910.

Petroleum products such as diesel and gasoline are specifically excluded from the CERCLA and are not considered to be “hazardous substances” under Federal statute. State environmental statutes may, however, consider these materials hazardous substances. This chapter does not specifically deal with issues related to response to petroleum products.

## 7120 Authorities

### 7121 Federal Authorities

Federal authorities for response to hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent, releases are outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. § 9604, CERCLA or commonly known as “Superfund”) and the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300, NCP). Federal On Scene Coordinators (OSC) are the federal officials pre-designated by EPA and the USCG to coordinate response activities. The OSC, either directly or through his or her staff, monitors, provides technical assistance, and/or directs federal and Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) resources. As the state and local responder’s gateway to the resources of the National Response System, it is the OSC’s responsibility to provide access to resources and technical assistance that may not otherwise be available to a community. Under the NCP, if federal involvement is necessary because state and local resources have been exceeded, the OSC is obligated to coordinate the use of these resources to protect public health and the environment.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard, with EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance spills in the inland zone and the Coast Guard in the coastal zone. Please see Section 1400 for jurisdictional boundary details. EPA also has the lead for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in the coastal zone.

Responsibility for radiological responses is more complex and is dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework.

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	CFR	Lead Agency
Releases of Hazardous Materials	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act	40 Part 302	EPA/USCG
Response to Oil and Hazardous Materials	National Contingency Plan	40 Part 300	EPA/USCG/ DOD/DOE

**7122 Washington State Authorities**

The Washington State Department of Ecology Spills Program responds to releases of oil, hazardous substances and clandestine drug laboratories under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	RCW/WAC	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Pollution Control Act	RCW 90.48	Ecology
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response Act	RCW 90.56	Ecology
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Hazard Waste Management Act	RCW 70.105 WAC 173-303	Ecology
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Model Toxics Control Act	RCW 70.105D WAC 173-340	Ecology
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Special Rights of Action and Immunities	RCW 4.24.314	Ecology/WA State Patrol
Designation of the Incident Command Agency	Hazardous Material Incidents	RCW 70.136.030	WA State Patrol
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup	Uniformed Controlled Substance Act	RCW 69.50.511	Ecology
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Contaminated Properties	RCW 64.44	WA Dept. of Health
Radiation Protection Standards	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-221	WA Dept. of Health
Radiation Protection – Workers Rights	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-222	WA Dept. of Health
Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-231	WA Dept. of Health
Radiation Waste Disposal	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-250	WA Dept. of Health
Regulation of all potential and actual radioactive air emissions	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.94 WAC 246-247	WA Dept. of Health

**7123 Oregon State Authorities**

Oregon Public Health Division (Department of Human Services) has responsibility for protecting the health of people in our state by responding to outbreaks of diseases and releases of selected hazardous substances and has developed response and recovery plans to meet that responsibility. These plans are part of the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan and are an appendix to Annex F, Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF 8) Health and Medical Services. Subjects include tracking the health outcomes among persons exposed to a wide range of hazardous chemicals, radioactive materials and infectious agents. The State of Oregon's Regional Hazardous Material Emergency Response Teams respond to chemical emergencies that exceed the training and equipment capacity of local first responders. OPHD statutory authorities are described in detail in the OPHD Base Plan and in brief in the table below.<sup>1</sup> OPHD carries out the response activities described in these plans in collaboration with the state Office of Emergency Management (OEM), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), other state agencies, and local health departments (LHDs).

<sup>1</sup> The Oregon Administrative Rules contain OARs filed through December 15, 2009 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION, [http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs\\_300/OAR\\_333/333\\_003.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_333/333_003.html)

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Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	ORS/OAR	Lead Agency
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil Spill Contingency Planning & Fees)	Oil or Hazardous Material Spillage	(ORS) Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 141	Department of Environmental Quality
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Requirements)	Oil or Hazardous Material Spillage	(ORS) Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 142	Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Substance Removal or Remedial Action	Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials	ORS Chapter 465.200 to 465.545/ 340 Division 122	Department of Environmental Quality
Isolating Contaminated Property	Public Health Measures	ORS 433.142, 433.220	Department of Public Health
Responding to a Public Health Emergency	Public Health Emergencies	ORS 433.441 to 433.466; OAR 333, Division 3	Department of Public Health
Authority to Enforce Public Health Laws (covers all applicable areas)	Public Health Measures	ORS 431.262	Department of Public Health
Drug Lab Cleanup	Cleanup of Toxic Contamination From Illegal Drug Manufacturing	ORS 453.855 to 453.395; OAR 333, Division 40	Department of Public Health
Hazardous Material Emergency Response	Community Right to Know	ORS 453.374-453.395	Office of State Fire Marshal
<b>Public Health Director</b>	Authority of the Public Health Director During a Public Health Emergency	<b>ORS 333-003-0020</b>	Department of Public Health
<b>Public Health Director</b>	<b>Temporary Restriction of Movement</b>	ORS 333-003-0070	
<b>Public Health Director</b>	<b>Emergency Health Care Services</b>	ORS 333-003-0100	
<b>Public Health Director</b>	<b>Emergency Health Care Centers;</b>	ORS 333-003-0130	
<b>Public Health Director</b>	<b>Emergency Operations Plan</b>	ORS 333-003-0200	
<b>Public Health Director</b>	<b>Public Health Emergency Plans</b>		

Note:

<sup>1</sup> Includes isolating or quarantining an individual or group of individuals if contaminated with a toxic substance.

