SOLANO COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AREA PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

July, 2013

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SOLANO COUNTY AREA MAP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) fulfills the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) regulatory program requirements per State law. Copies of the Area Plan are on file in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Area Plan can be used as a resource document in conjunction with the Solano County Emergency Operations Plan and other state agency plans.

The Area Plan describes

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

The Solano County Area Plan is organized into four basic sections: Part I - Introduction, Part II – Preparedness Part III - Response and Part IV – Recovery.

Part I – Introduction

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for Hazardous Materials incidents occurring within Solano County and provides operational and general response procedures for the Solano County Inter-agency Hazardous Materials Team (SCIHMT) and other federal state and local agencies.

Part II - Preparedness

The Plan describes pre-emergency planning: data management, supplies and equipment and initial response notifications to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies:

Part III - Response

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

Part IV – Recovery

This describes after incident decontamination and demobilization procedure and incident critique and follow up procedures.

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. A Glossary of Terms for both hazardous materials and terrorism is provided as the first appendix in this section.

Edition Date: July 2013- This Area Plan was prepared by contractor Sukla De of JB& Associates Consulting Services.

First Edition: 2002
Revised: September 2008

PART I - INTRODUCTION

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Solano County, including all the incorporated cities within it's jurisdiction - Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville, and Vallejo and unincorporated communities, Allendale, Bahia, and Birds landing. This Plan documents the operational and general response procedures for the Solano County Inter-agency Hazardous Materials Team (SCIHMT), which is the primary hazardous materials response group for Solano County.

SOLANO OPERATIONAL AREA

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN
Updated July, 2013

I.1 Purpose and Scope

This area plan has been developed pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95. It's designed to identify responsibilities and provide coordination of emergency response at a local level. Identification and coordination of needed response levels of agencies involving local, county, regional, state and federal resources are also indicated. This plan is designed to provide guidelines to minimize danger to the public, to protect their property and the environment from exposures as a result of a hazardous materials incident. Assurance is made that the most qualified personnel will respond to mitigate situations that may occur and to provide follow-up procedures that may be deemed necessary.

This plan involves mitigation of incidents pertaining to hazardous materials that pose a threat to life, property and the environment. It identifies the responsibilities of those Solano County Departments that have a significant role in mitigating such incidents. This plan promotes a formal incident notification system within the County of Solano to ensure that a trained, knowledgeable, well-equipped group of personnel representing various local agencies will respond in a timely fashion to assist a designated Incident Commander.

The plan is based on the mutual aid concept, which will provide the jurisdiction initially impacted with the level of response required to alleviate the problem, with a minimum negative effect on the community and the environment. Support is provided for overall hazardous materials management including coordination of data management, disclosure and inspection of emergency response plans.

The Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the Solano County. The Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division's jurisdiction includes all cities and districts within the county.

As such, the CUPA has the responsibility for establishing the Area Plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within its jurisdiction. The 2008 edition of the Area Plan has been reformatted to enhance compliance with California's Standard Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System (SEMS/NIMS). In addition, protocols for responding to pesticide drift incidents have been updated to include the specific provisions required by SB 391(Florez), and are underlined within the document.

The document describes the county's pre-incident planning and preparedness for hazardous materials releases and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of federal, state, and local agencies in a hazardous materials incident.

I.2 Current Revision Date

Edition Date: July 2013- This Area Plan was prepared by contractor Sukla De of JB& Associates Consulting Services.

I.3 Jurisdiction Information

The Solano County, the easternmost county of the North Bay, is located about halfway between San Francisco and Sacramento. According to the 2000 census, Solano County has a total area of 906.67 square mile, mostly land with 8.55% water. The county's population is reported by the US Census to be 413,344 in 2010. 17.64% of the population is Hispanic. 75.7% speak English, 12.1% Spanish and 6.6% Tagalog as their first language.

This Hazardous Materials Area Plan is intended to be used as a planning document and a field response level plan for hazardous materials releases in the unincorporated areas of Solano County and all the incorporated cities within it's jurisdiction including Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville and Vallejo. Unincorporated communities include Allendale, Bahia, Birds Landing, Bucktown, Collinsville, Cordelia, Elmira, Green Valley, Hartley, Maine Prairie, Rockville and Scandia. The Hazardous Materials Area Plan is a resource document in conjunction with city, county operational areas, other state agency plans, and associated standard operational procedures.

Solano County has nine major highways:
Interstate 80, Interstate 505, Interstate 680, Interstate 780, State Route 12, State Route 29, State Route 37, State Route 84 and State Route 113 and State Route 220.

The County is served by several transit agencies:
SolTrans, Fairfield and Suisan Transit, Vacaville City Coach and Rio Vista Delta Breeze. General aviation airports in Solano County open to public are the Nut Tree Airport and Rio Vista Municipal Airport.
Amtrak Rail Service, Vallejo Bay Link ferry, Cal Trans steamboat ferry, and Cal Trans Ryer Island/Cache Slough ferry are other mode of transportation.

There are petroleum product pipelines-Kinder Morgan, Chevron and Equilon. PG&E and Cal Pine high-pressure natural gas lines also cross the County.

Coast and bay waters surrounding Solano County are the State deep water navigable channel, Carquinoz strait, Sacramento river and Delta system.

Two (2) trans-continental railroads, Union Pacific and Northern California have rail quantities of hazardous materials. Our community is mainly residential, however, bordered by a rapidly growing light industrial area and compounded by a major farming community at the periphery of the metropolitan area. There is one oil refinery located within the metro area offering additional possibilities for catastrophic chemical incidents.
Travis Air Force Base is located within Solano County and stores large quantities of hazardous materials.
There are approximately 1800 businesses in the County that use or store reportable quantities of hazardous materials on site. Over 1000 of those businesses also manage hazardous wastes on site as well. There are 29 businesses in the County, which handle "extremely hazardous substances" or "regulated substances" subject to the California Accidental Release Prevention (Cal ARP) and/or Federal Risk Management Plan (RMP) requirements.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Solano County Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan is organized into three sections. These sections are Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Appendices, which provide supporting documentation and are tabbed for quick reference, are also provided as part of this Area Plan.

PART II - PREPAREDNESS

II.1 Pre-Emergency Planning

The Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division is the administering agency of the CUPA program under the California H&SC Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, § 25500. This statute mandates that the administering agency develop and maintain a Hazardous Materials Area Plan that describes the County's procedures for the preventing, preparing for, and responding to a hazardous materials emergency. The Environmental Health Manager of the Department of Resource Management is responsible for ensuring coordination with all departments on the development and administration of the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan. Departments within Solano County involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the Environmental Health Manager of the Department of Resource Management of any changes in emergency response procedures or equipment that would substantially affect the Solano County Hazardous Materials Area Plan. An organizational chart showing Solano County operating structure is in ***Appendices 2***.

Section 2723 of the California Code of Regulations Title19 identifies the minimum area plan requirements to be included in pre-emergency planning. The requirements are to be met as follows:

A. As detailed in the CUPA Inspection and Enforcement Plan, Environmental Health Division will generally conduct routine and follow-up inspections of businesses. In the case of target hazards, efforts may be augmented by joint inspections with other agencies including Air Quality Management Districts, City Fire Prevention Services, City/ County Code Compliance/Enforcement, Sewer Pre-Treatment Inspectors, and/or state or federal agencies.

B. Pre-emergency planning and coordination occurs between the County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services and City/ Fire Departments/ Fire Districts, Solano County Sheriff's Office through bi-monthly Hazardous Materials Response Team meetings. At least one of these monthly meetings/trainings will address pesticide-related incident response issues each year. These pesticide trainings will also involve public health professionals who specialize in pesticide illness diagnosis and treatment and are to include either a tabletop or full-scale exercise.

C. At incidents where a responsible party has not been identified, and/or does not assume financial responsibility for clean-up costs, procedures for accessing local, state and federal funds have been developed into Standard Operating Procedures and department policies. Application for recovery of costs incurred during a hazardous materials incident is incumbent upon the Incident Commander. This is further facilitated by a "Finance" element of the Incident Command System for tracking and controlling costs on major inter-agency incidents. The County Environmental Health Division of Resource Management can assist the Incident Commander with access and oversight of the State Funding expenditure if needed.

D. Solano County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and will take the lead role in providing information on eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure. The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has developed a brochure on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for this purpose. The Public Health Services staff person designated and the County Ag. Commissioners Office will also assist to disseminate the pesticide drift protocols and the DPR brochure regarding eligibility for medical cost reimbursements to their network of member agencies and medical providers.

E. Provisions for access to State approved emergency response and clean-up contractors have been developed into Standard Operating Procedures and department policies. The Department of Resource Management will:

a. Access and oversee State of California expenditures for hazardous materials emergency response incidents if necessary.
b. Oversee and arrange for the State agency funding for the proper disposal of the released materials if a responsible party can not be identified or located;
c. Pursue cost recovery as part of an enforcement referral when responsible party violated state laws and regulation and an incident occurs in the incorporated and un-incorporated areas of Solano County.
d. Will pursue cost recovery to bill the responsible party for its own costs when the incident occurs in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Solano County.

F. All departments within the Solano County accept basic responsibility for protection of life, property and the environment from any threatened or discharge/release of hazardous materials. Incident Commander's responsibility is a major consideration in dealing effectively with a hazardous material incident. Such responsibility for on-road situations is assigned in the California Vehicle Code, Sections 2453 and 2454 to law enforcement agencies. Legislation later allowed delegation of this authority to other public agencies by mutual agreement. Both Solano County Sheriff's and City Police Departments are officially the incident commander within the unincorporated Solano County and incorporated cities for hazmat incidents that are not on roads. The Sheriff's Department and the City Police Departments have however allowed their respective fire departments to assume scene management/incident manager responsibilities as needed. The Solano County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is a unit of the Sheriff's Department and at selected incidents the Sheriff's Department has acted as the Incident Commander. On State highways the California Highway Patrol has retained the command authority.

Roles and responsibilities, by agency function, have been identified under this Area Plan after consultation with the various agencies, including the County Agricultural Commissioner and Local Health Officer for any pesticide drift exposure incidents in particular.

G. At the beginning of each year, the County Agricultural Commissioner will provide a list of the top 5 to 8 most heavily used agricultural chemicals (other than baits that are used frequently at low rates), particularly identifying those fumigants which are known to drift or volatize and are applied at high rates per acre. This list will be provided to the Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team. These chemicals will be cross-referenced by trade name and/or synonym as also found in the Crop Protection Handbook, which is carried on the Hazardous Materials Response vehicles in their reference library. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will also be made available for the reference library for the substances on this list, supplemented with information from a total of at least of three reference sources. This will help provide immediate access to pesticide-specific information, including proper decontamination procedures and emergency medical treatment procedures based on chemical name, common name, and/or trade name being known.

H. The Department of Health and Social Services (Public Health Officer) has developed a Multi Casualty Incident Plan that establishes operational procedures and responses for emergency medical response at the field level on injuries or mass casualty incidents resulting from hazardous materials incidents. The latest version is April 2001. During a hazardous materials incident, it could be activated for one patient or where multiple injuries have occurred. An appendix to this plan, Appendix I provides guidelines for responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threats. This is included as ***Appendices R5.***

I. Each quarter, representatives from agencies and county departments including the Fire Departments of Solano county cities (Fire Chiefs), Solano County Office of Emergency Services, Department of Resource Management, Health & Social Services, Emergency Services Coordinator, City Department response agencies, the State Office of Emergency Services, National Guard, Travis Air Force Base as well as non-governmental agencies such as Red Cross meet for general disaster planning and coordination on a county-wide basis.

The Solano County Health Officer has formed a Public Health and Safety Preparedness and Response Workgroup (formerly Bioterrorism subcommittee) that facilitates countywide preparation for response to public health emergencies. The workgroup membership consists of private hospitals, private clinics, schools, private ambulance services, and public agencies. This committee meets periodically to discuss protocols for responding to public health emergencies including weapons of mass destruction events such as nuclear, chemical weapons, anthrax, small pox, pandemic influenza, and other infectious disease incidents.

II.2 Data Management

Solano County utilizes a local area network computer system, SWEEPS with several remote stations to record, maintain and retrieve hazardous materials information related to the CUPA Program requirements. The business plan and chemical inventory information submitted and approved are physically stored at Environmental Health Services Department, 675 W. Texas Street in Fairfield. The information from each plan is then inputted into the Departments computer in the following categories:

I. Chemical inventory information from Hazardous Materials Business Plans
II. Inspection data for CUPA facilities
III. Information on underground tanks and facilities
IV, Aboveground tank capacities

The Department is using the CD Image System for imaging all hard copy documents from facility files into digital images that can be accessed by staff on real-time basis on their computers. The CD Image System has information in the following categories

I. Facility occupancy overview consisting of CD image, site plan, chemical inventory, contact information in an emergency and the location of emergency shut offs.
II. Hazardous Materials Training level of employees.
III. Notification and evacuation procedures for the employees as well as affected public.
IV. Prevention, mitigation and abatement data.
V. Locations of utility shut offs.
VI. Locations of available water and fire protection at the facility.
VII. Hazardous Materials Inventory showing:
   A. Common name or trade name for the material;
   B. A listing of hazardous components of the material;
   C. The maximum quantity on hand at anyone time;
   D. The annual through put quantity;
   E. The location of the material throughout the facility;
   F. The type of container;
   G. The container temperature and pressure;
   H. The use of the material;
   I. The CAS number for the material and it's hazardous ingredients.

VIII. Summary of prior incidents.
IX. Summary of inspections.
X. Special Hazard Summary.

By the end of 2013, this information will also be available at the State level with the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS).

The Summary of Risk Management Plan and Risk Management Plan information is maintained as hard copies for active facilities and is not available on the CD Image system

The information available on the County's Computer System includes electronic version of the Solano County Area Plan and its Appendices. SWEEPs and CD Images are maintained by the Department of Resource Management IT support staff. Information is entered into SWEEPS and prepared for the CD Imaging System by the Department's Administrative Support staff after review by technical staff. The County's Computer System is maintained by the County's Department of Information Technology.

Distribution and Access

In addition to hard copies of the business plan on file, hard copies of the business plan continued to be sent to each fire department and fire district until December 31, 2012. As of January 1, 2013, the Department has given access to California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) to the fire departments and districts as read only so they can view/download information on 24-7 basis. Additionally, Environmental Health- Hazardous Materials Section is on-call for spill response and brings current copies of the Hazardous Materials Business Plan to incidents involving CUPA regulated facilities.

SCIHMT has been given access to CERS so that they can view data and download information from the system. SCIHMT has computer access to HMBP via CERS on the computer in the Hazardous Materials Van. The hazardous materials information in SWEEPS is also available on a portable computer assigned to each Environmental Health Services Division Hazardous Materials staff who are available by telephone and a dedicated on-call pager 707-435-4391.

The following agencies have a copy of this plan:

Fire Departments and Districts:

Benicia Fire Department	Chief	(707) 746-4275
California Medical Facility	Chief	(707) 449-6540
Cordelia Fire District	Chief	(707) 864-0468
Dixon Fire Department	Chief	(707) 678-7060
Fairfield Fire Department	Chief	(707) 428-7375
Montezuma Fire District	Chief	(707) 374-5962
Rio Vista Fire Department	Chief	(707) 374-2233
Ryer Island Fire District	merged with Montezuma	See above
Suisun City Fire Department	Chief	(707) 425-9133
Suisun Fire Protection District	Chief	(707) 425-3605
Travis Air Force Base Fire Dept.	Chief	((707) 424-3886
Vacaville City Fire Department	Chief	(707) 449-5452
Vacaville Fire Protection District	Chief	(707) 447-2252
Vallejo City Fire Department	Chief	(707) 648-4420
Valero Refinery Fire Department	Chief	(707) 743-7375
California Dept. of Forestry	Chief	(707) 963-3601

Solano County Departments

Agricultural Department	Ag Commissioner	(707) 784-1310
County Administrator Office	County Administrator	(707)-784-6100
Dept of Resource Management	Director	(707) 784-6762
Dept of Resource Management	Assistant Director	(707) 784-3157
Dept of Resource Management	EH Manager	(707) 784-3308
Office of Emergency Services	Emergency Manager	(707) 784-1600
Health and Social Services	Public Health Officer	(707) 784-8600
Health and Social Services	Emergency Services & Preparedness Coordinator	(707) 784-8608
Dept of Resource Management, Public Works Roads Division	Operations Manager	(707) 421-6055

Sheriff/Coroner	Sheriff	(707) 421-7030
Solano County Dispatch	Dispatch Supervisor	(707) 421-7090
District Attorney	District Attorney	(707) 784-6800
Risk Management	Risk Manager	(707) 784-2962
Board of Supervisors		
Board of Supervisor member	District 1	(707) 784-6663
Board of Supervisor member	District 2	(707) 784-3031
Jim Spering	District 3	(707) 784-6136
Board of Supervisor member	District 4	(707) 784-6129
Board of Supervisor member	District 5	(707) 784-6130
Sewer Districts	Fairfield/Suisun Sewer District	(707) 429-8930
	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District	(707) 644-8949
Irrigation District	Solano Irrigation District	(707) 448-6847
Solano County Hazmat Team		(707) 421-7090 (**24-hr dispatch**)
Contract Hazmat Agency	Napa Interagency Hazmat Incident Team	(707) 963-2028

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

The Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan will be submitted to the State Office of Emergency Services. By statute, the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan is required to be reviewed and updated every three years. The Solano County Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will update the document. Each time the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials 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. The State OES will be sent a revised copy of the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan if changes are made to the document.

