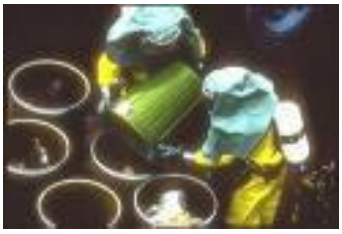
AMADOR COUNTY

Hazardous Materials Area Plan

Annex B to the Emergency Operations Plan

JANUARY, 2014



Prepared by:
Amador County Environmental Health Department
Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Service

Executive Summary

Amador County is home to many businesses that manufacture, store, sell, use and dispose of hazardous materials. Additionally, large volumes of hazardous materials are transported through the county on various transportation corridors such as highways and railway. It is essential that a response plan be developed and maintained to protect the public, environment and property from an accidental release involving chemicals. This plan is known as the Amador County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, also referred to as the Area Plan. It is an Annex to the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

This Area Plan fulfills the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) regulatory program requirements per Health and Safety Code 25503(c). Copies of the Area Plan are on file in the Emergency Operations Center (Cal EOC). The Area Plan can be used as a resource document in conjunction with the Amador County Emergency Operations Plan, and other local and state plans.

The Area Plan describes the County's pre-incident planning and preparedness for hazardous materials releases. It clarifies the roles and responsibilities of federal, state and local agencies during a hazardous materials incident. It describes the County's hazardous materials incident response program, training, communications and post-incident recovery procedures.

Plan Organization

The Amador County Area Plan is organized into three basic sections: Part I - Basic Plan, Part II – Roles and Responsibilities and Part III – Appendices.

Part I - Basic Plan

The Basic Plan is organized chronologically into the four stages of emergency management to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies: Preparedness, Response Recovery and Mitigation.

Part II - Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal agencies in a hazardous materials emergency.

Part III - Appendices

The Appendices provide supporting documentation and more detailed information on topics covered in the Area Plan. They are organized in the three categories of emergency management: Preparedness, Response and Recovery and Mitigation. A ***Glossary of Terms*** for both hazardous materials and terrorism is provided as the first appendix in this section.

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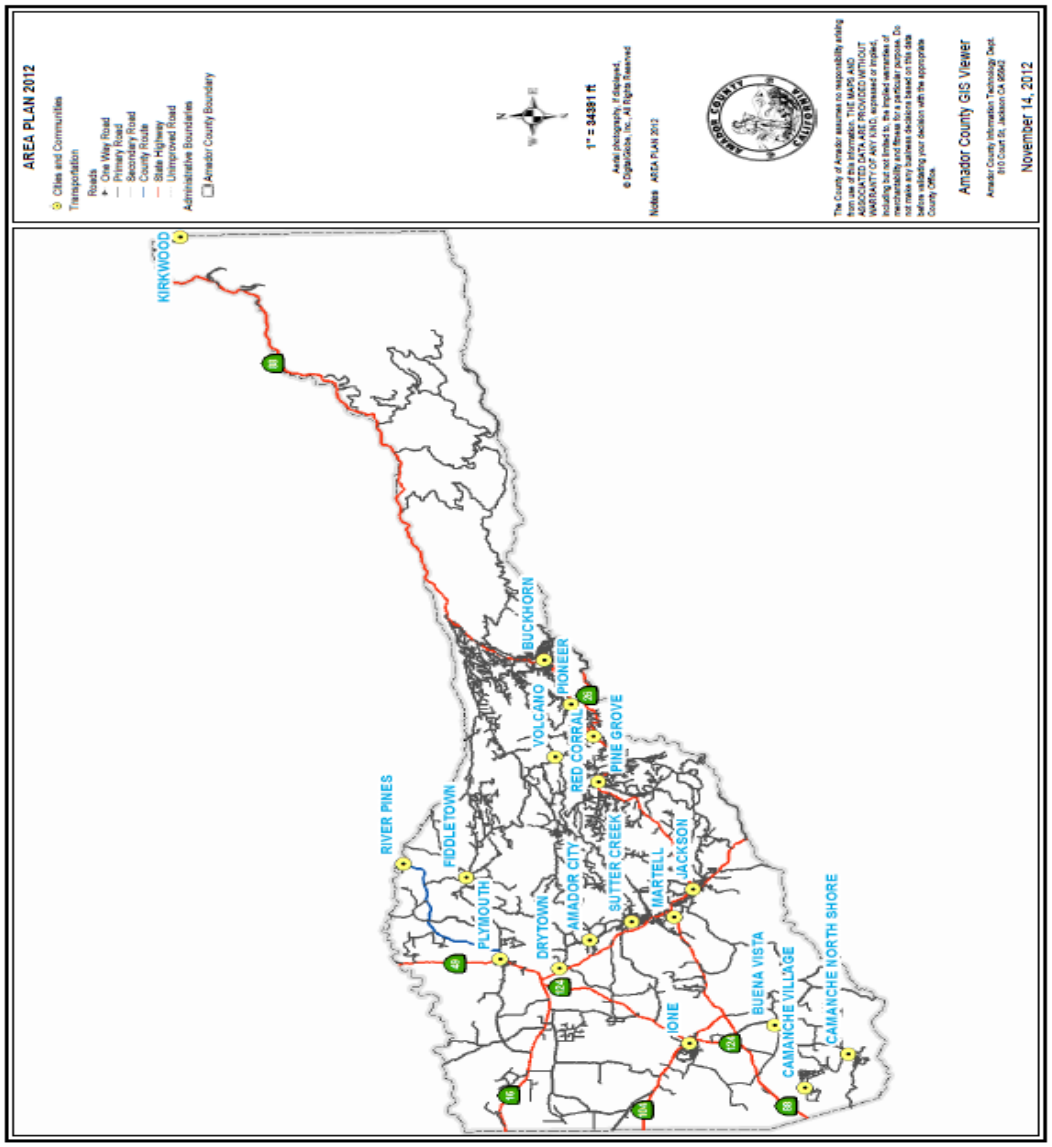

Map of Amador County

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

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INTRODUCTION – PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Purpose

The Amador County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, hereafter referred to as the "Area Plan" establishes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Amador County's citizens, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of hazardous materials emergency incidents. It is an Annex of the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Amador County. This Plan documents the operational and general response procedures for the Calaveras County HazMat Team which is the primary hazardous materials response group for Amador County.

The Area Plan is the principal guide for agencies of Amador County, its incorporated cities, and other local entities in mitigating hazardous materials emergencies. This Area Plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS); a unified framework for incident management within which government and private entities at all levels can work together effectively. The NIMS provides a set of standardized organizational structures such as the Incident Command System (ICS) and standardized processes, procedures and systems. These processes and procedures are designed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various areas -- command and management, resource management, training, and communications. The California version, known as SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System) was updated in 2004 by the federal system.

This Area Plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document; it may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as a resource for emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this Area Plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this Area Plan. This Area Plan should be used in conjunction with the Amador County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

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2. Objectives

The objectives of this Area Plan are to meet State requirements as detailed in the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC), Article 1 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3 and to make this plan a usable document in a hazardous materials emergency.

Specific objectives of the plan are to:

a. Describe pre-emergency preparations, emergency operations, organizations and supporting systems required to implement the Area Plan;
b. Provide for a coordinated and integrated response to hazardous materials accidents, releases, or threatened releases;

c. Define roles, responsibilities and authority of participating agencies including local, state and federal agencies during a hazardous materials incident in Amador County;
d. Establish lines of authority, communication, and coordination when this plan is in effect;
e. Provide specific information about facilities within Amador County which handle large quantities of toxic and flammable gases or other hazardous materials which may pose the greatest risk to the community;
f. Provide the news media and the general public accurate and timely information and instructions concerning the release or threatened release of a hazardous material;
g. Establish provisions for training of emergency response personnel (Calaveras County HazMat Team members and agency first responders);
h. Provide evacuation planning guidance;
i. Provide a list and description of available emergency response supplies and equipment; and
j. Provide a mechanism for incident critiques and follow-up.

3. Authorities The following provide authority to implement the Area Plan:

a. Cal. Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, (California Emergency Services Act)
b. State of California Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4
c. State of California Street and Highway Code
d. California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, § 25500 et seq., and Chapter 6.11, § 25404 et seq.
e. California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3
f. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 7, Section 5192
g. Code of Federal Regulations: 29 CFR, Part 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards
h. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 68, Section 112, Clean Water Act
i. Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Action, Section 13376
j. Food and Agricultural Code, Section 12997.7 (Pesticide Drift)
k. Amador County Code, Title 7, Chapter 7.25 Hazardous Materials
l. Amador County Code, Title 7, Chapter 7.25, Section 250 Remediation of property contaminated by methamphetamine
m. CA. Vehicle Code §2453 & §2454 (HWY Spills and Incident Command)

4. References The following are references to the Area Plan:

a. Amador County Emergency Operations Plan
b. Amador County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan
c. California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Box (January 2008)
d. Firescope Field Operations Guide

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. Administering Agency

The Amador County Environmental Health Department is the Administering Agency and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) under California H&SC Title 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, § 25500. This statute mandates that the Administering Agency/CUPA develop and maintain an Area Plan which describes the agency's plan for preparing for and responding to a hazardous materials emergency. The Amador County Environmental Health Department will request input from participating agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List (***Appendix P-1***). County departments involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the CUPA Program Manager (209) 223-6439 of any changes in emergency response procedures or equipment that would substantially affect the Area Plan.

This Area Plan was developed using the following references as guidelines: California H&SC, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, and CCR, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3; the Final Area Plan Guidance Language; and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) Area Plan checklist as guidelines. Each requirement in these four references has been addressed in this Area Plan. ***Appendix P-2*** contains the State OES Area Plan checklist.

2. Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

In 1995, legislation was promulgated that required CalEPA to consolidate hazardous material and hazardous waste permitting, inspection and enforcement activities under one local agency. As of December 1997 Amador County Environmental Health Department was approved by CalEPA as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Amador County. As a CUPA, the Amador County Environmental Health Department has responsibility for implementing all the unified programs within its jurisdiction. Unified programs include: hazardous materials business plan, aboveground petroleum storage, hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste on-site treatment, underground storage tanks, and California Accidental Release Program (Cal ARPThe CUPA will be implementing CERS starting in 2013 for regulated facilities.

3. Activation of the Area Plan

This Area Plan will be put into effect by a Resolution by the Board of Supervisors. ***Appendix P-1*** contains the list of all county departments and agencies to which it will be distributed. The updated Area Plan will also be submitted to OES – Haz Mat Section.

The Area Plan is in effect at all times. Portions of the Area Plan relating to response are activated on an as-needed basis as incidents occur. The Area Plan may be activated by any "first response" agency arriving at the scene at a potential hazardous materials incident.

4. Deactivation of the Area Plan

The response phase of the Plan can be deactivated, demobilizations ordered when appropriate, and/or operations terminated in phases by the Incident Commander (IC) when it is determined that a hazardous materials incident does not exist or if the situation has been stabilized and all necessary response procedures are completed. Clean up operations may continue in the recovery phase after the Area Plan has been deactivated.

