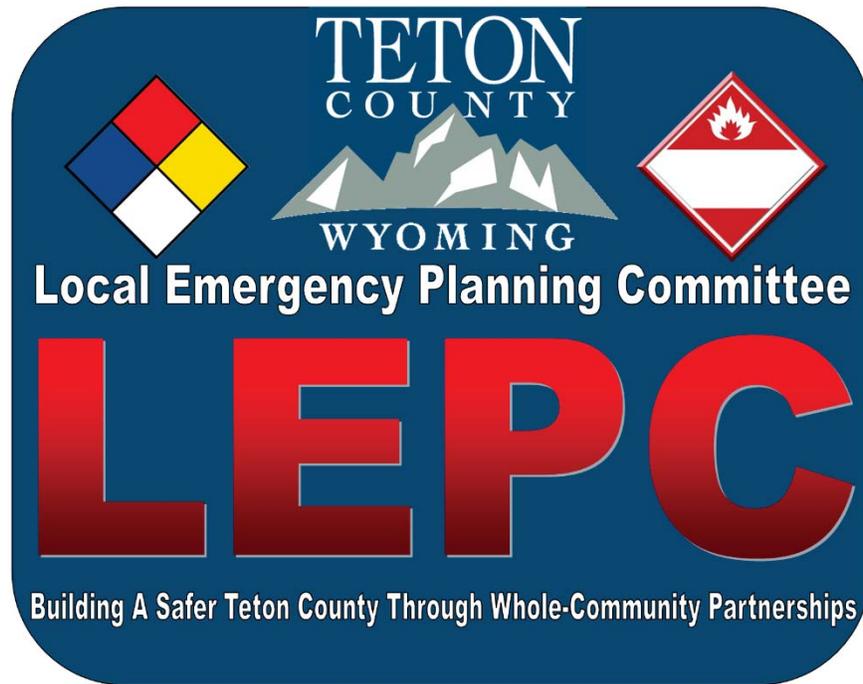


**TETON COUNTY / TOWN OF JACKSON
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**



by

Teton County Wyoming Local Emergency Planning Committee

Revised
January 22, 2018

Adopted
January 18, 2018

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**TETON COUNTY / TOWN OF JACKSON
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Teton County’s Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) developed the **Teton County / Town of Jackson Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP)** to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities. The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure that a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within Teton County and the Town of Jackson.

The ERP is considered part of Teton County and the Town of Jackson’s emergency plan canon by Teton County Emergency Management, and as such all emergency services are expected to review, exercise, and follow this plan during hazardous materials incidents.

The Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for the development, publishing, and distribution of the ERP by U.S. Code Title 42 §1 1003 and will issue changes as required.



January 18, 2018

Teton County LEPC Chairperson Signature

Date

Rich Ochs

Teton County LEPC Chairperson Printed Name

Teton County LEPC
PO Box 4458
Jackson, WY 83001

307-733-9572

www.tetoncountywy.gov/lepc

lepc@tetoncountywy.gov

PROMULGATION OF SERC AND LEPC

On Oct. 17, 1986, the "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986" (SARA) was enacted, containing provisions for emergency planning and community right-to-know. Among these provisions is one which requires the governor of each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

The Wyoming SERC was created April 17, 1987 through Executive Order 1987-3. In 2004, the Wyoming State Legislature passed the Wyoming Emergency Response Act. One of the provisions of this act was to establish the SERC in statute and expand its roles and responsibilities. Commensurate with Wyoming's SERC's legal scope is designation of a local emergency planning committee (LEPCs) to serve each of the districts.

The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local government and industry as a resource for enhancing hazardous materials preparedness. Local governments are responsible for the integration of hazardous materials planning and response within their jurisdiction. Under the guidance and stewardship of LEPC members this includes:

- ensuring local hazard analysis adequately addresses hazardous materials incidents
- incorporating planning for hazardous materials incidents into the local emergency management plan and annexes
- assessing capabilities and developing hazardous materials response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors
- recognizing response capability gaps and training responders
- exercising the plan

Local industry and private stakeholders play integral roles in this planning process, primarily to ensure facility plans are compatible with local emergency plans. Every regulated facility is responsible for the following:

- identifying a facility emergency coordinator
- reporting hazardous materials inventories annually to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department
- providing safety data sheets (SDS) or a list of hazardous chemicals
- allowing local fire departments to conduct on-site inspection of hazardous materials facilities
- providing annual report of toxic chemicals released to EPA and the State (as applicable)

I: INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Teton County and the Town of Jackson will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare Teton County and its political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

The plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

Scope

This plan supersedes previous Teton County and Town of Jackson preparedness and response guidelines related to hazardous materials incidents to include accidental or intentional releases of chemical/toxic substances, biological agents, radiological materials, and nuclear devices, as well as acts of terrorism involving suspected or confirmed release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or explosive materials. Teton County's Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) does not replace local, state, or federal law enforcement directives whose core capabilities support intelligence gathering, implementation of security measures, or directives to maintain civil community functions. This plan presumes co-direction with law enforcement entities and agencies when actual or supposed dangers from hazardous materials complicate intelligence gathering, implementation of security measures, and directives to maintain civil community functions.

Although this plan primarily provides direction to Teton County and Town of Jackson resources, it does mention for clarification overlapping jurisdictions and responsibilities with other local, State, Federal, and other partners.

Policies and Legal Authorities

- National Preparedness Goal
 - National Prevention Framework
 - National Protection Framework
 - National Mitigation Framework
 - National Response Framework
 - National Disaster Recovery Framework
- National Incident Management System
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance 101, November 2010

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance 201, Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Analysis (THIRA), August 2013
- FBI Concept of Operations for Weapons of Mass Destruction
- The Superfund Amendment and Re-Authorization Act, 1986, SARA Title III Legislation
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 1980 (CERCLA)
- Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
- Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA)
- Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, Homeland Security Act, 2002
- Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (amended in NUREG-0980)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, amended)
- 42 U.S. Code § 116: Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act
- 42 U.S. Code, § 2210, Indemnification and limitation of liability (Price-Anderson Act)
- 29 CFR 1910.120
- 40 CFR § 260-399, 300, 355 (including appendices A & B)
- 44 CFR § 10-14; 59-76; 206; 350
- 49 CFR § 100-199
- Wyoming Statutes, §14-3-405. Taking of child into custody; when permitted.
- Wyoming Statutes, §16-4-203. Right of inspection; grounds for denial; access of news media; order permitting or restricting disclosure; exceptions.
- Wyoming Statutes, §19 et al. Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
- Wyoming Statutes, §25-10-109. Emergency detention.
- Wyoming Statutes, §35-9-116. Removal of combustible material; remedy of flammable conditions.
- Wyoming Statutes, §35-9-155. Regional response teams; rulemaking.
- Wyoming Statutes, §35-9-156. Local response authority.
- Wyoming Statutes, §35-9-157. Right to claim reimbursement.
- Wyoming Statutes, §35-9-158. Expense recovery and civil remedies.
- Wyoming Administrative Rules; Environmental Quality, Dept. of; Water Quality – Chapter 4: Releases of Oil & Hazardous Substances into Waters
- Teton County Resolution 2015-039 & Town of Jackson Resolution 15-24, Teton County & Town of Jackson Emergency Management Resolution

- Teton County Resolution 2015-038 & Town of Jackson Resolution 15-23, Teton County & Town of Jackson NIMS Resolution
- Teton County Resolution 88-003, Resolution Implementing for Teton County the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
- Teton County / Town of Jackson Local Emergency Planning Committee Bylaws

II: SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situations

A variety of hazardous materials are transported, stored, and used daily within Teton County and the Town of Jackson. An additional source of hazardous materials comes from products transported through the county. These hazardous materials include toxic chemicals, flammable liquids and gases, and radioactive materials. These hazardous materials are used in agriculture, industry, business, and other commercial and domestic applications.

When properly used, applied, controlled, and contained, hazardous materials benefit our community. When accidentally or intentionally released they pose a threat to life, property, and the environment. Thorough planning and rapid, efficient response are imperative for mitigation of hazardous materials incidents. Inadequate response and recovery operations can be costly in terms of lives, dollars, and environmental damage.

Most hazardous materials incidents require a multi-disciplinary approach with all responders participating in a coordinated effort. Utilizing the National Response Framework (NRF) and its designation of Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes, this ERP guides resources according to their capabilities to augment and support Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and its hazardous materials response division. **The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and its hazardous materials response division will act as the lead agency to organize a collaborative emergency response to accidental or intentional hazardous materials releases.** Common AHJs are listed below:

Geographic Area	Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
Town of Jackson	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
Unincorporated areas of Teton County	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
Grand Teton National Park	National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park	National Park Service
Bridger-Teton National Forest	U.S. Forest Service
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	U.S. Forest Service
National Elk Refuge	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Teton Village	Teton Village Fire Department
Jackson Hole Airport	Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department
State Highways	Wyoming Highway Patrol
State Forest Lands	Wyoming State Forestry Division
State Game & Fish Lands	Wyoming Game & Fish
Teton County School District #1 property	Teton County School District #1

Table 1 – Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

It is understood that many AHJs do not have a hazardous materials division, and would call upon the services of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and/or Regional Emergency Response Team 8 to assist with hazardous materials response. This mutual aid assistance does not relieve the AHJ from ultimate responsibility for the management of the hazardous materials incident, however.

