

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

2017

LAKE OPERATIONAL AREA

Lake County Emergency Operations Plan

Hazardous Materials Annex

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I. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

PLANNING BASIS

1. Purpose

The LAKE COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN addresses Lake County's planned response to emergency situations and incidents associated with a hazardous materials release. It provides operation concepts relating to various situations, identifies components of the Local Emergency Management Organizations, and describes the overall responsibilities and actions by various agencies in Lake County for protecting the human health, public and private property, and the environment. The plan should be considered a response and recovery document. Intended to be read and understood before a hazardous incident occurs. It should always be used in conjunction with the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan and other applicable overarching plans prepared by the Lake County Office of Emergencies Services.

2. Objectives

- a) To contain or mitigate the effects of a toxic or hazardous materials release, to save lives, protect against and/or reduce injuries, and abate exposure of the population and environment during a hazardous material incident.
- b) Assist in controlling the effects of a primary incident by coordinated action and limiting the possibility of secondary occurrences.
- c) Establish lines of authority and coordination when this plan is in effect.
- d) Ensure that the most qualified technical specialists are available to assist the Incident Commander.

3. Authority

- a) California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
- b) California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500-25521
- c) California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 24000-26217, and Chapter 7, Section 25600 through 25610
- d) California Vehicle Code, Section 1, Article 4, Chapter 2, Division 2, sections 2450 through 2454
- e) Street and Highway Code, State of California, Sec. 1482.5

4. Policy

The role of local government in Lake County, with respect to hazardous materials incidents, is to take the necessary protective actions to prevent undue risk to the population and/or the environment.

Where feasibly possible, all reasonable efforts will be made to abate the spill or release, thus insuring reduced threat to the public and minimum adverse impact on the environment.

5. Activation

This plan shall be activated by the Incident Commander, to the degree necessary to ensure the safety of the public whenever a hazardous material incident occurs.

II. SCOPE

This plan applies to all political subdivisions, including State or Federal agencies operating within Lake County, whose governing body adopts the plan by ordinance, order, resolution, letter or memorandum of understanding.

This plan covers spills, accidents, releases, or unauthorized dumping of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, oil, toxic chemicals, pesticides and radioactive materials on land, in the air or in the water.

Local government involvement in hazardous material spill incidents is principally focused on discovery, notification, evaluation, and initiation of immediate on-scene action, where appropriate.

III. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. RESPONSIBILITY

The Lake County Fire Chief's Association, working with the Lake County Environmental Health Department, is responsible for overall pre-emergency planning, response and coordination among the various emergency responders responsible for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incidents which occur within Lake County, including coordination of emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions. This also includes, but not limited to immediate and long range recovery efforts.

2. BUSINESS PLANS

Hazardous Material Business Plans are pre-emergency planning, which begins with the collection of inventories and business plan information as part of the Certified Unified Hazardous Materials Program (CUPA).

3. CAL-ARP

The California Accidental Release Prevention (Cal-ARP) program's main objective is to prevent accidental releases of those substances determined to potentially pose the greatest risk of immediate harm to the public and the environment. These substances are called regulated substances which include flammable and toxic hazardous materials listed on the Federal Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention and listed on the State of California Regulated Substances list. Businesses that handle regulated substances in industrial processes above threshold quantity levels are subject to Cal-ARP program requirements.

4. PESTICIDES USEAGE

The size and diversity of California agriculture require a much more complex partnership between state and local pesticide regulatory authorities than anywhere else in the nation. The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) works closely with California's County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs), who serve as the primary local enforcement agents for pesticide laws and regulations.

5. TRANSPORTATION

The potential for a major transportation incident exists along the county's main East-West thoroughfare, State Highway 20. An additional potential exists on the other State Highways which traverse the county, namely State Highways 29, 53 and 175 and Bottle Rock Road. The materials transported on these highways may be destined for a facility within the county, or they may be destined for points beyond.

During a commodity flow survey performed statewide, ninety percent of the hazardous materials identified on state highways were bulk petroleum products, which included heating fuels, gasoline, diesel and propane. The remainders of hazardous materials that are identified include industrial/medical cylinders and general industrial products. An area of concern discovered during the commodity flow survey was the freight/delivery type of transporters. When hazardous materials are shipped in this manner, they are not required to be placarded because the volumes fall below the reporting limits. For example, a freight transporter may be delivering a load to the local hardware store consisting of a variety of hazardous materials that include retail packaged herbicides, pesticides, paint products, motor oil, etc.