**7124 Idaho State Authorities**

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality responds to the release of oil, hazardous substances under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	IDAPA	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02	DEQ
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02.851 58.01.02.852	DEQ
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste	58.01.05	DEQ

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	IDAPA	Lead Agency
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06	DEQ
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06	DEQ
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Pesticide Use Rules	02.03.03.850	DEQ
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Land Remediation Rules	58.01.18	DEQ
Designation of the Incident Command Agency	Emergency Response Commission Rules Hazardous Substance Response Rules	15.13.02	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup	Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup	16.02.24.200	DEQ
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Clean up Process	16.02.24.300	H&W

**7200 Command**

The complexity and jurisdictional characteristics of the incident will determine the level of involvement of federal, state, local, tribal, responsible party, and other responders. It is expected that the unified command participants will be determined based on each incident. Table 5 below outlines the State and Federal lead agency for specific incident types. Please note, this chart only shows the agency with primary authority, it does not reflect the fact that multiple agencies typically coordinate on each incident.

	Oil	HazMat	Biological	Radiological	Disaster
<b>Washington</b>	WA Dept. of Ecology	WA State Patrol (WSP) or other designated local Agency (RCW 70.136)	Dept. of Health (WDOH)	Dept. of Health (WDOH)	Emergency Management Division (EMD)
<b>Oregon</b>	Dept. of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)	Office of State Fire Marshal (SFM)	Dept. of Health (ODOH)	Dept. of Health (ODOH)	Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
<b>Idaho</b>	Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)	Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)	Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)	Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)	Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS)
<b>Federal</b>	EPA/USCG	EPA/USCG	EPA	EPA/USCG/DOE/DOD/NRC/NASA	FEMA

Table 5: Lead State and Federal Agencies for Specific Incident Types

The US Coast Guard has developed an All-Hazards Incident Management Handbook which provides some guidance as to organizational set-up and roles/responsibilities for hazardous materials as well as mass-casualty incidents. These are found in Chapter 20 (Hazardous Substances/Materials), Chapter 15 (Terrorism Incident), and Chapter 22 (Multi-Casualty Branch) of the Incident Management Handbook (IMH). It can be downloaded from: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/docs/FinalIMH18AUG2006.pdf>

### **7210 Hazardous Substances Incident/Unified Command Objectives**

Please see Response Pull Outs for field ready ICS forms with pre-loaded Command Objectives from WA Dept. of Ecology.

#### **Primary Unified Command Objectives:**

- Identify the hazards
- Isolate the hazard area
- Protect the safety of the public and responders
- Establish Command
- Complete notifications
- Activate response plans

#### **Other Possible Unified Command Objectives:**

- Threat Assessment;
- Hazard Detection and Reduction;
- Environmental Monitoring;
- Sample and Forensic Evidence Collection/Analysis;
- On-Site Safety; and

### **7220 Criminal Incident Management**

It may be unclear at the initial on-set of a response whether the cause was accidental or criminal. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release.

In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders who view the incident as a hazardous substances problem or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

Since 9/11/01, a lot of attention has been given to terrorist incidents. A nuclear, biological, or chemical Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substance incident with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under the National Response System (NRS) and potentially the National Response Framework (NRF). The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex to the NRF also provides guidance on response to criminal incidents with significant impacts. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local/state law enforcement agencies the initial lead in

each response. Be aware that the FBI can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities.

The UC responding to an incident where terrorism is involved must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the Federal Government's response mechanism for these types of incidents. HSPD-5 gave the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response, however, nothing in the NRF changes legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. The UC may find themselves working with or for DHS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), FEMA, or a number of other federal agencies under the National Response Framework (NRF).

### **Terrorism Credible Threat Determination**

If a responder suspects terrorism, the FBI and local/state law enforcement must be notified as soon as possible. Given available evidence, statements, scenario, and intelligence, the FBI/LE agencies will make the determination on whether the incident is credible. The Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) may be approached by the law enforcement agencies (FBI or local/State LE agencies) to assist in obtaining initial investigative samples to confirm their "credible threat" determination if local sampling resources are not identified or available.

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information, with the LE agencies to assist them in making these determinations.

### **7230 Notification Requirements**

#### **7231 Federal**

See Page vii of the NWACP Introduction for phone numbers.

Releases of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under CERCLA (40 CFR Part 300.125(c)). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "List of Lists" at: <http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf>. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of "pollutants or contaminants" or terrorist-related threats, the National Response Center will accept all reports of potential terrorist incidents and pass the report along to the appropriate agencies. All emergencies should also be immediately reported to 911 to activate local law enforcement and response resources.

### 7232 Washington

For Washington phone numbers, please see page vii of the Introduction. Notification requirements for spills in Washington State are as follows.

- For spills or discharges of oil or hazardous substances to surface or groundwater, any person who is responsible for a spill or non-permitted discharge must immediately notify the Washington State Emergency Management Division. (RCW 90.56.280)
- Releases of dangerous waste or hazardous substances to water, ground or air that threaten human health or the environment must be immediately reported to the Ecology regional office. (WAC 173-303-145)
- Spills of oil or hazardous substances to the ground that create a human health or environmental threat must also be reported to Ecology, in writing, within 90 days of discovery. (WAC 173-340-300)
- Leaking underground storage tanks must be reported to Ecology within 24-hours of discovery. (WAC 173-340-450)

Additionally, for spills of oil, hazardous substances and dangerous waste that threaten human health and the environment, immediate notification is required to all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

For spills or discharges that result in emissions to the air, notify all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan. Also in western Washington notify the local air pollution control authority, or in Eastern Washington notify the appropriate regional Office of the Department of Ecology.

Performing federal notifications does not satisfy Washington State notification requirements. Notification of federal and state agencies does not guarantee notification of local responders. Notify local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

If radioactive materials are involved in any type of release, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection should be notified at 206-NUCLEAR - (206) 582-5327.