Executive Summary of Hazardous Materials Response Capabilities

Teton County and the Town of Jackson's hazardous materials response capabilities consist of a first response involving a combination volunteer/career fire department with general personnel trained to hazardous materials operational level of response. Every member of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS has annual training to assure compliance with hazardous materials operational core competencies outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii). Supporting first response agencies and units are generally

trained to an awareness level and possess sufficient training to recognize hazardous materials events, isolate the scene, and notify additional resources.

This ERP dictates an initial “operations” level of response to known or suspected hazardous materials releases. This initial operational mode stipulates a “defensive” posture and defines a response meant to control the release from a safe distance and keep it from spreading. Defensive strategy and tactics will be maintained until activation of specialized resources. Supporting agencies will be assigned as need demands and agency capability dictates.

Authorized personnel can request activation of additional, specialized resources and implement a “technician/specialist” level of hazardous materials response. Activation requires notification of Wyoming Office of Homeland Security. **Activation approval stands up one or more of Wyoming’s Regional Emergency Response Teams and indicates transition to an “offensive” posture.** An “offensive” posture defines a response that uses specialized chemical protective clothing and specialized control equipment to mitigate hazardous materials/WMD incidents at points/area of release.

Teton County maintains a Wyoming Regional Emergency Response Teams assigned to Region #8 (**RERT#8**). The team consists of hazardous materials technician-level and hazardous materials incident command certified responders. RERT#8 maintains specialized training and core competencies as outlined in 1910.120(q)(6)(iii) and 1910.120(q)(6)(v). RERT#8 capabilities include use of specialized chemical protective clothing (CPC), atmospheric/area monitoring equipment, sampling and presumptive screening capability, leak/spill/release countermeasures, and advanced decontamination procedures. RERT#8 can also deploy an Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) unit, hazardous materials security detail for event reconnaissance/protection, and ALS/Paramedic licensed personnel.

NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS), NFPA 472 (“Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents”) and NFPA 473 (“Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents”) are operational expectations at all confirmed or suspected hazardous materials incidents.

Teton County Geographic & Transportation Summary

Teton County is on the western edge of Wyoming, sharing a border with Bonneville County ID, Teton County ID, Fremont County ID, Gallatin County MT, Park County WY, Fremont County WY, Sublette County WY, and Lincoln County WY.

Teton County does not have designated hazardous materials routes. **With the limited access to the county, a large hazardous materials incident on any ingress route could have significant economic and life safety impacts.** It is not generally known when hazardous materials are passing through the county, or what the hazardous materials are. To date, Teton County has not completed an official hazardous commodities flow study.

The following transportation information is provided for emergency planners and responders to maintain an awareness of routes used by carriers transporting hazardous materials. Reference included map.

- The major route crossing the Teton Range is Wyoming State Highway 22 (**Teton Pass**).
- The major route crossing to the east across the Absaroka Range is US Highway 26 (**Togwotee Pass**).

- There are two southern Teton County routes: along US Highway 26 (**Snake River Canyon**) and US Highway 191 (**Hoback Canyon**).
- To the north, the major route out of Teton County is through Yellowstone National Park's **South Gate** on N Highway 89. This is closed to all but over-snow vehicles in the winter.
- Teton County has no rail lines.
- Teton County has no commercial shipping of hazardous materials by waterway.
- All official air transportation of hazardous materials into Teton County is routed through **Jackson Hole Airport**.
- The National Pipeline Mapping System indicates that the **Hoback Pipeline** through the Hoback Canyon is the single regulated transmission line for methane into Teton County.

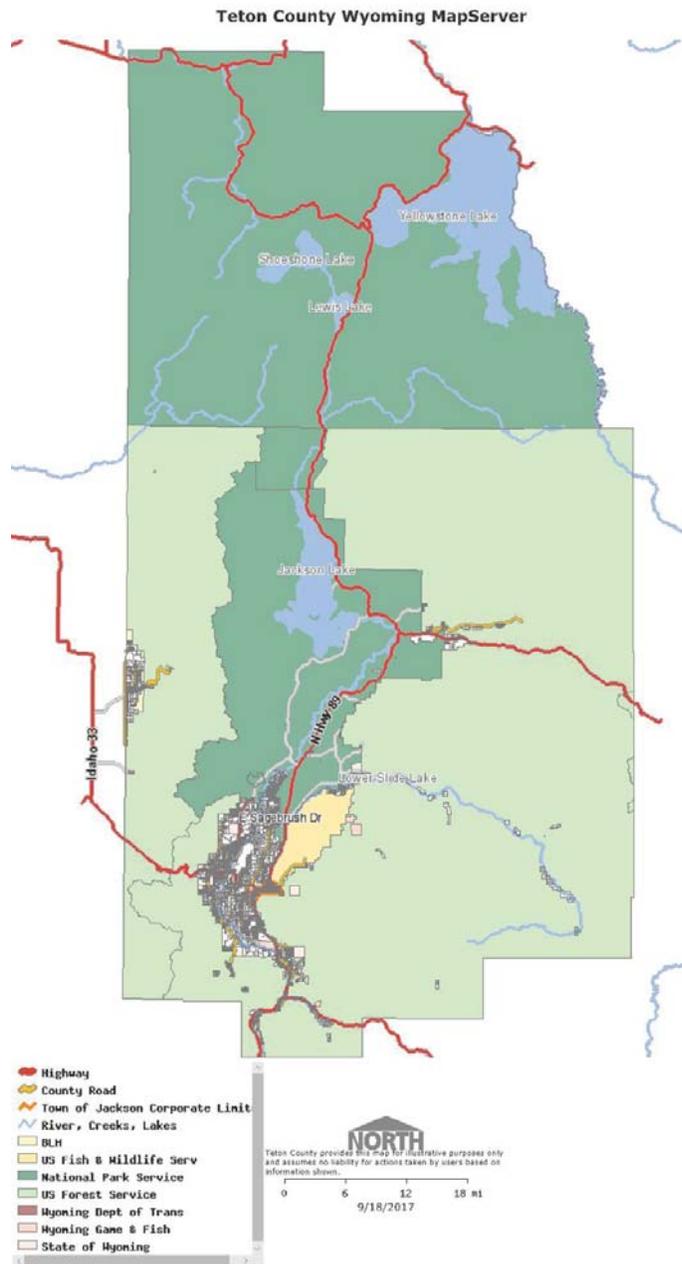


Figure 1 – Map of Transportation Routes and Waterways

Teton County's Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment (TCHVA)

Teton County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan reviews a variety of hazards Teton County risks suffering. While not specific to hazardous materials, the 2016 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan does address them and ranks them with other potential natural and human-caused disasters. This document is an integral part of Teton County's assessment efforts; in conjunction with current Tier II reports, 2016 THIRA, and Public Health's Jurisdictional Risk Assessment (JRA) and their circulation to appropriate planning and response agencies it represents Teton County's Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment (TCHVA).

Assessment is the first step in the emergency management planning process. Once identified, mitigation and preparation for these hazards can commence. If one of these hazards takes place, the final steps of the planning process, response and recovery, will come into effect.

The hazards identified in the 2016 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and in Tier II reports have the potential of becoming emergencies or disasters that can adversely and irreversibly affect the people, economy, environment, and property of Teton County.

Understanding the content and scope of the 2016 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Teton County's Tier II reports provides the following benefits for planners, responders, and policymakers:

- Increases education and awareness around threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities
- Builds partnerships for risk reduction involving government, organizations, businesses, first-response agencies, and the public
- Identifies long-term strategies for risk reduction that are agreed upon by stakeholders and the public
- Aligns risk reduction with other community objectives
- Communicates priorities to potential sources of funding

Assumptions

- An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment.
- A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire, or earthquake.
- A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Teton County along its major transportation routes.
- The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.
- Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
- If an evacuation is recommended because of a hazardous materials incident, a majority of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities.

- Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes.
- Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.
- People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass-care facility.
- People who refuse evacuation assume liability for their health and safety.
- Evacuation procedures from Teton County/Town of Jackson EOP will be utilized.
- Refusal to evacuate *may* precipitate legal intervention depending on individual circumstance and/or severity of event/release.
 - Law enforcement may consider using Wyoming §25-10-109, “Emergency detention” or §14-3-405, “Taking of child into custody; when permitted” statutes to forcibly remove people with mental illness or are too young to make proper evacuation decisions.
 - Fire officials may consider using Wyoming §35-9-116 “Removal of combustible material; remedy of flammable conditions” to evacuate people from a building or area with immediate life safety issues
- Residents/Visitors with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating.
- Residents/Visitors will respond appropriately to public alert instructions.
- Residents/Visitors will have pets and livestock that may need to be evacuated and sheltered.
- Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

Limitations

- This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee, that a perfect response will be practical or possible. ***No plan can shield individuals from all events.***
- Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to existing standards and protocols.
- Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters; ***however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.***
- There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.
- The success or failure of all emergency plans depends upon effective tactical execution.
- Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the occurrence of the incident; successful implementation of this plan also depends on a thorough information exchange between responding organizations and both storage facilities or transporter of hazardous materials.
- Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the training, capabilities, and qualifications limits of its members.

III: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Teton County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist Jackson and Teton County's response agencies in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

The authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will **promptly** notify the Public Safety Answering Point (9-1-1) and/or appropriate response agencies, LEPC, Wyoming Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), other potentially affected LEPCs, and tribal governments of the incident. Regulated facilities and transportation companies will also make recommendations to responding agencies on how to contain any release and protect the public and environment according to best practices.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualifications, available resources, and capabilities. The Incident Commander will request the assistance of regional and mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of Jackson and Teton County's local emergency responders. Jackson Hole Fire/EMS maintains a current list of mutual aid agreements that is available for consultation. Teton County's Emergency Management Coordinator (or designee) is an incident commander's point-of-contact for request/activation of mutual aid resources should their agency lack appropriate resources or agreements. Agencies may also have their own mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, which they are expected to utilize per their agency protocols and procedures.