Transportation incidents involving live munitions may be another potential for a hazardous material incident. Shipments to and from the Reynolds Industry may occur by truck through Lake County. Stabilizing such incidents may require the specialized training of munitions experts or bomb squad

units. No such services are available in Lake County, but could be activated through the local OES Fire/Rescue and/or Law Enforcement coordinator(s) and the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

6. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

The geography of the county can influence the development of incidents and the way in which they are handled. A steep creek or stream canyon can restrict or even prevent access to an incident.

There are several locations throughout Lake County that are not easily accessible by vehicle, therefore dyking, diverting and/or containment of such releases is always a high priority. This requires immediate action at the spill site to decrease potential spread of the release.

7. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- a) Responsibility for a spill/release may rest with several entities or a combination thereof: shipper, carrier, driver, manufacturer, waste generator, or facility owner. In cases where one of the above cannot be identified, the property owner is named the responsible party. Financial assistance may be available for responsible parties that are unable or unwilling to fund the necessary abatement actions (see section H, funding, below).
- b) Statutory law provides that the person causing damage is financially responsible.
 - i. Government Code, Section 3873, provides abatement of a nuisance may be at the expense of the person causing the nuisance.
 - ii. Vehicle Code Section 17300, provides that any person causing damage to street or highway is liable for the cost of repair.
 - iii. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Section 262.31, provides that a transporter must clean up any hazardous waste discharge that occurs during transportation.
 - iv. In accordance with Title 19, California Code of Regulations, California Health and Safety Code, and the Uniform Fire Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency, including the hazmat team, are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with hazardous material emergency response. The charge levied on an individual is also a charge against an individual's employer if the negligence causing the incident occurs in the course of an individual's employment.

8. FUNDING

Reviewing funding options is an essential element of the Pre-Emergency planning process.

- a) Responsible Party Identified

The Incident Commander shall make every effort to contact the responsible party for all hazardous materials incidents and inform them of their obligation to mitigate the incident, giving them the opportunity to provide their own clean-up service or contract with a designated clean-up firm.

On public lands, if the responsible party is not cooperative, or will not provide clean-up in a timely manner, the Incident Commander may direct the land management agency to initiate clean-up actions to stabilize the incident as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Public Management Agency</u>
<i>State Highways</i>	<i>Cal-Trans</i>
<i>County Roads</i>	<i>County Department of Public Works</i>
<i>National Forest Lands, (including streams, creeks, and roads passing through such land)</i>	<i>U.S. Forest Service</i>

Clean up may be provided through in-house services or contracted with designated firms. In either case, reimbursement of funds expended may be sought through the responsible party.

On private property, authorization for funding a timely cleanup may be sought through the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Emergency Response Duty officer, as discussed below.

b) Responsible Party cannot be identified

If a responsible party is not readily identified, the incident commander may direct the public management agency to stabilize the incident and provide cleanup, if necessary. Funding sources include:

- i. State Superfund: Contact the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.
- ii. Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean Up and Abatement Account: Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife through the Incident Commander or the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.
- iii. State Water Resources Control Board Clean-up and Abatement Account: The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) Assistance request should be made through Lake County Environmental Health at 1-707-263-1164.
- iv. Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Program: The Department of Toxic Substance Control Duty Officer through the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

- v. Local Clean-up Funds: Funds and/or resources may be authorized by a variety of responsible Governmental agencies including the Lake County Board of Supervisors.

IV. ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

The local organization, which will respond to a hazardous materials incident, is structured to provide a multi-agency response to a minor or moderate size incident. For major incidents, the State would be accessed to provide support of local resources as coordinated through the Lake County Office of Emergency Services (see the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan). The scale of the response, skills brought to bear on the problem and, hence, agencies participating in the emergency organization will be geared to the nature of each specific hazardous material incident.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Hazardous Materials Incident Notification

- a) If the incident is on a State Highway or County Road, the Sheriff's Department shall notify Lake County CHP Dispatch Center at 1-707-279-0103 or 1-707-467-4000. The Lake County CHP Dispatch Center will serve as the State and local emergency notification coordinator.
- b) If the incident is on private property, or within the unincorporated limits of the County of Lake, but not involving a Highway or in the incorporated area of the City of Clearlake or Lakeport, the Sheriff's Office shall serve as the state and local emergency notification coordinator. For those areas identified within the incorporated areas of the City of Clearlake or Lakeport the local Police Department shall serve as the state and local emergency notification coordinator. This is further identified in CVC-2453 and CVC-2454.
- c) If the incident is on National Forest land, the Forest Service Dispatch Center will serve as State and local emergency coordinator.
- d) The state and local emergency notification coordinator will notify appropriate agencies and the State Warning Center (1-800-852-7550) on all reportable incidents.