### 7233 Oregon

For Oregon phone numbers, please see page vii of the Introduction. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 466.635 requires any person owning or having control over oil or hazardous material who has knowledge of a spill or release to immediately notify Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), as soon as that person knows the spill or release is a reportable quantity. ORS 761.405 requires that railroads notify OEM of any derailment or fire involving or affecting hazardous materials. OAR 345-60-030 requires similar notification for radioactive material incidents. Sections 304, Title III of the Federal superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) of 1986 requires facilities to notify the Local Emergency Planning committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance.

OERS provides 24-hour service through the Law Enforcement Data System division (LEDS) of the Department of State Police.

### **7234 Idaho**

For Idaho phone numbers, please see page vii of the Introduction. If hazardous materials are released in amounts that may pose a threat to persons, animals, property, or the environment – or if the release exceeds the Reportable Quantity (as defined in state or federal statute), the responsible party must contact the Idaho State Communications Center. Spillers must also contact the local emergency response agency (commonly accessed through 911). While all state agency reporting requirements are met by calling the state communications center, a spiller is not relieved of notifying the National Response Center or other reporting requirements by calling the Idaho State Communications Center. Spillers, however, may seek advice on reporting requirements through the Center.

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Support Plan is initiated through notification of the State Communications Center. The Center will contact cognizant local, state and federal agencies. Unless the spill requires no further actions, a conference call among pre-identified agencies will occur within fifteen minutes of the initial call to the center. This conference call will be used to coordinate further response activities and to begin the transition from emergency to remediation.

### **7250 Public Information**

Follow protocols laid out in the JIC Manual (Section 9610 Of the NWACP)

### **7260 Health and Safety**

Follow requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. For hazardous substance specific information, please see “References” section to learn where you can find information specific to health and safety during hazardous substances incidents.

### **7270 Liaison**

The following is a list of potential stakeholders who may be involved in addition to the agencies who are typically involved in an oil spill.

- Local/State hazmat and health departments;
- Local/State Emergency Management Agencies,
- Bomb squads or Department of Defense (DOD) Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- Department of Health and Human Service’s (HHS), Center for Disease Control (CDC), or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR);
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of Energy (DOE);
- Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- Coast Guard National Strike Force;
- Private Sector Cleanup Contractors;

- Laboratories/Transportable Laboratories; and/or
- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

### **7300 Operations**

Operations activities for hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant releases are dependant upon the manner in which they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water, soil) and/or structures impacted by the release. However, operations activities can be grouped into the following general steps.

- Notification;
- Evacuate/shelter-in-place/;
- Communicate the hazard warning to others;
- Removal of victims to safe area;
- Observe signs and symptoms of casualties;
- Determine extent of contamination;
- Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones;
- Control access to area;
- Determine the contaminant/hazards involved;
- Control/stop further releases;
- Initiate emergency decontamination of casualties;
- Initiate decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment;
- Sample water/soil/air/product;
- Contain material already released;
- Implement countermeasures;
- Determine threat to human health and the environment;

### **7331 Sampling Assistance and Resources**

The following agencies can provide on site sampling followed by laboratory analysis of hazardous substances. For each entity, we have identified their capabilities with these abbreviations: Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC), Chemical or Biological Warfare Agents (WMD), Radiation (Rad)

Please contact them if you are in need of assistance.

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
<b>Federal Assistance</b>			
US EPA – Region 10	Seattle, Portland, Boise, Coeur d’Alene	206-553-1264	TIC, WMD, Rad
CG Pacific Strike Team	Novato, CA	(415) 883-3311	TIC, WMD, Rad
FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit	Washington, D.C.	(202) 324-3000	TIC, WMD, RAD
<b>Washington State Assistance</b>			
National Guard 10 <sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team	Camp Murray, WA	253-512-8063	TIC, WMD, Rad
WA Dept. of Ecology	Bellevue, WA	Through WEMD at 800-258-5990	TIC, WMD
WA Dept. of Health	Olympia, WA Shoreline, WA	206-NUCLEAR 877-539-434	Rad WMD
<b>Oregon State Assistance</b>			
OR Dept. of Environmental Quality	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	TIC, WMD
OR Dept. of Health Radiation Protection Services	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	Rad
OR Dept. of Health Mobile Emergency Response Laboratory	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	TIC, WMD, Rad
Oregon National Guard 102 <sup>nd</sup> CST	Salem, OR	Through OERS at 1-800-452-0311	TIC, WMD, Rad
<b>Idaho State Assistance</b>			
ID Bureau of Homeland Security	Boise, ID	Through ISC at 800-632-8000	TIC, WMD, Rad
101 <sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team	Boise, ID	208-272-5755	TIC, WMD, RAD

For a complete listing, see the following link to the: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contacts Handbook (2005).

[nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552)

### 7335 Laboratory Assistance and Resources

The following laboratory resources and networks can be used to identify appropriate sampling techniques, analytical methods, and available laboratories for the analysis of samples from various matrixes:

Laboratory Source	Description	Contact/Info
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	Laboratory Response Network (LRN) – A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response effort of a TIC, WMD, or Rad event.	800-232-4636 <a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov/lrn">http://www.bt.cdc.gov/lrn</a>
EPA Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN)	A network of agency, State environmental, commercial, and other Federal laboratories who will provide integrated, rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols and procedures	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/erln/index.html">http://www.epa.gov/erln/index.html</a>
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and Rad events	703-818-4200 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/compendium/">http://www.epa.gov/compendium/</a>
Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL)	State Public Health Laboratories – Emergency Contact Directory	<a href="http://www.aphl.org/aphl/programs/phpr/Documents/PHPR_EmergencyContactList.pdf">http://www.aphl.org/aphl/programs/phpr/Documents/PHPR_EmergencyContactList.pdf</a>
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)	Current listing of accredited environmental labs and their primary accreditation body, in addition to types of sample media the labs can analyze.	<a href="http://www.nelac-institute.org/accredited-labs.php">http://www.nelac-institute.org/accredited-labs.php</a>
National Environmental Method Index (NEMI)	Search all chemical, biological, microbial, toxicity, and physical methods in NEMI	<a href="https://www.nemi.gov/apex/f?p=237:1:2348558109063112">https://www.nemi.gov/apex/f?p=237:1:2348558109063112</a>
EPA Method Collection	Standard Analytical Methods (SAMs) for environmental measurement and regional EPA laboratory contact information	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/fem/methcollectns.htm">http://www.epa.gov/fem/methcollectns.htm</a>