Back-Up Measures in Place

Multiple copies of the software and data are available on separate computer drives and a tape drive back up. These back ups are made on a scheduled routine basis to insure against loss of the data. The back up integrity as well as the regular updating of additional computers is maintained by Department of Information Technology.

II.3 Supplies and Equipment

Personnel

There are fourteen fire departments and districts serving the Solano Operational Area. These departments and districts are Benicia City Fire Department, Cordelia Fire Protection District, Dixon City Fire Department, Dixon Fire District, Fairfield City Fire Department, Montezuma Fire District, Rio Vista City Fire Department, Suisun City Fire Department, Suisun Fire Protection District, Vacaville City Fire Department, Vacaville Fire Protection District, Vallejo City Fire Department, East Vallejo Fire District, and California Department of Forestry.

Other fire departments that may respond in a mutual aid situation are the California Medical Facility in Vacaville, the Travis Air Force Base Fire Department, and the Valero Refinery Fire Department. The Travis Explosive Ordnance Disposal Department is a resource for explosives and is available through a request from Solano County Office of Emergency Services (OES).

A. The educational goal for each member of the Solano County's Interagency Hazardous Materials Team is to obtain Specialist certifications rapidly as current budget constraints and schedule restrictions allow. The

present on-duty team membership is made of personnel rated as Hazardous Materials Specialist. The Fire Department or Fire District requesting assistance provides on duty personnel trained to First Responder Operational/Decon training level used for decontamination operations.

B. The Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team maintains a complement of supplies and equipment that are necessary to respond to all levels of hazardous materials incidents. All response vehicles carry binoculars, Hazmat line tape, absorbents, and reference materials. Other items, such as test kits, monitoring instruments and protective suits are maintained and stored in stations and requested as necessary. HazMat1, a hazardous materials response trailer, and two mass decontamination trailers which are located in Benicia and in Vacaville are the response vehicles holding the equipment and supplies. Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team's comprehensive list of equipment is given below.

Emergency Response Vehicle

B. A thirty –eight foot Farber Hazardous Materials vehicle, a twenty-foot trailer and a Ford F-250 pick up.

1. Generator

A. 7.5 KW Onan
B. 2 - 150' electrical reels
C. Adjustable exterior lighting
    i. Refrigerator
D. 2 cubic feet RV typed
    ii. Cascade Air System
E. 400 cubic feet @ 4000 psi
    storage
F. 2 - 200' entry lines
G. 2 - 50 dress out lines
H. 6 - 10' dress out lines
I. 2 - 25' decon line
J. 6' refill hose
K. 10 piece manifold set
    A. Work Stations

Solano County Hazmat Vehicle Inventory List

Field Testing & Analysis

PH paper
Starch-iodide paper (for oxidizer)
Peroxide test strip
WMD Chemical card (nerve agent, blistering agent, blood agent)

Qualitative Analysis non-Electronic

Industrial Test Kit for known(Commonly known as Hazcat Kit)
Hazcat kit for unknown (5 steps)

Qualitative Analysis Electronic

Infra-Red Spectroscopy
Colorimetric Analysis:
Colorimetric Kit (multi sensing)
Colorimetric Kit (EWMD specific)

Air Monitoring Equipment

Confined space OSHA standard 4 gas monitoring kit
Multi Gas monitor
Aromatic Hydrocarbon monitor

Specialty Gas Monitors
Ammonia
Halogen gas
Calibration kit

Sampling Equipment
Substance capture
Coliwasa tubes
Sample jars
Pipette transfers (multiple sizes and graduated)
Test tubes
Telescopic Environment dipper
Spatulas (all sizes)
Funnels (all sizes)

Containerization
Labels
Evidence seals
Radiation detection/monitoring meters (beta and gamma)
Survey meters (alpha)
Survey meter (alpha beta combo)
Radio Nuclide detector
Dosimeters

Chemical Protective Clothing
Vapor Protective Ensemble
Level A suits (how many)
Level B suits
Test kit for suits
Silver nitrile gloves
Under gloves
Ultra cold protective gloves
Butyl outer gloves
Chemical resistive boots
Hard hats
Safety goggles
Fire resistive jump suits
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

Tech Reference
Internet access
Air modeling
Plume modeling
Electronic weather station
Real time data download
Fixed computer
Hot zone laptop
Printer
Fax machine
Duplication machine

Special Capabilities
Ultrasonic sound sensing
Digital video camera

Infra red temperature sensing
Hot zone remote camera

Intervention
Acid neutralization
Absorbent non-polar solvent pads, rolls, pillows, booms
Adsorbent polar solvent pads, rolls, pillows, booms
Chlorine kits **A, B** & **C**
Pipe repair devices/patches
Mechanical pipe clamps
Liquid tanker patch
Liquid drum patch
Stopper plugs
Various caps
Dowels

Decontamination
Plastic tarps
Carry alls
Plastic sheeting
Catch basin
Gross decon showers
Portable pools
Water heater
Various brushes
Sponges
Towels
Blankets
Cadaver bags
Modesty clothing
Traffic cones
Detergent
Chemical tapes
Clothing removal tools
Buckets
Garbage bags

Communication
Intrinsically safe portable radios (VHF)
Intrinsically safe stationary radios (VHF)
Megaphone

Tools/Other
Refrigerator
Spotting scope
Ice cooler
Drum up ender
First aid kit
Medical monitoring
Zone marking kits
Pliers
Shovels
Brooms
Hammers

Screwdrivers
Wrenches
Chisels
Pry bar
Putty knives
Shears
Wheelbarrow
Tape measure
Stop watch
Strap and ratchets
Grounding cables
Grounding rods
Bung wrenches
ICS vests
Kneepads

Reference
Chemical Hazards in the Work Place, 2nd Edition
Condensed Chemical Dictionary 11th Edition
Emergency Care for Hazardous Material Exposure, 1988
Agricultural Chemical books: Insecticides,1988; Herbicides,1989; Fumigants,1988/89; Fungicides,1988.
Gardener's Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names, 9th Edition
Crop Protection Chemical Reference 2nd Edition
Handbook of Reactive (?) Chemical Hazards, 3rd Edition
SAX Cancer Causing Chemicals, 1981
SAX Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, Volume1,2 & 3
CHRIS Manual
First Aid Manual, 2nd Edition
Hazardous Material Dictionary, 1988
Chemical Protective Clothing Compatibility-Binder 1990
Guideline for Selection of Chemical protective Clothing, Binder 3rd
Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials in Surface Transport
Emergency Action Guides –Binder A to I (1984/89) & Binder L to Z (1984/89)
Radiological First Response 1986
Firefighters Handbook of Hazardous Materials
Hazcat Manual
NIOSH Pocket Guide
Drager Tube Handbook
Phonebook

The Napa Interagency Hazardous Materials Incident Team, has a MOU to the city of, Vallejo, maintains a complement of supplies and equipment that are necessary to respond to all levels of hazardous materials incidents. All response vehicles carry binoculars, hazmat line tape, absorbent, and reference materials. Other items, such as absorbents, test kits, monitoring instruments and protective suits are maintained in stations and can be requested as needed. HazMat 27 is the Napa Hazardous Materials Team trailer that holds all equipment and supplies.

The Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division has a vehicle that is used for on-duty response. It has limited supplies and equipment for hazardous materials response.

Appendices R6 is a list of supplies and equipment that the Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division maintains either in the office or in the on-duty response vehicle.

Solano County Environmental Health Division Response Equipment
Field Testing & Analysis
Chemical Classified Kit
Clor-D-Tect sample Kits
Drager hazmat Kit
Drager CMS Kit
Drager CDS Kit
Mercury Test Kit
Nexteq Air Sampling Kit
Petroleum HC test Kit
WMD Water Test kit
WMD Test Strips/colorimetric kit/Biological Testing

Sampling Equipment
Bailers
Coliwasas (PVC/Glass)
Drum Thieves
Pipettes
Sample Containers
Scoops
Soil Augur Kit
Trowels

Qualitative Analysis non-Electronic:
HNU PID
Industrial Safety 4 gas+ PID
Radiation Meter 7 Dosimeter
Telescope with tripod
Thermometer Gun

Chemical Protective Clothing
First Aid kit
Full face air Purifying Respirator
Leather Gloves
Nitrile Inner Disposable Gloves
Protective Gloves-Neoprene, Nitrile, Silver Shield
QC Tyvek suits
QC Tyvek Boots
Safety Vests
Saranex suits
Tyvek Suits

Tools/Others
Absorbent
Binoculors
Booms
Mercury Spill Kit
Miscellaneous (barrier tape, evidence tape, duct tape, bungee cords, flashlight)
Non-sparkling Tools
Pads
Regular Tools
Safety Cones
Shovels

Reference
American Association of Railroads Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials
California Environmental Regulations and Law
CHRIS Manual
Clan Lab Safety
Clan Lab Operations
Condensed Chemical Dictionary
Emergency Response Binder
Farm Chemical Handbook
Handbook of Toxic Materials
Hazardous Chemical Desk Reference
Hazardous Materials Field Guide
MERCK index
NIOSH Pocket Guide
North American Emergency Guide Book
Solano County Hazardous Materials Area Plan

Inventory Availability Guide
SCIHMT has their inventory and specialized hazmat response equipment and supplies located at 1633 Union Street, Fairfield, CA 94533. The equipment is stocked, stored and maintained in a readily available status, 24 hours a day.

Testing and Maintenance
Responsibility for inventory, maintenance services, and equipment testing for the Napa County Interagency Hazardous Incident Team is assigned to the City of Vallejo. Supplies, tools, and equipment are checked weekly and Level A protective clothing is tested annually. Responsibility of inventory maintenance and service of equipment for the Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team is done collectively at team meetings. Analytical equipment is tested, calibrated and serviced following manufacturer's specifications. Standardized safety equipment and instruments are serviced and repaired by factory-certified service companies. Following any hazardous materials incident, disposable equipment is replenished. If Level A suits are used, it is recorded on a test log.

Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division ensures its equipment including expired chemicals in their HazCat kit are replaced as recommended, the HNU photo-ionizing detector, combustible gas indicators, radiological survey meters, and the dosimeters are serviced and calibrated annually, when necessary or after replacement of sensors. The replacement of protective suits and gloves, and replacement of cartridges for respirators are ordered on an annual or on an as-needed basis.

Resources from Neighboring Jurisdictions
Additional equipment is available through private commercial firms, Travis Air Force Base and the 95th WMD – a Civil Support Team composed of National Guard members who have specialized training and equipment. The unit is located in Hayward. These resources are activated through the Solano County Office of Emergency Services. Sacramento City Fire Department has a hazardous materials response team that is through mutual aid by individual fire departments. Contra Costa County Health Services has a hazardous materials response unit that is capable of 24-hour/7-day technical assistance, identification of unknown substances, health hazard information, and cleanup oversight at 925-646-1112. Yolo County has a multi agency emergency response team that consists of the combined resources of Yolo County Environmental Health Division, the Cities of Woodland, Davis, and West Sacramento Fire Departments and the University of California at Davis Fire Department response units. The University of California Davis maintains a custom designed hazardous materials vehicle capable of responding to hazardous material emergencies. The Yolo County Multi-Agency Emergency Response Team is requested through Yolo County Dispatch Center at 530-666-8920.

II.4 Initial Response Notifications

Local On-Call Response Agencies

A.	Fire	911
B.	Law Enforcement	
	1. City Police	911
	2. County Sheriff	911
	3. California Highway Patrol	911
C.	Public Works/Highway Department	
	Solano County Corporation Yards:	
	County Corporation Yard (Vacaville)	707-448-6942
	County Corp Yard (Rio Vista)	707-429-6511
	County Corporation Yard (Fairfield)	707-421-6055
D.	Health & Environmental	
	County Environmental Health Services Division	707-784-6765 day 707421-7090 (evenings and weekends)
	State Department of Public Health Radiologic Health Branch	916-327-5106 or 510-620-3416
	Air Board	
	State Department of Fish & Wildlife	916-358-1300 (24-hour dispatch)
	Solano County Water Agency	707-451-6090
E.	Agricultural Department	707-784-1310 work hrs and 707-421-7090 after hours
F.	Office of Emergency Services	800-852-7550

II.5 Training

Emergency Response Personnel Training:
Local Fire Departments and Districts have established training programs to prepare for responses to threatend and actual hazardous materials releases. All levels of personnel participate in ongoing training programs to meet State and Federal response requirements. The following publications were used to establish current County training standards: California Code of Regulations Title 19, Section 2725 and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 7, Section 5192.

Hazardous Materials Teams must include the following topics in their training programs:

- 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 & decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment
- First-aid procedures
- Procedures for informing the public
- Psychological stress

The Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team, the Napa Interagency Hazardous Incident Team, and private hazardous materials contractors must meet state and federal training requirements. ***Appendix P 8.2*** provides a description of the Hazardous Materials Response Team training levels.

All personnel shall be certified as Title 19 CCR Division 2 Chapter 1, sub chapter 2 Sections 2510 through 2560 Hazardous Materials Technician or Specialist.

Training Documentation:
Each member shall be responsible for carrying his/her Hazardous Materials Certification ID cards while on duty. A copy of which may be kept in the Hazardous Materials Response Van as well.

Training of County Personnel Serving As Support Team
Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division personnel are trained at the First Responder Operational (FRO) level. This includes 24 hours of initial training and 8 hours of annual refresher training. They also complete 40 hours of initial Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Training, Haz-Cat Basic and Advanced classes, 40 hours of clandestine drug laboratory classes, 28 hours of Environmental Response to Oil Spill, annual 8 Hrs of hazardous materials operation training, and radiological response training. Additionally to maintain certification as the CUPA, they must meet education and training requirements specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 27, Section 15260 and 15270. Solano County Department of Resource Management Environmental Health Services Division personnel provide technical advice to the Incident Commander and the Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team on the health effects of chemicals, personal protective equipment, public health, environmental contamination, environmental enforcement, and clean up procedures on request.

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.

However, 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.

A description of the hazardous materials response training levels is also included. Solano County Resource Management Environmental Health Division employees receive the following training:
A minimum number of hours to complete the necessary training pursuant to Title 27, CCR Sections 15260 (C) and 15270 (C).

All new employee shall provide proof of past training or obtain new training to meet the following required hours of training:

Hazmat Business Plan/Art 80 Fire Code	40 hrs
Underground Storage Tank	40 hrs
Closure	
New installation	
Permitting & Monitoring existing tanks	

Emergency Response	80 hrs
Complaint Response	8 hrs
Hazardous Waste generator	40 hrs
Cal ARP Program	16 hrs
Hazcat Training	8 hrs
Monitoring Well inspection	8 hrs
Hazmat Van Equipment familiarization	4 hrs
Aboveground Storage tanks (APSA)	----

Initial 40 hrs HAZWOPER training for new employees
Annual 8 hrs refresher
California Compliance School Modules I, II, III, IV and V for tiered permit and other hazwaste training.
Periodic Sampling Methodology
Sampling Preservation for evidence through California State Training Institute.

The above training can be obtained in several ways, through on job training or through various State agencies or the University of California.

Training Exercises:
Refresher training shall be conducted on a quarterly basis, for all three shifts. At least one of these trainings will address pesticide-related incident response issues each year. These pesticide trainings will also involve public health professionals who specialize in pesticide illness diagnosis and treatment and are to include either a tabletop or full scale exercise. Solano County OES and other departments conduct annual exercises of the County's Emergency Operations Plan. These may be at the tabletop, functional or full-scale level. Solano County OES exercises involve the participation of all county departments and Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division as appropriate. Topics may include earthquake, flooding, biological warfare threat, hazardous materials incident, or other major disaster.

Functional level exercises been conducted at Travis Air Force Base, the Valero facility in Benicia, office complexes, and local school districts. Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team conducts field exercises at various locations. Past drills have occurred at a chemical manufacturer, pharmaceutical company, a biotechnology company, water treatment facilities, and a refinery. The yearly schedule of drills is established in January for that calendar year.