5. Plan Review and Maintenance

The CUPA Program Manager will be responsible for updating the Area Plan. The Area Plan is a working document. As information affecting emergency operations changes (such as response procedures, available equipment, etc.), the Area Plan will be updated. By statute, the Area Plan is required to be reviewed and updated every three years. The process for updating is as follows:

- ✓ Review the Area Plan annually for changes in contact and pesticide information.
- ✓ Every three years the Area Plan will be reviewed and updated in its entirety.
- ✓ Each time the Area Plan is updated, a Record of Revisions page will be updated which will indicate the changes, the date of the changes and who posted the changes. This is included in ***Appendix P-3***.
- ✓ The CalOES – Haz Mat Section will be sent a revised copy of the Area Plan if substantial changes are made to the document.

The Area Plan may be modified as a result of hazardous materials post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the Amador County Environmental Health Department when policies or procedural changes occur or are imminent. These changes will be reviewed and incorporated into the Area Plan.

Additionally, any agency may submit proposed changes to the Area Plan in writing to Environmental Health Department where they will be discussed and evaluated for inclusion in the plan. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan.

This plan should also be modified any time responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous material incidents change.

All resulting changes to this plan will be published and distributed to agencies holding this plan. (***Refer to Distribution List Appendix P-1***)

B. AGENCY COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Many agencies could potentially be involved in a hazardous materials emergency depending on the nature and size of a particular incident. These agencies have different capabilities, responsibilities, and functions. Part II of this document provides a detailed description of the roles, resources, and responsibilities of government and non-government agencies that respond to hazardous materials incidents. This section will describe the pre-planning functions and relationship to other plans and agencies.

1. Relationship to Other Plans

a. State Plans	
Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan	The California State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan developed and known as the Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) is a supporting document to the State of California Emergency Plan which defines the emergency management system used for all emergencies in California. Recently a decision was made to split the document into two - the California State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan which must be approved by the California Emergency Council and the State OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit. This latter document is separated into four sections; Introduction, Concept of Operations, Roles and Responsibilities and Attachments. It describes the State's hazardous material emergency response organization; the roles and responsibilities of state agencies; the relationship of the State with the local, federal, volunteer, and private organizations and is a great reference document. Some of the appendices to this Plan are from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit The Area Plan is consistent with the HMICP in that both plans discuss roles and responsibilities and general protocols for implementing NIMS and SEMS. The County uses NIMS and SEMS and coordinates with state agencies via the State OES Warning Center, mutual aid programs, and direct calls to various agencies.
b. Regional Plans	
Hazardous Materials Response Plan	The Region IV LEPC Hazardous Material Response Plan, as mandated by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), describes hazardous material emergency response for the eleven Region IV counties: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Yolo. The Regional Plan addresses mutual aid, hazardous materials transportation issues, hazard analysis and coordination of incidents that cross jurisdictional boundaries. The Area Plan supports this Regional Plan.
c. Local Plans	
(i) Emergency Operations Plan	The Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services maintains the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP is the primary emergency planning and management document within the County. This plan is activated in a hazardous materials incident when additional resources or extended response activities are needed. The latest version was revised in 1999 and is in the process of being updated.

The Amador County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in the event of an emergency, including a hazardous materials incident. The EOC is the location from which centralized management of an emergency response is performed; in Amador County, it is located at 700 Court Street in Jackson. In the event the EOC becomes inoperable or unsafe, the Board of Supervisors Chambers at 810 Court Street is an alternate EOC.

(ii) Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services has responsibility for the development of this plan which addresses natural hazards risks and mitigations. It was developed in 2006.

(iii) All Hazards Response Plan

The Public Health Department maintains the Public Health All Hazards Response Plan. It was developed in August 2006 and addresses bioterrorism issues and responses.

(iv) Terrorism Emergency Response Plan

This Plan was developed in January 2004 and is an Annex of the Emergency Operations Plan. It contains provisions to guide and direct the management of emergency and disaster operations related to terrorism incidents.

2. Mutual Aid Agreements

a. California Fire Service and Rescue Master Mutual Aid Plan

A Master Mutual Aid Agreement in California was originally signed in 1950. Under this agreement, cities, counties and the State joined together to provide for a comprehensive program of voluntarily providing services, resources and facilities to jurisdictions when local resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation. Written mutual aid plans and operating procedures have been developed for several discipline specific mutual aid systems that function on a statewide basis within the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The fire and rescue and law enforcement systems are examples of plans developed under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement

b. Calaveras County Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Materials Team

The County of Amador currently utilizes the Calaveras County Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Team to respond anywhere within the county boundaries. Calaveras County is the primary team utilized by Amador County and is used on an as-needed basis. The Calaveras County HazMat Team is a Type II team, trained and equipped to respond to Level II incidents (which may require up to Level A protection) and currently maintains a staff of hazardous material technicians/specialists. There is an informal hazardous materials response agreement with Calaveras County Sheriff's Office Hazardous Materials Team.

Other hazardous materials teams, such as Sacramento County can be contacted to respond via mutual aid channels.

3. Coordinating Activities

a. Local Emergency Planning

The Region IV Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was designated by the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) pursuant to the Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1985 (SARA), Title III. The eleven

	Committee (LEPC)	county Region IV LEPC includes Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Yolo. The LEPC includes public agency, nonprofit and private industry representatives from throughout the region, that meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss hazardous materials issues. The LEPC's primary responsibilities include: ✓ Develop and maintain a comprehensive regional hazmat emergency plan, ✓ Review regional chemical release information, and ✓ Conduct hazardous materials release public education activities. They also provide many excellent training opportunities.
b.	**Environmental Crimes Task Force**	This Regional multi-agency group, composed of federal, state and local law, fire, Environmental Health and legal representatives, meet on a quarterly basis to strategize how to better support the enforcement of environmental crime and to deter crime before it happens. Task Force members share information and provide knowledge and support to each other.
c.	**HazMat Advisory Committee**	The Hazardous Materials Advisory Committee is composed of representatives from the general public, business, agribusiness, and Sutter County government representatives including the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health Department, Public Health Officer and Amador County Fire Chief's Association. They meet on an as-needed basis to provide advice on issues related to Hazardous Materials and the Certified Unified Program.
d.	**Pesticide Drift Coordination**	At the beginning of each year, the County Agricultural Commissioner will review the list of the most heavily used agricultural chemicals particularly identifying those pesticides and fumigants which are known to drift or volatize and are applied at high rates per acre. Any changes will be forwarded to the Environmental Health Department for distribution. This list is attached as ***Appendix P-6***. Information about chemical hazards, emergency response issues, decontamination and emergency medical treatment is provided in this Appendix as well as reimbursement for medical expenses. This Area Plan is distributed to agencies that may be involved in a pesticide drift incident.

C. CUPA REGULATORY PROGRAM

The Amador County Environmental Health Department's CUPA regulatory program includes identifying businesses within Amador County that store or use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. Amador County Environmental Health Department, as the CUPA, inspects these facilities for proper management and initiates enforcement actions for non-compliance. Amador County Environmental Health Department also collects facility information and provides it to the Fire Departments for use during an emergency. The CUPA is starting the use of the California Environmental Reporting Systems (CERS) in 2012.

1. *Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and Inspection Program*

The HMBP program is required by Chapter 6.95 Division 20 of the California HSC. This program provides information essential to fire fighters, health officials, planners, elected officials and workers in meeting their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the community. The HMBP program also incorporates the community's right to know about the hazardous materials in their community. This law requires businesses which handle hazardous materials over threshold amounts (55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases) to submit a HMBP to the Amador County Environmental Health Department via CERS. A HMBP consists of: general business contact information, an inventory of hazardous materials, a map showing the location of the materials and evacuation routes, an emergency response plan and a training plan for employees. As part of the HMBP program, regulated facilitiesare required to identify hazardous materials storage locations with NFPA 704 hazard placards. Each year all facilities with a HMBP are required to submit a revised HMBP or a statement certifying the accuracy of the HMBP.

The HMBPs are submitted to the Cal/EPA administered California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) and the information is reviewed and accepted by the Amador County Environmental Health Department office. The facility list and inventory data will be available through the internet to the local Fire Districts or other emergency responders.

The HMBP information is also available for review by the public upon request. The public can review the files by making an appointment at the Amador County Environmental Health Department and completing a Record Search Request document, and viewing the information on CERS.

Facilities are inspected to verify HMBP information is accurate. The Agricultural Commissioner conducts HMBP inspections of agricultural facilities undr a written agreement with the Unified Program. Underground storage tank facilities are inspected annually. All other facilities are inspected once every three years at a minimum. Results from all compliance inspections become part of the business' file and are available to emergency response agencies and for public review. New businesses are located by the CUPA through the plan check process, business license or field surveys.

2. *Integrating information from California*

Facilities that exceed threshold amounts of extremely hazardous substances (e.g. ammonia, chlorine, highly toxic gases) in a process on site are required to prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The Federal program has higher threshold

	Accidental Release Program (CalARP) facilities	quantities than the California program, known as the California Accidental Release (CalARP) Program. CalARP facilities are required under state and federal law to prepare RMPs which describe the accidental release prevention and emergency response policies and procedures at their facility. The RMP contains an analysis of the off-site consequence of an accidental release at the facility. These off-site analyses consider sensitive populations including schools, hospitals, long term health care and child care facilities, park and recreation areas and major commercial, office and industrial businesses. The RMPs also contain an emergency response plan with procedures for notifying and interfacing with the public and emergency response agencies. Facilities are categorized into "responding facilities" and "non-responding" facilities based on the capability to respond to an accidental release at their facility. If "non-responding," they must have a mechanism in place to notify local responders and the facility must make other arrangements for appropriate response (for example, by establishing a mutual aid agreement with an industry or private response team). Amador County has one CalARP facility and it is included in the Hazardous Materials Area Plan. ***Appendix P-7*** contains a list of facilities known as Target Hazard Facilities which are either subject to the CalARP program or considered a high hazard due to the types of hazardous materials or location. A map of these facilities is found in ***Appendix P-8.***
3.	***Total Number of Regulated Businesses***	As of December 2012 there are 260 facilities with hazardous materials inventories and 279 total facilities in the CUPA program. There is one facility which falls under the California Accidental Release Program – the City of Jackson Wastewater Treatment Plant which uses chlorine gas for disinfection.
4.	***Code Enforcement and Education***	The Amador County Environmental Health Department, as the CUPA, works to reduce the number of hazardous materials incidents and to minimize impacts when incidents do occur. This is done through education, inspection and enforcement actions.
5.	***Pre-Incident Surveys***	Amador County Environmental Health Department provides all Fire Departments and Districts with HMBP information within their jurisdictions including hazardous materials inventories, emergency phone numbers and site maps. Pre-incident surveys are not conducted on a regular basis in Amador county by Fire Departments or Districts.
6.	***Pesticide Drift Protocols***	This Area Plan provides pre-emergency planning, communication, training, cost recovery or fiscal reimbursement protocols as required by SB 391. See Response Section C, Emergency Response Procedures for the response protocols and ***Appendix P-6*** for information on the pesticides handled in the county and medical reimbursement procedures.
7.	***Data Management System***	Amador County Environmental Health Department is using the Envision® data management system for tracking the following information about Amador County business facilities: ✓ Location and contacts ✓ Inspection and enforcement actions ✓ Underground storage tanks (USTs) status

- ✓ Permit issuance, status and expiration dates
- ✓ Financial, accounts-receivable billings and payments

Contamination cases are tracked through the State Water Quality Control Board's Geotracker and the Department of Toxic Substance Control's Envirostor data bases.