## 7400 Planning

### 7410 Coordination with other Hazardous Materials Planning

Planning for hazardous substance responses happens at a number of levels throughout Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. As a result of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III requirements, State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) were formed. Within Washington State, absent a formal TERC, the senior tribal representative is responsible for implementation of all SARA Title III provisions. The purpose of these groups is to develop local emergency response plans, participate in exercises to ensure preparedness at the local level, and arrange for training for local responders. In addition, local departments of emergency management (or similar groups) may assist with these functions as well as notifications of hazardous substance incidents. The federal government provides very limited funding to SERCs, LEPCs, and TERCs through the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grant program. The level of SERC, TERC and LEPC activity varies widely from across the region. The emergency management positions vary from state to state and may be a Department of Emergency Management, Emergency Services, Civil Defense, or Disaster Services.

Various federal and state statutes require facilities and vessels to develop emergency response plans to deal with their operations as well as potential off-site impacts. Finally, the Northwest Area Contingency Plan serves as the primary response planning document for the federal and state hazardous materials response agencies in the northwest. In Idaho, the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan is the primary state response planning document and references the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.

#### **7420 Natural Resource Trustees Roles**

The following list outlines the Trustees for natural resources designated in subpart G of the NCP and provides a brief description of the resources that may be potentially impacted as a result of an oil spill or hazardous material release. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources. This list is provided for informational purposes and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

#### **FEDERAL TRUSTEES**

**Department of the Interior** (through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Minerals Management Service)

- Migratory birds and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems.
- Federally owned minerals.
- Federally managed water resources.
- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by DOI through its component bureaus
- National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Landscape Conservation Areas, etc.
- Those natural resources for which an Indian tribe would otherwise act as a trustee in those cases where the United States acts of behalf of the Indian tribe.

**Department of Commerce** (through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems.
- National Marine Sanctuaries.
- National Estuarine Reserves.

**Department of Agriculture** (through the U.S. Forest Service)

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by USFS.

**Department of Defense**

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by DOD.

**Department of Energy**

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by DOE.

STATE TRUSTEES (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

**7430 Air Plume Modeling**

The National Response Framework designates the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single Federal source of airborne hazards predictions during incidents that involve multiple federal agencies. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects from hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases. IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that Federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides interagency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single Federal prediction to all responders. An IMAAC fact sheet can be downloaded here: <https://narac.llnl.gov/>. Emergency IMAAC assistance can be requested through IMAAC Operation at 925-424-6465 or through the DHS National Operations Center at 202-282-8101.

Agency Providing Air Plume Modeling	Contact Information
IMAAC	925-424-6465, <a href="https://narac.llnl.gov">https://narac.llnl.gov</a>
NOAA	(206) 526-4911
WA Dept. of Ecology, Air Program	(800) 258-5990, ask for Ecology responder

**CAMEO: For direct air plume modeling:**

The CAMEO® Suite of applications (CAMEO – Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations, ALOHA – Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres, and MARPLOT – Mapping Application for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to a hazardous substances incident.

The CAMEO Chemical Database has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEO also includes blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities that store hazardous substances. The CAMEO software suite can be downloaded for free from: <http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/cameo>. In the State of Washington, any local jurisdiction may obtain this information by contacting the Washington Department of Ecology Community Right to Know at (800)633-7585. In Oregon, the same information may be obtained through the Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazardous Substance Information Hotline at (503)378-6835. In Idaho, this information can be obtained by calling the Emergency Communications Center at 208-846-7610.

ALOHA® can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display this on a digital map via MARPLOT®. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the Bureau of the Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free as part of the CAMEO software suite mentioned above. Local HazMat teams are often proficient with ALOHA modeling.

**7470 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup**

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term cleanup phase. The responders involved in the initial response phase may or may not be actively involved with this phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that additional federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term cleanup actions are:

- Evaluate cleanup/decontamination options;
- Implement cleanup alternatives; and
- Long-term monitoring or remediation of impacted area, if necessary.

**7471 Disposal**

A number of different hazardous wastes may be generated as a result of the incident. The responsible party or lead agency must address proper disposal of the wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the NCP and NWACP, state, and local regulations. See Section 4337 for Washington and Oregon State Disposal Guidelines. Options for disposal of materials connected to the emergency response action will be addressed by the State with support by the federal agencies for those agents, substances, or radioactive materials that need special care.

**7471.1 Hazardous Substances**

	Hazardous Waste Regulator	Additional Information
<b>Washington</b>	WA Dept. of Ecology	<a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/pages/regs_hazwaste.html">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/reg_comp_guide/pages/regs_hazwaste.html</a>
<b>Oregon</b>	Dept. of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)	<a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/index.htm">http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/index.htm</a>
<b>Idaho</b>	Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)	<a href="http://www.deq.state.id.us/waste/prog_issues/haz_waste/hazwaste.cfm">http://www.deq.state.id.us/waste/prog_issues/haz_waste/hazwaste.cfm</a>

**7471.2 Radioactive Waste**

	Radioactive Waste Regulator	Additional Information
<b>Washington</b>	WA Dept. of Health Radiation Protection	<a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp/waste/wastehm.htm">http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp/waste/wastehm.htm</a>
<b>Oregon</b>	OR Public Health: Radiation Protective Services	
<b>Idaho</b>	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	

**7471.3 Biological Waste (WMD)**

The need to dispose of material contaminated with biological agents is rare, and therefore

standard protocols do not exist. Often it is possible to neutralize the biological agent, after which the material may be treated as non-hazardous garbage. The appropriate disposal method for biological waste will be dependant on the specific situation, and will be influenced by politics. It will require consultations between local, state, and federal partners as well as agreement from the disposal site operator.