PART III – RESPONSE

The Sheriff Department's Office of Emergency Services maintains the Emergency Response Plan. The latest version of the Emergency Operations Plan was adopted in 2004. It 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. When two or more cities activate their Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), Solano County must activate the Operational Area EOC.

The Solano County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in the event of an emergency, including a hazardous materials incident. It is located at 530 Clay Street, Fairfield. Solano County uses the Standardized Emergency Management System (NIMS/SEMS) for all emergency response procedures, which incorporates the Incident Command System in accordance with the Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).

Solano County and the Cities of Benicia, Fairfield, Dixon, Suisan, Rio Vista, Vacaville and Vallejo have a Joint Hazardous Materials Response team designated as Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team (SCIHMT) to carry out coordinated plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of a hazardous materials emergency or disaster. This joint effort has resulted in greater efficiency, cost savings, planning and response capabilities. The team is supplemented with Travis Air Force Base hazmat team.

Vallejo Fire Department is also on the Napa Interagency Hazardous Incident Team. There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Assembly and Maintenance of a Multi-Agency Hazardous Incident Response Team within the jurisdictions of Napa County, Napa City, Calistoga, American Canyon, St Helena and Vallejo Fire Departments dated April 2002. A formal agreement for response services between the Napa Interagency Hazardous Incident Team and the City of Vallejo is in place. This agreement is included as ***Appendices P 3.1.***

The City of Dixon has an informal agreement with the City of Sacramento and U.C. Davis for hazardous materials response.

Additionally, first-response agencies rely on the County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division and outside emergency response contractors for additional technical assistance in dealing with hazardous materials incidents.

Finally, Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division, has a formal MOU with the Solano County Department of Health and Social Services to act as the Public Health Officer's designee for environmental health program activities including spill response activities. A copy of this MOU is also included as ***Appendix P3.***

In most cases the local jurisdiction will be first to respond to a hazardous materials incident and will be the incident commander. Depending on the impact, location, and nature of the incident multiple agencies may be involved including the need of additional resources from the State and Federal government. At this point, the overall governmental response to the incident will be divided into a three tiered system involving the State and Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The roles and responsibilities of each are as follows:

a) The **Incident Commander** is the local government representative who is responsible for managing the incident and is trained to Federal and State standards. The authority of the local Incident Commander will not be diminished or appropriated by either the State or Federal government representatives.
b) The **State Agency Coordinator** is the State government representative who is responsible for managing the State response to an incident.
c) The **On-Scene Coordinator** is the Federal government representative who is responsible for managing the Federal response to an incident.

Each agency or department responding to a hazardous materials incident is responsible for:

a) The safety of its personnel and other persons working directly with the agency;
b) Providing their personnel with the appropriate level and type of hazardous materials response training;
c) Providing their personnel with the appropriate level of personal protective clothing and equipment;
d) Functioning within the framework of NIMS/SEMS and the Incident Command System including but not limited to:
    i. Coordinating with other agencies
    ii. Providing regular status reports to the Incident Commander
    iii. Completing assigned tasks
e) Developing a written incident report relative to their response and providing copies of the report to the appropriate agencies.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

State Plan Consistency

The Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan is consistent with the guidance document prepared by The Governor's Office of Emergency Services titled the California Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit (CHMIT). The CHMIT is the State of California's guidance document and is a supporting document of the State Disaster Contingency Plan. Both plans discuss response roles, responsibilities, and general protocols for implementing

NIMS/SEMS. The County uses NIMS/SEMS and coordinates with state agencies via the State OES Warning Center, countywide mutual aid, and direct calls to various agencies.

Regional Plans
The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – Coastal Region has responsibility to develop and maintain the Regional Plan. The Regional Plan assists in identifying the risks and effective uses of regional resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the public during a hazardous materials incident. The Solano County Hazardous Materials Area Plan supports this Regional Plan. Solano County has provided the LEPC with a copy of the Solano County Hazardous Materials Area Plan and will provide an updated copy when the revision of the plan is complete

Local Plans
There are several local city plans that have been developed to deal with emergencies, whether they are disaster related, medical related or as in the case of this Solano County Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan, hazardous materials related. The Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan is an adjunct to these plans in the event of a hazardous materials incident. Updates to these plans should include reference to the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan.

Solano County Emergency Response Plan
The Sheriff Department's Office of Emergency Services maintains the Emergency Response Plan. The latest version of the Emergency Operations Plan was adopted in 2004. It 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. When two or more cities activate their Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), Solano County must activate the Operational Area EOC.

The Solano County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in the event of an emergency, including a hazardous materials incident. It is located at 530 Clay Street, Fairfield. Solano County uses the Standardized Emergency Management System (NIMS/SEMS) for all emergency response procedures, which incorporates the Incident Command System in accordance with the Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).

Solano County Dispatch Center Procedures
The Solano County Dispatch Center maintains policies and procedures on dispatch procedures and protocols to follow when receiving a call regarding a hazardous materials spill.

Oil Spill Emergency Response Plan (OSPR)
The San Francisco Bay and Delta Oil Spill Response Plan is located in the Office of Emergency Services and describes the agencies and responses to a spill to the coastal region and Delta. There is also a Clean Bay Plan developed by Bay Area refineries which describes procedures to follow in the event of a spill into the Bay. There is no county level oil spill plan.

Multi Casualty Incident Plan
The Department of Health and Social Services (Public Health Officer) developed this plan which establishes operational procedures and responses for emergency medical response at the field level on injuries or mass casualty incidents resulting from hazardous materials incidents. The latest version is April 2001. During a hazardous materials incident, it could be activated for one patient or where multiple injuries have occurred. An appendix to this plan, Appendix I provides guidelines for responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threats. This is included as ***Appendices R5.***

Disaster Council
Each quarter, representatives from agencies and county departments including the Fire Departments of Solano county cities (Fire Chiefs), Solano County Office of Emergency Services, Department of Resource Management, Health & Social Services, Emergency Services Coordinator, city department response agencies, the State Office of Emergency Services, National Guard, Travis Air Force Base as well as non-governmental agencies such as Red Cross meet for general disaster planning and coordination on a county-wide basis.

The Solano County Health Officer has formed a Public Health and Safety Preparedness and Response Workgroup (formerly Bioterrorism subcommittee) that facilitates countywide preparation for response to public health emergencies. The workgroup membership consists of private hospitals, private clinics, schools, private ambulance services, and public agencies. This committee meets to discuss protocols for responding public health emergencies including weapons of mass destruction events such as nuclear, chemical weapons, anthrax, small pox, pandemic influenza, and other infectious disease incidents.

External Agency Assistance

If a hazardous materials incident demands additional human resources or expertise, county, state, or federal agencies may be able to provide assistance. The phone numbers for these agencies, as well as other resources, including emergency contractors and disposal sites is found as ***Attachment 3E***.

CITY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

III.1 Specific Responsibilities by Agency

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. The Solano County Police Department and/ respective City Police Departments have the command responsibilities and primary functions on city streets. However they will act in a support role to the fire departments during hazmat incidents within the City boundaries.

B. Solano County Sheriff's Department, having relinquished command responsibilities and primary functions to the fire department, will assume a support role on hazardous materials incidents within the Solano County.

C. California Highway Patrol (CHP) will function as Scene Manager on all State highway incidents.

D. With CHP as Scene Manager, efforts will be initiated to identify materials involved in the accident.

E. Law Enforcement establishes traffic control, area security and crowd control throughout the operation.

F. CHP and Solano County Dispatch will share notification responsibilities as outlined in the concept of operation.

G. When the designated Incident Commander determines the need for evacuation or shelter-in-place, assistance can be gained from the Prevention Services (City) or Environmental Health (County) representative or computerized projections from either the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) or County Fire Departments' Hazardous Materials Van.

H. Assist rescue operations of patients in cooperation with Emergency Medical Services and ambulance services.

I. Provide assistance (emergency transportation, access to closed areas, radio use, etc.) to technical advisors summoned by the Scene Manager.

J. As Incident Commander, coordinate all press releases with the designated media coordinator.

K. As Incident Commander, complete California Hazardous Materials Report form by gathering input from all other officially recognized responders. When responding in support of another agency's Incident Commander, provide input to insure a complete report to the Office of Emergency Services.

L. Support local hazardous materials response scene managements training programs.

2. FIRE DEPARTMENT

A. Per City Resolution, assumes Scene Manager/Incident Command responsibilities when appropriate.

B. Satisfy all fire suppression requirements.

C. Assist with on-scene material identification using available systems.

D. Assist in rescue operations, basic patient decontamination and handling of injured in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, ambulance services and the Emergency Medical Services Agency.

E. Initiate containment operations as required, in cooperation with the Prevention Services (City) or Environmental Health (County) on-scene representative.

F. Coordinate rescue activities with ambulance services and the Emergency Medical Services when large numbers of patients are involved, contamination is a concern, lengthy transportation times are a factor, and/or when several jurisdictions are responding to the operation.

G. Coordinate on-scene acquisition of support equipment (lights, generators, necessary heavy equipment, special rescue materials, etc.).

H. Utilize the guidelines in the City Fire and Solano County Fire Department Joint Hazardous Operational Procedures. Work with Prevention Services (City) or Environmental Health (County) personnel.

Each quarter, representatives from agencies and county departments including the Fire Departments of Solano county cities (Fire Chiefs), Solano County Office of Emergency Services, Department of Resource Management, Health & Social Services, Emergency Services Coordinator, city department response agencies, the State Office of Emergency Services, National Guard, Travis Air Force Base as well as non-governmental agencies such as Red Cross meet for general disaster planning and coordination on a county-wide basis.

The Solano County Health Officer has formed a Public Health and Safety Preparedness and Response Workgroup (formerly Bioterrorism subcommittee) that facilitates countywide preparation for response to public health emergencies. The workgroup membership consists of private hospitals, private clinics, schools, private ambulance services, and public agencies. This committee meets to discuss protocols for responding public health emergencies including weapons of mass destruction events such as nuclear, chemical weapons, anthrax, small pox, pandemic influenza, and other infectious disease incidents

3. PUBLIC WORKS/HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

A. CalTrans, in coordination and cooperation with California Highway Patrol, will deal with any suspected/actual hazardous material situation on a State Highway (Freeway and/or Highway route in an incorporated area), as outlined in their “Unusual Incident Guide”. This includes accomplishing or arranging for both identification and removal of spilled material.

B. Local Jurisdiction Streets Division

i. Provide the Scene Manager with and immediate assessment to the short term traffic impact for all road spills, and actively assist with any traffic control problems with men and equipment as required.

ii. Furnish equipment and supplies by agreement to support containment operations initiated by on scene fire departments.

iii. Provide the Scene Manager with information on drainage area influence when wash down operations/spills runoff is a consideration.

iv. Assist in estimating clean up costs by providing data on normal road repair requirements (equipment, time, costs, etc.)

v. City/County road personnel will coordinate with the Incident Commander and Prevention Services (City) or County Environmental Health in obtaining equipment, trained personnel and the proper method of removing any hazardous material/waste within their area or responsibility.

vi. Supply data to support the Incident Commander’s California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

4. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

A. Respond upon request and assist local authority in determining possible effects and the mitigation measures required to protect wild lands, fish and game.

B. Supply information to the Incident commander to complete required California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

5. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

A. Respond on request and assist local authority in determining and impact and/or necessary mitigation steps involving a water project.

B. Provide laboratory analysis of water samples when required to substantiate contamination.

C. Assist in compiling a final incident report.

6. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (YOLO, SOLANO AND BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

A. Respond upon request and assist local authority with advice on air quality, potential downwind threats and actual air sampling that may be required to support documentation of responsibility.

B. Assist in compiling California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

7. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL DIVISION (SOLANO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES)

A. Assist the Public Health Officer's representative, on request, in the determination of immediate an/or long-term public health hazards.

B. Document the occurrence of symptoms among exposed persons (emergency responders and general public).

C. Provide information necessary for the Incident Commander to submit California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System Report.

8. HAZMAT SECTION (SOLANO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION)

A. Work in cooperation with the Incident Commander and the Solano County/City Fire Interagency Hazardous Materials Teams.

B. Maintain their vehicle, equipment and manpower to respond 24 hours a day, upon notification, and provide technical information, incident risk assessment, and advice to the Incident Commander. Included are:

i. Assessing Chemical Exposure Risks Report to and cooperate with the Incident Commander. Help assess the immediate concern and/or threat to human health from the reported chemical emergency. Upon control of said emergency, coordinate efforts with the Incident Commander to determine the likelihood and intensity of potential human exposure to the released chemical(s).

ii. Provide sampling devise and oversee environmental sampling methodologies for collection analysis of environmental specimens providing enough information to:

- Support evacuation distances
- Establish clean-up levels
- Conduct follow-up health studies

  Determine validity of post-incident claims. Prior to a declaration of Scene Control by the Incident Commander, there need not be actual environmental sampling or investigation within the Contamination Reduction or Exclusion Zones during the emergency phase. However, they may ensure the samples will support health related decisions.
- Verification by duplication" of Chemical Field identification is intended to encourage and enable a closely coordinated consensus on this vital issue of product identification.

C. In coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, 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 by emergency response personnel.

D. As the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the Solano County for hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulations, determine appropriate clean-up and hazardous materials/waste removal actions and completion.

E. Access State or Federal superfund money through the Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substance Control, for cleanup and removal of hazardous materials. Maintain on scene contractor supervision when appropriate.

F. Assist the Incident Commander with necessary information in order that an accurate and complete California Hazardous Materials Incident Report can be rendered.

9. HEALTH DEPARTMENT (SOLANO COUNTY)

A. To inform the medical community and general public about chemical hazards, precautions and symptoms related to exposure, health officials may:
- Hold press conferences
- Issue advisories
- Declare state of local public health emergency
- Establish hotlines for individual's inquires

B. In coordination with Emergency Medical Services Agency, assist medical providers (ambulance and hospital staffs) in coping with contamination problems.

C. In coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, 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 by emergency response personnel.

D. Devise a plan, supervised by the Health Department, which will render the site suitably free of health hazards to the civilian population at large.

The right to allow entry of the public into a hazardous materials site by another agency will not pre-empt the right to deny entry by the Incident Commander
The right to refuse entry will supersede the right to allow entry.

E. Assist the Incident Commander with necessary information in order that an accurate and complete California Hazardous Materials Incident Report can be rendered.

F. In the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Solano County, Environmental Health Services Division is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), Environmental Health Services Division has a formal MOU with the Public Health Officer, act his agent and will provide all of the support listed in item 8 above.

10. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY (SOLANO COUNTY)

A. Respond upon request to directly coordinate the medical response (primarily when large numbers of patients or several jurisdictions are involved).
B. Determine the need for and coordinate the activation of triage teams.
C. Coordinate ambulance dispatching and patient destination determination.
D. Obtain necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident. (Through contact with the Environmental Health Division, accredited Poison Control Agency or other special contacts). Transfer this information to the appropriate receiving hospital(s).

E. In conjunction with the Environmental Health Division, assist hospital staffs and ambulance crews in coping with possible contamination problems.

F. Assist the Incident Commander in compiling and submitting a final California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System Report.

11. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (SOLANO COUNTY)

A. Respond upon request and assist in identification or confirmation of the involvement of agriculture chemicals. Advise of potential hazards (toxicity, pervasiveness, etc.) and safety precautions to be taken when dealing with known pesticides (fumigants, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, defoliants, rodenticides, and plant growth regulators, which includes fertilizers).

B. When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, assist the Hazardous Materials Team and the Environmental Health Services Division (County) representative in determining the best action, including, but not limited to, notifying residents of a pesticide drift exposure incident and coordination of an evacuation to a safe refuge area, if deemed necessary by emergency response personnel.

C. Maintain current listings and access to local manufacturers who maintain an emergency response team for their product.

D. Investigate all suspected violations of law pertaining to the safe use of pesticides as related to the hazardous material incident in question. The County AG Commissioners Office will be the lead investigator for all pesticide related incidents.

E. Assist the Incident Commander in compiling the California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

12. COMMUNICATIONS

(Solano County Emergency Communication Center/County Dispatch)

A. When notified of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Emergency Communications Center/County Dispatch shall activate the Hazardous Materials First Responder emergency response as set forth in the County Sheriff's Department's Emergency Communications Center Policy Manual.

B. County Dispatch shall alert all additional local responders, per policy, upon confirmation of the incident.

C. County Dispatch shall notify the California Warning Center (Office of Emergency Services) providing currently available information and will update the State periodically, as required.

D. County Dispatch shall monitor the field operation and provide all communication coordination required.

E. County Dispatch shall access the AT&T Language Line translation service 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.

F. County Dispatch shall maintain a log of calls (agency and person contacted and time of contact) and will provide this list to the Incident Commander for inclusion in his final report and the California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System Report.