Amador County CUPA is implementing the use of the California Environmental Reporting Systems (CERS)for use by generators of hazardous waste and handlers of hazardous materials. Hazardous Materials Business Plans will be accessible to responder through CERS.

D. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. General Situation

Amador County consists of 593 square miles of rolling hills and mountains. Located approximately 30 miles southeast of Sacramento on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Amador County is part of California's historic Mother Lode region. Elevations range from 200 feet in the low foothills in the western portion of the County to more than 9,000 feet in the mountainous peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the County's eastern boundary. The south fork of the Consumnes River forms the northern boundary with El Dorado County and the Mokelumne River forms the border on the south with Calaveras County. The county is bordered to the west by Sacramento and San Joaquin Countries and to the east by Alpine County at the Sierra Nevada crest. Geographically, the County is divided into two principal regions: the oak woodland "foothills" and a pine forested "upcountry." The lower foothills are typified by gentle rolling hills covered with oaks and grasslands with incised stream valleys. The upcountry is generally steep and rugged with dense pine forests.

Population Centers

The County population is estimated at 38,941 people, as of 2006, including almost 5,000 persons in institutions such as Mule Creek State Prison. Most of the County's population is located in the foothills region, concentrated around or within the County's five incorporated cities; Jackson (the county seat), Sutter Creek, Ione, Plymouth, and Amador City. The unincorporated area of Martell between Sutter Creek and Jacksonhas been developed as a regional commercial and business center. Unincorporated communities in the foothills region include Lake Camanche, Drytown, Fiddletown, and River Pines. Upcountry development has occurred around the unincorporated communities of Volcano, Pine Grove, Pioneer, and Buckhorn and along Fiddletown Road, Shakeridge Road, and State Highway 88. Fifty-nine percent of the County population lives in the unincorporated area.

Lands to the east of the junction of Shakeridge Road and State Highway 88 are generally held in large blocks and managed for timber production, watershed values, and recreation. Most of the upcountry lands are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. The upcountry contains several resort areas, including Kirkwood Resort, Silver Lake, and Bear River.

The historic cities and towns in the lower elevations attract a strong tourist trade throughout the year. Tourism at the upper elevations is created by winter recreation activities, non-winter camping, backpacking, fishing, and hunting.

2. Hazards Overview

a. Transportation Highways and railways constitute the major threat due to the multitude and quantities of chemicals and hazardous substances transported along them. Large amounts of hazardous materials are transported throughout the community, but the specific product quantities are not known. Major transportation routes include:

- ✓ State Route 16 (east-west)
- ✓ State Route 49 (north-south)
- ✓ State Route 88 (east-west)

- ✓ State Route 26 (east-west) – secondary transportation route
- ✓ State Route 104 (east-west) – secondary transportation route
- ✓ State Route 124 (Ione and Plymouth area) – secondary transportation route
- ✓ County maintained Latrobe Road – secondary transportation route
- ✓ Union Pacific Railroad – western portion of the county ending at the City of Ione

b. Business and Industry	Agriculture, basic materials mining, construction, and light fabrication are the principal industrial activities in the County. Agricultural activities include viticulture, ranching, and timber harvesting. Hazardous materials usage includes several bulk propane plants located along State Highway 88 in areas of high traffic. Propane is the principal source of energy for domestic heat in most areas outside of the incorporated cities. Typically, individual propane tanks are supplied by propane delivery trucks. Gaseous and liquid chlorine are used at regional water and wastewater treatment plants. Other industries in the unincorporated area using hazardous materials include pyrotechnic and explosive manufacturing plants, antique furniture refinishing shops, and electrical co-generation facilities.
c. Agriculture	Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals are of major concern in Amador County due to the county's rural/agrarian base. Agricultural-based operations are prevalent throughout the valley regions of the county and constitute a significant threat for accidental hazardous material releases. Certain times of the year, specifically the spring and summer growing months, are of highest risk due the increased volume of agricultural chemicals transported and applications by air, ground, and/or irrigation waters. Pesticide drift incidents are certainly a possibility in this county.
d. Illegitimate Business	Illegitimate businesses, such as clandestine drug laboratories, are a significant threat to human health, property, and the environment. Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and wastes from drug lab activities on public or private property. In many instances, drug lab wastes are dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways, posing a serious health threat to the unsuspecting person who might stumble upon it and to the environment.
e. Illegal Disposal	Hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, solvents, paint, or asbestos) is occasionally dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways. Akin to drug lab waste, illegally dumped hazardous waste poses a threat to human health, property and the environment.
f. Terrorist Activities	Individuals with ties to domestic or international organizations or acting as a "lone wolf" may attempt to disrupt a community through nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical terrorism.
g. Radioactive Materials	Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plan in Sacramento County borders Amador county along State Highway 104. Although the facility is no longer producing nuclear power, expended nuclear fuel rods are stored on site posing a potential threat to the area.

h. Propane	Amador County depends on Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) for utility energy needs for many residences and businesses throughout the area. There are five facilities that store large quantities (10,000 gallons or more). There are also delivery tanker trucks with capacities of 9,000 gallons of LPG which create a threat to the road systems.
i. Natural Gas	Natural gas is used for residential energy needs in the Carbondale, Ione, Jackson and Sutter Creek areas of the county. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (1-888-743-4911) maintains a natural gas transmission pipeline that comes up from the valley along Highway 88 through the city of Ione to Sutter Hill. From there the pipeline splits to deliver natural gas to the cities of Jackson and Sutter Creek.
j. Wild land Fires	Fires are a threat to the County with the greatest potential for exhausting local resources.
k. Aviation	Amador County Airport also known as Westover Field is a public airport located two miles northwest of Jackson in Martell. The airport is mostly used for general aviation.

3. Sensitive Populations

Hospitals, Care Facilities, Schools and Child Care Centers	***Appendix P-9*** of the Area Plan lists the facilities with special warning requirements including hospitals, care facilities and schools. It is known as the Special Populations List.

E. TRAINING

1. Training Overview and Responsibilities

Each individual agency or county department is responsible for the training of its own personnel for responding to hazardous material incidents. Initial and refresher training shall be consistent with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8, CCR Subchapter 7, Section 5192 and training shall be consistent with the employee's job description and likelihood of encountering or responding to a hazardous material incident.

Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services will notify holders of this plan of training opportunities that become available in the local area associated with hazardous materials emergency response.

Agencies and county departments having assigned responsibilities under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out the assigned responsibilities.

The following topics should be covered in training courses:

- ✓ Health and safety procedures for response personnel
- ✓ Use of emergency response equipment and supplies
- ✓ Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources
- ✓ Identification of medical facilities
- ✓ Evacuation plans and procedures
- ✓ Monitoring and decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment
- ✓ First-aid procedures
- ✓ Procedures for informing the public
- ✓ Psychological stress

Calaveras County HazMat Team members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level (160 hrs) or Hazardous Material Specialist level (240 hrs). Some have additional Weapons of Mass Destruction and Decon training. To be eligible to be on the HazMat Team, personnel must meet a specified number of training hours which includes attendance at drills or outside training. An annual physical and respirator fit testing are also conducted for HazMat Team members.

Amador County Environmental Health Department personnel are trained at the 16 hour level (First Response Operational) and 24 Hour Hazwopper level and are called as a Technical Reference as part of Hazardous Materials Group per the Incident Command Structure.

2. Levels of Training

Personnel responding to a hazardous materials emergency should be trained to the appropriate level of emergency response capabilities, as dictated by 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8 Section 5192:

First Responder — Awareness Level: Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities.
First Responder — Operations Level: Individuals who respond to releases or

potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.

First Responder — Decontamination: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of participating on decontamination team within the decontamination unit. They are trained to identify ways that personnel, apparatus and equipment become contaminated, prevent the spread of contamination through decontamination measures, and initiate emergency decontamination procedures at hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Materials Technician: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than the first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

Hazardous Materials Specialist: Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain.

Incident Commander: Key individual who assumes control of the incident and is responsible for all decisions relating to the management of the incident.

Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Workers (HAZWOPER): Individuals who may be responsible for cleanup or oversight of hazardous waste sites or releases.

3. Training for Personnel Serving as Support Personnel at Hazardous Materials Incidents

Skilled support personnel as defined in Title 8 CCR § 5192(q) (4) are not required to meet specialized training requirements as emergency responders. These support personnel include, but are not limited to, individuals skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane & hoisting equipment. They are personnel who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work at an incident and may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency scene. Public Works employees may fall into this category.

These personnel will be given an initial briefing at the incident site prior to their participation in any emergency response. The initial briefing will include instruction in the wearing of any appropriate personal protective equipment, any chemical hazards involved, and what duties they are to perform.

4. Other Agency Training

CAL FIRE employees, Law Enforcement and most volunteer Fire Department first responders have completed First Responder Operational Training.

5. Training

Individual agencies are responsible for maintaining all training records associated

Documentation with their employees.

6. Drills and Exercises

Training exercises incorporating elements of this Area Plan are usually conducted on an annual basis, and coordinated by Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services. These exercises may be at the tabletop, functional or full-scale level. Participants may include response agencies and/or organizations that have responsibilities under this Area Plan and any voluntary business representatives. Each city fire department is responsible for conducting drills/exercises for their employees. The Amador County Health Care Coalition meets to discuss and plan for emergency response.

A. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1. State OES Spill/ Release Guidelines

All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials require *immediate* verbal notification.

Notification must be made to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES), California State Warning Center for the following:

- Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in marine waters
- Any spill or other release of one barrel (42 gallons) or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any waters of the state
- Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- Any found or lost radioactive materials
- Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.
- Any spill deemed to be significant by regulation.

2. Notification Information Needed

If there is a potential or actual hazardous materials release, the following information must be reported:

- Identity of caller
- Location, date and time of spill, release, or threatened release
- Location of threatened or involved waterway or storm drains.
- Substance, quantity involved, and isotope if necessary.
- Chemical name (if known, it should be reported if the chemical is extremely hazardous)
- Description of what happened

3. Dispatch Procedures

Initial notification of a hazardous material incident will usually be made through 9-1-1 dispatch (Amador County Sheriff's Department or the California Highway Patrol). Based on information from the reporting party, dispatch will in turn notify the appropriate response agencies, including:

a. CAL FIRE Camino (El Dorado County Communications Center) and local Fire Agency

b. Amador County Environmental Health Department Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Section

c. Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services

d. California Highway Patrol (where CHP has primary traffic enforcement authority)

3. Dispatch Procedures (Cont,)

The Incident Commander (IC) will assess the situation, determine the level of response required, and request additional response agencies as appropriate. If the IC deems the situation **indicates an acute threat to life and/or property is imminent,** the IC may request the response of the Calaveras County HazMat Team through the Amador County Sheriff's dispatch or Camino dispatch.

a. Incident Commanders are encouraged to contact Amador County Environmental Health Department (CUPA) to ascertain the need for a hazardous materials response. If the CUPA staff is unavailable to immediately respond, information may be obtained from Calaveras County HazMat Team regarding the need for a hazardous materials response.

b. Once the Calaveras County HazMat Team is activated and Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services has been notified, Amador County Environmental Health Department will coordinate the county's response to the hazardous material incident when available.