An understanding exists that first-due units will assume incident command and begin developing an incident action plan (IAP). The initial IAP will focus on maintaining responder safety, securing the scene, isolating hazards to the best of a first-due unit's ability, implementing standard operating procedural mitigation measures, and notifying necessary agencies for activation of additional resources.

Once initial actions are underway, incident command may shift to another, more qualified individual. This individual will implement standard ICS positions and **ensure activation of the Hazardous Materials Branch** according to best practices and need for command/control oversight. See [Appendix A](#).

Options also exist for unified command, and operational personnel directly involved with the incident may recommend partners for unified command. Final assent for unified command rests with the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). In the absence of an Agency Administrator (AA) to make this decision, it must be reached by consensus between those agencies that have a response role on scene at the hazardous materials incident.

An incident commander's first priority involves determining appropriate protective action for the public, disseminating such recommendations, and implementing them. Incident command will utilize an appropriate pool of resources to determine protective action. These resources may include departments, teams, printed and online resources, and consultants from several areas. Incident Command will notify Teton County Emergency Management of protective action instructions and who they should be disseminated to, so they can choose the appropriate public alert and warning tools to activate, per the Teton County/Town of Jackson Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

All responders not otherwise engaged in protective or stabilization actions will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident. Collection and reporting of

relevant information related to their response activities is key. Information related to incident mitigation, operations, and/or safety should be reported by any individual through an identified ICS chain-of-command to assure implementation of appropriate actions.

Direction and Control

Incident Command for hazardous materials response will correspond to standard NIMS ICS practice. Incident command will be activated by first-arriving units and will be "modular to allow the application of only those elements that are necessary at a particular incident and to allow elements to be activated or deactivated as the needs of incident change with time" (NFPA 1561.5.1.3).

Command should and must transfer to more qualified personnel as complexity escalates. Consideration for incident command personnel will take into account qualifications/competencies guided by NFPA 472, applicable code, ordinance, or agreement. This will be accomplished with an understanding that an incident commander may meet functional standards by assigning and utilizing deputy commanders/consultants with specialized knowledge of hazardous materials response. *In some situations or agencies, a lower ranking but more qualified person may be designated as the Incident Commander.*

Ideally, an Incident Commander should be assigned from the AHJ. In the event the AHJ does not have an Incident Commander of sufficient expertise, a Unified Command should be formed with the AHJ and a Unified Commander with sufficient expertise.

Designated agencies from which incident commanders may be drawn from in Teton County's emergency planning district include, but are not limited to, Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, Teton Village Fire Department, Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department, Teton County Sheriff's Office (including Search & Rescue), Jackson Police Department, Teton County Public Health, Wyoming Highway Patrol, Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, National Elk Refuge, Bridger-Teton National Forest, and Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

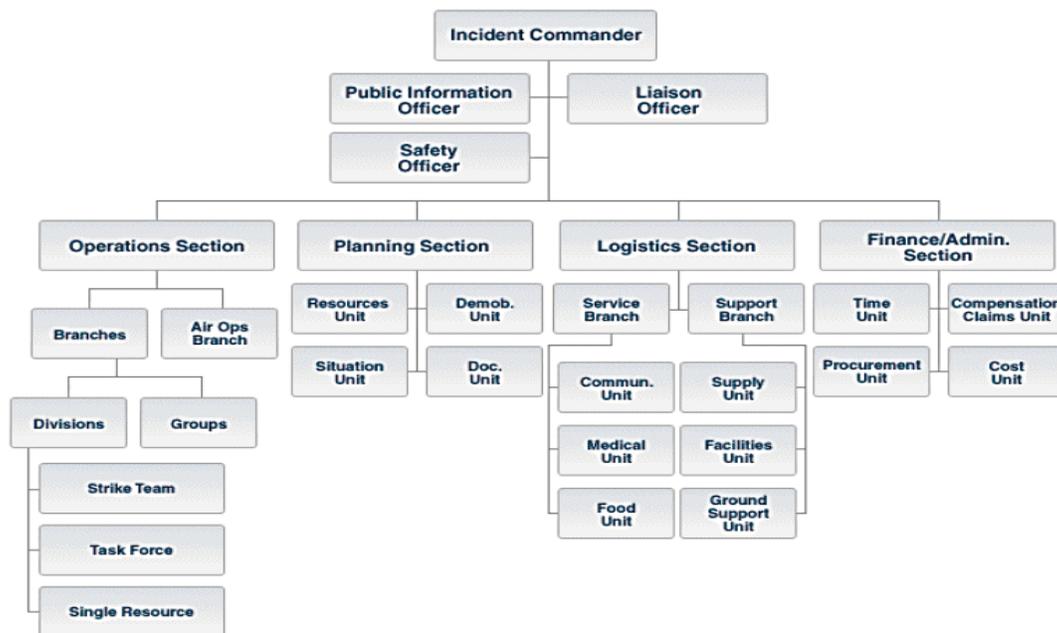


Figure 2 – ICS Organizational Chart

The **Incident Commander** will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate

needs at the incident site by securing the scene, isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill, and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The **Public Information Officer (PIO)** will act in accordance with FEMA best practices—operating within the incident command system—to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate accurate, accessible, and timely information on the incident’s cause, size, and current situation. A PIO will additionally brief media sources on resources committed and ordered, as well as prepare and deliver information regarding other matters of general interest for both internal and external use.

All information in the field must be cleared by the IC prior to release by the PIO.

Teton County’s Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will activate when requested to support incident command’s actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for success of overall response efforts. Teton County’s EOC will act as a central location from which local government representatives and public safety officials will provide interagency coordination and executive decision making in support of incident response and recovery operations.

The EOC **does not command or control on-scene response efforts** but acts as part of the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) by:

- Collecting, evaluating and disseminating incident information
- Analyzing jurisdictional impacts and setting incident priorities
- Processing resource requests and assisting with resource allocation

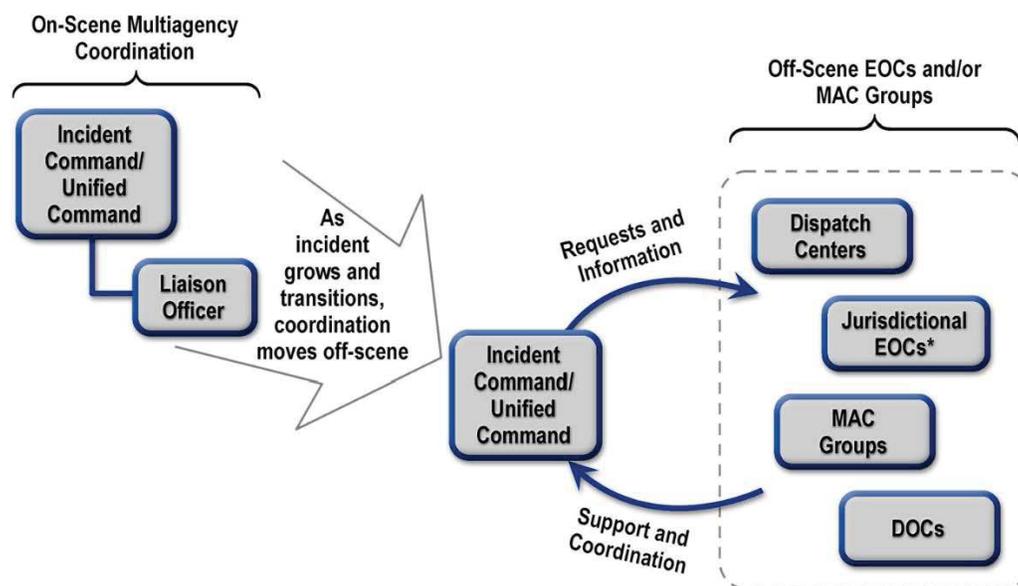


Figure 3 – Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) Components

Decisions made through Teton County's EOC are designed to be broad in scope and offer general guidance on priorities. Teton County EOC Manager (or designee) disseminates information to support field-response personnel and their tactical decisions. **The EOC serves as a coordinating link** between Jackson/Teton County's elected officials and the field personnel coordinating the execution of event priorities. Teton County EOC is the designated point-of-contact for mutual aid, state, and federal resources.

Release Identification

Methods and procedures for determining a hazardous materials release and reasonable supposition regarding extent of affected areas will be the responsibility of licensed hazardous materials transportation personnel, regulated/TIER II reporting facility personnel and emergency responders.

It is understood that the methods and procedures utilized by various entities (i.e. transportation, fixed facility, emergency responder) for determining a release occurred will differ in scope and extent.

Hazardous materials shippers within Teton County will comply with applicable sections of 49 U.S. Code Chapter 51 and follow the general shipper responsibilities as contained in 49 CFR Part 173. Fixed facilities will conform to current, adopted local, state, and federal regulations for reporting hazardous materials, planning for emergencies, and notifying necessary agencies in the event of an unauthorized release. Fixed facilities must also comply with EPCRA Section 302(a)(2) regarding the required reporting of releases of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs). EHS Reportable Quantities (RQs) are codified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A and B. The use of facility emergency coordinators is key, and these personnel must be charged with developing the tools, methods and procedures used by a facility to determine: (1) the occurrence of a release; and (2) identification of released material(s).

The recognized methods and procedures Teton County/Jackson responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification.