## 7500 Logistics

### 7510 Specialized Emergency Response Teams

There are a number of specially trained hazardous materials teams (both public and private) throughout the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that will most likely be involved in hazardous substance spills. The following tables provide information on how to contact these various teams. For a Handbook on teams that are considered National Assets, please refer to: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contacts Handbook (2005). [nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552](http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552)

### 7511 Federal Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-wide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24-Hour Phone
EPA Emergency Response	Seattle, WA & Portland, OR	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
EPA Radiological Emergency Response	Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
Fairchild Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fairchild AFB	No	Both	(509)247-2643
Fort Lewis Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fort Lewis	Yes	Both	(253) 912-4442
Hanford Fire Department	Hanford	No	Both	(509) 373-3856
McChord AFB	McChord	Yes		(253) 982-2603
Pacific Strike Team (USCG)	Novato, CA	Yes	Both	(415) 883-3311
Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton	Bremerton	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
Naval Base Kitsap Bangor	Bangor	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
NAS Whidbey Island Ault Field	Whidbey Island	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064

### 7512 Washington State Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
Eastside	Bellevue FD	No	Both	425-452-2048
Everett	Everett FD	Yes	Both	425-259-8792
South King Fire and Rescue	South King Fire and Rescue	Yes	Both	253-946-7249
Graham/Central Pierce	Central Pierce Fire and Rescue	No	Both	253-588-5217
Kent	Kent Fire and Life Safety	Yes	Both	253-856-4374
Lynnwood SW Snohomish	Lynwood FD	Yes	Both	425-743-3400
Marysville	Marysville FD	N/A	Both	360-653-1122
Port of Moses Lake Public Safety	Moses Lake Airport	No	Both	509-762-5304
Port of Seattle	POS/SEATAC Airport FD	Yes	Both	206-433-5380
Puyallup	Puyallup FD	Yes	Both	253-841-5432 253-404-7299

Team Name	Base	Region-Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
Renton	Renton FD	No	Both	253-854-2005
Seattle	Seattle FD	No	Both	206-386-1481
SERP	Bellingham FD	No	Both	360-738-5822
Spokane	Spokane FD	Yes	Both	509-625-7100
Tacoma	Tacoma FD	Yes	Both	253-627-0151 253-591-5733
Tri County Hazmat Response Group	Richland FD	Yes	Both	509-628-0333
Tukwila	Tukwila FD	Yes	Both	253-854-2005
Vancouver Hazmat 81	Vancouver FD	Yes	Both	360-992-9200
Walla Walla	Walla Walla FD	Yes	Both	509-527-1960
WSU	Pullman	Yes	Both	509-335-8548
Yakima Valley NH3	Sunnyside FD	No	Both	509-865-4202
Yakima Fire Department	Yakima FD	No	Both	509-628-0333
Greater Palouse Hazmat Team	Pullman FD		Both	509-332-2521
10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray	Yes	Both	253-512-8063

### 7513 Oregon State Emergency Response Teams

State of Oregon Hazardous Materials Response Teams – All teams are activated by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System, (800)452-0311 or (503) 378-OERS (6377)

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM01	Douglas County	Roseburg	Both	Yes
HM02	Eugene	Eugene	Both	Yes
HM03	Gresham/Multnomah	Gresham	Both	Yes
HM04	Klamath/Lake	Klamath Falls	Both	Yes
HM05	Linn/Benton	Corvallis	Both	Yes
HM06	Portland	Portland	Both	Yes
HM08	Southern Oregon	Medford	Both	Yes
HM09	Tualatin	Portland	Both	Yes
HM10	Hermiston	Hermiston	Both	Yes
HM11	Astoria	Astoria	Both	Yes
HM12	LaGrande	LaGrande	Both	Yes
HM13	Salem	Salem	Both	Yes
HM14	Ontario	Ontario	Both	Yes
HM15	Coos Bay	Coos Bay	Both	Yes
OSFM	State Fire Marshal	Salem		Yes
OSHD	Radiological Emergency Response Team	Portland		Yes
CST	102 <sup>nd</sup> Civil Support Team	Salem	Both	Yes

### 7514 Idaho State Emergency Response Teams

State of Idaho Hazardous Materials Response Teams all teams are activated by calling the Idaho state communications center, 800-632-8000 (in Idaho) or (208) 846-7610

Counties	Team Name	Base	Statewide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24 Hour Phone
<b>Region I:</b> Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone	<b>RRT:</b> Kootenai Fire and Rescue: Bomb Squad: MOU in process with Spokane PD <b>ICSAR:</b> Coeur d'Alene Fire Department	Coeur D'Alene	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region II:</b> Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce	<b>RRT:</b> Lewiston FD <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Comes from Regions 1 and 3 <b>ICSAR:</b> Comes from Regions 1 and 4	Lewiston	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region III:</b> Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington	<b>RRT:</b> Caldwell and Nampa Fire Departments <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Nampa City PD <b>ICSAR:</b> Comes from Region 4	Nampa/ Caldwell	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region IV:</b> Ada, Boise, Camas, Elmore, Valley	<b>RRT:</b> Boise FD <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Boise PDt and Mountain Home Air Force Base <b>ICSAR:</b> Boise FD	Boise	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region V:</b> Blaine, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls	<b>RRT:</b> MVERT (Magic Valley Emergency Response Team) made up of six fire departments <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Twin Falls PD <b>ICSAR:</b> Comes from Regions 4, 6, and 7	Magic Valley	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region VI:</b> Bannock, Bear Lake, Butte, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power	<b>RRT:</b> Pocatello FD <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Comes from Regions 5 and 7 <b>ICSAR:</b> Pocatello FD and Idaho Falls FD	Pocatello	Yes	Both	See above
<b>Region VII:</b> Bonneville, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton	<b>RRT:</b> Idaho Falls FD <b>Bomb Squad:</b> Idaho Falls Police Department <b>ICSAR:</b> Idaho Falls FD and Pocatello FD	Idaho Falls	Yes	Both	See above
	101 <sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team	Boise	Yes	Both	(208-272-5755)