4. Agencies to be Notified

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center must be notified of a hazardous materials incident. The Warning Center will issue a control number for the incident and will in turn notify other state agencies (if necessary) of the incident.

The Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services, representative of Environmental Health, or facility initiating the incident, depending on the specific case, will make the notification to the State OES Warning center for hazardous material incidents occurring in the unincorporated areas of the county.

At a minimum, significant spills and releases must be reported to:

- ✓ **911**
- ✓ **Amador County Environmental Health Division (CUPA) (209) 223-6437**
- ✓ **State of California OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911**

Additional Agencies as Appropriate:

- ✓ **California Highway Patrol (911)** if the spill occurs on a highway in the State of California
- ✓ **National Response Center (800) 424-8802** if the spill equals or exceeds Federal Reportable Quantities, or *any amount* of oil reaching or having the potential of reaching navigable waters of California.

  The Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of an extremely hazardous material can be found in 40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A. This list can be found at the following web site:

  http://ehs.uark.edu/DocumentPages/ExtremelyHazardousChemicals

  or

The Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of a hazardous substance can be found in 40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4. This list can be found at the following website:

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-sec302-4.pdf

- ✓ **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) (Sacramento) (916) 263-2798** for serious injuries or harmful exposures to workers.
- ✓ **California Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch at the OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550** for all radiological incidents.
- ✓ **Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) (Sacramento) (916) 845-8911 or (800) 698-6942** for hazardous waste tank system releases and secondary containment releases.
- ✓ **Public Utilities Commission (San Francisco) (415) 703-2782** for natural gas pipeline releases
- ✓ **Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFW) Branch at the OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550** for waterway spill/release.
- ✓ Phone numbers for other agencies, depending on the nature and location of the incident can be found in Part III, ***Appendix R-2.***

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5. Incident Command Responsibility

The Incident Commander (IC) is the California Highway Patrol on the highway and the Sheriff's Department, the Department of Fish and Game or Coast Guard for off-highway (in waterway) or the Police Department in an incorporated city (unless there is an agreement with the Fire Department to act as the IC), the California Department of Corrections for the Mule Creek State Prison.

In many cases a Unified Command is formed, where both Fire and Law enforcement and other agencies (depending on the size and location of the incident) share in incident management responsibilities. Unified Command is implemented whenever there is more than one agency having jurisdictional authority for the incident or it could consist of several functional departments within a single jurisdiction. **A UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE SHOULD BE USED FOR ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS IN AMADOR COUNTY.**

A Government Roles and Responsibilities Matrix, ***Appendix R-1*** has been developed to assist the IC to determine the functional responsibilities of various agencies during a large scale incident. A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal response agencies is provided in Part II

of this document including roles in a pesticide drift exposure incident.

6. *Informing Medical and Health Facilities of the Nature of the Incident and the Substances Involved including pesticides*

The IC is responsible for notifying the medical facilities of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s). Medical facilities must be notified of all evacuations regardless of whether there have been any exposures. In Amador County, the IC will convey exposure information to the following hospital:

- ✓ Sutter Amador Hospital 200 Mission Boulevard, Jackson CA 95642 (209) 223-7550. This hospital has decontamination capability. Hospital staff members are responsible for communicating with regional poison control centers to obtain toxicological information.

7. *Written Follow-Up Notice*

A business is required to prepare a written follow-up notice (within 30 days of the release) if a release of an extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) or hazardous substance (40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4) exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity. Section 2705 of Title 19, CCR details the format for the notice and where the notice should be sent.

The blank follow-up notice can be obtained at the following website: http://www.calema.ca.gov/HazardousMaterials/Documents/304%20-%20Written%20Report%20Form.doc

8. *Response Agency Notification Requirements*

Although the bulk of the responsibility for notification lies with the private sector, responding agencies must also make the appropriate notifications as follows:

- ✓ Any local or state agency responding to an oil spill must notify the State OES Warning Center (GC 8670.26). (800) 852-7550.
- ✓ Any emergency rescue personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within one-half mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district (H&SC 25507.10).
- ✓ Any designated government employee (defined in GC82019) must report any hazardous waste discharge which is likely to cause substantial injury to the public health or safety that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary to the local health department or board of supervisors (H&SC 25180.7) within seventy-two hours. The CUPA should also be informed.

The IC is responsible for ensuring the required notifications are made. The IC will direct Dispatch to contact the required agencies. ***Appendix R-2 the Resource/Emergency Contractor Phone List*** contains phone numbers for these agencies and other resources, such as clean-up contractors, technical resources and laboratories.

Fire agencies are required to report incidents on electronic forms such as the National Fire Incident Response System (NFIRS).

B. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)

Federal law requires the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders -- Federal, State, and local --use to coordinate and conduct response actions. The California version, known as SEMS, the Standardized Emergency Management System, was updated in 2004 to be consistent with the National Homeland Security Program. SEMS standardized the principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local FIRE departments use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the ICS structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

2. Incident Command System

The five functions of the ICS organization are management (command), operations, planning and intelligence (information), logistics and finance and administration. Section I of Amador County's EOP provides a detailed description of the NIMS, SEMS and the Incident Command System. Please refer to the EOP for an in-depth discussion of these topics. A brief description of the roles of the command staff positions of the standardized ICS system follows:

Incident Command – The IC or Unified IC has overall management, coordination and responsibility over a hazardous material incident, including a Weapons of Mass Destruction event. The IC is responsible for evaluating needs, identifying resources and procuring resources to abate the incident, protect life, environment and property.

Incident Command Authority

Operating under the Unified Command Structure, for hazardous materials incidents, the IC authority shall be:

- ✓ California Highway Patrol (CHP): On State highways and county maintained roads in unincorporated areas.
- ✓ Sheriff: Off highway in the unincorporated areas and contract cities of Amador City and Plymouth.
- ✓ Police Departments: All incidents within the incorporated cities of Jackson, Ione, Sutter Creek
- ✓ California Department of Corrections: Mule Creek State Prison
- ✓ Jackson Rancheria Fire Department for the casino tribal land

Liaison – The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives from other agencies.

Public Information Officer - The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing accurate and complete information regarding the incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest.

The PIO will be the point of contact for the media and other government agencies desiring information about the incident. In both Single and Unified Command structures, only one PIO is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Safety Officer - The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous or unsafe situations and developing measures to ensure the safety of incident personnel. They have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activities, which involve an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) condition or an imminent danger condition. The Safety Officer will immediately inform the IC of actions needed to lessen the hazards involved. In a multi-activity incident, the HazMat Safety Officer does not act as Safety Officer for the overall incident. The Safety Officer within the command staff serves that function. Preparing the Site Safety Plan is an important role of this position***. 29 CFR 1910.120 requires that a Safety Officer be appointed by the Incident Commander in <u>all</u> hazardous materials incidents.***

General Staff:

Operations Chief – The Operations Chief is responsible for managing operations to control the incident. The Operations Chief will provide resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized.

The Operations Chief shall be responsible for directing rescue and first aid; fire suppression activities; containment, cleanup, personnel protection, safety, and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

Planning - The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information about the development of the incident and the status of resources. This person prepares the Incident Action Plan outlining objectives, strategy, organization, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate an incident.

Logistics - The Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support needs to an incident, including ordering all resources from off-site locations. They also provide facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, and medical services.

> **Medical Unit Leader** This person comes under Logistics and is responsible for providing all medical care for incident personnel, providing on-site medical monitoring, and transportation if so needed.

Finance - The Finance Section is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of an incident (usually only established on large and complex incidents).

3. Hazardous Materials Group Positions

The FIRESCOPE (**FI**refighting **RES**ource of **C**alifornia **O**rganized for **P**otential **E**mergencies) Hazardous Materials Module to the Incident Command System provides an organizational structure for responding to hazardous materials incidents. The primary functions are directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

The **Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor** is responsible for and directs the implementation phases of the Incident Action Plan dealing with the Hazardous Materials Group operations. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for the assignment of resources within the Hazardous Materials Group, reporting on the progress of control operations and the status of resources within the Group.

Reporting to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor are six positions including Site Access Control Leader, Decontamination Leader, Safe Refuge Area Manager, Entry Leader, Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials and Technical Specialist– Hazardous Materials Reference. A brief description of the responsibilities of these positions follows:

Site Access Control Leader is responsible for managing and tracking personnel movement and equipment used in the Control Zones. The Site Access Leader ensures that contaminants are controlled and records are maintained.

Decontamination Leader is responsible for managing decontamination operations.

Safe Refuge Area Manager is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims.

Entry Leader is responsible for managing the entry team operations within the "Hot or Exclusion" zone. This includes rescue, materials identification, containment and control of the release.