All first responders involved with hazardous materials identification/response will follow current edition NFPA 472 guidelines and procedures associated with their qualification level. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified.

Releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transport agent, citizens and/or responders. Methods and procedures used to determine the occurrence of a release will vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

Reporting and Notification

Hazardous materials release notifications come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from individual regulated facilities, transportation agents, or responders.

In the event of any releases of hazardous materials under their supervision surpassing thresholds of **Reportable Quantities (RQ)**, responsible parties must immediately notify the local Public Safety Answering Point (**9-1-1**) for emergency response. When practical, the Teton County LEPC, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and/or the National Response Center (NRC) must also be notified by the hazardous material's responsible party. The facility emergency coordinator, transporter, authorized representative or responsible party should provide reliable, effective and timely notification of a release.

RQs can be found in the EPA's "Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the CAA" (a.k.a. List of Lists). RQs for Wyoming DEQ can be found in the Wyoming Water Quality Rules, Chapter 4: Releases of Oil & Hazardous Substances in to Waters.

In general, a **responsible party must report the following releases:**

- An Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) from the List of Lists spilled in excess of its RQ must be reported to the LEPC and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).
- A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance spilled in excess of its RQ must be reported to the DEQ, NRC, LEPC, and SERC.
- Any spill of a hazardous substance that enters, or threatens to enter waters of the state must be reported to DEQ. Spills of 25 gallons or less of refined crude oil products (including gasoline and diesel) that does not physically enter waters of the state and is immediately contained and removed does not need to be reported to DEQ.

Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release using the following notification procedures:

- Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP; 9-1-1) will be notified of the spill by the responsible party or bystanders and dispatch the appropriate emergency responders.
- Teton County LEPC Chairman and the Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator will be notified by the PSAP in the event of a large spill (> 55 gallon; > 208 liters)
- If the release is more than the Reportable Quantities (RQ) listed in the EPA's "List of Lists" (CFR 40, §355 Appendices A, B), the Incident Commander will ask the PSAP to notify the LEPC Chairman and Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator.
- Teton County LEPC Chairman will notify the Wyoming DEQ and SERC as a courtesy to ensure that the responsible party reported the spill as required by Code of Federal Regulation and State Rules.
- Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator will notify the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) Duty Officer and advise if additional State resources are needed such as Regional Emergency Response Teams or the National Guard Civil Support Team (CST).

As per the Teton County/Town of Jackson EOP, Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM) is responsible for public alert and warning. Upon request from the hazardous materials incident's Incident Commander, TCEM can issue public alert and warning using information provided by incident experts. TCEM will determine the best routes to issue public alerts based on the nature of the incident. Those routes include:

- **Nixle:** Text message and email notifications to system subscribers
- **Social Media:** Nixle will post to TCEM's Twitter and Facebook.
- **Google:** High-level "Alert" Nixle messages will appear in Google Maps, Google Search, and Google Now app. If community members have location services turned on and are in the polygon for the alert, Google apps will provide notifications.
- **Teton County Government Website:** Public alert scroll can be activated across all Teton County government websites.

- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** Sends alert over local commercial broadcasters (Charter Cable, 89.1FM KHOL, 96.9FM KMTN, 93.5FM KJAX, 95.3FM KZJH, 1340AM KSGT, 104.3FM KJHB-LP) and NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio
- **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA):** Sends text messages to all cell phones associated with Teton County cell towers. Phones do not need to be “subscribed” to service to receive message. Messages are unfortunately very short (90 characters or less) and cannot contain web links or pictures.
- **Outdoor Warning Sirens:** Designed to warn those that are outdoors that something is wrong, and they should seek further information from local media. Not all areas of the county are within range of outdoor warning sirens. Sirens at JHFEMS Station 1 and Teton Village are voice-capable with pre-recorded messages, including the following:
 - Your attention please! A hazardous materials release has occurred. Go inside. Close all windows and doors. Turn off all ventilation systems. Repeat! A hazardous materials release has occurred. Go inside. Close all windows and doors. Turn off all ventilation systems. Tune to local radio, TV, or all-hazards weather radio for further information.
- **Emergency Vehicle Public Address Systems:** Loudspeaker announcements from emergency vehicles in affected areas can be used to relay protective measure instructions.

Teton County Sheriff’s Office Dispatch is the backup for public alert and warning should TCEM be unavailable.

Emergency Response

Methods and procedures used to respond to a release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*. Methods and procedures will vary by responder training and competency (e.g. “Awareness,” “Operations,” “Technician,” and “Specialist” designations for hazardous materials response). Emergency response methods and procedures may also incorporate location, jurisdiction, and agency specific standard operating procedures.

Reference will be made to current edition of NFPA 472 for details on response scope for training levels associated with hazardous materials response. Other NFPA guiding principles of response include:

- NFPA 471: “Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents”
- NFPA 473: “Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents”
- NFPA 475: “Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction”

At every incident, due diligence must be granted to tailoring organization of response and resources to the size of an incident. This organization will be based on the HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATIONAL SYSTEM detailed in Appendix 1. Throughout all stages of emergency response **implementation and assurance of site safety is the first priority for all response agencies.**

Public Safety and Site Management

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response is the realistic protection of people at risk. This includes responders, employees of the affected facility and/or incident site, as well as

citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or the projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking.

Planners, command staff, and operational personnel have several options to help facilitate protection of responders and public when confronted with hazardous materials emergencies.

Site management begins with implementation of the **Incident Command System**. A strong, organized and, centralized command structure supports sound risk management principles. Personnel in command roles must be conversant with NIMS/ICS terminology and functions.

Establishment of a command structure and identification of an incident command post help assure a safe approach. This is crucial for positioning of incoming and on-site emergency response apparatus. Anticipation of numerous resources requires a staging area and manager as well.

Additional risk management and best practice principles include:

- securing an **isolation perimeter** around incident scene
- establishing **hazard control zones** to assure safe working areas
- considering need for immediate rescue
- utilizing law enforcement and security personnel for scene security and investigation
- early activation of additional support agencies (e.g. Public Health, sheltering, EOC, etc.)
- proper use of protective measures such as evacuation and/or shelter-in-place strategies

Incident Command is authorized through the Teton County/Town of Jackson Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to order the protective measures (evacuation or shelter-in-place) appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at-risk population. Incident Command must keep in mind, however, that Wyoming is *not* a “mandatory evacuation” state. When dealing with public that refuses to leave after being provided adequate information as to the risk to their life, Incident Command should weigh doing the greatest good for the greatest number of people when allocating limited resources to evacuation. See [Section 2, Assumptions](#) for legal considerations when the public refuses to evacuate.

Regulated facilities should maintain facility response and evacuation plans for employees and visitors. **In accordance with EPCRA §304, facilities managers or designees should be prepared to provide the following emergency notification information:**

- The chemical name
- An indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment
- The time and duration of the release
- Whether the release occurred into air, water, and/or land
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where necessary, advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals

- Proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in place
- Name and telephone number of contact person

Responder Safety

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the incident command system.

A **Safety Officer** will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer for some reason, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe.

Safety Officers should be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

At escalating and large-scale incidents, an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials must be appointed. This person coordinates safety related activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials Group operations **as mandated by 29 CFR Part 1910.120** (See Appendix 1). This position will be appointed for all RERT activations, large spills (>55 gallons), and releases of EHSs.

Resource Management/Force Structure Assessment

Response and recovery resources available to Teton County and the Town of Jackson come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition and deployment of resources will be managed by:

- standardized first unit deployment per agency protocols
- preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), mutual aid agreements (MAAs), and interagency agreements (IAs)
- Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) through TCEM
- contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with established Teton County practices.

Jackson and Teton county maintain a fleet of fire and emergency response vehicles and equipment outfitted for all-hazards response across multiple operational periods. This equipment includes specialized monitoring, detection, and mitigation devices tailored for hazardous materials releases and incidents. Incident command and emergency management may also mobilize additional apparatus and specialized equipment (e.g. construction equipment, support apparatus, storage equipment) as judged necessary to meet exigencies of emergency hazardous materials incidents.

Additionally, Jackson's Public Works maintains equipment and personnel that incident command and emergency management personnel can enlist to support mitigation and recovery efforts. Jackson's Public Works department will function within a standard incident command structure when mobilized.

Containment and Clean-Up

Containment and clean-up are parts of incident recovery. They are for all intents and purposes a single coordinated activity separate from actions conducted to mitigate an emergency during the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

response phase. Coordination of spill containment and clean-up is the responsibility of incident command or assigned designee, although legal/financial obligation will generally fall to facility and/or transportation company initially charged with control of hazardous material.

Objectives include:

- Request for appropriate resources
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment
- Identify, contain, recover, and properly treat or remove hazardous materials and dispose of at state-permitted site
- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment

Documentation and Investigation

Teton County response teams will have at a minimum a verbal Incident Action Plan (IAP) for hazardous materials responses lasting less than one operational period (12 hours or less). Incidents lasting more than a single operational period (over 12 hours) or those involving an EHS in excess of its RQ require a written IAP. A written IAP for an incident lasting 2 operational periods or less may consist of an ICS-201 Incident Briefing. Incidents lasting 3 or more operational periods must have a written IAP consisting of an ICS-202, ICS-203, ICS-204, ICS-205, ICS-206, and an ICS-208. Incidents requiring written ICS documentation and involving breaches, releases, etc. of hazardous materials in transportation require completion DOT Incident Report Form 5800.1 by the entity in physical possession of the shipment. This is in accordance with 49 CFR § 171.16.