**7515 Private Emergency Response Teams**

Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested	24-Hour Phone
Boeing	Boeing	Yes	Limited	253-655-7700
Airgas	Multiple	Yes	Yes	866-734-3438
BNSF Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-832-5452
Union Pacific Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	888-877-7267

Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested	24-Hour Phone
BOC Gases	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-232-4726
Shell Puget Sound Refinery	Anacortes, WA	Yes	No (Not available beyond facility)	360-293-0800 360-293-3111

### 7520 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in the Northwest Area with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the OSHA 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

Ecology maintains a list of Washington State cleanup contractors. This list is maintained as a service to assist Responsible Parties to identify potential contractors in their area. Ecology does not certify or endorse any contractors on this list, nor does Ecology verify that they are adequately trained, licensed or insured. This list is maintained at:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/Hazmat\\_Spill\\_Contractor\\_List.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/Hazmat_Spill_Contractor_List.pdf)

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality maintains a contract with a local environmental response company. The contractor can be accessed through the regional State On-Scene Coordinator. An environmental contractor, must possess an Oregon business license to do business in Oregon. An Oregon Construction Contractors Board license may be required depending on the scope of work to be performed.

### 7600 Finance/Administration

As outlined in Section 6000 of this Plan, there are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the responsible party is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to the funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response/cleanup to be initiated using Superfund monies, there must be a release or the threat of a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant (See section 7110 Definitions). The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in NCP 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an “imminent and substantial endangerment” to human health or the environment. The Federal On Scene Coordinator makes these determinations.

NCP 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund:

- i. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;

- ii. Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- iii. Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of a release;
- iv. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate;
- v. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to migrate or be released;
- vi. Threat of fire or explosion;
- vii. The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release; and
- viii. Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

### **7610 Local Government Reimbursement**

Local authorities (county, parish, city, municipality, township, or tribe) may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident through the EPA, which administers the Superfund. States are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to \$25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local government. On February 18, 1998, EPA published an Interim Final Rule simplifying the process for Local Government Reimbursement (LGR). Information on the new rule and application forms may be obtained by calling EPA's LGR Help line at:

(800) 431-9209 or

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr>

The State of Idaho has a provision in Title 39, Chapter 71 to reimburse costs for local responders to hazardous materials incidents. The statute also establishes the policy that it is Idaho's preference to use the Idaho cost recovery process when it is available. Cost recovery packages and forms may be obtained by calling 208-422-5725.

### **7620 Cost Documentation**

All entities and agencies should document the full range of costs in responding to an incident. Since it may never be clear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered, it is important that records meet a very strict standard of accuracy and completeness.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. The NCP and NWACP require that an FOSC Report be submitted if requested by the National Response Team or the Regional Response Team. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources, or wish to access fund sources for reimbursement, must provide written documentation and information to support the costs incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the

source and circumstances of the release, the identity of responsible parties, the response action taken, accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for response actions, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

### 7700 Reference Material

CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "List of Lists" at:

<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf>. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

<http://nrt.org/Production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2Hazards?Opendocument>

Information Source	Description	Web Link
<b>Code of Federal Regulations</b>	29 CFR – Labor 33 CFR – Navigation and Navigable Waters 40 CFR – Protection of the Environment 40 CFR Part 300 – National Contingency Plan 49 CFR – Transportation	Titles can be found online at the following web address: <a href="http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html">http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html</a>
<b>Safety</b>	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/</a>
	OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	<a href="http://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHG-HazWaste/4agency.html">http://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHG-HazWaste/4agency.html</a>
	Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing	<a href="http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0470146818.html">http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0470146818.html</a>
	3M Respirator Selection Guide and Odor Thresholds for respirators	<a href="http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/Health/Safety/Resources/Four/">http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/Health/Safety/Resources/Four/</a>
	ATSDR Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures: includes information on physical properties, symptoms of exposure, standards and guidelines, personal protection, decontamination, and care for first responders, pre-hospital, and hospital providers.	<a href="http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MMG/index.asp">http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MMG/index.asp</a>
<b>Chemical Properties</b>	Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS)	No link currently available...
	ATSDR Chemical Specific Information	<a href="http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp">http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp</a>
	ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page info sheets	<a href="http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp">http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp</a>