**LAKE COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT
NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART**

Any witness to a
Hazardous Materials Incident

Lake County Sheriff's Department
911 or 263-2690

State and Local Emergency Notification Coordinator
Lake County CHP Dispatch,
Sheriff's Department,
National Forest Dispatch
(depending on incident location)

2. Recognition

- a) Recognizing the type and degree of the hazard present is usually one of the first steps after arriving at an incident scene. The substance involved must be identified. It may be useful to refer to the U.S. Department of Transportation "Emergency Response Guidebook". Among the sources for hazardous material identification are the following:
 - i. placards
 - ii. shipping manifests (Bill of Lading)
 - iii. visual observation (shipping container)
 - iv. container labels
 - v. CHEMTREC
 - vi. MSDS/SDS
- b) CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:
 - i. Relays information in regards to the specific chemical (see Appendix E – CHEMTREC Communication Form).
 - ii. Will contact the chemical manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.
 - iii. If the substance cannot be identified, monitoring and sampling may be needed to determine the substances' physical and chemical properties, concentrations, and its degree of hazard.

3. Immediate On-Scene Actions

- a) The first emergency responder to arrive at the incident site will be acting Incident Commander until relieved by a representative of the responsible agency as outlined in section D below.
- b) The primary responsibility of this first responder is to protect the health and safety of the public (including potential responders) at the scene. This will be accomplished by restricting access to the scene, initiating containment if it can be done safely, and isolating contaminated persons and materials until arrival of the supporting agencies. Rendering emergency care and initiating decontamination of affected persons is always a high priority but only if it is within the first responder's level of training and only if it can be done safely.
- c) Upon arrival, the Incident Commander will establish a Command Post at a safe distance upwind/uphill from the incident until hazards are removed, controlled, or neutralized. The location of the Incident Command Post should consider the following factors:
 - i. Far enough away from the incident to avoid contamination or other dangers.

- ii. Close enough to the incident to maintain reasonable contact with operational personnel.
- d) Site perimeter security and traffic control are the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having traffic investigation authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to allow first responder crews to perform their tasks without interference.
- e) The Incident Commander will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e. fire, police, sheriff, CHP, etc.). The Incident Commander Checklist (Appendix D) should be used.
- f) All emergency responders shall report to the Incident Commander or the Staging Area as designated by the Incident Commander immediately upon arrival at scene. All emergency response operations (spill identification, containment, etc.) shall be coordinated through the Incident Commander.

4. On-Scene Management

a) The on-scene management (Incident Commander) of a hazardous substances incident (as designated by Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4, of the California Vehicle Code) shall be the appropriate Law Enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority. Specifically, this is defined as follows:

Location of Incident

Commander

State Highways, County Roads (including right-of-way)

California Highway Patrol

Off-Highway, unincorporated area

Sheriff's Department

Off-Highway, unincorporated area (including County and private property)

U.S. Forest Service

National Forest Lands

U.S. Forest Service (Mendocino National Forest)

City of Lakeport

Lakeport Police

City of Clearlake

Clearlake Police

Lake County State Parks

State Department of Parks

Any location threatening or potentially threatening fish and/or wildlife

CA Department of Fish Wildlife

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

BLM Land

b) Responding Agency Responsibilities

- i. Each agency shall perform those tasks charged to that agency related to the emergency operation and shall confer with the Incident Commander for coordination of those tasks. The role definitions in the plan in (Appendix B) describe the areas of responsibility for each agency or department.
- ii. Request for assistance from private agencies shall be authorized by the Incident Commander and obtained through the designated point of contact dispatch center.

c) Activation of the Lake County Hazardous Material Incident Response

Team based on the initial report, the on-scene assessment by the first responders, or the request of the incident commander, the Lake County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team can be activated.

If additional hazardous materials equipment, expertise or resources are needed, the Northern California Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team can be activated. Requests for this team should be made through the incident commander to the State OES Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

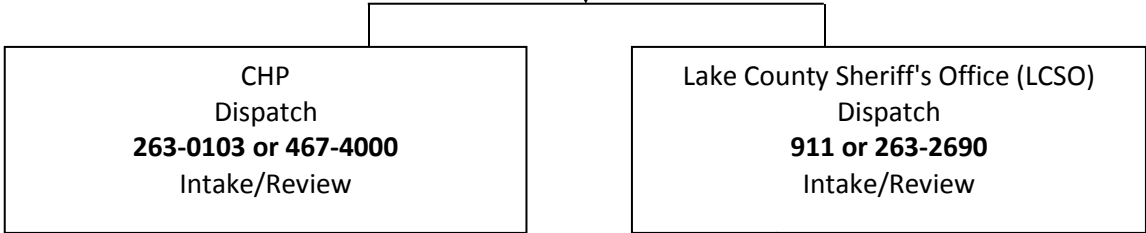
d) Activation of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The Incident Commander, or his duly appointed Safety Officer, shall activate EMS whenever medical services are needed or anticipated as a result of a hazardous materials incident. Activation shall consist of notifying the local hospital of the substance(s) involved, approximate dose or exposure concentration (if known), and the number of patients requiring aid. Field decontamination of all patients, as necessary, is required prior to patient-transport to avoid cross contamination of EMS personnel and equipment. (See Decontamination and Monitoring Guidelines, Appendix G.)