In addition to the initial required emergency notification for chemicals with RQs, facilities must file a written follow-up notice to the SERC and LEPC as soon as practicable after the release. The follow-up notice must update information included in the initial notice and provide information on actual response actions taken and advice regarding medical attention necessary for citizens exposed. This is in accordance with 40 CFR § 355 Subpart C.

Documentation will also involve:

- Reports from local agency representatives involved in release response, mitigation, containment/clean-up.
- ICS forms
- After incident medical briefing for RERT/FEMS/LE personnel involved in contamination reduction zone (**WARM**) and/or exclusion zone (**HOT**) per OSHA 1910.120(f)
 - Report of additional medical surveillance screening for HAZMAT Team Members per OSHA 1910.120(f)(iv)
- Identify provisions for cost recovery, including methods for tracking costs
- Description of procedures for investigating possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances
 - What agencies must (or should) be part of criminal investigation?

- Description of methods of evaluating incident response
 - NFIRS
 - After Action Report (AAR) submitted and filed

IV: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

General

Additional best-practices for hazardous materials incident planning include structuring emergency response in accordance with the following hazardous materials strategic and tactical considerations.

These considerations are included here as general benchmarks. Current response agency protocols will provide detailed definitions and maneuvers where appropriate, and every response plan to a hazardous materials incident must be tailored to incident exigencies, available resources, and responder training.

Hazardous materials incidents rely on information gathering, exchange, and application. Organized collection, processing, and dissemination of information are crucial for overall incident safety and success.

An incident's Assistant Safety Officer – Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and Incident Commander must work in partnership to plot an appropriate response model.

Initial Response

Officers arriving on-scene at confirmed hazardous materials incident as “first-due” units will endeavor to provide a complete size-up and carry-out initial actions.

Initial size-up may include providing:

- Defining criteria
 - occupancy/location
 - containers' shapes/sizes
 - marking/colors
 - labels/placards
 - type of chemical(s)
- Hazardous conditions upon arrival
 - types of container
 - container/systems failure
 - stress, breach, release, engulfment
 - container damage
 - crack/scour; gouge/dent; burn
- Other visual clues
 - clouds/plumes
 - fire/smoke
- Exposures
 - population(s)
 - special needs

Initial actions include:

- Determining/securing isolation perimeter
 - deny entry as necessary
- Estimating number of possible victims in area
- Localized evacuation and/or shelter-in-place
- Identification of product
- Estimation of hazards/conditions found

- Establishing emergency decontamination
- Initiation of ICS

Site Management and Control

Incidents that initial on-scene apparatus and personnel cannot mitigate to a common-sense standard of public and agency safety must evolve. Site management and control benchmarks offer guidance for hazardous materials planners and responders.

Site management and control actions include:

- Consider increased area of isolation (e.g. 1000 feet for toxic/flammable releases)
- Establish HAZMAT Group
- Request additional resources
 - Resource Unit Leader
 - Assistant Safety Officer – HAZMAT
- Identify staging area and assign Staging Area Manager
- Identify transportation/relocation for evacuees
- If **protecting/sheltering in place**, consider immediate media brief
 - Public Information Officer should be involved early in the process
 - see Common Questions from Media for Hazardous Materials Incidents (Appendix 2)
- Identify **area of refuge**

Identify the Problem and Hazard/Risk Evaluation

Command and response personnel should utilize an adaptable, varied approach to problem identification at hazardous materials incidents.

- Survey surrounding conditions
 - identify endangered population(s)
 - gather data on weather and topography
 - feasibility of defensive or offensive reconnaissance
- Hazardous materials behavior/risks
 - HAZMAT Information/Research Technical Specialist
- Behavior event predictions
 - Tier II reporting, CAMEO, ALOHA, MARPLOT, PEAC-Web, PEAC-WMD
- Damage assessment
- Develop incident action plan (IAP)

Select Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment

Selection of incident-appropriate personal protective clothing (i.e. chemical protective clothing, CPC) must consider suit compatibility with known chemical hazard(s), predicted duration of operation, and personal protective clothing training and familiarity with selected ensemble. Additional criteria to consider include: quantity of hazard spilled/released, airborne concentrations; and environmental conditions.

A summary of CPC selection principles include:

- Known versus unknown chemicals
- Probability of exposure
- Chemical hazards

- Chemical characteristics (e.g. state of matter; concentration)
- Physical hazards
- Personnel work functions
- Personnel work location
- Weather
- Training levels

Additional considerations for determining appropriate CPC ensembles also include:

- Evaluation of scene characteristics (e.g. chemistry of materials, behavior of damaged container, environmental influences)
- Need to preserve life safety
- Factors influencing incident stabilization
- Need and limitations of a requested/required protective actions

Resource Management

Hazardous materials incidents present planners, responders, and command personnel with an abundance of demands that require specialized resources. These specialized resources are both internal and external to the County. When multiple resources from several agencies are involved, it is highly recommended that a Resource Unit Leader is assigned to check-in and track resources.

- Internal (Requested by Incident Command from TCSO Dispatch)
 - Specially-trained personnel
 - Special-equipment/reference tracking
 - Chemical protective clothing
 - Spill/leak control equipment
 - Decontamination materials
 - Law Enforcement
 - Public/Environmental Health
 - Public Works
 - Pre-existing agency agreements
- External (Requested by Incident Command from Emergency Management)
 - Mutual Aid Agreements
 - Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA)
 - Consideration of State/Federal Agencies
 - Wyoming Regional Emergency Response Teams (RERT)
 - 84th Civil Support Team
 - USCG National Strike Team (Pacific Strike Team)
 - United States Environmental Protection Agency (Region #8)
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation—Hazardous Materials Response Unit
 - Department of Energy—Nuclear Emergency Support Team
 - Centers for Disease Control
 - Disaster Medical Assistance Team
 - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

Implement Response Objectives

Implementation of response objectives should work towards the most favorable outcome of a hazardous materials incident. An incident commander and his staff must consider several factors:

- Prediction event behavior

- General Hazardous Materials Behavior Model
- Mode of Operations
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
 - Non-interventional
- Realistic tactical objectives
 - Rescue
 - Public protective actions
 - Spill control
 - Leak control
 - Fire control
 - Recovery

Decontamination

Decontamination operations fall under the direction of the Decontamination Strike Team Leader (see Appendix 1). The Decontamination Strike Team Leader, in conjunction with Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, will formulate and implement applicable decontamination procedures in accordance with regulations defined in CFR 129. 1910.120(k), §1-5ii.

Teton County/Jackson Hole decontamination procedures for trained responders will conform to best-practices established by the 2015 publication of *Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM) Guidance for Chemical Incidents*. This three-volume publication “was written to provide authoritative, evidence-based guidance on mass casualty disrobe and decontamination during a chemical incident.”

PRISM guidance is based on scientific evidence gathered under a program of research sponsored by the Biomedical Advanced Research Development Agency (BARDA), a functional group under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services Medical Countermeasures information sharing network.

The program combined lab studies on the effects of water temperature, flow rate, detergents, and delayed decontamination with verification in human volunteer studies, using safe chemicals to simulate the dangerous contaminants. The guidance was developed with input from US first responders and agencies in 35 municipalities across 21 states.

This document is available in electronic format from www.medicalcountermeasures.gov.

Salient tactical and operational features of PRISM decontamination actions include:

- Evacuation of casualties/affected groups to safe distance
- Use of “snatch rescue” for non-ambulatory casualties by trained personnel supplied with appropriate PPE.
- Facilities/instruction for casualties to disrobe
- Use of improvised decontamination
- Gross (Ladder Pipe System) decontamination
- Facilities/instruction for casualties to utilize active drying
- Implementing technical/guided decontamination

Applicable Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and Wyoming Regional Emergency Response Team #8 protocols will detail steps involved in decontamination procedures.

A summary of actions follows.

Evacuation

Prompt, orderly movement away from hazardous areas is a key component of the initial response. Inappropriate or delayed evacuation may exacerbate exposure to hazardous chemicals and may have an adverse effect on subsequent operations. Trained Jackson/Teton County personnel will organize and attempt evacuation at all incidents based on resource availability, feasibility, and the assumption of acceptable risk.

Disrobe

The effectiveness of rapidly removing contaminated clothing in a safe manner cannot be overemphasized. Where judged necessary by trained personnel, disrobing will be encouraged. Logistics for disrobed casualties must be in order, especially for incidents occurring during temperature extremes and/or inclement weather.

Decontamination

While disrobing will remove the vast majority of contamination, exposed areas will require decontamination to remove hazardous chemicals from the skin and hair. The process of decontamination can be divided into three forms:

- **Improvised**
 - Improvised decontamination is the immediate removal of contamination using any available means
 - Divided into “dry” and “wet”
 - **Dry** improvised decontamination is performed by blotting exposed skin and hair with any available absorbent material and should be the default option for improvised decontamination
 - **Wet** improvised decontamination should only be used when the contaminant is caustic (e.g. provokes immediate skin irritation) or particulate in nature
- **Gross**
 - involves the “ladder pipe system” whereby two fire pumps are used to produce a corridor through which casualties may be sprayed with large volumes of water mist
- **Technical**
 - requires the use of decontamination units and associated resources that need to be transported to and deployed at the scene of an incident
 - delayed availability of technical decontamination is compensated for by the use of improvised and gross decontamination

Active Drying

The act of drying the skin after showering is a key step in removing contaminants from the skin surface. It is important that this simple but effective process is performed in an appropriate manner to prevent any further spread of contamination. Jackson/Teton county response community will attempt to supply through whatever reasonable means a sufficient supply of towels to facilitate this step in the decontamination process.