Information Source	Description	Web Link
	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/</a>
	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs	<a href="http://www.acgih.org/tlv/">http://www.acgih.org/tlv/</a>
	Wiley Guide to Chemical Incompatibilities	<a href="http://www.wiley.com/WileyCD/A/WileyTitle/productCd-0470387637.html">http://www.wiley.com/WileyCD/A/WileyTitle/productCd-0470387637.html</a>
	Chemical Properties Handbook, Thermodynamics-Environmental Transport, Safety and Health Related Properties for Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	<a href="http://www.amazon.com/Chemical-Properties-Handbook-Thermodynamics-Environmental/dp/0070734011">http://www.amazon.com/Chemical-Properties-Handbook-Thermodynamics-Environmental/dp/0070734011</a>
	The Merck Index	<a href="http://www.merckbooks.com/index/">http://www.merckbooks.com/index/</a>
	Crop Protection Handbook (formerly the Farm and Chemical Handbook)	<a href="http://www.meistermedia.com/handbook/">http://www.meistermedia.com/handbook/</a>
<b>First Responder References:</b>	EPA OSC Blue Book – A collection of field related resources	<a href="http://www.epaosc.org/_bluebook/bluebook.asp">http://www.epaosc.org/_bluebook/bluebook.asp</a>
	Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders	<a href="https://www.usfa.dhs.gov/applications/publications/display.cfm?sc=16&amp;mc=33&amp;ol=">https://www.usfa.dhs.gov/applications/publications/display.cfm?sc=16&amp;mc=33&amp;ol=</a>
	CSX Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents	<a href="http://csxhazmat.kor-tx.com/">http://csxhazmat.kor-tx.com/</a>
	DOT Emergency Response Guidebook	<a href="http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg">http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg</a>
	ASTDR - HazMat Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Reponders	<a href="http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazmat-emergency-preparedness.html">http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazmat-emergency-preparedness.html</a>
<b>Military References</b>	USAMRICD Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook	<a href="http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/instruct.cfm">http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/instruct.cfm</a>
	USAMRIID's Medical Management of Biological Casualties	
	Textbook of Military Medicine (TMM)	
	Defense against Toxin Weapons Manual	
	Jane's Chem-Bio Handbook	<a href="http://catalog.janes.com/catalog/public/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.ProductInfoBrief&amp;product_id=98309">http://catalog.janes.com/catalog/public/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.ProductInfoBrief&amp;product_id=98309</a>

**7800 Reserved for Future Use**

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Responder Tools:

- NWACP Hazard Assessment Worksheet (currently in appendix)
- Suspicious Package/Envelope Decision Matrix (currently in appendix)

# Appendix A Responder Tools

# Hazard Assessment Worksheet

## Northwest Area Contingency Plan Hazard Assessment Worksheet

Name(s) of Responding Personnel: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Person or Reference (s): \_\_\_\_\_

### I. Information as first reported

Location/Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Incident: \_\_\_\_\_

Owner of Property (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Information upon arrival and BEFORE first perimeter reconnaissance

Arrival Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Wind from the \_\_\_\_\_ at approx. speed of \_\_\_\_\_

Other Personnel On Scene (fire, police, contractors, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest Hospital and Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

General Site Description & Potential Hazards, as seen from arrival position, and Recon plans:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Perimeter Reconnaissance PPE – Check **Personal Protective Equipment** being used:

- Level A     Level B     Level C     Level D

*NOTE: Based on FIRST recon results, addl. recon w/higher PPE levels may be needed!*

### IV. Information AFTER all perimeter reconnaissance is completed

Indicate Hazards (**Key:** K=Known, S=Suspected, X=Other, or ~~Line through~~ item if "N/A")

- |   |                     |                        |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| ____ Explosive  | ____ Corrosive      | ____ Vehicles          |
| ____ Flammable Liquid   |                     | ____ Oxidizer          |
| ____ Flammable Solid  |                     | ____ Biohazard         |
| ____ Flammable Gas  |                     | ____ Radioactive       |
| ____ Poisonous Gas  |                     | ____ Oxygen Deficiency |
| ____ Poison   | ____ Confined Space | ____ Slipping/Tripping |
| ____ Other (specify) _____  | ____ Water          |                        |
| ____ Unknowns (describe color, size, shape of container(s), etc.) _____ |                     |                        |

In addition to above, note anything else observed during perimeter recon action(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Provide Data on Known or Suspected Compounds, if any:


Attach MSDS/Chemical Database Print-out/Bill of Lading (if available)

*If Site Entry is not indicated based on the perimeter reconnaissance, the Spill Response Flow Chart, available resources or responder training levels, go to Part VI, below:*

**V. Workplan/Information prior to Site Entry**

a) **Workplan** for Site Entry Team (briefly describe the Team’s scope & objective):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) **Site Map Sketch** (indicate wind direction, safety zones, escape routes, hazards, etc.)

c) **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** to be used for site entry (Check One):

- Level A     Level B     Level C     Level D

Will **Air Monitoring Instruments** be used during the investigation?  Yes     No

If Yes, what type? \_\_\_\_\_

List “Exit Action Reading(s)”: \_\_\_\_\_

d) **Entry Team Check-off** (if an item that applies is not checked, **DO NOT ENTER SITE**)

- \_\_\_\_ Training/MedMon is up to date
- \_\_\_\_ Buddy System/Communication and Equipment check completed
- \_\_\_\_ Decon line ready
- \_\_\_\_ Hazard Assessment Worksheet Reviewed and Workplan clear to members of Response Team
- \_\_\_\_ Site entry time and/or Time on air: \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Site Entry Summary and/or Conclusion of Response**

If samples were obtained and analyzed (HazCat) after site entry, list the results below:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What are subsequent work plans or additional incident response actions to be taken?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Debriefing Results/Follow-up: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Site Departure Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Time Spent on Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Lead Responder Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

# Initial Incident Objectives

## ICS -201, Page 2, Box 4. Initial Incident Objectives

- **Identify the Hazards.** Placards, physical properties, shipping papers, facility inventory, ask informed person, etc. If you don't know, plan for the worst. Fill out your HAW as soon as possible. (May record this information on Page 1, Box 3 map border of ICS-201)

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- **Isolate the Hazard Area.** Deny access to spill area, establish control zones, etc. (note zones on Page 1, Box 3, of ICS-201)

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- **Protect the Safety of the Public and Responders.** Conduct evacuations, shelter-in-place, limit access inside control zones to appropriate response personnel, etc.