G. County Dispatch shall maintain a current call list of local agencies with contact phone and/or number.

H. Upon request, shall notify the news media of incidents in their area in order to disseminate information on protective measures including evacuation or shelter-in-place.

I. As necessary, provide information on shelter in place techniques.

The Incident Commander shall coordinate communications during a hazardous materials incident by dedicating tactical channels to the different section chiefs. Responding agencies may be given a radio with the appropriate frequency if determined to be needed when assigned to the incident. The staging officer will supply radios as required. The Incident Commander will assign the proper tactical channel.

Mutual aid dispatch (Fire, Law and HazMat) is coordinated though County Office of Emergency Services and Solano County Dispatch. The following is a list of the 24-hour dispatch numbers for initial local agency notification of an emergency:

Agency	**Address**	**24 Hour Number**
Benicia Police Department	200 East "L" St., Benicia	((707) 745-2424
California Highway Patrol	3050 Travis Blvd. Fairfield	(707) 648-5550
Dixon Police Department	201 West "A" St. Dixon	(707) 648-7080
Fairfield Police Department	1000 Webster St. Fairfield	(707) 428-7300
Rio Vista Police Department	#1 Main St. Rio Vista	(707) 374-6367
Solano County Sheriff	530 Union Ave Ste. 100 Fairfield	(707) 421-7090
Solano Narcotics Task Force	P.O. Box 176, Suisun	(707) 421-7972 (800) 734-3784
Suisun Police Department	701 Civic Center Dr. Suisun	(707) 421-7373
Vacaville Police Department	630 Merchant St. Vacaville	(707) 449-5200
Vallejo Police Department	111 Amador St. Vallejo	(707) 648-4587
Solano County Department of Resource Management	675 Texas Street, Suite 5500, Fairfield,	(707) 784-6765 **(707) 421-7090** **after hours**

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There is a cache of Verizon telephones and twenty-five (25) multi-channel portable radios available for use within the Operational Area. These are located in the Office of Emergency Services Mobile Incident Command Vehicle.

Solano County Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division employees do not have radios but can communicate to other agencies in an emergency through their cellular phones with a direct connect function. The phone numbers can be found in the Dispatch Center.

The Fire and Police Chiefs in Solano County formed a special communication and administration committee in 2000 to explore the possibility of a countywide consolidated dispatch and radio interoperability. This committee has developed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a countywide coordinated emergency communications system. In November 2005, the Solano County Board of Supervisors approved a contract to provide radio interoperability improvements for the county, the seven cities, and first responder agencies.

Reddinet is a communication system for hospitals and medical providers that is coordinated by Solano County Emergency Medical Services that connects all coastal region hospitals and the University of California at Davis Medical Center as the Trauma Center and provides easily shared information on bed census, bed availability, public health directives, etc. In Solano County, Reddinet is at the five hospitals emergency room facilities, Solano County OES, Solano County Health and Social Services, and at the County Administrators Office.

Emergency Communication to the Public and Other Agencies

There are a number of systems available:

- The Emergency Alert System may be used to alter and warn the public through the local radio stations such as KGO (810 AM), KCBS (740 AM), and KUIC (95.3 FM). Additionally, the Spanish speaking community of Solano County is alerted by public service messages on Spanish speaking radio and television stations in the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento area. Access is through the Solano County Office of Emergency Services.

- The California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) may be used to contact any public safety agency in the county or state. Access is through local and county public safety dispatch centers.

- The Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) may be used to disseminate emergency information to the public. Access is through Solano County Office of Emergency Services.

- Solano County Office of Emergency Services has created an Auxiliary Communication Service program to supplement the emergency communication staff. The unit provides tactical, logistical, and administrative support to the existing Solano County governmental communication system including amateur radio licensees. Amateur radio frequencies may be used to relay emergency information to other agencies – cities, counties or state – using amateur radio operators ("Hams"). Emergency Services Response Teams are coordinated under the County Office of Emergency Services.

- The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) may be used to exchange information between Operational Area EOCs and State OES emergency centers through the Solano County Office of Emergency Services.

- The City of Benicia uses community sirens and radio channels to alert the City of Benicia. This system is activated through the City of Benicia EOC.

- EOC–to-EOC communications can be accomplished by use of microwave TAC system, linking emergency service dispatch centers throughout the county.

- Solano County Office of Emergency Services has a "CityWatch" telephone pager/notification system to notify residences and businesses within the Operational Area of instructions to follow in an emergency. This system can be activated through any city dispatch center and the Solano County Dispatch Center.

- Solano County Department of Health and Social Services, Public Health Division is capable of preparing press release and blast faxes in Spanish, English, Tagalog, and if necessary other languages.

13. COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

A. When evacuations occur, coordinate reception and care requirements with City/County and local volunteer agencies.

B. Coordinate local disaster declarations.

C. Provide direct assistance to the Incident Commander when the incident involves radioactive materials.

D. Access to radiation detection equipment.

E. Access to basic isotope data.

F. Advise on specific techniques and options available.

G. Collect and compile dosimetric information.

H. Assist the CUPA in all initial phases of planning and insure compatibility with all hazard plans.

I. Assist the Incident Commander in compiling the California Hazardous Materials Incident Report (CHMIRS).

14. DISTRICT ATTORNEY (COUNTY)

District Attorney (County)

A. Respond upon request and provide incident investigation.

B. In coordination with An Environmental Health Services Division representative, directs the collection of samples to document any legal action that may become necessary.

C. Documents incident information with photographs or recorded statements.

D. Assists in determining liability and cost recovery.

E. Interviews witnesses or suspects to gain information useful to identify ownership or properties or materials involved.

F. Supply data to the Incident Commander to support a California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

15. CORONER (S.C.S.O.)

A. The Coroner has the responsibility to determine the circumstances, manner and cause of death in all fatalities involving hazardous materials (California Government Code, Section 27491).

B. When notified by the Incident Commander or Dispatch Center of any death(s) due to hazardous materials, the responding investigator will ascertain the number of deaths known at that time and the type of hazardous material. The bodies of deceased persons shall not be moved or disturbed from their positions without permission from the Coroner. Any personal property shall remain with the body.

C. An investigator or investigative team will respond to the scene and coordinate with the Incident Commander to ascertain possible hazards to the Coroner Staff and to facilitate an orderly removal/disposition of remains. They will coordinate requests for special facilities with the Incident Commander.

D. As the Coroner Staff has no special safety equipment, those needs will be accommodated by City Fire Departments, Fire Districts and or Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team.

E. Remains and personal property of deceased persons will be transported to the Solano County Coroner's Facility or designated staging areas for processing by Coroner Staff or their designees.

F. Coroner Staff will process the remains to determine identification and cause of death. The Coroner Staff will make notification to the next of kin and release the personal property.

G. The Coroner will provide input for the Incident Commander to complete the California Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

H. The coroner will participate in appropriate post incident critiques.

I. The Coroner will assist in the post incident evaluation and any necessary revision of specific duties and/ or assignments for future incidents.

J. Coroner will support an inter-agency Hazardous Materials Training Program.

III.2 Preliminary Assessment of Public Safety and Information

SAFETY PROCEDURES DURING AN EMERGENCY

1. SITE EMPLOYEES

Businesses regulated by the business plan requirements are responsible for providing training for personnel in or around a hazardous materials site, e.g., the correct procedures to take during an emergency. This training must be taught and should include evacuation procedures through pre-planning.

The first arriving emergency personnel shall follow proper hazardous first responder procedures. Communications methods should include, but not limited to, face to face, public address systems, department radios and news media information broadcast should give instructions to follow that would minimize danger.

The Dispatch Center shall access the AT&T Language Line translation service 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.

2. AFFECTED PUBLIC

During the course of an incident, the public must be advised of proper safety procedures to follow. This may be done in several ways, the Dispatch Center shall access the AT&T Language Line translation service 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:

A. Door to door, when practical.

B. Public address systems from police and fire units.

C. Public address systems in buildings or on site.

D. If large scale public alerting is appropriate, notification can be made in a number of ways.

The Incident Commander shall coordinate communications during a hazardous materials incident by dedicating tactical channels to the different section chiefs. Responding agencies may be given a radio with the appropriate frequency if determined to be needed when assigned to the incident. The staging officer will supply radios as required. The Incident Commander will assign the proper tactical channel.

Mutual aid dispatch (Fire, Law and Hazmat) is coordinated though County Office of Emergency Services and Solano County Dispatch. The following is a list of the 24-hour dispatch numbers for initial local agency notification of an emergency:

Agency	Address	24 Hour Number
Benicia Police Department	200 East “L” St., Benicia	((707) 745-2424
California Highway Patrol	3050 Travis Blvd. Fairfield	(707) 648-5550
Dixon Police Department	201 West “A” St. Dixon	(707) 648-7080
Fairfield	1000 Webster St. Fairfield	(707) 428-7300

Police Department		
Rio Vista Police Department	#1 Main St. Rio Vista	(707) 374-6367
Solano County Sheriff	530 Union Ave Ste. 100 Fairfield	(707) 421-7090
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Emergency Communication to the Public and Other Agencies
There are a number of systems available:

E. Amateur Radio Operators "Civilian Emergency Service" is a volunteer organization of Ham Radio personnel who have been allowed space for equipment and operation at County Dispatch communication failure, the Amateur Radio Network will communicate emergency messages through out the county using their equipment. County Dispatch coordinates this operation.

EVACUATION PLANNING

1. In the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials that poses a threat to life, property or the environment, the Incident Commander shall have the authority to initiate evacuation, as deemed necessary.

2. In the determination of the nature and limit of the threat, the Incident Commander shall coordinate with the Hazmat Team Leader. Information from Environmental Health Services Division representatives, business plan information and additional reference materials shall be also utilized. This is to include, but not be limited to, Chemtrec (800-424-9300), the Hazardous Materials Coordinator computerized information and the Poison Control Center (800-876-4766).

3. When giving evacuation orders, the Incident Commander shall announce the perimeters of the area to be evacuated, the locations of emergency shelters, and transportation availability if needed. This order should include routes of travel and the location of an evacuation center for people to seek shelter. The Incident Commander shall consider people oriented problems; basic needs (food, water, diapers, telephone access for contacting family members), medical needs: (eye-washes, prescriptions), animal welfare (pets), and patient transportation (wheelchairs). Special problems are to be expected while evacuating schools, jails, hospitals, nursing homes, high-rise buildings, etc. Law enforcement agencies will initiate the notification process to the public using one or more of the procedures in Part I of this appendix. Security for the evacuated area is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

4. The Incident Commander and his advisors will monitor the situation for changes that may affect the evacuation boundaries or the duration and act accordingly.

5. Environmental Health representative(s) will advise the Incident Commander when the area can be declared safe for re-entry by civilians.

III.3 Response Resources and Mitigating Actions

CHAPTER I - Responsibilities

1.1 First Arriving Company

The first arriving company is responsible for providing initial size-up, initiating the Incident Command System, initiating strategic priorities (see Chapter 2), and requesting additional resources, if needed.

1.2 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for formulating an action plan based upon the responding Department's strategic priorities and standardized approach, establishing a command post, acquiring the necessary resources, declaring a local emergency, and coordinating with command representatives from other agencies until the emergency has ended or order has been restored.

The Incident Commander has ultimate authority to determine when control over the affected area has been established to a sufficient degree to terminate the response activities and establish safe criteria for recovery and re-occupancy of that area.

1.3 Hazardous Materials Teams

The Hazardous Materials Teams are responsible for assessment of the immediate hazard(s), providing the Incident Commander with technical assistance, and conducting and/or coordinating measures to minimize the effect of the hazard on people, the environment, and property.

1.4 Decontamination Team

The Decontamination Team is responsible for establishing a decontamination plan/zone and supporting the Hazardous Materials Team.

1.5 Hazardous Materials Medical Group Supervisor

The Medical/Group Supervisor is responsible for assessment and treatment of sick, injured and/or exposed persons, and medical monitoring of personnel who enter the Exclusion Zone.

The Hazardous Materials Medical/Group Supervisor also acts as liaison between the paramedic ambulances and the hazardous materials operation.

1.6 Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials

The Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials oversees operations of the Hazardous Materials Task Force; is responsible for identifying and evaluating hazards inside the Exclusion Zone; for providing direction with respect to the safety of operations; and notifying the Incident Commander of any unsafe condition.

The Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials has the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity which he/she may judge to be unsafe.

1.7 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for identifying and evaluating hazards and providing direction with respect to the safety of Fire Suppression operations and the public during a hazardous materials incident. The Safety Officer will notify the Incident Commander of any necessary action needed to correct hazards at an emergency scene. The Safety Officer has the authority to alter or terminate any operation which may be judged to be unsafe. The Safety Officer shall be in constant communication with the Hazardous Materials Medical/Group Supervisor and the Incident Commander in order to be up-to-date at all times.

1.8 Public Information Officer

The Incident Commander is responsible for assigning an individual act as the Public Information Officer (PIO) to handle all releases of public information. The Incident Commander will designate a Public Information Officer as part of the Command Staff as identified in the Incident Command System. The PIO will be responsible for notifying business personnel and affected public of safety procedures to follow during a hazardous materials release. The field Public Information Officer shall be located in a safe location in the Support Zone remote from the Incident Command Post The Incident Commander should move the field PIO responsibility to the Public Information Branch of the Emergency Operations Center if there is a need for working: closely coordinating the information distributed by local, regional, and State centers for consistency and clarity. Providing public information materials including press release information forms, emergency broadcast system messages, and news releases should be retained for documentation and evaluation.

CHAPTER 2 – Strategy

2.1 Strategic Priorities

When dealing with hazardous material incidents, the priorities of the Fire Departments are listed below in order of importance:

A. Protection of life
B. Protection of the environment
C. Protection of property

2.2 STRATEGIC APPROACH

A. Approach with caution: Uphill, upwind, and upstream when Possible. Use discretion based on facts, if this approach is not possible. Continually check the wind direction on the way and at the scene.

B. Analyze and identify problem, i.e., spill, leak, vapor cloud, illegal dumping, etc. Specific identification of the material(s) involved is primarily the responsibility of the Hazardous Materials Team. However, the first arriving company may assist in the identification of the material(s) in the following ways:

1. By using the Emergency Response Guide Book,

2. By identifying the "proper shipping name," the U.N./ N.A. number or the Hazard Class designation recorded on the shipping paper,

3. By observing placards and labels, and pesticide application signs,

4. By requesting Material Safety Data Sheets,

5. By observing types of containers, pesticide application equipment, tarped fields, and other evidence of pesticide application nearby.

6. By observing the physical state and behavior of the material(s),

7. By consulting with the person responsible or witness to the facts,

8. By observing the signs and symptoms of possible pesticide exposure victims: headache, nausea, dizziness, and increased secretions, such as sweating, salivation, tearing and respiratory secretions. Progressive symptoms include muscle twitching, weakness, tremor, in - coordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea.

9. By consulting with ChemTrec (800-424-9300).

NOTE: Assume that all unknown materials are highly flammable and a lethal poison until proven otherwise.

C. **Rescue:** Take immediate action to rescue persons providing for safety of rescuers.

NOTE: When determining the rescue needs at hazardous materials incidents, it is important to consider the possibility that the rescuers, without proper protective equipment, may become victims who will also need rescuing.

RESCUE SHALL NEVER BE ATTEMPTED WITHOUT PROPER SAFETY GEAR, WITHOUT PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE HAZARD, AND WITHOUT A BUDDY SYSTEM.

1. If the decision to attempt rescue is made by the first responder, command will be passed to the next arriving company or to a higher-ranking officer. Incoming units shall be notified that rescue is being attempted. If the initial Rescue Team goes down, do not attempt a second rescue until circumstances are reassessed.

2. Whenever practical, a rescue plan will be formulated and the Rescue Team(s) will be briefed on the plan prior to entry. The minimum rescue plan should identify:
   a. The boundaries of the Exclusion Zone.

   b. The location of Safe Refuge Areas within the Exclusion Zone.

   c. The location of the Contamination Reduction Corridor outside the Exclusion Zone. Safe refuge areas need to be areas where further chemical/pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

   d. The location of the Access Control Points into and out of these zones. Rescue teams should approach the spill from uphill/upwind whenever possible.

e. Backup team for the Rescue Team will be established prior to entry operations.

3. Rescue Team Leaders will be responsible for providing the Incident Commander (through Chain-of-Command) with ongoing status reports.

4. Egress from the Exclusion Zone for all people and equipment will be through Access Control Points into a Contamination Reduction Zone.

5. If victims must be moved prior to the establishment of a Contamination Reduction Zone, they should be moved to a pre-determined location of safe refuge within the Exclusion Zone where they can remain until the Contamination Reduction Zone can be established.

6. If the initial rescue effort results in serious injury or death to first-in rescue companies, and if it is the judgment of the Incident Commander that the hazardous nature of the materials involved is the cause of the injuries or death, then no further rescue operations will be attempted until the arrival of the Hazardous Materials Team.