HazMat-CBRNE Medical Countermeasures

Combining the technical proficiency of NFPA 473, the clinical expertise of the World Health Organization's *Initial Clinical Management of Patients Exposed to Chemical Weapons* (http://www.who.int/environmental_health_emergencies/deliberate_events/en/), along with thorough local protocols and progressive medical direction, Teton County, the town of Jackson, Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, and Wyoming's Region #8 Emergency Response Team will act in concert as the AHJ

to provide basic life support (**BLS**), advanced life support (**ALS**), and ALS mission-specific responsibilities to minimize, protect against, and counteract deleterious acute and chronic effects to hazardous materials incident exposures.

Law Enforcement and Security

Local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies may respond to Hazardous Materials incidents. Depending on incident factors, law enforcement may be a partner in Unified Command or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities that may be handled by law enforcement include:

- Isolate the incident area
- Manage crowd control
- Manage traffic control
- Manage public protective action
- Provide scene management for on-highway incidents
- Manage criminal investigations
- Guide and assist in evidence collection

V: CONTACTS

Local

Agency	Position	Name	Phone	Email
Grand Teton National Park Fire Department	Chief	Mack McFarland	[REDACTED]	Mack_mcfarland@nps.gov
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Chief	Brady Hansen	[REDACTED]	bhansen@tetoncountywy.gov
Jackson Police Department	Chief	Todd Smith	[REDACTED]	tsmith@jacksonwy.gov
Jackson Public Works	Director	Larry Pardee	[REDACTED]	lpardee@jacksonwy.gov
JH Airport Fire Department	Chief	Randy Knepper	[REDACTED]	Randy.knepper@jhairport.org
Regional Emergency Response Team 8	Battalion Chief	Brian Coe	[REDACTED]	bcoe@tetoncountywy.gov
Teton County Emergency Management	Coordinator	Rich Ochs	[REDACTED]	rochs@tetoncountywy.gov
Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee	Chairman	Rich Ochs	[REDACTED]	rochs@tetoncountywy.gov
Teton County Public Health	Public Health Response Coordinator	Rachael Wheeler	[REDACTED]	Rachael.wheeler@wyo.gov
Teton County Public Works	Director	Sean O'Malley	[REDACTED]	somalley@tetoncountywy.gov
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff	Jim Whalen	[REDACTED]	jwhalen@tetonsheriff.org
Teton Village Fire Department	Chief	Kevin Salava	[REDACTED]	kevtheskier@hotmail.com
Wyoming Highway Patrol	Lieutenant	Matt Brackin	[REDACTED]	Matthew.brackin@wyo.gov
Yellowstone National Park Fire Department	Chief	Britton Gray	[REDACTED]	Britton_gray@nps.gov

State/Regional

Agency	Position	Name	Phone	Email
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	Duty Officer	Rotating	[REDACTED]	dutyofficer@wyo.gov
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	Office		[REDACTED]	
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	After Hours	WHP Dispatch	[REDACTED]	
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	Radiological Officer	Scott Ramsay	[REDACTED]	Scott.ramsay@wyo.gov
RERT Region 4	Sweetwater, Lincoln, Uinta		[REDACTED]	
RERT Region 5	Fremont, Sublette		[REDACTED]	
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality	Emergency Response Coordinator		[REDACTED]	
State Emergency Response Commission	Administrative Assistant	Rick Lopez	[REDACTED]	Rick.lopez@wyo.gov

Federal

Agency	Position	Name	Phone	Email
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VIII	Office			
Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII	On Duty On-Scene Coordinator			
Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII	Emergency Response Preparedness Unit	Lori Reed		Reed.lori@epa.gov
National Response Center	Watch Desk			

VI: TRAINING

All training will be in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Part 29 CFR 1910.120(q). *Emergency response program to hazardous substance releases*. This paragraph covers employers whose employees are engaged in emergency response no matter where it occurs except that it does not cover employees engaged in operations specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section. Those emergency response organizations who have developed and implemented programs equivalent to this paragraph for handling releases of hazardous substances pursuant to section 303 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11003) shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this paragraph.

- **Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release (fire, law enforcement and emergency medical personnel) are required to have the following training:**
 - **1910.120(q)(6)(i) — *First responder awareness level*.** First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.

First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(A) – An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident
- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(B) – An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present
- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(C) – The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency
- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(D) – The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible
- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(E) – An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook
- 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(F) – The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center

- **Those who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site are required to have the following *minimum* training:**
 - **1910.120(q)(6)(ii) — *First responder operations level.*** First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A) – Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(B) – Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(C) – An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(D) – Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(E) – Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(F) – An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures

Additional response personnel with *Hazardous Materials Technician* training (**1910.120(q)(6)(iii)**) can be activated by requesting Regional Emergency Response Team(s) (RERT's) through local Jackson Hole Fire/EMS or WOHS Duty Officers.

- **Those who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians are required to have the following training:**
 - **1910.120(6)(6)(iv) — *Hazardous materials specialist.*** Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regard to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(A) – Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(B) – Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(C) – Know the state emergency response plan

- 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(D) – Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(E) – Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(F) – Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(G) – Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(H) – Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(iv)(I) – Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior
- **Those who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level are required to have the following training:**
 - **1910.120(q)(6)(v)– On scene incident commander.** Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(A) – Know and can implement the employer's incident command system
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(B) – Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(C) – Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(D) – Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(E) – Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team
 - 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(F) – Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures

VII: EXERCISES

Exercises and evaluations of response agencies within the guidelines of a hazardous materials plan is key for maintaining Teton County’s robust emergency response capability. Exercises may be conducted in a variety of ways as shown in this progressive exercise program diagram.



Figure 4 – Progressive Exercise Program

Teton County's LEPC must conduct an **annual** hazardous materials exercise that involves this plan. At a minimum, this annual evaluation will test the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting standard operating procedures. Annual exercises also assess as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. Exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale).

Teton County's Local Emergency Planning Committee and all involved agencies will follow the ***Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)*** as a standard for exercise design, conduct, and evaluation. Pursuant to the HSEEP, exercises will be documented in an after-action report. Corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

Exercise scheduling will be recorded and updated annually per USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter I Section 11003(c)(9). Scheduling will be made in conjunction with applicable local emergency management partners and stakeholders.

Exercise documentation will be kept on file with the Teton County LEPC.

VIII: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)

EPCRA Overview

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was passed in 1986 in response to concerns regarding the environmental and safety hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals. These concerns were triggered by the 1984 disaster in Bhopal, India, caused by an accidental release of methylisocyanate. The release killed or severely injured more than 2000 people.

To reduce the likelihood of such a disaster in the United States, Congress imposed requirements for federal, state and local governments, tribes, and industry. These requirements covered emergency planning and "Community Right-to-Know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. The Community Right-to-Know provisions help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. States and communities, working with facilities, can use the information to improve chemical safety and protect public health and the environment.

EPCRA Reporting

All facilities within Teton County receiving, storing and/or using hazardous materials (defined as materials that require SDS sheets by OSHA) in excess of 500 pounds or TPQ whichever is less for Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs); gasoline greater than or equal to 75,000 gallons (all grades combined); diesel greater than or equal to 100,000 gallons (all grades combined); or 10,000 pounds for all other hazardous chemicals are required to submit a **Tier II** report annually by March 1. Currently, the Wyoming SERC uses an online portal for reporting available here <https://wyo.tieriiportal.aristatek.com/>. The SERC then makes this information available to local LEPCs and Fire Departments, meeting a facility's requirement to submit a Tier II report annually to the LEPC, SERC, and local fire department. If a facility has issue with this system or doesn't get receipt of submission, they should notify the Teton LEPC.

Facilities must submit current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and/or a list of the hazardous chemicals present on-site in more than threshold levels to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district in accordance with Section 311.

Any facility that has an EHS at or above its threshold planning quantity (TPQ) must notify the SERC and Teton LEPC within 60 days after they first receive a shipment or produce the substance on site.

A facility must notify the SERC and LEPC, per Section 304, of a release at the facility more than the reportable quantity for the substance and when the release could result in exposure of person outside the facility. A verbal report must be submitted immediately and followed up with written report within 14-days.

For additional information, consult the most recent release of Wyoming's SERC rules and the EPA's EPCRA website <https://www.epa.gov/epcra>, which has links to the EPA's Consolidated List of Lists. This document lists substances defined as EHSs and lists their TPQs and RQs.

EPCRA Community Right-To-Know

Members of the public with a demonstrable need may make requests to the Teton County LEPC to learn more about the reported hazardous materials that are stored or used by a facility. Requests for Tier II information must include the following:

- Name, address, email address, and phone number of the requestor
- Reason for the request / statement of need for the information
- Facility name and physical address
- Information requested on the facility

Requests for EPCRA Tier II facility information should be sent to the Teton County LEPC at lepc@tetoncountywy.gov or mailed to:

Teton LEPC
PO Box 4458
Jackson, WY 83001

The Teton LEPC Chairman will review requests and if they are valid, the following can be provided to the requestor:

- Name and contact information for facility manager
- Reported chemicals stored on site for the current Tier II reporting year (e.g. in the year 2017, data for calendar year 2016 is held by the LEPC)
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that may be on file for reported chemicals

The Teton LEPC Chair will notify the LEPC at the next regularly-scheduled meeting of any public Tier II requests and their status.