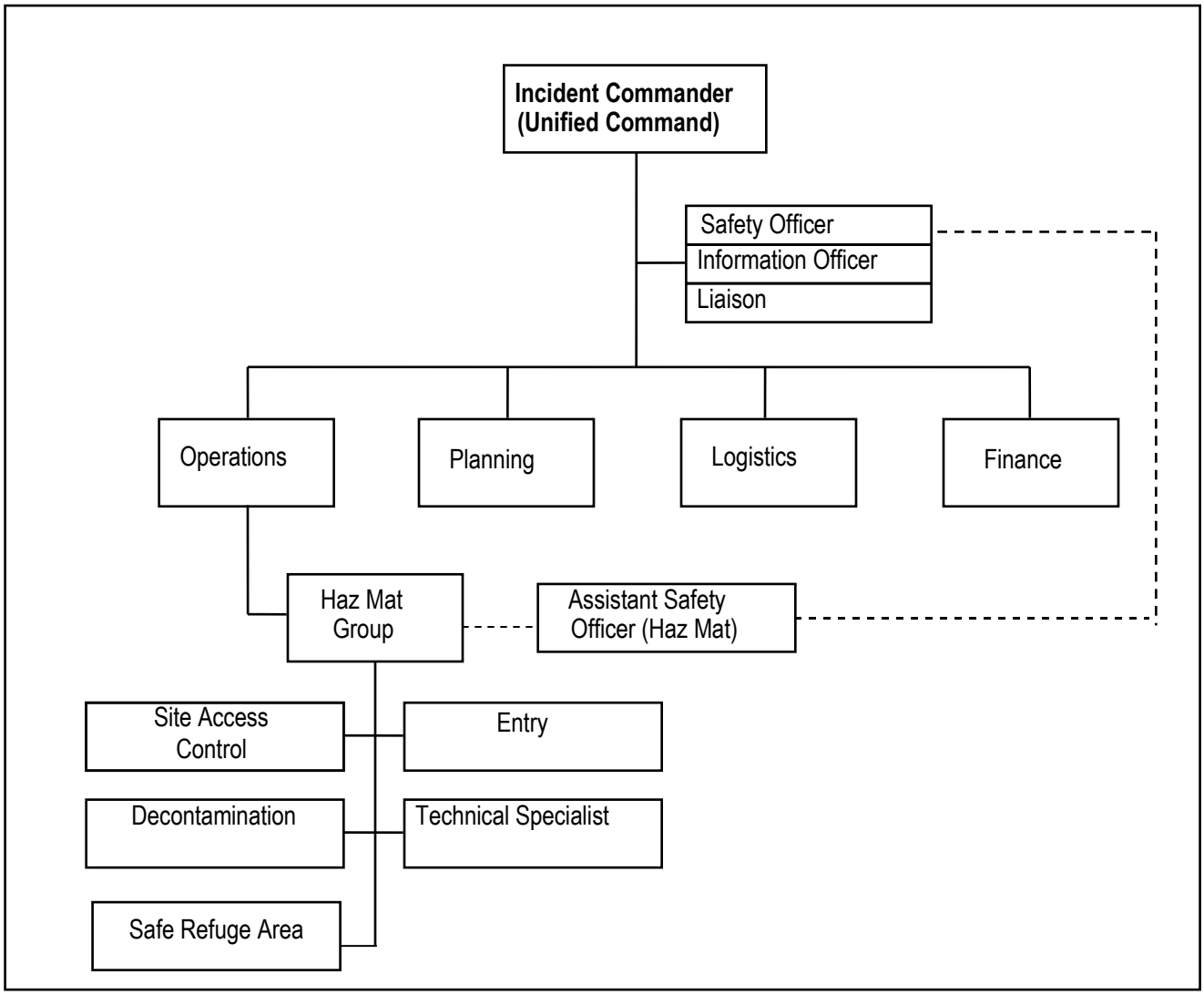
Assistant Safety Officer–Hazardous Materials reports to the Incident Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group supervisor and provides advice on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent all unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents.

Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Reference sources such as computer databases, technical journals, CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300), the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemcial Hazards and phone contact with facility representatives are used.

The checklists for the Hazardous Materials Group positions are included as ***Appendix R-3.***

A flow chart depicting the basic elements of the Hazardous Materials Groups

positions within the Incident Command systems is shown on this page:



Basic Incident Command Structure

C. EMEGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

1. Approach, Recognition and Evaluation of Hazardous Materials Releases

The first emergency personnel arriving at an incident will act as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority. First responders are to respond defensively. Tasks undertaken are incident specific and based on protecting life, the environment and property. Tasks may include the following:

a. Isolating the scene and denying entry by establishing zones.
b. Identifying the product, if it can be done safely.
c. Establishing a Command Post in the support zone using the NIMS incident command system.
d. Notifying appropriate agencies and requesting needed resources.
e. Rescuing victims, if it can be done safely with available PPE.
f. Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination.
g. Determine need for and conduct protective actions (evacuation or sheltering in place).

(Reference California OES Hazardous Material Incident Tool Kit (January 2014)

An Initial Response Checklist, included as ***Appendix R-4,*** can be used as a guideline for initial on-scene response actions.

2. Site Control and Perimeter Security

Responders must control entry and exit points at the incident site to limit the spread of and exposure to released materials. The law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority has the responsibility for perimeter security and traffic control. Perimeter security should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to eliminate interference to response operations.

Site Access Control is typically established by setting up control lines with barrier tape and establishing Control Zones. The Hazardous Materials Team uses standardized procedures on arrival, assessment and site control and establishing Control Zones such as the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone), the Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone), the Support Zone (Cold Zone), Decon (Decontamination) Corridor and the Outer Perimeter.

3. Recognition

Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. Among the sources of hazardous material identification are:

- ✓ Placards
- ✓ Shipping manifests
- ✓ Visual observation
- ✓ Package labels and pesticide application signs
- ✓ Container shapes, sizes and/or color pesticide application equipment, tarped fields, and other evidence of pesticide application nearby
- ✓ Information from drivers, shippers, operators, and/or witnesses

- ✓ Observing the signs and symptoms of possible pesticide exposure Victim's headache, nausea, dizziness, and increased secretions, such as sweating, salivation, tearing and respiratory secretions. Progressive symptoms include muscle twitching, weakness, tremor, incoordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

- ✓ CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:
  - Relays information in regards to the specific chemical
  - Will contact manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.

The IC may use the above resources to identify the substance involved (if the identification can be done safely i.e. from a safe distance). A local Calaveras County HazMat Team member will be contacted to provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization if necessary. If the incident requires additional personnel or equipment, the IC may exercise any Amador County Mutual Aid agreements or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

Other resources for obtaining chemical, toxicological and health hazard information are found in ***Appendix R-2.***

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4. Pesticide Drift Protocols

If the first agency responding to the incident suspects a pesticide is involved, the Agricultural Commissioner must be called. The Agricultural Commissioner will make the determination if it is considered a pesticide drift incident. The following is the criteria to determine if it is considered a pesticide drift incident for response purposes:

- ✓ It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity (such as peach trees or alfalfa)

- ✓ The exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the agricultural business

The following protocol should be used if it is a pesticide drift incident:

a. After the Fire Department/HazMat Team has mitigated the release and conducts decontamination activities if required, the Agricultural Commissioner will identify the pesticide causing the potential pesticide drift exposure incident. ***Appendix P-6*** provides information on pesticides of the highest volume, potential for pesticides drift and the crops these pesticides may be applied to in Amador County. The Agricultural Commissioner can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Information on the suspected pesticide will by relayed to physicians for appropriate treatment via medical transport personnel.

b. The Fire Department/HazMat Team members will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English may not understand requests for decontamination or evacuation, for example. The AT&T Language Line translation service (**1-888-855-0811)** should be used to assist with language issues. Allow victims to express their concerns about the response to the incident.

c. The Fire Department will provide information to the exposed individual of the medical aid necessary and where to receive this aid. The Agricultural Commissioner will provide information to the victim(s) of their eligibility for medical reimbursement and where in the Public Health Department to follow up on completed forms or questions regarding eligibility for medical reimbursement.

d. Medical expenses however, may not be reimbursed if it is determined that the injury was not the result of a pesticide drift incident.

e. If there is an evacuation, the IC in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

f. The Agricultural Commissioner will ensure that the Amador County website provides a link to the Department of Pesticide Regulation website: www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/sb391.pdf which has an Information Package on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure.

g. If there is a large scale incident the Public Health Officer may be asked by the Agricultural Commissioner or IC to disseminate medical reimbursement information to hospitals or clinics. The Public Health Department has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and may send a "Blast fax", email or fax to this network of medical providers on the Department of Pesticide Regulation information on medical reimbursement. Post incident information such as follow-up medical care and long-term health effects may need to be communicated to the public by the Public Health Officer.

h. The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if the criteria has been met to be able to apply for medical reimbursement, i.e., the pesticide use was in violation of a law; the misuse caused an acute injury; the misuse occurred in production of an agricultural commodity; the incident occurred in a non-occupational setting and the affected person(s) sought immediate medical attention.

5. *Levels of Response*

Hazardous materials incidents are categorized as Level I, II, or III, based on the severity of the incident. The criteria used to determine the level of an incident includes:

a. Characteristics of the hazardous material
b. Nature of its release
c. Area affected by the hazardous materials incident (e.g., sensitive ecosystems, populations, waterways, transportation routes, etc.)
d. Extent of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional involvement
e. Evacuations, injuries, or fatalities
f. Technical expertise and equipment needed to safely mitigate the incident.

The determination of incident levels shall be made by the IC within the Unified Command system.

In ascending order of severity, these levels are defined as:

LEVEL I

LEVEL I - A minor situation within the capabilities of first responders trained at the "operational" level. A Level I incident involves a release, or possible release, of a small amount of liquid or solid of a known (identified) hazardous material. The agencies on-scene must have the expertise and proper equipment to safely mitigate the incident.

a. As a minimum, a Command Post and exclusion zone should be established for a Level I incident, and movement of personnel into the exclusion zone should be limited to personnel entering for a specific reason wearing the proper level of protective equipment.

b. An incident should be immediately upgraded to Level II for a release or potential release of an unknown hazardous material or suspected hazardous material.

c. Typical Level I incidents include:
   (1) Minor leaks or spills from a 55-gallon drum.
   (2) Minor leaks or spills which can be handled with absorbent.
   (3) Minor leaks or spills within the capability of a driver or operator to correct and mitigate.
   (4) Leaks or spills of paint or batteries.
   (5) Evacuations limited to a single intersection or building.
   (6) Minor injuries to a small number of people and no fatalities.
   (7) Pesticide drifts incidents involving one or several people.

LEVEL II

LEVEL II - Any incident beyond the capabilities of an agency with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident that requires response by the HazMat Team. This can range from a small incident involving any amount of an unknown substance to a large incident involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

a. A Level II incident will be declared by the IC if the incident involves a sufficient quantity of liquid or solid of a known hazardous substance or any quantity of an unknown material that has been released or offers the potential for release.

b. A Level II incident will be declared for the release of any quantity of a known solid or liquid toxic material in critical public areas, such as near schools, hospitals, or other areas of significant population risk.

c. In a Level II incident, a formal and properly identified Command Post with a removed staging area, an Incident Safety Officer and a Hazardous Materials Group must be established. Control Zones must be established and maintained as early as possible, evaluated and monitored throughout the incident. Localized evacuation may need to be implemented and outside agencies should be notified.

d. Typical Level II incidents include:

(1) One or more 55-gallon drums leaking large quantities of a known substance.
(2) A major liquefied petroleum gas leak due to puncture, crack, or crease of a large tank where ignition sources are a real threat.
(3) Overturned cargo tanks with a hazardous material on board.
(4) Incidents involving a fatality or serious injury attributed to the hazardous substance.
(5) Evacuations consisting of an apartment complex, city block, or large facility with many employees.
(6) A large spill of flammable liquids where ignition sources pose a serious threat.
(7) A fire that poses a serious threat of a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE).
(8) A pesticide drift incident in which multiple victims are exposed and/or an evacuation is required.

LEVEL III

LEVEL III - Any incident beyond the capabilities of the HazMat Team and local resources. The incident may be quite lengthy in duration and may necessitate large-scale evacuations.

a. Level III incidents will involve multiple agencies and jurisdictions, as well as resources from the private sector (including chemical manufacturers) and volunteer organizations.

b. Examples of Level III incidents include:
(1) Incidents involving large-scale evacuations that may extend beyond jurisdictional boundaries.
(2) Any, leak, or fire involving hazardous materials that has gone to greater alarms.
(3) Any incident beyond local capabilities and resources (including the HazMat Team) to safely identify, contain, and mitigate.
(4) Train derailments involving railroad tank cars containing hazardous materials.
(5) A major pesticide drift incident affecting a large geographical area involving large-scale exposures and evacuations.