D. **Isolate area:**
Isolate area and deny entry. The first arriving company(s) shall be responsible for controlling activities at the scene to ensure proper management of the incident and to prevent any contamination. Isolation of the material must continue throughout the entire operation. The Incident Commander should:

1. Establish a basic operational area which includes a Exclusion Zone and a Support Zone with designated Access Control Points between each zone.

   a. The size of the Exclusion Zone should be based on an estimate of the hazards involved. The Exclusion Zone should be far enough away from the material that no special clothing or respiratory protection are needed to establish the Exclusion Zone.

   b. The Support Zone should be large enough to accommodate the resources necessary to handle the incident.

   c. Wherever practical, zones should be delineated using fire line and/or hazardous materials tape.

2. Order all nonessential personnel out of the operational area.

3. Request the appropriate law enforcement agency to establish traffic and crowd control lines that will effectively deny entry of unauthorized personnel into the operational area.

E. **Contain:** Attempt to contain in a safe manner. Dike ahead of the product, keep clean, and use appropriate protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

F. **Protective Action:** Evacuation or sheltering in place should be carried out in a safe and systematic order.

1. **Shelter in place:** Sheltering in place is an appropriate action for:

   a. Severe incidents in which an evacuation cannot be implemented because of inadequate lead time.

b. When local conditions such as inclement weather dictate that directing the public to seek shelter is a more feasible and effective measure than evacuation.

c. As a precautionary measure, while determination of the need to evacuate is made, particularly in the case of an unidentified material. The decision to conduct in-place sheltering should be based upon existing known conditions during an emergency. Consideration should be given to facility conditions, nature of the incident, and offsite response considerations.

2. The legal authority for a peace officer to carry out an evacuation is found in the California Penal Code, Section 409.5. Evacuation is an appropriate protective action for:

a. An incident involving a release or potential release in which the lead time between recognition of the emergency and population relocation is compatible with the dynamics of the emergency.

b. Situations which do not provide adequate lead time or advance warning but a substantial reduction of the impact on the population can be made by avoiding exposure. Inadequate shelter would be a good example.

3. The responsibility for evacuation outside the Exclusion Zone usually rests with the appropriate law enforcement agency. However, the Incident Commander is almost always consulted before evacuation is initiated.

The Incident Commander should:

a. Make a decision to evacuate early in the incident.

b. Meet with a representative of the law enforcement agency to plan:

1. The areas to be evacuated.

2. The priorities of the evacuation.

3. The access and egress routes.

4. The location of evacuation shelters.

c. Request the representative from the law enforcement agency to take responsibility for implementation of the evacuation once plans are completed.

d. Periodically monitor the evacuation process.

G. The Incident Commander is responsible for warning the population of the impacted area. Mobile public address systems and/or the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) in cooperation with local television and radio stations normally accomplish notifications. The reverse 9-1-1 automated callback system (Teleminder) can be used in the Solano County Operational Response area.

H. **Decontamination:** A separate and distinct Contamination Reduction Zone should be established between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone whenever decontamination procedures are anticipated.

I. **Agencies:** The Incident Commander should request assistance from the County Environmental Health Services Division on all hazardous materials incidents including motor vehicle fluids less than 42 gallons, sewage overflows and leaks in low pressure natural gas lines to residential property that enter

into storm drains, pose public health hazard and/or trigger an evacuation.. Other outside agencies and resources should be requested early in the incident.

J. **Person Responsible:** The Incident Commander should make every effort to identify the person responsible for the release or threatened release of hazardous materials and keep him/her at the scene. The person responsible should be asked to remain at the scene voluntarily. However, if necessary, the Incident Commander can instruct the appropriate law enforcement agency to detain him/her until released by the appropriate authority, normally the Solano County Environmental Health Services Division.

K. **Documentation:** Record observations and facts.
Use Arson Investigators or law enforcement personnel if on scene. Treat the scene as a crime scene; look for evidence or suspicious acts; sketch out the scene. (ICS 208.).

CHAPTER 3 – Notifications

Agency Notification For Hazardous Materials Releases
For all incidents involving hazardous substances notify:

Solano County Environmental Health Services Division	707-784-6765 (day) 707-421-7090 evenings and weekends
State of California Office of Emergency Services	1-800-852-7550
If spill equals or exceed CERCLA FEDERAL Reportable Quantities (RQs),	NRC 1-800-424-8802

In addition, if release or threatened release of a hazardous substance affects any of the following, notify or request a response from the appropriate agency. In addition, if release or threatened release of a hazardous substance affects any of the following, notify or request a response from the appropriate agency.

Note: Telephone numbers are in the telephone directory

AREA AFFECTED	**AGENCY CONTACT**
For serious injuries or harmful exposure to workers	Cal/OSHA
Waste discharge or proposed discharges that threaten or may impact water quality	Regional Water Quality Control Board

AREA AFFECTED	**AGENCY CONTACT**
Hazardous waste releases or secondary containment releases	Department of Toxic Substance Control Solano County Environmental Health
Oil spill at a fixed facility	Solano County Environmental Health Regional Water Quality Control Board California Department Fish & Wildlife
Airborne release	Solano County Environmental Health Bay Area Air Quality Management District Yolo/Solano Air Quality Management District

Fish and wildlife habitat threatened	California State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Hazardous waste spill	Solano County Environmental Health
Illegal dumping	County/City Code Enforcement City Police Department Solano County Sheriff's Department
For Sewer	County Sanitation District Solano County Public Works Department Solano County Environmental Health
Storm drains, flood control channel, or navigable water	State Department of Fish and Wild Life United States Coast Guard County Public Works Solano County Environmental Health Solano County Water Agency
State Highway	California Highway Patrol CalTrans California Emergency Management Agency

AREA AFFECTED	**AGENCY CONTACT**
Underground Pipeline	City Public Works Solano County Environmental Health Pipeline Leaks Hotline Office of State Fire Marshall Public Utilities Commission (PUC)
Underground Tank	City Fire Prevention Services Solano County Environmental Health
Bio-Medical Material	California Department of Public Health Health Services Department Medical Waste Program
Clandestine Laboratory	City Police Department Solano County Sheriff Solano County Environmental Health
Pesticide Drift Incidents	Solano County Agriculture Dept. Solano County Environmental Health
Radioactive Material	Solano County Environmental Health California Radiologic Health Branch County/City Fire Prevention Services

CHAPTER 4 - Command

4.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The organizational structure for hazardous materials incidents shall be consistent with the Hazardous Materials Area Plan. A Hazardous Materials Group shall be subordinate to the Operations Chief. (See Firescope Incident Command Structure)

4.2 COMMAND POST LOCATION

The Command Post for hazardous materials incidents should be at a location which is uphill, upwind, and upstream from the incident and which is large enough to accommodate the resources necessary for command of the incident.

4.3 STAGING UPHILL, UPWIND, AND UPSTREAM

All companies not immediately assigned to duty at the scene of a suspected hazardous materials incident should be staged at a remote location uphill, upwind, and upstream from the incident. The location of the Staging Area shall be made known to all responding units.

4.4 SCENE MANAGEMENT/ON SCENE COORDINATOR

The Sheriff's Department will assume scene management duties at all hazardous materials incidents except those occurring on highways where the C.H.P. has primary traffic investigative authority. The Incident Commander is responsible for notifying the appropriate agencies, acquiring the necessary resources, and coordinating all of the activities at the scene to properly handle an incident. Scene management responsibilities continue until the emergency has ended and order has been restored.

4.5 CLEAN UP

The Solano County Environmental Health Services Department will supervise the cleanup of all hazardous materials incidents along with Fire Department personnel. The cleanup of a hazardous materials incident is the responsibility of the responsible party and/or property owner who hires private cleanup companies.

4.6 ENFORCEMENT

The responsibility for enforcement of hazardous waste laws falls on the Solano County Environmental Health Services, the local law enforcement agency, and the City Attorney, County Counsel, or District Attorney's Office.

4.7 FINAL CLEARANCE

All personnel and equipment involved in a hazardous materials incident will be checked for contamination by the Medical Group Supervisor or his designee before being released from the scene. The only agency with the authority to declare that a hazardous materials incident is over and the incident area clean is the jurisdictional health agency or their representative. Re-entry by civilians into a hazardous materials spill area can only be authorized by the appropriate health agency. (Health and Safety Code 6.5).

CHAPTER 5 - Safety

5.1 Uphill/Upwind/Upstream Approach

All companies responding to a suspected hazardous materials incident will approach from uphill/upwind/upstream, whenever possible.

5.2 Prepare for Immediate Egress

All apparatus at the scene of a suspected hazardous materials incident will be positioned for immediate egress and maximum safety. All units, not immediately assigned to duty, shall be staged at a remote location uphill, upwind, and upstream away from the incident area.

5.3 Protective Clothing

All personnel operating at a suspected hazardous materials incident will wear full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Minimum full protective clothing includes helmet, S.C.B.A., coat, pants, rubber boots and gloves.

NOTE: Personnel responding to support zone or in support zone area do not need PPE until assigned. (See Chapter 6)

5.4 Hazardous Substance Containment

This function is primarily the responsibility of the Hazardous Materials Team. However, first responders have the option to intervene and take a defensive action if the hazardous material(s) is moving and threatening public safety and/or the environment.

A. Attempts by first responders to contain hazardous materials should be made at remote locations away from the leading edge of the material(s).

B. The distance between the containment area and the leading edge of the material will be determined by estimating the time it would take to construct the containment area safely without any need for personal protective equipment.

C. The first responder should plan to construct the entire containment area prior to the arrival of the spreading hazardous material(s).

5.5 Consider Worst Case

All unknown substances will be considered flammable and lethal poison until proven otherwise.

5.6 Avoid Chemical Contact

First responders should not enter the Exclusion Zone unless a life-threatening situation dictates a decision to affect rescue. If the initial rescue effort results in serious injury or death to first-in rescue companies, and if it is the Incident Commander's judgment that the hazardous nature of the material(s) involved is the cause of the injuries or death, then no further rescue operations should be attempted until the arrival of the Hazardous Materials Team.

5.7 Entry into the Exclusion Zone

Unless a life-threatening situation dictates otherwise, no entry should be made into an area containing a substance that possesses a potential or immediate danger to life and health until:

A. Trained Hazardous Materials Team is present with sufficient staffing to provide entry teams of two or more (buddy system) with an equal number of backup.

B. A Contamination Reduction Zone has been established, staffed, and is equipped at a level sufficient to deal with the decontamination requirements of the incident.

C. A site characterization (preliminary evaluation of a site characteristics to aid in selecting the appropriate personnel protection methods) has been made.

D. An action plan has been developed by the Incident Commander.

E. The Incident Command System is in place with a Safety Officer.

F. A paramedic ambulance unit is on scene.

G. All required support units and equipment are at the scene and functional.

5.8 Equipment

Equipment used in flammable atmosphere should be intrinsically safe and non-sparking. When this is not practical, flash protection should be worn.

5.9 Contamination Reduction

In no instance shall anyone travel from the Exclusion Zone to the Support Zone of a hazardous materials incident unless they have first passed through, been evaluated, and then decontaminated, if necessary, within a separate and distinct Contamination Reduction Zone.

CHAPTER 6 - Personal Protective Equipment

6.1 Breathing Apparatus

A. Safety: The Hazardous Materials Response Teams should:

1. Use sixty-minute rated self-contained breathing apparatus when in Level A protection.
2. Initiate egress from the Exclusion Zone after being on air 20 minutes.
3. Operate, test, and maintain breathing apparatus as per manufacturer's instructions.

6.2 Communications

A. Safety: The Entry Team members shall maintain constant communication with the Hazardous Materials Team Leader while in the Exclusion Zone.

1. Communication systems are to be used according to manufacturer's instructions.
2. A radio frequency separate from all other on-scene communications must be used.
3. Entry Team members shall leave the Exclusion Zone if communications should fail.
4. All communications to the Entry Team shall pass through the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

B. Hand Signals: The following hand signals shall be used whenever radio communications are not possible:

Low on air	Raise one hand overhead
Out of air	Hand gripping throat
Leave area immediately	Grip partner, point toward decon zone
Need assistance	Both hands on top of head
Ok, I'm all right	Thumb(s) up
No	Thumb(s) down

NOTE: Care should be taken to avoid unnecessary contamination of personal protective equipment by touching them with contaminated gloves. These hand signals can usually be performed without direct suit contact.

6.3 Levels of Protection

Personal protective equipment shall be divided into four categories based on the degree of protection afforded.

NOTE: An asterisk (*) after the description indicates optional, as applicable.

A. Level A: To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. The following constitutes Level A equipment:

1. Pressure-demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by NIOSH.
2. Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit.
3. Nomex jumpsuit.
4. Long underwear.
5. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.
6. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.
7. Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.
8. Hard hat (under suit).
9. Disposable protective suit, gloves and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit).
10. Two-way radios (worn inside encapsulating suit).

B. Level B: To be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is necessary but a lesser level of skin protection is needed. The following constitutes Level B equipment:

1. Pressure-demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by NIOSH.
2. Hooded chemical resistant clothing (overalls and long sleeve jacket; coveralls; one or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical resistant overalls).
3. Nomex jumpsuit.*
4. Gloves, outer, chemical resistant.
5. Gloves, inner, chemical resistant.
6. Boots, outer, chemical resistant, steel toe and shank.

7. Boot covers, outer, chemical resistant (disposable).*

8. Hard hat.

9. Two-way radios (worn inside encapsulating suit).

10. Face shield.*

C. Level C: To be selected when the concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne Substance (s) is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met. (Neither department operates on Level C protection - this is included for information only.) or maximum skin protection is needed.

The following constitutes Level C equipment:

1. Full-face or half-mask air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved).

2. Hooded chemical resistant clothing (overalls; coveralls; two piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical resistant overalls).

3. Nomex jumpsuit.

4. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.

5. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.

6. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.

7. Boot covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).

8. Hard hat.

9. Escape mask.

10. Two-way radios (worn outside protective clothing).

11. Face shield.

D. Level D: A work uniform affording minimal protection. The following constitutes Level D equipment:

1. Coveralls

2. Gloves

3. Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank

4. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant,(disposable)

5. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles

6. Hard hat

7. Escape mask

8. Face shield*

6.4 SELECTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

A. All Entry Team and Rescue Team members shall wear the same level of protection.

B. All Decon Team members who are in the Contamination Reduction Zone shall wear protective clothing that is not more than one level of protection below the Entry Team.

C. Level A protection should be used when:

1. The chemical substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on either:

   Measured (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases, or particulates;
   or site operations and work functions involving a high potential for splash, immersion, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulate of materials that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the intact skin.

2. Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible.

3. Operations must be conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas until the absence of conditions requiring Level A protection is determined.

   NOTE: Full encapsulating suit material must be compatible with the substances involved.

D. Level B protection should be used when:

1. The type and atmospheric concentrations of substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection. This involves atmospheres:

   With IDLH concentrations of specific substances that do not represent a severe skin hazard.
   or
   That does not meet the criteria for use of air-purifying respirators.

2. Atmosphere contains less than 19.5 percent oxygen.

3. Presence of incompletely identified vapors or gases is indicated by direct-reading organic vapor detection instruction, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin.

NOTE: Use only when the vapor or gases present are not suspected of containing high concentrations of chemicals that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the intact skin. Use only when it is highly unlikely that the work being done will generate either high concentrations of vapors, gases, or particulates or splashes of material that will affect exposed skin.

E. Neither department uses Level C protection, but Level C protection may be used by some agencies when:

1. The atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect any exposed skin.

2. The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and a canister is available that can remove the contaminant.

3. All criteria for the use of air-purifying respirators are met.

NOTE: Atmospheric concentration of chemicals must not exceed IDLH levels. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

F. Level D protection should be used when:

1. The atmosphere contains no known hazard.

2. Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of or contact with hazardous levels of any chemicals.

NOTE: This level should not be worn in the Exclusion Zone. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

G. Chemical compatibility charts shall be used according to manufacturer's instructions to determine which suit shall be used. Other compatibility charts may also be used. Compatibility charts shall be kept in the Hazardous Materials Team response vehicle library (see Hazardous Materials Equipment Manual).

NOTE: A variety of materials are used to make the fabric from which chemical protective clothing is manufactured. Each material will provide protection against certain specified chemicals or mixtures of chemicals. It is most important to note that there is no material that provides satisfactory protection from all chemicals.