The requestor must have a need to obtain this information, such as having a place of residence or work near the facility. Blanket requests for facility information will not be approved. Examples include:

- Every facility in "x" geographic area
- All facilities with "x" chemical
- All facilities owned by "x" company

Teton County LEPC maintains the most current year of Tier II reports for facilities, and does not maintain nor provide historical reports. The Teton County LEPC may forward Tier II information requests to the Wyoming SERC if there are questions as to the reasonable statement of need or other legal issues.

IX: Resources

[Tier2 Submit Software](#)

[CAMEO](#)

[EPA List of Lists](#)

[National Response System](#)

[EPA Regional Contacts](#)

[Right to Know Network](#)

[US Chemical Safety Board](#)

[Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration](#)

[Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program \(HMCRP\) Reports](#)

[USDHHS Radiation Emergency Medical Management](#)

X: SELECT EPCRA & EPA TERMINOLOGY

CASRN: Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. Numbers are assigned to toxic or hazardous substances.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act regarding the cleanup of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and response to releases of hazardous substances

Chemical Name: The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify the chemical for conducting a hazard evaluation

CHEMNET: A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. CHEMNET has more than fifty participating companies with emergency teams, twenty-three subscribers (who receive services in an incident from a participant and then reimburse response and cleanup costs), and several emergency response contractors. CHEMNET is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving that company's product(s) and requiring the presence of a chemical expert. If a member company cannot go to the scene of the incident, the shipper will authorize a CHEMNET-contracted emergency response company to go. Communications for the network are provided by CHEMTREC, with the shipper receiving notification and details about the incident from the CHEMTREC communicator.

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. This center provides information and assistance to emergency responders of toxic substance releases. CHEMTREC may contact the shipper or producer of the material for more detailed information and can be reached 24-hours a day by calling (800) 424-9300.

CHLOREP: Chlorine Emergency Plan operated by the Chlorine Institute. A 24-hour mutual aid program. Response is activated by a CHEMTREC call to the designated CHLOREP contact, who notifies the appropriate team leader, based upon CHLOREP's geographical sector assignments for teams. The team leader in turn calls the emergency caller at the incident scene and determines what advice and assistance are needed. The team leader then decides whether or not to dispatch his team to the scene.

CHRIS/HACS: Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System developed by the U.S. Coast Guard. HACS is a computerized model of the four CHRIS manuals that contain chemical-specific data. Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) use HACS to find answers to specific questions during a chemical spill or response. State and local officials and industry representatives may ask an OSC to request a HACS run for contingency planning purposes.

Extremely Hazardous Substances: Substances listed in Appendices A and B of 40 CFR Part 355

Facility: All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person or persons

Fault-Tree Analysis: A means of analyzing hazards. FTA is a top-down, deductive analysis of system failure. Using Boolean logic, FTA analyzes undesired causes of a system failure. All combinations of individual failures that can lead to that hazardous event are shown in the logical format of the fault tree. By estimating the individual failure probabilities ("events") the top-event frequency can be calculated.

Hazardous Chemicals: Those chemicals which are a physical hazard or a health hazard

Hazardous Materials: Refers generally to hazardous substances, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, and other toxic chemicals

HAZOP: Hazard and operability study, a systematic technique for identifying hazards or operability problems throughout an entire facility.

Health Hazard: A chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. Health hazards often require medical countermeasures by on-scene responders.

Mixture: Any combination of two or more chemicals if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction

MSDS/SDS: Material Safety Data Sheet/SDS, which under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, facilities having or utilizing toxic chemicals must submit a MSDS for each chemical, to local and state officials regarding their physical and health hazards.

NCP: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), prepared by EPA to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA and the authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

NRT: National Response Team, consisting of representatives of 14 government agencies (DOD, DOI, DOT/RSPA, DOT/USCG, EPA, DOC, FEMA, DOS, USDA, DOJ, HHS, DOL, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and DOE), is the principal organization for implementing the NCP. When the NRT is not activated for a response action, it serves as a standing committee to develop and maintain preparedness, to evaluate methods of responding to discharges or releases, to recommend needed changes in the response organization, and to recommend revisions to the NCP. The NRT may consider and make recommendations to appropriate agencies on the training, equipping, and protection of response teams; and necessary research, development, demonstration, and evaluation to improve response capabilities.

NSF: National Strike Force, made up of three Strike Teams. The USCG counterpart to the EPA ERTs.

NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1: Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants, prepared by NRC and FEMA. Provides a basis for state and local government and nuclear facility operators to develop radiological emergency plans and improve emergency preparedness. The criteria also will be used by federal agency reviewers in determining the adequacy of state, local, and nuclear facility emergency plans and preparedness.

Physical Hazard: A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which establishes a framework for the proper management and disposal of all wastes

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment

RERT: Regional Emergency Response Teams, composed of representatives of federal agencies and a representative from each state in the federal region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the RRT may provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution.

RQ: Reportable Quantity, which is the minimum quantity of a chemical a facility may have before having to notify local and state officials

SARA: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning.

Superfund: The trust fund established under CERCLA to provide money the OSC can use during a cleanup

Specific Chemical Identity: The chemical name, chemical abstracts service registry number (CASRN), or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance

Title III: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. This act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the state and local levels for specified hazardous substances. This act also specifies minimum plan content, requirements for facility owners and operators to notify officials of extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities, and mechanisms for making information available to citizens. In addition, the law requires disclosure of information about the presence of hazardous chemicals in the community.

TPQ: Threshold Planning Quantity

APPENDIX A: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATIONAL SYSTEM

The **Hazardous Materials Operational System** provides Jackson and Teton County's responders guidance for instituting organizational structure necessary for essential supervision and control at nearly all hazardous materials incidents. Controlling the tactical operations of personnel and equipment will provide a greater degree of safety and also reduce the probability of spreading of contaminants. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor or the Hazardous Materials Branch Director (**if activated**) will direct primary functions. These positions will report to an identified ICS position. All resources having direct involvement with the hazardous material will be supervised by one of the functional leaders or by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

POSITION CHECKLISTS

COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a checklist applicable to all ICS personnel:

- a. Receive assignment from your agency
- b. Upon arrival at the incident, check in at designated Check-in location.
- c. Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
- d. Acquire work materials.
- e. Conduct all tasks in a manner that ensures safety and welfare of you and your co-workers utilizing accepted risk analysis methods.
- f. Organize and brief subordinates.
- g. Know the assigned frequency/frequencies for your area of responsibility and ensure that communication equipment is operating properly.
- h. Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all radio communications.
- i. Complete forms and reports required of the assigned position and send through supervisor to Documentation Unit.
- j. Respond to demobilization orders and brief subordinates regarding demobilization.

UNIT LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES

Many of the Unit Leader responsibilities are common to all units in all parts of the organization. Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below. These will not be repeated in Unit Leader Position Checklists in subsequent chapters:

- a. Participate in incident planning meetings as required.
- b. Determine current status of unit activities.
- c. Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies.
- d. Assign specific duties to staff and supervise staff.
- e. Develop and implement accountability, safety, security, and risk management measures for personnel and resources.
- f. Supervise demobilization of unit, including storage of supplies.
- g. Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished.
- h. Maintain unit records, including Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GROUP SUPERVISOR

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor or Hazardous Materials Branch Director reports to the Operations Section Chief. This ICS position is responsible for the implementation of the phases of the Incident Action Plan dealing with the Hazardous Materials Group operations. This ICS position is responsible for the assignment of resources within the Hazardous Materials Group, reporting on the progress of control operations and the status of resources within the group. This ICS position directs the overall operations of the Hazardous Materials Group:

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Ensure the development of Control Zones and Access Control Points and the placement of appropriate control lines.
- Evaluate and recommend public protection action options to the Operations Chief or Branch Director (if activated).
- Ensure that current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained.
- Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants.
- Ensure that a Site Safety and Control Plan (ICS Form 208) is developed and implemented.
- Conduct safety meetings with the Hazardous Materials Group.
- Participate, when requested, in the development of the Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure that recommended safe operational procedures are followed.
- Ensure that the proper Personal Protective Equipment is selected and used.
- Ensure that the appropriate agencies are notified through the Incident Commander.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

ENTRY LEADER

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Entry Leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the Exclusion Zone:

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Supervise entry operations.
- Recommend actions to mitigate the situation within the Exclusion Zone.
- Carry out actions, as directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, to mitigate the hazardous materials release or threatened release.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader and the Safe Refuge Area Manager (if activated).
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference.
- Maintain control of the movement of people and equipment within the Exclusion Zone, including contaminated victims.
- Direct rescue operations, as needed, in the Exclusion Zone.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

DECONTAMINATION LEADER

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Decontamination Leader is responsible for the operations of the decontamination element, providing decontamination as required by the Incident Action Plan:

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor(s).
- Identify contaminated people and equipment.
- Supervise the operations of the decontamination element in the process of decontaminating people and equipment.
- Control the movement of people and equipment within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader and the Safe Refuge Area Manager (if activated).
- Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after decontamination) to the Medical Group.
- Coordinate handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

SITE ACCESS CONTROL LEADER

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Site Access Control Leader is responsible for the control of the movement of all people and equipment through appropriate access routes at the hazard site and ensures that contaminants are controlled, and records are maintained:

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Organize and supervise assigned personnel to control access to the hazard site.
- Oversee the placement of the Exclusion Control Line and the Contamination Control Line.
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken to prevent the spread of contamination.
- Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone. Appoint a Safe Refuge Area Manager (as needed).
- Ensure that injured or exposed individuals are decontaminated prior to departure from the hazard site.
- Track the movement of persons passing through the Contamination Control Line to ensure that long-term observations are provided.
- Coordinate with the Medical Group for proper separation and tracking of potentially contaminated individuals needing medical attention.
- Maintain observations of any changes in climatic conditions or other circumstances external to the hazard site.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Decontamination Leader.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

ASSISTANT SAFETY OFFICER - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Reports to the incident Safety Officer as an Assistant Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor or Hazardous Materials Branch Director. The Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials coordinates safety related activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials Group operations *as mandated by 29 CFR Part 1910.120*. This position advises the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director) on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts. *It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents of sufficient complexity and/or requiring multiple operational periods.*

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain briefing from the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.
- Participate in the preparation of, and implement the Site Safety and Control Plan (ICS Form 208).