6. Hazardous Materials Incident Control Zones

Control Zones are the geographical areas within the control lines set up at a hazardous material incident. The three most commonly used and recognized are:

- ✓ Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone);
- ✓ Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone); and
- ✓ Support Zone (Cold Zone)

Control Zones are established to:

- ✓ Secure the scene;
- ✓ Control the spread of contamination from a hazardous materials release;
- ✓ Ensure the safety and requisite control of emergency services personnel and operations; and
- ✓ Prevent personnel, vehicles, and other resources from entering a potentially hazardous area.

The size and configuration of the Control Zones are not static and must be constantly re-evaluated based on variables such as:

- ✓ Physical and chemical properties of the involved hazardous material(s);
- ✓ Quantity of the hazardous material(s) involved;
- ✓ Size, shape and condition of the hazardous material(s) container;
- ✓ Movement or dispersion pattern of the hazardous material(s);
- ✓ Current and anticipated weather and wind conditions;
- ✓ Geographic features surrounding the incident; and
- ✓ The presence of other nearby hazardous materials.

Initial perimeters may be set up by the first responders, but should be re-evaluated by the IC and HazMat Team as soon as possible. Control Zones (Exclusion, Contamination Reduction, and Support Zones) are established by hazardous material technician/specialists.

Control Zones may initially be established based on information contained in the *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)* but should ultimately be established based upon all available technical information (guides and reference) and advice from the HazMat Team.

Control Zones provide an organized system that aids the IC in properly managing and mitigating hazardous material incidents while maximizing protection of emergency response personnel and the public. Control Zones should be established as follows:

a. Exclusion Zone

Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone). The Exclusion Zone is the area immediately around the spill or release of hazardous materials, and is the area where contamination occurs or can occur. It is the innermost of the three zones at a site. Special protection is required for all personnel within this zone.

(1) The Exclusion Zone is the area of *maximum hazard* and must be restricted to essential personnel wearing proper protective clothing. Access to the Exclusion Zone should be controlled by the IC or designee (typically Site Access Control) with entry and exit restricted to specific locations. Only personnel or directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall enter the Exclusion Zone. Command of the Exclusion Zone shall stay with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor throughout the incident.

(2) Personnel entering the Exclusion Zone should be kept to the minimum required for the assigned task, but should never be less than two persons (as per 29 CFR 1910.120). Operation in the Exclusion Zone shall be accomplished using the "buddy system" of two or more operating as a team.

(3) Exiting the Exclusion Zone must take place through the Contamination Reduction Zone/Corridor. When a team member enters the Exclusion Zone to conduct stabilization operations, a Backup Team should be suited up and available to immediately assist with rescue and decontamination activities.

(4) A Refuge Area is set up in the Exclusion Zone on the upwind side of the hazard site adjacent to the Decontamination Reduction Corridor.

(5) Safe refuge areas need to be areas where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

(6) Operations conducted in the Exclusion Zone include:
- ✓ Identifying the material(s) involved in the threatened release;
- ✓ Conducting rescue, if appropriate; and
- ✓ Containing and abating the release or threatened release.

b. Contamination Reduction Zone

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone). The Contamination Reduction Zone is the area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone, separating the contaminated area from the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and requires a lesser degree of personal protection than the Exclusion Zone.

(1) Within the Contamination Reduction Zone, decontamination personnel and equipment are assembled for the decontamination of those working in the Exclusion Zone. All unauthorized personnel should be withdrawn from this zone; only essential personnel should remain. As in the Exclusion Zone, entry into and exit from the Contamination Reduction Zone should be restricted to a specific location.

(2) A Decontamination Corridor should be established within the Contamination Reduction Zone. The extent of decontamination will be determined by the product(s) involved and the amount of exposure. All personnel exiting the Exclusion Zone must be properly decontaminated and, when necessary, leave their protective clothing and equipment in the Decontamination Corridor. All equipment removed from the Exclusion Zone should be decontaminated, packaged, and properly handled or disposed of. Whenever possible, a check will be done (such as checking pH, level of radiation, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), etc), to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination process. Disposal of equipment will require manifesting the material as hazardous waste and following all applicable standards. The three basic levels of decontamination procedures include:

- ✓ Decon Level 1 — Contamination likely, but not definitely known
- ✓ Decon Level 2 — Contamination known, but no skin contact
- ✓ Decon Level 3 — Contamination known *and* skin contact evident

(3) The outer perimeter of the Contamination Reduction Zone should be appropriately marked with ropes, barricade tape or traffic cones. This perimeter is called the Contamination Reduction Control Line and hazardous materials units will usually be located just outside this line.

(4) Operations conducted in the Contamination Reduction Zone include:
- ✓ Decontamination of victims and emergency response personnel; and
- ✓ Decontamination of equipment.

An escape route from the Exclusion Zone to the Contamination Reduction Zone will be identified and kept open for emergency evacuation of personnel and equipment and the removal of injured citizens or personnel.

c. Support Zone

Support Zone (Cold Zone). The Support Zone is the safe or "clean" area beyond the outer perimeter of the Contamination Control Line where *personnel and equipment are not expected to become contaminated* and where special protective clothing is not required. Resources immediately supporting the hazardous material emergency operation are located here. The Command Post and media-briefing site are located within the Support Zone.

(1) Although the Support Zone is considered safe and the movement of personnel and equipment is unrestricted, with many incidents, it is prudent to keep this area restricted to emergency personnel and to keep the public outside of the Support Area. These precautions are taken in case circumstances change such as an escalation of releases or a change in environmental conditions, wind speed or wind direction.

(2) Operations conducted in the Support Zone include:

- ✓ Providing emergency medical care;
- ✓ Providing an area for resources and staging;
- ✓ Controlling access to all zones;
- ✓ Direction, control, and support of overall emergency operations (*i.e.,* Command Post and scene management); and
- ✓ Conducting media briefings and interviews.

d. Outer Perimeter

This is the boundary beyond which public access is limited and the public cannot cross into the Support Zone.

Please see a diagram of the three Hazardous Materials Incident Control Zones on the next page in Figure C-1.

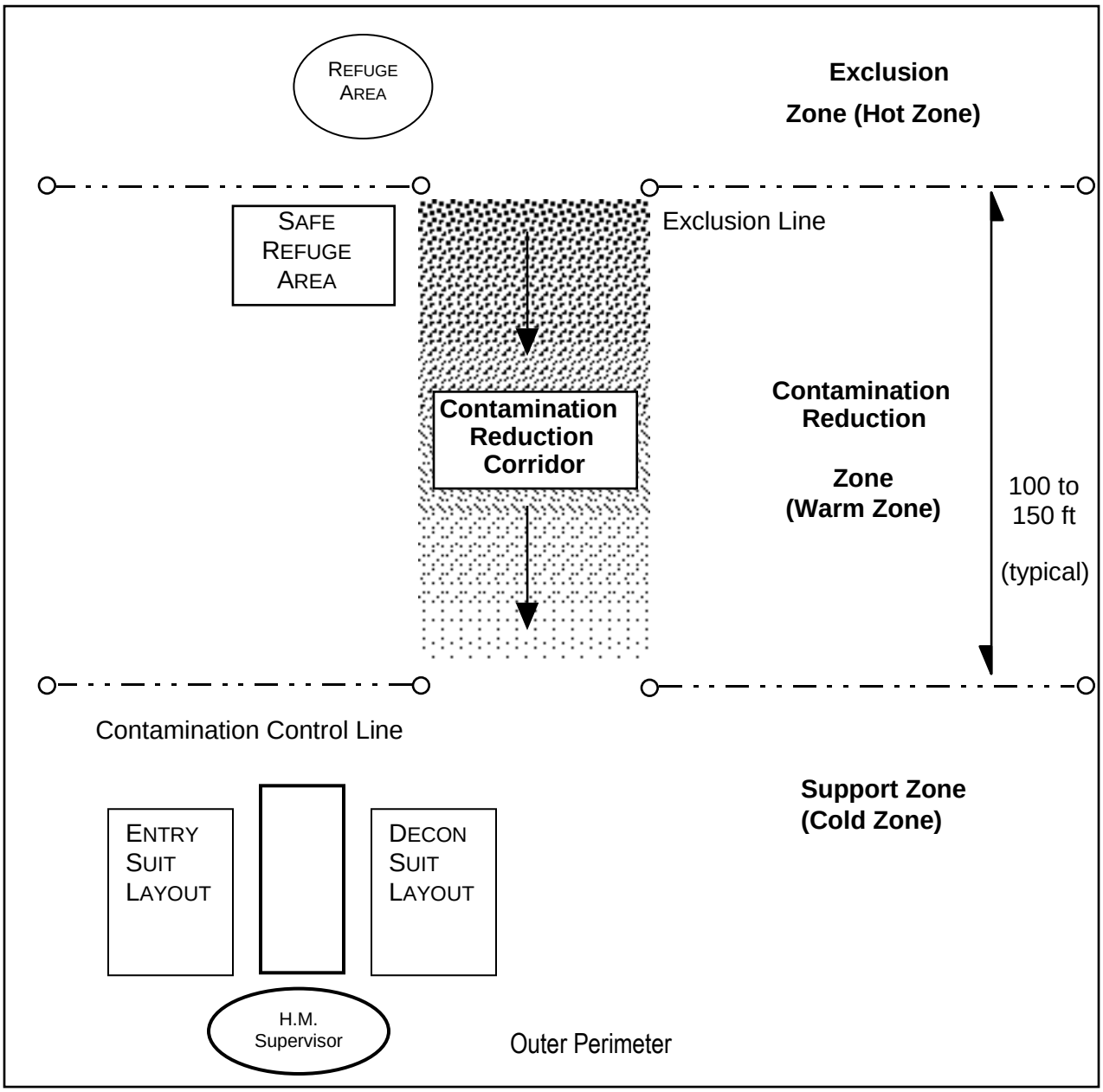

Figure C-1: Hazardous Material Incident Control Zones

7. Evacuation/ Shelter-in Place Planning

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place is the responsibility of IC or Unified Command. The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and often with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision-makers. The decision to evacuate may be based on the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook, or other guidelines. They also consult with the County Health Officer.

The IC will consult with the appropriate ICS positions (such as Safety Officer and Technical Specialist), technical references and any agency necessary (such as CHEMTREC, Poison Control, OEHHA and the Health Officer) to obtain information about the health properties of the material. The IC must evaluate area topography, meteorology, hydrology, demography and facility characteristics, including the delineation of potentially impacted areas.
The evacuation warning should include such information as:

- ✓ Reason for evacuation;
- ✓ Type of evacuation (voluntary or mandatory);
- ✓ Best available routes out of the area;
- ✓ Location of reception and care facilities, if established;
- ✓ Anticipated duration of the emergency; and
- ✓ Time remaining before the situation becomes critical

A hazardous materials Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed to assist in the decision to shelter-in-place or evacuate and may include the following elements:

a. Determination of the necessity for evacuation;
b. Consideration of sheltering in place;
c. Centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, Sheriff, health services, medical and other emergency response agencies;
d. Release of safety information to the public;
e. Notification of medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved;
f. Description of hazardous materials involved such as quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density and potential health effects;
g. Possible release scenarios;
h. Facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas;
i. Ingress and egress routes and alternatives;
j. Location of medical resources trained and equipped for hazardous material response;
k. Mass-care facilities, reception areas and shelters; and
l. Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery.