H. Flash Suits shall be worn:

1. Over other protective clothing.

2. When flammable materials are suspected.

3. In situations where 10% of the lower explosive limit is encountered.

I. Tyvek-Saranex disposable suits shall be considered Level B protection only.

6.5 Chemical Protective Suit Donning Procedure

All chemical protective suits shall be donned and doffed per manufacturer's instructions and the following:

1. Remove jewelry and personal effects.

2. Don Nomex jumpsuit.

3. Lay out all equipment:

* On salvage cover or other protected place.
* In order of donning.
* Roll up cuffs on suits.

4. Sit down on stool.

5. Don bottom of suit.

6. Don boots, overboots.

7. Pull cuffs over boots.
   * Don bottom of flash suit.
   * Don flash boots.

8. Don air bottle. Secure radio and pressure switch

9. Don radio and suit up to shoulders

10. Pull suit hood into place

11. Don gloves

12. Don SCBA face piece.

13. Don PBI hood

14. Connect radio and zip up suit and test

15. Hook up to air

16. Zip into suit *flash suit up

Note: * Flash protection suit to be used when possibility of flammable atmosphere exists.

6.6 Protective Clothing Maintenance

Note: Three types of chemical stresses affect encapsulated suits at hazardous materials incidents: degradation - physical destruction or decomposition; penetration - flow of hazardous substance through zippers, stitching, seams, pin holes, and other imperfections; permeation - process by which a hazardous liquid moves through protective clothing material at a molecular level. All three may result in loss of life and serviceability of the suits. Any of these can lead to a hazard for the suit user.

The following maintenance procedures should help to reduce these hazards.

A. Use: Care shall be exercised:

1. When preparing to use a suit in a hazardous environment to ensure that the products involved will not immediately affect the suit.

2. When using the suit to try to stay as clean as possible.

3. When using the suit to avoid unnecessary stress.

B. Inspection:

All encapsulated suits shall be tested:

1. Per manufacturer's instructions.

2 Once a month and after drill.

3. After every exposure to hazardous environments. Post exposure testing shall be performed as soon as practical following an incident.

C. Record Keeping: An entry shall be made on each suit's log sheet, in the Hazardous Materials Equipment Log Book, whenever a suit is:

1. Used

2. Tested

3. Repaired

D. Decontamination: In all cases, efforts shall be made to decontaminate encapsulated suits at the incident scene. Additional decontamination may also be performed as necessary if residual amounts of material are still detected during post incident inspection. Instruments may be useful in this inspection. All decontaminated protective clothing and equipment shall be bagged for transportation back to the station where it will be evaluated for additional decontamination prior to being put back in service.

E. Storage: All encapsulated suits shall be stored:

1. In a cool, dry place.

2. Out of direct sunlight.

3. In protective covers.

4. Per manufacturer's instructions.

CHAPTER 7 – Hazardous Materials Team Operations

Introduction

If a Level A Entry is to be made, the minimum team size shall be four (4) members and a Decon Team.

7.1 BRIEFING

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall receive a briefing from the Incident Commander.

A. En route, if possible;
B. Complete briefing upon arrival on scene;
C. Get as much information as possible about the material involved, type of leak or spill, and exposures.

7.2 RESEARCH

The Hazardous Materials Team will research information on materials involved via reference library, material safety data sheets, Tox Centers, Chemtrec, responsible party, discussions with Solano County Environmental Health Services Division representative, etc. (ICS 208)

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hazardous Materials Team will make recommendations to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor regarding handling procedures and personal protective equipment. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall relate this information to the Incident Commander.

7.4 COORDINATION

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor will coordinate and communicate Hazardous Materials Operations with the Incident Commander and other agencies as necessary.

7.5 SUIT UP

The Hazardous Materials Team will suit up.

A. Entry Team first;
B. Rescue Team second (same level of protection as Entry Team);
C. Personnel suited up shall conserve energy until entry is made (shade and sitting, if possible).

7.6 CONTAMINATION REDUCTION CORRIDOR

The Decon Team will establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor while the Entry Team and Back-Up Team suit up.

7.7 SAFETY CHECK

Before entry into the Exclusion Zone, the Hazardous Materials Team will conduct a final safety check of all equipment and personal protective equipment to be used.

A. Monitoring equipment shall be bagged prior to entry.

B. Monitoring equipment shall be turned on and warmed up prior to entry in accordance with operating instructions.

C. Communication equipment shall be checked for proper channel and operation prior to entry.

7.8 ENTRY

A. The Hazardous Materials Team will make entry into the Exclusion Zone.

B. Entry Team shall be a minimum of two persons (buddy system).

C. Back-Up Team stands by the Access Control Point leading into the Exclusion Zone and makes entry into the Exclusion Zone to rescue Entry Team members, if necessary; Back-Up Team keeps record of time each individual is on air - twenty minutes Suit-Up and Entry, twenty minutes for Egress and twenty minutes for Decon.

D. Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor maintains communication with Entry Team and Rescue Team.

7.9 OBJECTIVES

A. Entry Team will attempt to accomplish predetermined objective(s).

B. Entry Team should stay as clean as possible.

C. Entry Team members should be cautious not to expose entry suits to unnecessary stress.

D. One member of the Entry Team should do most of the work, when possible.

E. Second member of Entry Team should assist first member, if necessary.

F. Second member should constantly monitor work area for lower explosive limit (LEL) in all atmospheres of unknown or flammable materials.

G. Entry Team shall leave the work area whenever LEL exceeds 10%.

7.10 DECONTAMINATION

A. The Entry Team shall be decontaminated by the Decon Team.

B. The Entry Team shall leave the Exclusion Zone through Access Control Points.

C. Usually the most contaminated Entry Team member will be decontaminated first unless another member is short on air supply or having some other problem.

7.11 DEBRIEFING

A post incident debriefing should be conducted for significant incidents that are identified by the Unified Command Team. Audiotapes from dispatch may be obtained as well as photographs and videotape that are obtained at the scene. An effort should be made to involve all individuals and agencies that participated in the event. The Incident Commander should chair these analyses. The Incident Commander should solicit comments from each participating agency.

On a case-by-case basis, if the public was involved in a large-scale evacuation or hazardous materials incident, a post incident meeting can be held as a forum to discuss the incident and critique the incident with the public.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy can occur due to this post incident evaluation. If any changes affecting the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan occur, the changes are to be given to the Hazardous Materials Supervisor of Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division who is responsible for modifying the Solano Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan and distributing any modifications.

The Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division prepares reports and maintain records on incidents to which they respond. Each agency is responsible for providing documentation to the Incident Commander or his/her designee who is responsible for putting a report together at the end of the incident.

The Hazardous Materials Team shall conduct debriefing to:

A. Discuss whether objectives were accomplished; and

B. Decide if another entry is needed. (Repeat the entire procedure if another entry is needed.)

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall report results to the Incident Commander.

7.12 DEMOBILIZATION

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall initiate demobilization of the Hazardous Materials Operations at the request of the Incident Commander when hazardous materials operational objectives have been accomplished.

CHAPTER 8 - Dispatch

8.1 DISPATCH

A. Dispatch Information:
The Communication Operator should attempt to identify, document, and relay to the responding Incident Commander and first responding companies:

1. Specific location of the incident;

2. Owner/occupant name;

3. Chemical name with correct spelling;

4. Quantity of material involved;

5. Incident type (spill, leak, dumping, vapor release);

6. Physical state (gas, liquid, solid, unknown);

7. Contact person. (Request they meet the responding engine company and provide them with Material Safety Data Sheets, if possible.)

8.2 STANDARD RESPONSE

A. The standard response for a hazardous materials incident shall be closest available engine or trucking company.

8.3 ADDITIONAL HELP

A. The responding engine or trucking company shall request the Hazardous Materials Team as needed.

8.4 BATTALION CHIEF NOTIFICATION

A. The Dispatch Center Operator shall notify the on-duty Battalion Chief of all hazardous materials responses. The Battalion Chief may request the Hazardous Materials Team or other units to respond prior to the arrival of the first responder.

8.5 The Hazardous Materials Teams shall be utilized as a resource, not as first responders and shall respond at the request of the on-scene Captain or the on duty Battalion Chief. Any agency that does not have hazmat team members will request an evaluation for Hazmat response through Solano County Dispatch. The evaluating agencies will be Fairfield, Fire, Vacaville Fire, Benicia Fire, Vallejo Fire, and Solano County Sheriffs Department. A hazmat team member from these agencies will evaluate the need for a hazmat team response

Other resources to be considered by the Hazardous Materials Team:

1. The other Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team, or any other team, if unavailable.

2. Medical Team consisting of an appointed Medical Group Supervisor and a minimum of one (1) Paramedic Ambulance crew of three(3): one (1) Paramedic, one (1) EMT, and one (1) Field Supervisor.

3. One Air Van.

4. Additional engine company if one of the Hazardous Materials Teams is first responder.

Other Responses:

The Hazardous Materials Team will respond to the following incidents where City Fire personnel are operating pursuant to the Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team Activation Policy:

1. The fire call address shows reportable quantities of hazardous materials are present on site as shown in the Hazardous Materials data base.

2. A working fire threatens an exposure known to contain, or suspected of containing, hazardous materials.

3. Any drug lab.

4. Any fire or other emergency where known or suspected hazardous materials are found.

5. Any heavy rescue/confined space rescue operation for air quality monitoring.

6. In the event of injury to fire personnel or to the public, to assure that the proper treatment protocols are followed by ambulance and hospital personnel.

8.6 PERSONAL PROTECTION FOR TEAM RESPONSE TO SITE MONITORING CALLS

A. Personal Protection:
Types of personal protection (uniforms) utilized by Hazardous Materials Team members during site monitoring responses will be governed by Chapter 6 of these Operational Procedures.

B. Response to Site:
The Hazardous Materials Team shall report to the Incident Command Post, which shall be established uphill, upwind, upstream, and outside the fire line, in the support zone. The Hazardous Materials Team Leader shall receive a briefing from the Incident Commander. A Safety Officer will be appointed from the Hazardous Materials Team and make recommendations to the Incident Commander, as necessary, concerning Fire Suppression Operations.

C. Monitoring:
The Hazardous Materials Team shall monitor the area with all necessary equipment. The Safety Officer shall report all findings and make recommendations for site safety to the Incident Commander. The Safety Officer shall give the "all clear" for use of Level "D" protection only after all harmful gases or vapors are below permitted levels and a complete area survey has shown no hazardous materials or spills on site.

D. Service Duration:
The Hazardous Materials Team, when outside of their second in area, will be given priority for release from the scene to allow the Hazardous Materials Team's quick return to service.

CHAPTER 9 - Operational Procedures Site Characterization

INTRODUCTION

The following SOPs for the Hazardous Materials Team are for furthering safety and productivity in the specialized area of advanced product I.D. and corrective action in the Exclusion Zone.

GIVEN

That the Hazardous Materials Team consisting of minimum staffing of one (1) Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, two (2) Entry Team Members, two (2) Backup Team Members, and at least two Decon Members. The decontamination team will be provided by Fire Department requesting assistance.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for gathering all possible information in order to tailor personal protective measures to actual or potential hazards associated with entry to hazardous materials site.

This ongoing size-up generally proceeds in three (3) phases:

1. Offsite characterization (support zone) means interviewing people, researching records, and conducting perimeter recon.

2. Onsite survey (Exclusion Zone) restricted to Hazardous Material Entry Team with Decon and Backup, and site controls in place.

3. Site monitoring (Support, Contamination Reduction, Exclusion) continuous survey to update health and safety plan.

OFFSITE CHARACTERIZATION

Focus on identifying all conditions that may pose I.D.L.H. inhalation hazards or any other condition that may be immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall receive a briefing from Incident Commander, en route if possible:

* Status of Response
* Nature of Release
* Dispersion Paths
* Hazardous Materials
* Population Centers
* Activities at Site, etc.

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor will further interview:

* Responsible Parties
* Witnesses
* Reporting Parties
* First Responders, etc.

The Hazardous Materials Team will research information and materials involved via:

* Reference Library
* M.S.D.S. Sheets
* Business Plans
* Manifests
* ChemTrec
* Placards/Labels

The Hazardous Materials Team will make recommendations to Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor regarding handling procedures and personal protective equipment.

PERIMETER RECONNAISSANCE.

Where hazards are largely unknown or there is no need to enter the Exclusion Zone immediately, the Hazardous Materials Team will make visual observations, perform air monitoring, and collect samples at the outer perimeter of Exclusion Zone.

The Hazardous Materials Team will look for:

* Confined Space Hazards
* Bulging Drums
* Visible Vapor Clouds
* Corroded Containers
* Dead Animals/Vegetation
* Instrument Readings
* Pools of Liquid
* Odors
* Pesticide Equipment
* Pesticide Posting Signs
* Tarped Fields

And make recommendations to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor regarding PPE and handling procedures.

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor will relate this information to the Incident Commander and establish a contamination reduction zone, and will coordinate and communicate operations with Incident Commander and other agencies. (See Chapter 4 - "Command.")

Decon Team will establish decon corridor while Entry Team suits up.

ONSITE SURVEY (Exclusion Zone)
Purpose is to verify and supplement offsite survey information and/or take hazard mitigation action.

Prior to going on site, develop a site safety plan that addresses the work to be done and prescribes the procedures to protect their health and safety.

SUIT UP (See Hazardous Materials Suit up Procedure Chapter)

- Entry Team first / Level "B" minimum
- Back Up Team, same level as Entry Team
- Personnel shall conserve energy until entry is made. (Shade and sitting if possible.)
- Safety check of all equipment to be used by Entry Team before entry to Exclusion Zone
- Turn on and warm up monitoring equipment bag as required in Air Monitoring chapter

SITE ENTRY (See Safety Chapter)

1. Entry Team shall be a minimum of two (2) people.
2. Back Up Team standby in same level of P.P.E. as Entry Team. Level "B" minimum.
3. Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor maintains communications with Entry Team, has them egress after 20 minutes.

MONITOR AND ASSESS HAZARDS (Using standard reference guides)
The following monitoring shall be conducted during site entry when the site evaluation produces information which show the potential for ionizing radiation or I.D.L.H. conditions, or when site information is not sufficient to rule out these possible conditions.

Entry Team will leave the Exclusion Zone when:

L.E.L. =	> 10% explosion
0xygen =	> 25% fire
Ionizing =	> 2M REM/hr radiation
>T.L.V./R.E.L./P.E.L.	Toxicity

other dangerous conditions (catastrophic container failure).

OBJECTIVES FOR ONSITE ENTRY TEAM
Priorities shall be established for hazard assessment and Exclusion Zone activities.

- Entry Team will attempt to accomplish predetermined objectives.

- Stay as clean as possible.
- Don't expose suits to unnecessary stress.
- One member should do most of work, if possible; second member assist first member, when necessary.
- Second member should constantly monitor work area for I.D.L.H. conditions (L.E.L.).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

CHAPTER I - Administration

I.1 MINIMUM STAFFING

The Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team has hazardous material specialists available 24-7 basis who are contacted by City Dispatch and/or Solano County Dispatch 707-421-7090 via dedicated pagers.

I.2 LEVEL OF TRAINING

All personnel shall be certified as Title 19 CCR Division 2 Chapter 1, sub chapter 2 Sections 2510 through 2560 Hazardous Materials Technician or Specialist.

I.3 PERSONNEL MADE AVAILABLE

When team members and alternates are on duty, they shall be made available to the Hazardous Materials Team Leader as required for training and hazardous materials incidents.

I.4 TRANSPORTATION

When the Hazardous Materials van is out of service, transportation will be provided to transport the Hazardous Materials Team countywide.

I.5 HAZARD PAY

As negotiated by each Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Team Members receive hazard pay above their current pay scale.

I.6 EMERGENCY CALL FOR INCIDENTS

Additional Hazardous Materials Team Members shall be called back to duty upon request of the Incident Commander so all necessary positions are filled to assure the maximum safety of the Hazardous Materials Team.

Special requests for a particular Hazardous Materials Team Member or Alternate may be made when that individual possesses certain knowledge or skill that will assist in the safe stabilization of an incident.

I.7 EMERGENCY CALL - PERSONNEL

Emergency Call - Personnel City Dispatch and/or Solano County Dispatch will contact the Hazmat Team via pagers. The Dispatch Centers will page team members with the following information: incident location, description of problem, advise contact person and telephone number.

CHAPTER II – Authority

INTRODUCTION

The City Police Department and County Sheriff Department must continue to be apprised of the laws governing and authorizing the Fire Department's authority in respect to Hazardous Material Operations. The Sheriff Department's authority is regulated by Federal, State, and local regulations.

Although the Fire Department may not be the administering agency in compliance of the various forms of legislations, they will have a coordination function in complying with the laws as Scene Manager of hazardous materials incidents within the Cities of Solano County.