- Advise the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director) of deviations from the Site Safety and Control Plan (ICS Form 208) or any dangerous situations.
- Has authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged to be unsafe.
- Ensure the protection of the Hazardous Materials Group personnel from physical, environmental, and chemical hazards/exposures.
- Ensure the provision of required emergency medical services for assigned personnel and coordinate with the Medical Unit Leader.
- Ensure that medical related records for the Hazardous Materials Group personnel are maintained.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REFERENCE

Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director, if activated). This position provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group using various reference sources such as computer databases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives. The Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference may provide product identification using hazardous categorization tests and/or any other means of identifying unknown materials:

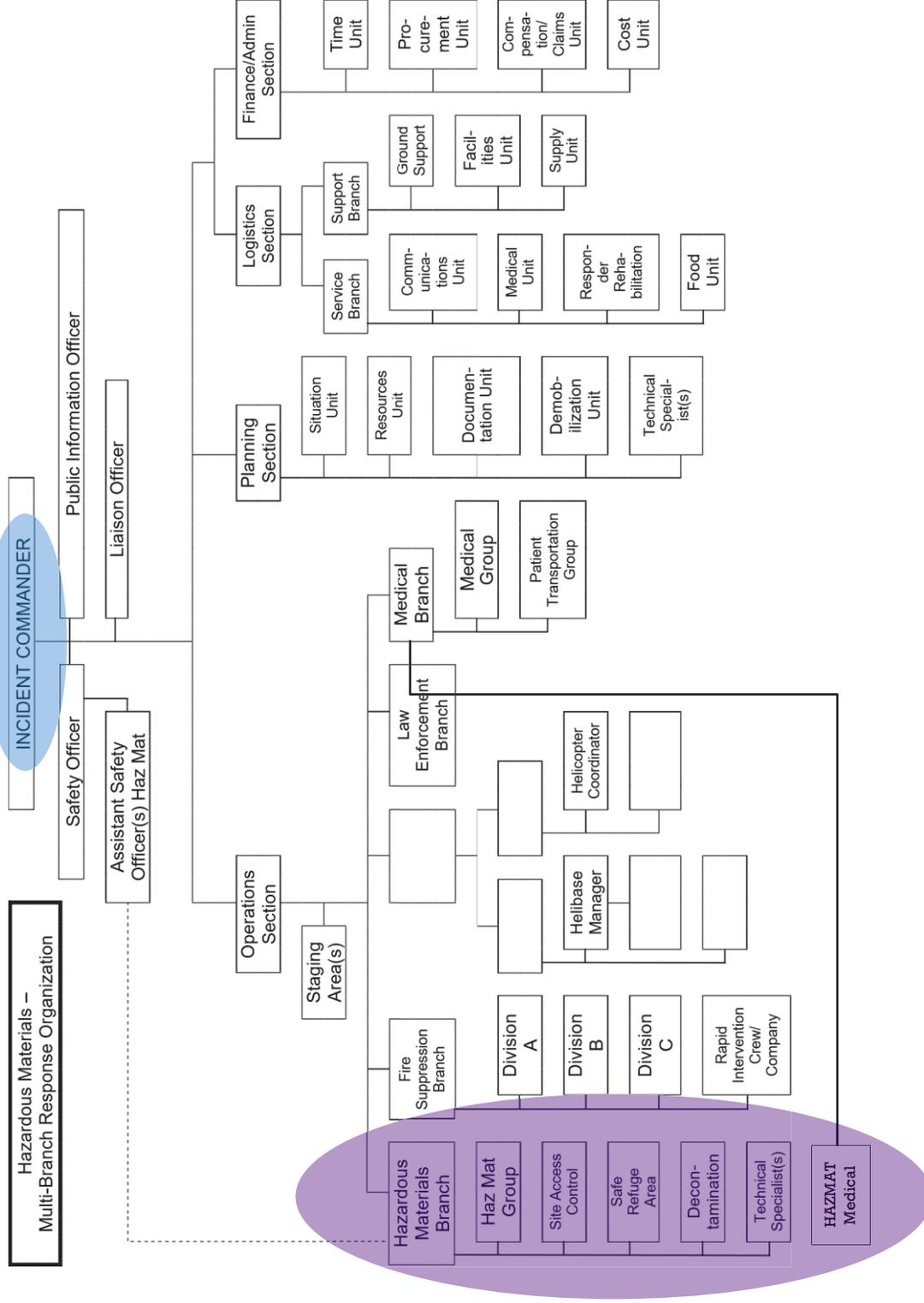
- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain briefing from the Planning Section Chief or assigned supervisor.
- Provide technical support to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Provide and interpret environmental monitoring information.
- Provide analysis of hazardous material sample.
- Determine personal protective equipment compatibility to hazardous material.
- Provide technical information of the incident for documentation.
- Provide technical information management with public and private agencies i.e.: Poison Control Center, Toxicology Center, CHEMTREC, State Department of Food and Agriculture, National Response Team.
- Assist Planning Section with projecting the potential environmental effects of the release.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

SAFE REFUGE AREA MANAGER

The Safe Refuge Area Manager reports to the Site Access Control Leader and coordinates with the Decontamination Leader and the Entry Leader. The Safe Refuge Area Manager is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims. If there is a need for the Safe Refuge Area Manager to enter the Contamination Reduction Zone in order to fulfill assigned responsibilities, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment shall be worn:

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Contamination Reduction Zone adjacent to the Contamination Reduction Corridor and the Exclusion Control Line.
- Monitor the hazardous materials release to ensure that the Safe Refuge Area is not subject to exposure.
- Assist the Site Access Control Leader by ensuring the victims are evaluated for contamination.
- Manage the Safe Refuge Area for the holding and evaluation of victims who may have information about the incident, or if suspected of having contamination.
- Maintain communications with the Entry Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Refuge Area(s) in the Exclusion Zone to the Safe Refuge Area.
- Maintain communications with the Decontamination Leader to coordinate the movement of victims from the Safe Refuge Area into the Contamination Reduction Corridor, if needed.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

Figure 5 – Hazardous Materials Branch Organizational Chart



APPENDIX B: COMMON QUESTIONS FROM MEDIA REGARDING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

When dealing with the media at a hazmat incident, certain types of questions should be anticipated. Many of these questions can be addressed prior to an incident and assembled into a HazMat Fact Sheet.

- I. The Incident
 - a. What is the nature of the emergency?
 - b. How many injuries? Fatalities? What is the nature of the injuries and fatalities?
 - c. How many people were evacuated from the facility? Within the community?
 - d. How is the surrounding environment affected?
 - e. Have similar incidents occurred in the past?
- II. The Hazardous Material(s) Involved
 - a. What hazmat(s) are involved in the emergency?
 - b. Is it a solid, liquid, or gas?
 - c. What are the public health implications?
 - d. What quantity was released?
 - e. Are there other extremely hazardous substances (EHS's?) stored, manufactured, or used within the facility?
- III. The Facility
 - a. Does the facility have an Emergency Response Plan?
 - b. Has the facility participated in the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the development of the community Emergency Response Plan?
 - c. Has the facility and/or community conducted a risk assessment of the potential threat posed by the facility to the community?
- IV. Meteorological Conditions and Factors
 - a. What are the current temperature, wind velocity, and humidity conditions?
 - b. Are they considered favorable or unfavorable as they affect the spread of the hazmat?
 - c. What are the immediate and short-term weather forecasts?
 - d. Will the changes affect the dispersion of the hazmat?
- V. Physical Surroundings
 - a. Will terrain and ground contour around the incident site affect the hazmat dispersion in any manner?
 - b. Are there nearby population centers that might be a risk, such as the schools, hospitals, shopping centers, etc.?

- c. Will nearby residents be evacuated or sheltered in place? What are the criteria for making this decision?

VI. Health Risks

- a. By what routes are humans exposed to the chemical (inhalation, ingestion, absorption, contact)?
- b. What are the potential health effects? Are these effects acute or chronic?
- c. Are population groups particularly susceptible?
- d. Can the hazmat(s) involved react with other hazardous materials in the facility or in the area?

VII. Post-Incident Follow-up Questions

- a. What types of safeguards were in place?
- b. What did the facility have to report under any of the sections of SARA Title III? Did it submit reports?
 - i. Section 302-Presence of Extremely Hazardous Substance
 - ii. Section 304-Accidental Releases and Emergency Notifications
 - iii. Section 311-Hazardous Chemicals MSDS? Or Lists?
 - iv. Section 312-Tier II Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory
 - v. Section 313-Toxic Chemical Release Form
- c. Does the facility and/or community have equipment or instruments to detect and track a release?
- d. What types of emergency response equipment does the facility and/or community have?
- e. Does the facility know of any possible substitute which could be used for the hazardous materials released? What environmental and health issues are posed by these substitutes? What are the economic issues involved in using substitutes?

This information is from the textbook, Chemicals, The Press & The Public.