Appendix R-5 contains a checklist to be used to assist in Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place decision making.

For pesticide drift incidents, the IC, in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, must identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur, and assist in the coordination of an evacuation, if deemed necessary.

8. Shelters	The Health and Human Services Agency is the lead for Care and Shelter operations. The Care and Shelter Section of Emergency Operations Plan provides detailed information about providing food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life on a mass care basis. A complete list of shelters is kept on file in the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services and in the Emergency Operations Center. The American Red Cross would be contacted to direct shelter activities. In large disasters, all suitable buildings other than those being used for other emergency functions, may be used for sheltering. California State Education Code Section 40041.5 mandates that public education facilities be made available for use as shelters during emergencies. Schools are good shelter facilities since they are public facilities and can accommodate a large number of people. Churches are also appropriate, as they are usually large and often have feeding facilities on the premises.
9. Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination	Calaveras County HazMat Team follow standardized procedures on Medical Monitoring and Surveillance and on Decontamination procedures. They are based on California Specialized Training Institute's (CSTI) standardized training and guidelines. Calaveras County HazMat Team's procedures on medical monitoring and decontamination are found in Calaveras County HazMat Team's Operations Manual.
10. Containment and Control	If the Calaveras County HazMat Team responds to the incident, they have primary responsibility to contain, control and mitigate releases. If the incident is localized the IC may call Environmental Health to contact a private emergency response contractor for containment and disposal. Contact information for emergency response contractors, disposal sites and public and private agency resources is included in ***Appendix R-2.***
11. Drug Labs	For any incident involving a drug lab, the Sheriff's Office or Police Department in incorporated cites is initially contacted. The Sheriff/Police Department will contact the Amador County Narcotics Enforcement Task Force (ACNET) which will be the lead agency and the IC for the duration of the incident. The Environmental Health Department would be contacted for clean up decisions and response as needed. The Department of Toxic Substances Control could also be notified through the Environmental Health Department and can provide sampling and industrial hygiene assistance and clean-up contractors through their Clandestine Drug Lab Removal Program. The Environmental Health Department oversees the Industrial Hygiene plan and clean up activities to ensure the building/residence is safe for re-occupancy per Chapter 7.35.250 of the County Code relating to Methamphetamine facilities.
12. Terrorism Response Procedures and Protocols	If a terrorism event occurs, response agencies will follow protocols in the Terrorism Emergency Response Plan. Annex A of the Emergency Response Plan.
13. Radiological Incident	The IC should contact the State Office of Emergency Services for assistance from appropriate agencies.

14. Turning Over Responsibility for Site Control

The IC is responsible for stabilizing and securing the scene to ensure the protection of life-safety, property and the environment from hazardous materials releases and threatened releases. When a scene is under control, the IC can terminate on-scene involvement in phases.

Responsibility for declaring the area affected by a hazardous material release as "safe" to re-enter or "clean" from contamination rests with the IC after sufficient site assessments have been made and the sampling results are reviewed by the Amador County Health Officer (HSC 101030), the Amador County CUPA (County Code 7.25.230) or other lead agency. Additional consultations with the shipper, owner, or other responsible party, who will utilize all available resources, such as technical advisors, health experts, etc., may assist in this declaration from the IC.

The following guidelines can be used to determine when the IC can transfer responsibility for site control:

- ✓ The hazardous materials release is mitigated and contained. No immediate threat to public safety, property or the environment is present;
- ✓ All hazardous materials are secured and under the control of the responsible party, Environmental Health Department , or another regulatory agency;
- ✓ Environmental issues (such as spills to creek, etc.) are under control. Input from the Department of Fish and Game or the Central Valley Water Quality Control Board may be needed to make this evaluation.

The IC should document the name, company/agency, phone number and title of the person that assumes responsibility of the incident.

15. Clean-Up and Disposal Procedures

Once the basic operational concerns (isolation, identification, and control) have been addressed, the IC can arrange for proper disposal. DTSC maintains a list of Hazardous Materials TSD facilities. Alternatives for clean up and disposal are the following:

- ✓ The responsible party will be directed to clean-up and properly dispose of the spilled materials. Amador County Environmental Health Department or their designee will oversee this action.
- ✓ If no responsible party can be identified, Amador County Environmental Health Department may try to procure state or federal funding for clean up. The next section (Section D of the Response Section) provides information on state and federal clean-up funds.
- ✓ If an incident occurs **On-Highway** (CalTrans right-of-Way), the Incident Commander (*i.e.,* the senior CHP officer on-scene) shall direct CalTrans to ensure hazardous material identification, stabilization, clean up, disposal, and/or site restoration is accomplished. CalTrans accomplishes these tasks through standing contracts with private clean-up companies. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from***

ultimate financial responsibility.

- ✓ In the event of a petroleum spill on a county roadway, the Transportation and Public Works Dept. will be called to spread sand or absorbent (if on a city roadway the City Public Works Department would be called). If there is more than a sheen, the responsible party would be required to spread adsorbent to control the spill and remove the contaminated sand/absorbent. If there is no responsible party, Amador County Environmental Health Department will coordinate the mitigation and removal of the county roadway spill. If immediate pick up is needed due to health hazard, quantity, or characteristics of the materials, the Amador County Environmental Health Department will contact a hazardous waste contractor. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.***

- ✓ Drug lab clean ups will be the paid by the responsible party. If immediate mitigation and clean up is needed, it would be coordinated by Amador County Environmental Health Department and the ACNET/Amador County Sheriff's Office. DTSC would be contacted for containment and control and mitigation via the Clandestine Drug Lab Fund.

16. Liability

It is imperative that responsible parties in hazardous material incidents be identified. The responsible party is liable for the cost of clean-up and recovery operations; they may undertake the clean-up operations themselves if:

- ✓ The operation can be done safely;
- ✓ The responsible party's personnel have appropriate training pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120; and
- ✓ The clean-up operation can be completed in an acceptable timeframe.

The responsible party may request assistance from private clean-up contractors, as long as they meet the criteria set forth above.

HazMat Team and/or other emergency response personnel shall not directly contact private clean up or disposal companies. In the event that a responsible party is not identified or is uncooperative with regard to clean-up, authorization for private clean-up contractors must come from the Amador County Environmental Health Department.

Responsible parties should be informed that they are financially responsible for the clean up and disposal of hazardous materials.

17. Return to Occupancy - Health Determination

If public health issues are a concern, the Amador County Health Officer may be requested to assist the IC with making a determination on when to allow individuals to return to the affected area. In most situations, an Amador County Environmental Health Department representative would also be consulted on public health issues and return to occupancy decisions (especially for drug lab incidences).

In some cases, hazardous materials spills may impact soil and/or groundwater

and may need additional clean up beyond initial mitigation. The contaminated property must be cleaned up to meet environmental health standards. The Amador County Environmental Health Department, in coordination with Central Valley Water Quality Control Board, the Amador Air Pollution Control District and/or Department of Toxic Substances Control will make these determinations.

D. FUNDING SOURCES - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

Several state and federal agencies maintain specific funds and/or financing for hazardous material incidents, which may be accessed under specific circumstances. Amador County Environmental Health Department shall act as point of contact and liaison for funding requests to or through the following agencies.

1. State Resources	The State operates a number of funds earmarked for specific aspects of hazardous materials emergency response. State Funds include:
a. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Emergency Reserve Account – *Preferred Funding Source*	This account is used to fund clean up and abatement of hazardous material releases that are a threat to public health and safety. Incidents eligible for funding include "midnight dumping," spills and discharges without an identified responsible party, and other actions needed to prevent potential emergencies *(i.e.,* fencing, guard services, sampling or immediate remedial measures for dangerous sites with uncooperative responsible parties). In some instances, emergency response associated with illegal drug lab wastes is fundable. Contractors and expenditures must be approved in advance of funds being spent. The hazardous material must acutely threaten human health and be in a publicly accessible area. Funds may be used for actions such as fencing, sampling, guard services, stabilization, mitigation, transport and disposal. This account may be accessed through the Governor's OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550, or by requesting contact with the Cal EPA on-call Duty Officer (800) 260-3972. Local ICs will serve as the point of contact for requesting funds from the Emergency Reserve Account for incidents within their respective jurisdictions. Information on the applicability and use of the Emergency Reserve Account is included in ***Appendix R-6.***
b. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Clandestine Drug Lab Clean-up Account	This program provides funds for removal, disposal, or storage of a toxic waste from a laboratory used for the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Generally, this fund is accessible only for a prosecutable case in counties with a population under 1,250,000 and does not cover clean up or disposal of contaminated soils or dwellings. It should, however, be considered as a possible source for other drug lab cleanups. Access to the fund must be made within 24 hours of a seizure of a laboratory. Local law enforcement must contact Cal EPA/DTSC and notify the Duty Officer. The investigative report must accompany the request. To access the fund, the Department of Toxic Substances Control on-call Emergency Response Duty Officer must be notified. The phone number is (800) 260-3972. Information on the applicability and use of the Clandestine Drug Lab Clean-up

	Account is included in ***Appendix R-6***
c. Water Pollution Clean-up and Abatement Account	This fund is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board. It can be used for expenses incurred by pubic agencies with the authority to clean up and abate waste. Only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible. The OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a SWRCB representative to go to the scene.
d. Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	This fund provides funds administered by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills into tidal influenced marine waters. The fund covers the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies for response, clean-up, wildlife rehabilitation and emergency loans. The OSPR's Communication Center must be contacted at (916) 445-0045 (24 hour).
e. Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account	This account provides funds administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) for pollution incidents, impacting State wildlife and habitat resources. A DFW representative must be on-site to determine eligibility for the fund. The OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a DFW officer respond to the scene.
2. Federal Government	
a. Superfund Emergency Response	This US Environmental Protection Agency program provides resources to local, state and other federal and tribal agencies. They have 24-hour emergency response capability. The Response Team removal actions typically eliminate sources of contamination and prevent direct exposure of hazardous substances to humans or the environment. Following is a summary of their capabilities: ✓ Chemical, radiological, biological and terrorism related emergency response actions; ✓ Site characterization; ✓ Emergency cleanups; ✓ Enforcement support (civil); ✓ Criminal investigation support; ✓ Training support; ✓ Potential responsible party oversight and ✓ Local and state agency technical support They can be contacted through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or the California OES Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.
b. Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) Program	The federal government administers the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program that provides funds to eligible local governments incurring temporary emergency response costs. Eligible expenditures include those incurred during response to transportation accidents, illegal disposal, tire fires and clandestine drug labs. A reimbursement application package can be obtained by calling the LGR Helpline Hotline at (800) 431-9209.
3. Amador County Resources	Local resources are available if no responsible party can be identified. The Environmental Health Department will take the lead in arranging for the procurement of resources.