II.1 FEDERAL STATUES

B. Refuse Act
1. Prohibits any throwing or discharging of refuse into navigable waters.
2. Enforced by Army Corp. of Engineers
3. Penalties are criminal in nature

C. Clean Water Act/Federal Water Pollution Control Act
1. Enacted due to shortcomings of Refuse Act
2. Designed to clean up nation's waterways by 1985
3. Provides for NPDES permits
4. Defined standards for direct/indirect discharges
5. Basis for Coast Guard Environment Response Program
6. Does not exempt Federal facilities
7. Deals with surface waters and adjoining shore lines

D. Clean Air Act
1. Designed to protect public health and welfare from harmful effects of air pollution
2. Requires development of primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
3. State governments must develop State implementation plans to enforce standards.
4. Significant deterioration provision prohibits new air pollution sources in certain pristine areas of the country

E. Comprehensive Environment Response Compensation and Liabilities Act (CERCLA).
1. Commonly called Super Fund
2. Environment includes all media
3. Establishes National Contingency Plan
4. Cleanup releases into environment and inactive waste sites
5. Covers hazardous substances found in Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Resources Conservation an Recovery Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act
6. Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard are the enforcers of CERCLA, the Pacific Coast Strike Team responds on coastal incidents, and the E.P.A. establishes their Strike Team by arranging for contractors on inland incidents

F. Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
1. Cradle-to-Grave System is the documented control of hazardous waste.
2. Closed Loop documentation
3. Establishes Manifest System
4. Establishes standards for generator, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities
5. Defines characteristics of hazardous waste

G. Toxic Substance Control Act
1. Provides control over toxic chemicals before they enter commerce

2. Inventory of chemicals approved for import or manufacture in the United States. Can export unauthorized chemicals, i.e., EDT to Mexico.
3. Provides for pre manufacture agreement. The EPA requires a 90- day notice of a new product.

H. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act
1. Require registration of pesticides before they are marketed
2. Development of Application Training Program for persons using certain restricted use of pesticides
3. Requires E.P.A. to develop procedures and regulations for storage and disposal of pesticide containers

I. Safe Drinking Water Act
1. Provides for safety of the United States' drinking water supplies*

***Note: Fifty percent of the population of the United States use ground water for drinking purposes and 50 percent of this resource is contaminated and not drinkable.**

2. Establishes water quality standards

J. Occupational Safety and Health Act
1. Provides for safe and healthful working conditions
2. Requires development of handling and labeling requirements and safety precautions
3. Requires employee health record keeping
4. Development and enforcement of maximum contaminant levels for toxins in workplace air

K. Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
1. Regulates employee safety and health at hazardous waste operations and during emergency response to hazardous substance incidents
2. SARA to include hazardous materials cleanup operations at CERCLA sites, RCRA sites, operations involving hazardous waste storage, disposal, and treatment facilities, hazardous waste cleanup sites, and emergency response operations
3. SARA also increases funds for cleanup operations

L. CFR 40
1. Regulations for enforcement of Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and Comprehensive Environment Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
2. Defines criteria for placing waste sites on National Priority List
3. EPA is enforcing agency

M. CFR 49
1. Regulations for enforcement of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
2. U.S. Department of Transportation is the enforcing agency

N. CFR 29 - Part 1910
1. Regulations for enforcement of SARA
2. Administered by OSHA (Federal)*

***Note: State OSHA developed a comparable standard applicable to SARA which is Title 8 Section 5192.**

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O. Health and Safety Code - Chapter 6.5
1. Hazardous Waste Control Law

2. Defines hazardous waste, storage, and treatment
3. Establishes criteria for hazardous waste haulers and is also regulated in the California Administrative Code Title 22 and administered by D.O.T

    a. Forbids hazardous waste from being transported by, or transported to, an unlicensed hauler except;
        1. Human or animal waste
        2. Amounts not exceeding five (5) gallons or fifty (50) pounds when no single container is over one (1) gallon or ten (10) pounds, waste is in closed containers, wastes are not mixed, and person hauling waste is the generator

4. Establishes Civil and Criminal Penalties Enforcement (Article 8):
    a. Delegates enforcement of the Health and Safety Code to the local Health Officer or his designee
    b. Allows any traffic or peace officer to enforce transportation section
    c. Authorizes up to $100,000 over twelve (12) months for any single cleanup and $2,000 for immediate onsite emergencies

P. Civil Penalties
1. False statement - Up to $25,000/violation/day
2. Any violation - Up to $25,000/violation/day
3. Intentional illegal disposal - $1,000 to $25,000/violation/day
4. Negligent illegal disposal - up to $25,000/violation/day

Q. Criminal Penalties
1. Illegal disposal - $5,000 to $50,000/violation/day and up to one year in the County Jail or up to two years in the State prison

2. False statement - First offense up to $25,000/violation/day and/or up to one year in the County jail. Second and subsequent offenses $2,000 to $50,000/violation/day and/or up to one year in the County jail or up to two years in the State prison

R. Witness Program
1. A reward of 10 percent of civil penalties up to a maximum of $5,000

S. Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.6 - Established by Proposition 65
1. Requires Governor to publish and yearly update a list of known carcinogens
2. Requires designated employees to notify the local Health Officer of release or threatened release of a hazardous waste within 72 hours. Additionally, the County Board of Supervisors and the media will also be notified

T. Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.7
1. Defines criteria for underground storage of hazardous materials
2. Requires registration of underground vessels with one of the nine State Water Resources Boards
3. Requires permit from the Department of Health for underground storage tanks
4. Requires daily inventory of motor fuel tanks. Gas stations must comply
5. Requires secondary containment on tank and piping on new tanks after July 1987 and requires pressure test on tanks

U. Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.7
1. Defines criteria for underground storage of hazardous materials
2. Requires registration of underground vessels with one of the nine State Water Resources Boards

3. Requires permit from the CUPA for underground storage tanks
4. Requires continuous monitoring of tanks and piping Gas stations must comply
5. Requires secondary containment on tank and piping on new tanks after July 1987 and as of July 2004 requires, all systems to be liquid and vapor tight.

V. Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.8
1. State Super Fund - See Chapter 12, Appendix III, "Funding Hazardous Substance Spills Cleanup through State Super Fund" for further details
2. Also, known as SB 618, Hazardous Substance Account

W. Porter-Cologne Water Act
1. Establishes statewide system for water regulation
2. Operates at three jurisdictional levels
3. Establishes State Water Resources Board
4. Established Regional Water Quality Control Boards

X. Mulford-Carrell Air Act
1. Repealed in 1975 and replaced with Health and Safety Code 39000 to 44701
2. Established State Air Resources Board
3. Established Air Pollution Control Districts

Y. California Vehicle Code, Section 2454 and AB 2109
1. California Highway Patrol to serve as Statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for spills on highway
2. Scene management vested in primary traffic investigative authority

Z. Title 13 C.C.R. (California Code of Regulations)
1. Transportation regulations for hazardous materials in California
2. Equivalent to 49 CFR

AA. Title 22 C.C.R (California Code of Regulations)
1. Regulations for Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code
2. Set criteria for classification of waste as hazardous or nonhazardous
3. Establishes storage and manifest requirements for hazardous waste
4. List of characteristics of hazardous waste:
   a. Toxic
   b. Ignitable (Flash point less than 140 degrees F.)
   c. Corrosive (pH less than two or greater than 12.5.)
   d. Reactive (reacts with water, air, or contains sulfur or cyanide)

BB. Title 19 C.C.R (California Code of Regulations)
1. Regulations for Chapter 6.95 of Health and Safety Code

CC. Title 23 C.C R. (California Code of Regulations)
1. Regulations for Chapter 6.7 of Health and Safety Code

DD. California Penal Code, Section 409.5
1. Authorized police officers to close off an area during an emergency*

***Note: An exception is an authorized news representative**.

EE. County Regulations

1. Solano County Resource Management, Environmental Health Division Services Division is authorized to regulate all facilities within incorporated cities and unincorporated areas under the State of California Health and Safety Code 6.5, 6.67, 6.7, 6.91, 6.95, and 6.11.

2. Coordination of enforcement of State and local Hazardous Materials and Waste Program requirements.

3. Proposition 65 Notification (Health Department).

4. a. Request responsible party to abate nuisance or condition endangering public health in writing.
   b. Abate the problem if the responsible party refuses or is negligible Responsible party is liable for cost of cleanup.

FF. Local Authority
1. Fire District and City Fire Department/ Police Department agreement:
   a. Under the California Vehicle Code, Section 2454 the Scene Manager responsibility is vested to the primary traffic investigative authority

GG. Solano County Municipal Code
1. Unlawful to dispose of refuse on public property, except in designated areas.
2. Unlawful to dispose of refuse on another person's private property.

II. Uniform Fire Code, Article 8001.5
1. Hazardous materials not released
2. Unauthorized discharge, notification preparation, control responsibility for cleanup

JJ. Penal Code
1. Sections 374, 374.3, 374.4, 374.8

KK. Vehicle Code
1. Sections 23.112, 113, 115

CHAPTER III – Medical Program

III.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

All Hazardous Materials Team Members and alternates who will respond into the exclusion zone of the hazardous materials emergency will receive a physical examination consisting of the following:

A. Height, weight, temperature, pulse, respirations, and blood pressure

B. Head, nose, and throat

C. Eyes which include vision tests that measure refraction, depth perception, and color vision.
1. Vision quality is essential to safety, the accurate reading of instruments and labels, the avoidance of physical hazards, and for appropriate response to color-code labels and signals.

D. Ears which include audiometric tests performed at 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 6000 hertz pure tone in an approved booth

1. The integrity of the eardrum must be established since perforated eardrums provide a route of entry for chemicals into the body

E. Chest which include heart and lungs
   1. Lungs
      a. 14" x 17" posterior/anterior view chest x-rays taken in the last 12-month period, as well as the oldest chest x-ray available, shall be obtained and used for comparison
      b. Pulmonary function testing includes measurements of forced expiratory volume in one second forced vital capacity and FEV-to-FVC ratio with comparison to normal predicted values corrected for age, height, race, and sex

   2. Heart
      a. Electrocardiogram (EKG) 12 lead resting EKG and a 'stress test' will be administered to determine the ability to work in the added stress environment, particularly where heat stress may occur

F. Blood includes a complete blood count (CBC), white cell count (WBC), red blood count (RBC), hemoglobin (HGB), alkaline phosphates, gamma glut amyl trans peptidase (GGTP), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatine, uric acid, metallic content, RBC cholinesterase, triglycerides, cholesterol, platelet count, and serum PCB's

G. Urine shall include a urinalysis consisting of color, appearance, specific gravity, ph. qualitative glucose, protein, bile, and acetone.

H. The following additional tests will be performed on female team members and alternate female team members:
   1. Pap smear
   2. Pelvic exam
   3. Mammogram

I. The listed examinations will be given to the following personnel at least every 24 months:
   1. Hazardous Materials Team Members and alternates prior to assignment on the Hazardous Materials Team
   2. Personnel presently on the Hazardous Materials Team
   3. At the termination or reassignment for a team member to a non Hazardous Materials Team permanent assignment
   4. As soon as any member of the Fire Department has developed signs or symptoms indicating possible overexposure to hazardous substances or health hazards, or when any department member has been injured or exposed above the permissible exposure limit or published exposure limit while in the service of the Solano County/City Fire Department

J. Records - Each member will be given a complete copy of the examination(s) report for personal records and a copy to be kept on file in Risk Management for a period of thirty (30) years

III.2 Medical Group Supervisor

A. The Medical Group Supervisor will oversee the medical monitoring and treatment of all individuals in the exclusion zone, and act as liaison to all medical support personnel by:
   1. Overseeing assessment and treatment of sick and injured and/or exposed persons inside the Exclusion Zone
   2. Emergency treatment inside the CRZ will be performed by the Entry Team(s)

3. Assures victims are properly decontaminated before releasing patients to the ambulance personnel for further treatment and transport. Communicate information to lessen the victim's fears about the emergency process and ensure their cooperation throughout all phases of the response. Protect the victim's modesty and properly handle the victim's personal items.
4. As liaison between the Incident Commander and ambulance personnel, responds them from the fire department staging area to the end of the Contamination Reduction Zone for treatment and transportation of injured
5. Oversees physical assessment of Entry Team(s). Performs medical assessments and keeps records of each team member to reduce the risk of injury from:
   a. Heat stress
   b. Physical exhaustion
   c. Chemical exposure
   d. Radiation
   e. Noise

Note: See Physical Hazards Booklet.

B. Advises Incident Commander to discontinue any operation that is unsafe for the Hazardous Materials Team's health and safety

III.3 EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AT INCIDENTS

A. Medical treatment and first aid - The Medical Group Supervisor shall assure trained EMT-1's that and possess CPR certificates are present at each incident response.

B. The Medical Group Supervisor will establish contact with local medical personnel as may be necessary, 24-hour on call physician, medical specialists (toxicologist), local hospitals, ambulance services, and chemical and poison control centers. Inform and educate these personnel about incident hazards so they can be optimally helpful if an emergency occurs. Emergency response procedures should follow a sequence that begins with notification of an injury/or exposure and continues through the preparation of equipment and personnel for the next emergency.

C. Notification - Alert all Hazardous Materials Team Members to the emergency. Sound a site alarm to:
   1. Notify all personnel
   2. Stop work in the Exclusion Zone if necessary
   3. Begin emergency procedures

   The Entry Team(s) or Back-Up Team(s) shall notify the Medical Group Supervisor of the emergency and include the following information if possible:
   1. What happened?
   2. Where did it happen?
   3. Whom did it happen to?
   4. When did it happen?
   5. How did it happen?
   6. Extent of damage?
   7. What aid is needed?

D. Size-Up - Available information regarding the accident and the Hazardous Materials Team's ability to respond should be evaluated. The following should be determined if possible:
   1. What happened?

a. Type of accident
b. Cause of accident (e.g. could it be pesticide related?)
c. Extent of chemical release and movement
d. Extent of damage to structures, equipment, and terrain

2. Casualties
   a. Victims (number, location, and condition)
   b. Treatment required
   c. Missing personnel

3. What could happen? Consider the following:
   a. Type of chemicals in the Exclusion Zone
   b. Potential for fire, explosion, and release of hazardous substances
   c. Location of all personnel in the area relative to possible expanded Exclusion Zone
   d. Potential for danger to off site population and environment

4. What can be achieved? Consider the following:
   a. Equipment and personnel resources needed for victim rescue and hazard mitigation
   b. Number of uninjured personnel available for response
   c. Resources available on site
   d. Resources available from outside groups and agencies
   e. Time for outside resources to reach the site
   f. Hazards involved in rescue and mitigation

E. Rescue/Response Action - Based on available information, the type of action required should be decided and the necessary steps implemented. Some actions may be accomplished concurrently. No one should attempt a rescue until backup personnel are available. Actions may include:

1. Enforce the "buddy system." Allow no one to enter the Exclusion Zone without a partner. Personnel in the Exclusion Zone shall have radio contact with the Hazardous Materials Team Leader or Sector Leader at all times.

2. Survey casualties. Locate all victims and assess their condition. Determine resources needed for stabilization and transport.

3. Assess existing and potential hazards to personnel and to the off site population. Determine the following:

   a. Whether and how to respond
   b. The need for evacuation of off site personnel, personnel outside the protection zone and off site population
   c. The resources needed for evacuation and response.

4. Allocate resources. Allocate onsite personnel and equipment to affect a rescue.

5. Call for assistance. Contact the required offsite personnel or facilities. If pesticide related, the County Agricultural Commissioner shall be notified as early as possible.

6. Bring the hazardous situation under complete or temporary control; use measures to prevent the spread of the emergency.

7. Extricate or assist victims from the area. Utilize Shelter in Place techniques as necessary to prevent further exposure to the community. In coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, 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 by emergency response personnel.

DURING INCIDENT HOW ACHIEVED

Establish Communication
Members of agency make direct personal contact and introduce self to those in need of information and help. Request to speak to a spokesperson that may represent a larger group, and establish a sustaining contact. Utilize Emergency Communications Center (ECC) translation services or available field personnel to speak in the victim's language.

Maintain Communication
Do not forget or dismiss those with whom the agency has established a contact. Establish a routine by which those contacted will receive repeated updates on a reliable basis.

Communicate Vital and Pertinent Information Victims and civilians will anxiously want to hear reassuring and guiding information.

Members of the agency must provide vital and pertinent information regarding the situation, e.g., why are they here, what is going on, how bad is the "stuff," are we in harms way, what are you doing about it, when can we go back to work, are things contaminated, how do we clean and protect ourselves, what medical aid is necessary, where do we receive medical aid?

Communicate Clearly & Concisely
Speak and convey information in strict lay terms. Avoid getting technical, or too detailed into specific departmental procedures, as this will often lose the listener. Speak clearly, concisely, deliberately, confidently, and be organized in the thought process.

Provide Updates The agency's liaison should announce and provide periodic progress reports with regard to what is being done. Progress reports aid substantially in continuing to calm the public.