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- **Establish Command.** Establish Command Post, staging areas, etc. (note locations on Page 1, Box 3, of ICS 201). Diagram initial incident command structure. (Page 3, Box 3 of ICS 201). **Determine Initial Incident Commander. Assign Safety Officer.** Anticipate staffing and resource needs (record on page 4, box 7).

IC: \_\_\_\_\_ Safety: \_\_\_\_\_

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- **Complete Notifications.** Conduct appropriate notifications to state, federal, local and private resources. (911, Ecology, EMD, natural resource trustees, USCG /EPA, fire, hazmat, Responsible Party, contractors, etc. Record contacts and numbers on Page 2, Box 5, ICS-201)

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(OVER)

- **Activate Response Plans.** Implement pre-designed contingency response plans. Follow your plan! Implement source control measures if trained and appropriate PPE is available.
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- **Other.** Other initial objectives specific to the incident.
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Record initiation and/or completion of Initial Incident Objectives plus other pertinent initial information in Box 5, Page 2, Summary of Current Actions, ICS-201.

August 2009

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From:                      To:	INCIDENT OBJECTIVES ICS 202-OS
<p><b>3. Overall Incident Objective(s)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Ensure the Safety of Citizens &amp; Response Personnel</b></li> <li><b>2. Control the Source of the Spill</b></li> <li><b>3. Manage Response Effort in a Coordinated Manner</b></li> <li><b>4. Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas</b></li> <li><b>5. Contain &amp; Recover Spilled Material</b></li> <li><b>6. Recover &amp; Rehabilitate Injured Wildlife</b></li> <li><b>7. Clean-up Product from Impacted Areas</b></li> <li><b>8. Keep the Public and Stakeholders Informed of Response Activities</b></li> <li><b>9. Minimize Economic Impacts</b></li> <li><b>10. Terminate the Response (Demobilization)</b></li> </ol>		
<p><b>4. Objectives for specified Operational Period - NOTE: Objectives and sub-objectives that do not apply to a particular incident, or to the next operational period should be <del>lined out</del>.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Ensure the Safety of Citizens &amp; Response Personnel</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify hazard(s) of spilled material (MSDS or direct monitoring)</li> <li>b. Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, and security)</li> <li>c. Consider evacuations as needed</li> <li>d. Establish vessel and/or aircraft restrictions</li> <li>e. Monitor air quality in impacted areas</li> <li>f. Develop site safety plan for response personnel</li> <li>g. Ensure safety briefings are conducted</li> <li>h. Develop appropriate public safety advisories for release to the news media</li> <li>g. Consider shellfish and fisheries closures/notices</li> </ol> </li>   <li><b>2. Control the Source of the Spill</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Complete emergency shut-down procedures</b></li>   <li><b>b. Conduct firefighting efforts</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Initiate temporary repairs</li> <li>d. Transfer and/or lighter product</li> <li>e. Conduct salvage operations as necessary</li> <li>f. Take other actions as appropriate</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li>   <li><b>3. Manage Response Effort in a Coordinated Manner</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Complete or confirm notifications</b></li> <li><b>b. Establish unified command organization with adequate staffing and facilities (command post, staging areas, helibase, helispots, etc.)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Ensure local and tribal officials are included in response organization</li> <li>d. Set Operational Periods &amp; implement spill response Incident Action Plans (IAPs)</li> <li>e. Ensure mobilization and tracking of response resources</li> <li>f. Establish ordering process &amp; specify signature authority</li> <li>g. Establish appropriate division boundaries</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>		

**4. Objectives for specified Operational Period (Continued)****4. Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

- a. Deploy appropriate Geographic Response Plans (GRPs)
- b. Identify natural resources at risk in spill vicinity
- c. Track oil movement on the water via regular over flights & accurately map observations/GPS readings
- d. Develop spill trajectories
- e. Develop environmentally appropriate cleanup tactics
- f. Ensure archeological & cultural sites are identified & appropriately protected

**5. Contain & Recover Spilled Material**

- a. Contain product at the spill source
- b. Contain product at appropriate collection areas
- c. Apply advanced technologies (in-situ burning, dispersants, etc.) as appropriate
- d. Mobilize and deploy EDRC (Estimated Daily Recovery Capacity) skimming capacity at 5 times the spill volume
- e. Acquire storage capacity at 10 times the spill volume
- f. Develop disposal plan that includes detailed tracking of recovered product
- g. Develop decanting protocol
- h. Consider Night Operations
- i. Consider using government assets such as US Navy skimmers and USCG buoy tenders/VOSS
- J. Maximize on-water recovery

**6. Recover & Rehabilitate Injured Wildlife**

- a. Develop appropriate public wildlife advisory for release to news media
- b. Establish injured wildlife reporting hotline
- c. Conduct injured wildlife search and rescue operations
- d. Set-up primary care unit for injured wildlife
- e. Operate wildlife rehabilitation center
- f. Initiate citizen volunteer effort for oiled bird rehabilitation
- g. Initiate wildlife hazing

**7. Clean-up Product from Impacted Areas**

- a. Deploy SCAT hot-shot team(s) to identify & assess initial shoreline impacts**
- b. Deploy SCAT teams to systematically assess shoreline areas**
- c. Conduct environmentally appropriate shoreline cleanup efforts**
- d. Establish damage claims process
- e. Assess economic resource protection strategies

**8. Keep the Public and Stakeholders Informed of Response Activities**

- a. Provide timely notifications of safety announcements and other actions
- b. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)
- c. Conduct regular news briefings
- d. Facilitate news media access to spill response activities
- e. Conduct public meetings as appropriate
- f. Provide elected officials details of response actions – conduct local officials briefing



### Suspicious Envelope, Package Decision Making Matrix