The Amador County emergency response EPA ID number is CAS 111-111-003. This number is needed when using the DTSC Emergency Reserve Account when no responsible party has been identified and the manifest needs to be completed prior to disposal.

E. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

1. *Radio Systems*

The primary means of communications within the County is VHF High Band radio systems. One channel will be used as a Command frequency and one channel will be used as a Tactical frequency. Amador County Communications Plan provides detailed information on the types and frequencies of radio systems used in Suter County. The equipment is capable of providing interoperability between law, fire, public and private health, and emergency medical services agencies. Please refer to this document for any information regarding radio capabilities and frequencies.

2. *Pagers, Portable Radios and Cellular Phones*

CAL FIRE has a cache of Bendix King hand held portable radios and will bring them to a major multi-jurisdiction incident. Pagers, portable radios, satellite phones and cell phones may be used as a secondary means of communication for Amador County Environmental Health Department, CAL FIRE, Calaveras County HazMat Team, Fire Agency officers, Sheriff deputies and Sheriff OES staff. Phone and pager numbers can be obtained through Dispatch or at the Command Post.

3. *Public Information and Warning Systems*

There are several alert-warning systems available in Amador County. To activate one or more of these systems, the Sheriff's dispatch can be contacted at (209) 223-6500. The Sheriff's OES coordinator will assist with these alert systems:

- ✓ The primary Emergency Alert System Radio Station for Amador County is KFBK 1530 AM. The backup station is KSTE 650 AM or KGBY 92.5 FM. Hometown Radio KVGC 1430 AM may also have local information and cable TV station TSPN may have information if functioning.

- ✓ Reverse 911 – The Reverse 911 system is utilized by Amador County to notify residents and businesses of emergency situations. The Reverse 911 system sends out recorded information to all listed and unlisted telephone numbers in a specified area. The entire County of Amador is covered by the Reverse 911 system however, the specific area activated is discretionary and identified by management staff at the County Emergency Operations Center and local public safety officials.

- ✓ Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) is a special e-mail and wireless cell phone or pager based message system that delivers official information about emergencies and disasters to the public and the news media in California. Additional information on EDIS can be found on the following website: http://www.edis.ca.gov.

- ✓ The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a web based system that can distribute public health emergency information via cell phone, email or land

line.

- ✓ The AT&T Language Line translation service **[1-888-855-0811]** can be activated to assist the Incident Commander in communicating with affected individuals in their native language, should there be no other emergency responder on-scene who can do so in person. This is especially important for pesticide drift exposures.

4. Information Release Responsibility

During a hazardous materials incident, the IC is responsible for disseminating information to the public and the media. The IC will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) as part of the Command Staff, as identified in the Incident Command System. The IC/PIO will be responsible for notifying business personnel and the affected public of safety procedures to follow during a hazardous materials release. The IC should move the field PIO responsibility to the Public Information Branch of the EOC level if there is a need for:

- ✓ Additional public information resources and/or
- ✓ The centralized coordination of information from responding agencies

5. Media

Hazardous materials incidents typically gain the media's attention. It is the policy of the Amador County to cooperate with the media to the greatest extent possible. The Emergency Operations Plan outlines PIO responsibilities for a Countywide disaster. According to ICS protocol, all press releases **must** be cleared through the on-scene IC.

An Emergency Public Information Checklist, ***Appendix R-7*** provides actions to consider when releasing information to the public and media based on the type of incident (low hazard, high hazard, etc.) ***Appendix R-7*** also includes sample news releases and questions that might be asked by the media. (Reference: Cal OES 2014 HazMat Incident Tool Kit)

6. FAA Flight Restrictions

Federal Aviation Administration Regulations (FAR) 92.9 cover temporary flight restrictions during incidents/disasters and sets forth procedures which pilots of media and other aircraft must follow. Permission to fly over incident sites may be denied if such flights will pose significant safety hazard to the general public.

In the event that Temporary Flight Restrictions are required, the FAA Administrator will issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) designating the area within which temporary flight restrictions apply and specifying the hazard or condition requiring their imposition. The Administrator may issue the NOTAM whenever he determines it is necessary in order to:

- ✓ Protect persons and property on the surface or in the air from a hazard associated with an incident on the surface; or
- ✓ Provide a safe environment for the operations of disaster relief aircraft; or
- ✓ Prevent any unsafe congestion of sightseeing and other aircraft above an incident or event, which may generate a high degree of public interest.

There are specific exemptions for certain aircraft when a NOTAM is in effect, and are too numerous to list here. If temporary flight restrictions are being considered, or are deemed necessary, the FAA should be contacted to discuss the implications and necessity.

FAA may be contacted, 24 hours a day, at the following:

Federal Aviation Administration
Sacramento Tracon
McClellan AFB, Building 1099
5839 22nd Street
Rio Linda, CA 95673

(916) 366-4001 (24 hours)]

F. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Available Supplies and Equipment

The Calaveras County and San Joaquin Valley HazMat Teams have lists of equipment and they are located in their respective jurisdictions.

Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services has a Decon trailer located at the CAL FIRE Sutter Hill fire station. The equipment in this trailer is listed in ***Appendix R-8***.

Mule Creek State Prison Fire Department has a hazardous materials decon vehicle equipped with appropriate supplies.

The Department of Transportation and Pubic Works maintains spill control equipment such as sand, absorbent and heavy equipment to be used in the event of a hazardous release. The equipment and supplies are located at the Corporation Yard located at 100 Airport Boulevard in Jackson.

Fuel spill kits, manuall recovery pumps and containment barrels are located at Amador Fire Protection District station 122, Ione Fire Department Station 162, Jackson Fire Department station 132, Sutter Creek Fire Protection District station 141, and Department of Transportation and Public Works corporation yard at 100 Airport Boulevard in Jackson. Amador County Environmental Health Department maintains limited equipment including the following: HazTech System®, Haz Cat Chemical Identification System Kit, HNU® DL-101 Organic Vapor Analyzer, and RKI Instruments Eagle Multi Gas Detector. This equipment is kept in the Environmental Health Department's offices at 810 Court Street in Jackson.

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2. Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

Equipment owned by the Calaveras County HazMat Team is maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. Maintenance logs are kept by the respective agencies.

Fire protection agencies are responsible for maintaining and testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) and structural fire fighting equipment. This equipment is tested and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.

All other agencies that maintain equipment and supplies that are available for response to a hazardous materials incident are responsible for the testing and maintenance of this equipment. Responding agencies must ensure that there are adequate emergency supplies on hand at all times.

A. POST INCIDENT ANALYSIS

Post Incident Analysis and After Action Reports

Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services will host and facilitate post-incident analysis and critiques following large scale hazardous material incidents whenever this plan is activated within the County. Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services may coordinate interagency participation to evaluate each incident and agency coordination, and to determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures and/or this plan.

For all Level I incidents, the post-incident analysis may be conducted on quarterly basis, or as needed.

For all Level II and III incidents, the post-incident analysis shall take place as soon as practical, but within 72 hours of the incident conclusion, or as directed by the Incident Command/Unified Command staff.

An after-action report may be prepared by Amador County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services and distributed to those agencies involved in the incident.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy may occur due to a post-incident analysis. If any changes affecting the Area Plan occur, the changes must be provided to the CUPA Program Manager who is responsible for modifying the Area Plan and distributing modifications. Amador County Environmental Health Department shall determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures and this Area Plan.

An After Action Report Checklist in included as ***Appendix R-9.***

B. INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Environmental Crimes Prosecution

The ability to successfully prosecute an environmental crime depends upon the prompt investigation of the incident. The IC will contact Amador County Environmental Health Department and the Sheriffs Department for investigations. In cases where incidents involve a significant environmental crime, the Environmental Crimes Task Force would be contacted to provide investigative and enforcement support.

Situations where enforcement may be necessary include: failure to correct violations noted during an inspection, new business compliance, compliance as a result of a complaint investigation or a release, and compliance associated with incomplete or inaccurate reporting. The goal of enforcement activities is to return a facility to compliance in a timely manner, eliminate economic benefit, and to provide a deterrent against willful future non-compliance by violators by imposing sanctions and/or penalties.

Hazardous Materials Inspection and Enforcement Plan

The Amador County Environmental Health Department CUPA maintains an Inspection and Enforcement Plan which describes the County's inspection and enforcement policies for fixed Unified Program facilities including plan reviews, training, documentation, inspection procedures and enforcement options.

The Enforcement options listed in the Inspection and Enforcement Plan include:

- ✓ Notice of Violation
- ✓ Summary of Violations
- ✓ Notice to Comply
- ✓ Re-inspection/Compliance Inspection
- ✓ Formal Enforcement
    - o Administrative Enforcement Order
    - o Red Tag (Underground Storage Tanks)
    - o Referral to Circuit Prosecutor or District Attorney's Office

These options will be evaluated by the CUPA to determine the most appropriate course of action after a hazardous materials release, incident or other violation at a fixed Unified Program facility.

Violations of Federal, State or municipal law may be referred to the appropriate agency having authority and jurisdiction by the incident commander.

C. COST RECOVERY

Significant costs are often incurred while responding to hazmat incidents. Funding options include:

- Cost recovery from responsible party
- State or Federal agency fund access
- Amador County resources (limited)
- Combination of the above

Cost Recovery

In accordance with CCR Title 19, HSC, and California Fire Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency, including the HazMat team, are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with the hazardous material emergency response. The charge levied on an individual is also a charge against an individual's employer if the negligence that caused the incident occurred in the course of an individual's employment.

If a responsible party can be identified and is willing and able to conduct all or a portion of the response and cleanup activities, then they should be directed to do so. Capable responsible parties should contract directly with clean-up companies. If a responsible party cannot be identified, and/or is unwilling or unable to conduct response or cleanup activities, other funding options must be considered. All staff time, materials and third party expenditures must be documented.

In addition to costs associated with response activities, Amador County Environmental Health Department is entitled to recover costs associated with the oversight and enforcement of clean-up and remediation operations. These costs shall include, but not be limited to, hourly time as set forth by the Amador County Code Section 7.42.170.

For cleanup of properties due to methamphetamine production-related activities, the Amador County Environmental Health Department is designated as the lead agency for regulatory oversight and cost recovery.

Amador County Environmental Health Department is the lead agency in coordinating the cost recovery process for agencies involved in hazardous materials response in unincorporated area of the county. This coordination process includes cost recovery for the HazMat team when the Team's response is to unincorporated areas of the county. Amador County Environmental Health shall determine responsibility for the emergency and notify the responsible party by mail of the determination of responsibility and of the costs to be recovered.

The Cities of Jackson, Ione, Sutter Creek, Amador City and Plymouth serve as the lead agency in coordinating the cost recovery process for hazardous materials response for incidents within their respective city. Individual cities shall determine responsibility for the emergency and notify the responsible party of the determination of responsibility and of the costs to be recovered.