Respect Privacy On issues concerning one's privacy, conduct specific interviews with individuals in a private and separate location. Make arrangements to address privacy issues of any kind.

8. **Decontaminate the area.**
Use established procedures to decontaminate uninjured personnel in the contamination reduction zone. If the emergency makes this area unsafe, establish a new decontamination area at an appropriate distance. In coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur. Decontaminate victims before or after stabilization as their medical condition indicates. Utilize the following Decontamination Considerations:

Decontamination Considerations

Question or Concern of Victim

- Information or Reply by First Responder
- Why do you only want to remove some of my clothing and nothing else?

Answer
As a precautionary measure. It is highly unlikely that any harm has come to you, but we strongly suspect that the hazard may have come in contact with your clothing only. Removing the outer layer of clothing is sufficient response to removing the hazard from you, and no further on-scene cleansing or decontamination is necessary.

Question
Why do you want to remove some of clothing, and also decontaminate me?

Answer
As a precautionary measure. It is unlikely that any harm has come to you, but we do suspect that the hazard may have come into contact with your clothing and various surfaces of your skin. Taking a shower or allowing someone to assist you in decontamination is highly efficient in removing the hazard.

Question
Why must I be decontaminated?

Answer
We have a reasonably strong belief that a substance, no matter how slight, has come into contact with you, and it must be removed. The best way to do that is by cleansing. Removing the substance will increase the likelihood that you will not become ill.

Question
What is on me?

Answer
Tell them what you know or suspect.

Question
Why was I singled out not to be decontaminated?

Answer
We determined that you were far enough away, or were not in the immediate vicinity so as not to have come into contact with the substance.

Question
What part of me are you going to decontaminate or wash?

Answer
Explain accordingly.

Question
Where will you decontaminate me?

Answer
Explain the procedure and location.

Question
How will you decontaminate me?

Answer
Explain the procedure.

Question
What do you use?

Answer
If you are instructed to cleanse yourself, we may provide soap, water, and towels. If we administer full decontamination, it will be just plain water, but lots of it. We might hand you a soft sponge to help sponge off the excess water. Sponging off is good because it helps remove surface contamination if there is any.

Question
What should I do when I get home?

Answer
A nice long warm shower cannot hurt, but is unnecessary. When we release you from here, we have met our goals in removing suspect hazards from you.

Question
Are you going to remove my clothing?

Answer
No – (explain why)
Yes – (explain which items and why): This will vary, depending upon what part of your body we suspect might have been contaminated.

9. **Stabilize Victims**.
Administer any medical procedures necessary before victims are moved. Stabilize or permanently correct the hazardous condition if possible, and remove anything endangered by the condition if possible.

Question
What do you do with my clothing?

Answer
We will "bag" and mark it.

Question
Will I get my clothing back?
If "Yes," explain.

Question
Why can't I have my clothing back?

Answer
It is our determination that they are soiled or contaminated too seriously, and a regular washing cycle will not adequately cleanse them. We will take responsibility for disposing of it.

Question
If you give me my clothing back, what do I do with it? Isn't it dangerous?

Answer
No, it is not dangerous, or we could not give it back to you. We had you remove some clothing so as not to get it wet, or some or your clothing may be soiled, but it is not dangerous. When you get home, wash it immediately in a regular washing cycle in your washing machine. If you do not want to do this, you can dispose of your garments in the regular refuge.

Question
Are you going to provide for privacy?

Answer
Be ready to explain the procedure.

Question
Will you separate us by gender?

Answer
Be ready to explain the procedure.

Question
What if I refuse?

Answer
Be ready to explain options.

Question
What will I wear?

Answer
We will provide you with temporary or disposable garments

Question
Will I be separated from my family?

Answer

There is that chance, but we will reunite you as soon as possible.

Question
What about my personal belongings, jewelry, wallet, purse, cell phone?

Answer
If need be, we will collect and bag them separately from clothing, and mark them. They will be transferred to police, liaison officer, etc. and will be available for you to identify and pick up.

Question
Who is going to lock up my business/home?

Answer
We can contact an associate of yours, and have them respond here to do that, or we or the police can do that for you. Do you have your keys with you?

Further Considerations:

Question
Do I have to go to the hospital or see a doctor?

Answer
Only if advised to do so. If it is urgent in our opinion that you should have medical attention, our system incorporates procedures for your immediate transportation. If it is advisable in our opinion that you should have follow-up medical attention only, you will be released to your own recognizance for you to contact your personal doctor.

Question
Am I going to get sick?

Answer
I am not a doctor, but if we all follow the procedures we are instituting, we will be doing everything possible to substantially reduce that possibility. Time is also of the essence, so the sooner we can attend to these details, the less likely an illness will prevail.

Question
Do I need medicine?

Answer
You should ask that question of the doctor at the hospital when you arrive, or you should call your own personal physician and discuss the matter with him. If there are circumstances that later determine that medication is recommended, we will advise you.

Question
Who pays for my medical treatment?

Answer
Be ready to provide an answer. If a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators will be legally responsible to pay for certain medical costs of victims.

10. **Transport victims**
Take measures to minimize chemical contamination of the transport vehicle and ambulance and hospital personnel. Adequately protected rescuers should decontaminate the victims before transport. If appropriate, have response personnel accompany victims to the medical facility to advise on decontamination. The chemical exposure treatment protocol will accompany each victim to the hospital with available treatment requirements. (See Emergency Operations Guide, Chemical Exposure and Treatment Protocol, and Emergency Care for Hazardous Materials Exposure, Bronstein/Currence & CEMSA Protocols.)

11. **Evacuate the site**
Move site personnel to a safe distance upwind of the incident. Monitor the incident for significant changes. The hazards may diminish, permitting personnel to reenter the site, or increase and require public evacuation.

F. **Follow up**

After the emergency is secured, certain items need to be addressed.

1. Notify appropriate government agencies as required. For example, OSHA must be notified if there have been any fatalities or five or more hospitalizations.

2. Review the emergency response by having required critique of each call, noting problems and making corrections.

Clean-Up and Disposal Procedures

Once the basic operational concerns have been addressed (isolation, identification, control), a determination is made by the Incident Commander how disposal needs to occur.

Clean up Responsibility:

- On State highways and roads under the jurisdiction of CHP, CalTrans has the responsibility for cleanup and the Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will verify compliance with environmental regulations.

- If there is a responsible party, they will be directed to clean-up and properly dispose spilled materials. The Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will verify compliance with environmental regulations.

- If no responsible party can be identified, state or federal funding will be pursued to take immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire, explosion, or human exposure to a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. See pg 76 for information on state and federal control and clean-up funds.

- If there is no responsible party identified, or if the responsible party is unwilling or unable to pay, or is not able to conduct an adequate clean-up and state or federal funding cannot be obtained, the following entities will take responsibility for disposal of released materials:

- On city owned properties; such as city streets, the city public works department is responsible for clean up or arranging for cleanup. The Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will verify compliance with environmental regulations.

- On county-owned property – Solano County General Services or Solano County Public Works-Operations Division is responsible for cleanup or arranging for cleanup. The Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will verify compliance with environmental regulations.

- On roads or in storm drains that are Solano County owned, County Public Works- Road Division is responsible for cleanup or arranging for cleanup. The Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division will verify compliance with environmental regulations.

There are a variety of methods for disposal of materials, including:

a. Altering the chemical properties of the material to eliminate the hazard. The material may then be disposed of in the sanitary sewer (with permission from the sewer agency) or in the garbage (with permission of the solid waste disposal facility). The responsible party is responsible for obtaining the necessary authorizations and/or permits.

b. Up to 85 gallons, may be removed by a public entity such as local city public works departments and transported back to the public agency's facility. Materials would be brought to their corporation yards for storage until a hazardous waste disposal company is called to pick up the material and subsequently dispose of the waste at a permitted hazardous waste facility.

c. Public agencies (including cities) in Solano County that handle-abandoned hazardous waste can dispose of this waste at the County Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Collection Program in Vacaville and at the Devlin Road Transfer station within Napa County provided the waste meets CESQG waste characteristics. Agencies with eligible waste must call the program and bring the waste in at the agreed upon time. Agencies are allowed to bring up to 27 gallons (220 pounds) per delivery and can make multiple trips when necessary. In order for an agency to use this service they must set up an account with the program. The account is used to track waste acceptance levels from different parts of the county.

d. If immediate pick up is needed due to the public health hazard, unknown characteristics of the materials or if it beyond the scope of a-c above, hazardous materials contractors must be contacted.

   These contractors will legally transport materials and dispose of the hazardous waste at a permitted hazardous waste disposal sites.

Authorization

For hazardous materials situations falling under the jurisdiction of local agencies within the Solano County Operational Area the following number may be required by the Incident Commander to facilitate the removal and guarantee payment to a private company involved in the identification or removal.

- State Designated EPA Number for Solano County Operational Area **CAS111111048**

Release of Property/Health Determinations

Clean up must ultimately meet environmental health standards as prescribed by the Health Officer and/or Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division. The Incident Commander should consult with Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division to make property/soil, ground water, and surface water clean-up decisions.

If public health issues are a concern, the Solano County Health Officer or the Department of Resource Management, Environmental Health Services Division as his/her designee, should be consulted and requested to assist the Incident Commander with making a determination on when to allow individuals to return to the affected area. A Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) may need to be contacted to make this determination. If an event occurred on private property, the property/business owner would be responsible for obtaining a CIH to make a health determination or re-occupancy recommendation. The Solano County Public Health Officer or Solano County Risk Management may contract with a CIH for assessments on Solano County properties.

According to the California Health and Safety Code, the property owner shall hire an environmental contractor and a CIH on all methamphetamine laboratory seizures to conduct a site assessment and the necessary cleanup. Solano County Department of Resource Management Environmental Health Services Division has developed policy and procedures for assessing methamphetamine laboratory properties pursuant to state law.

PART IV – RECOVERY

DEBRIEFING

Once the presence and concentrations of specific hazardous substances and health hazards have been established, the risks associated with these substances shall be identified. Employees who will be working on the site shall be informed of any risks that have been identified.

Note: Risks to consider include, but are limited to:

- **A. Exposures exceeding the appropriate T.L.V.s, P.E.L.s, R.E.L.s, I.D.L.H.s.**
- **B. Potential skin absorption and irritation sources.**
- **C. Explosion sensitivity.**
- **D. Flammability changes**.

Discuss whether objectives were accomplished. (Survey only or specific containment measures.) Decide if another entry is necessary.

Demobilize The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall demobilize hazardous materials operations at the request of Incident Commander when hazardous materials operations have been accomplished.

Incident Critique and Follow-up

The Incident Commander should document of the accident. This is important in all cases, but especially when the incident has resulted in personal injury, onsite property damage, or damage to the environment. Solano County Environmental Health Services Division investigates, documents, and prepares an incident report for those incidents for which it is present.

Documentation may be used to help avoid recurrences. Methods of documenting can include a written transcript taken from tape recordings made during the emergency or notes written in a bound book. (**Do not use a loose-leaf book for documentation**.)

A. **The document must be**:

1. **Accurate**
   All information must be recorded objectively.

2. **Authentic**
A chain of custody procedure should be utilized. Each person making an entry must date and sign the document. Keep the number of documenters to a minimum to avoid confusion as they may have to give testimony at hearings or in court. If details change or revisions are needed, the person making the notation should mark a horizontal line through the old material and initial the change. Notations should not be erased.

3. **Complete**
Chronological history of the incident, facts regarding the incident and when they become available, title and names of personnel, composition of teams shall be included.

4. **Actions Record**
Decisions made and by whom; orders given to whom, by whom, and when; and actions taken. who did what, when, where, and how. Also, include types of samples and test results; air monitoring results. Include exposures of all emergency personnel and a history of all injuries or illnesses during or as a result of all emergency responses or other exposures.

Cost Recovery and Enforcement.
In the event of a major incident, where a variety of elements comprise the overall costs of mitigation, e.g. fire, health, law enforcement, etc., the Incident Command System provides a finance element for tracking and controlling costs.

In all cases the responsible party is to pay for services and equipment provided by non-county entities (e.g. clean up companies). In cases involving malicious acts, negligence and/or failure to comply with state, federal, and/or local regulations, the local agencies who responded to the incident will pursue cost recovery for their personnel and equipment use. The cost recovery process for the Solano County Interagency Hazardous Materials Team is in ***Appendices R2*** and in their Standard Operating Guidelines.

It is the responsibility of the agency in charge of the incident or phase of an incident to initiate and/or continue appropriate steps to access clean up funds. When more than one department is involved in an incident, a cooperative, coordinated effort by all parties is necessary to ensure all needed actions are taken.

In many cases timely response requires actions be taken and costs incurred before agreements can be reached with responsible parties, and it is usually necessary to take required action at the time of the incident and seek redress later. However, it is important to keep in mind that in some cases the responsible party cannot be located immediately and arrangements for their involvement must be made in a timely manner. Whenever possible, without adversely impacting the incident, the responsible party will contract directly with the clean-up companies to limit the public agencies financial responsibility.

Enforcement
Solano County Agriculture Department has responsibility to investigate and when appropriate pursue enforcement action on pesticide incidents. Solano County Agriculture Department has the authority to issue civil and criminal penalties for violations of pesticide regulations.

Other required enforcement actions will be by the issuance of administrative penalties through the Environmental Health Services Division's Administrative Enforcement Order (AEO) action process or by the issuance of civil or criminal fines and or penalties by an enforcement referral to the Consumer Unit of the District Attorney's Office, in coordination with other agencies that have enforcement responsibilities. Additionally, regardless of the jurisdiction, a number of violations may occur at the scene of an incident. It is imperative that the violations be documented as soon as it is safe to do so. When necessary, and after the situation has stabilized, the investigation and documentation should take priority over cleanup. The investigation and documentation should include, but not be limited to photographs, diagrams, interviews, and samples of materials involved. Case preparation should be coordinated, as appropriate, with the Department of Agriculture, Environmental Health Services Division, the Deputy District Attorney (DDA), and the DA Investigator assigned to the case.

The State operates a number of funds that are earmarked for specific aspects of hazardous materials emergency response. A brief description of the funding sources is described below.

1. **Illegal Drug Lab Clean-up Account** - This fund provides up to $4.6 million annually statewide for removal actions that include the removal and disposal of bulk chemical, precursors waste residues and grossly contaminated materials. The Program also provides for limited soil removal where chemical/waste is an immediate contact threat. 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 (day)/ (800) 852-7550 (evening)**. Information to assist in the use and applicability of Illegal Drug Lab Clean-Up Account is included as ***Appendices R10.***

2. **Emergency Reserve Account** – This fund ($1 Million annually statewide) provides funds for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire, explosion or human exposure to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. This includes "midnight dumping", uncontrolled or threatened release of hazardous substance, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or other actions (such as fencing, sampling, guard services, etc.) requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. 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 (day)/ (800) 852-7550 (evening).** Information to assist in the use and applicability of the Emergency Reserve account is included in ***Appendices R10.***

3. **Water Pollution Clean-up and Abatement Account** – This fund, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), covers expenses by pubic agencies with the authority to clean up waste or abate its effect. Only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible. Contact the State OES Warning Center at **(800) 852-7550** or **(916) 341-5671** to request SWRCB to go to the scene.

4. **Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account** – This account provides funds to the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) for pollution incidents, with a focus on State wildlife and habitat resources. A DFG representative needs to be on-site to determine eligibility for the fund. Contact the State OES Warning Center at **(800) 852-7550** to request DFG to go to the scene. $10 Million is available annually for hazardous material response and restoration. The phone number is **(916) 358-1300 (24-hour).**

5. **Oil Spill Response Trust Fund** – This fund provides funds to the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills into marine water (tidally influenced). The fund covers the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies, response and clean-up efforts, damages, wildlife rehabilitation and emergency loans. Up to $100 Million is available on an annual basis. Contact OSPR's Communication Center at **(916) 358-1300 (24 hour**).

Federal Funding

The federal government administers the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program that provides funds to eligible local governments that incur costs while performing temporary emergency response measures. The types of incidents covered include releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, including transportation accidents, illegally dumped waste, tire fires and illegal drug labs. The LGR program funding is for $25,000 per incident for costs that the local governments incur in performing temporary emergency measures. An application package for reimbursement can be obtained by calling the LGR Helpline Hotline at **(800) 431-9209 or at http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/lgr/.** The brochure for the LGR program is included in ***Appendices R10.3.***

Reimbursement of Medical Costs for Pesticide Drift Incidents

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation has developed an informational brochure explaining the new requirement for violators of pesticide rules to pay certain medical costs of victims exposed to pesticide drift incidents.

The brochures are printed in both English and Spanish. The brochures have been distributed to health care providers in Solano County through both Solano County Emergency Medical Services Department and the Agricultural Commissioners Office. Copy in appendix

APPENDICES