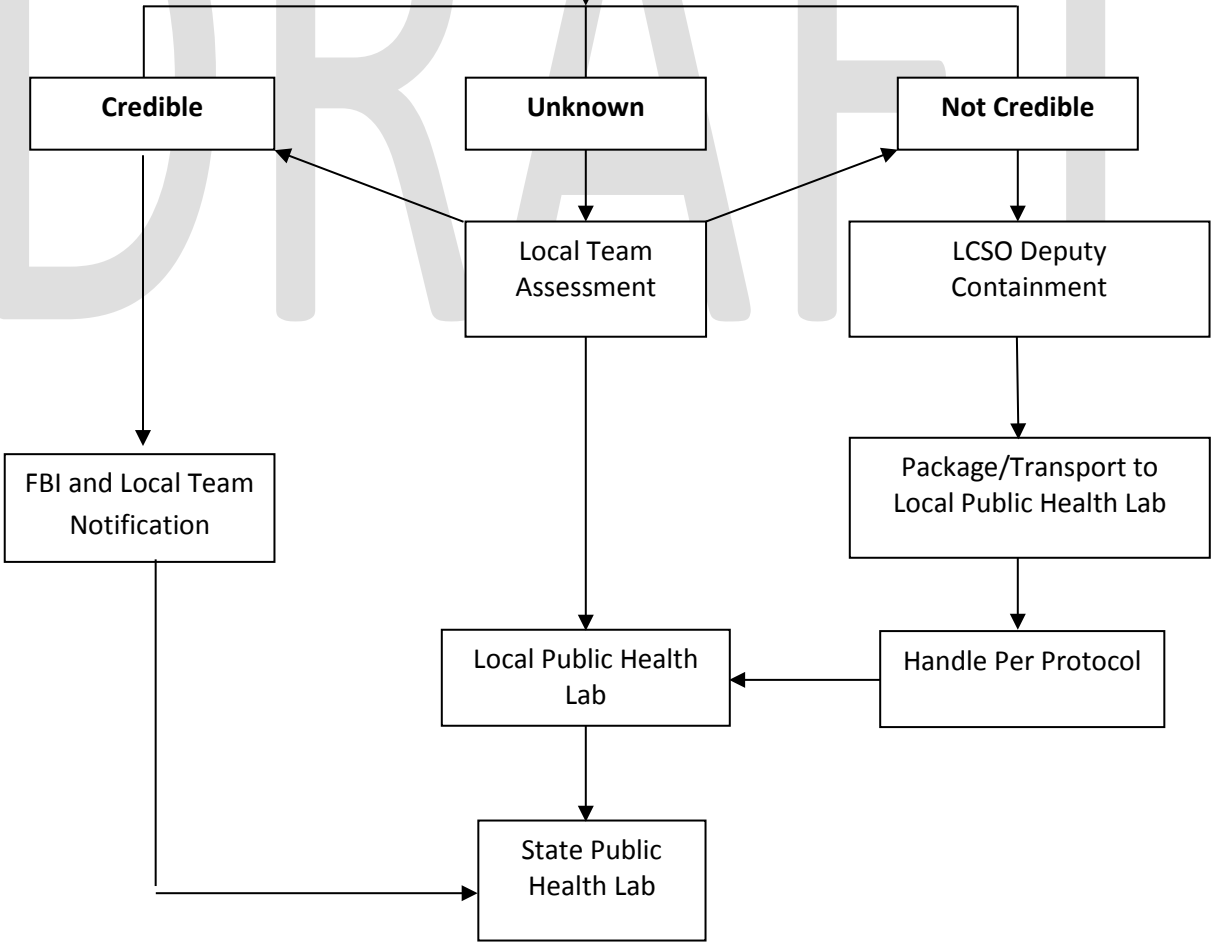
e) Activation of Biohazard/Bioterrorism Team

Because Bioterrorism/Biohazard incidents pose unique challenges for hazardous materials response and mitigation, which require outside agency assistance available through the agency Duty Officers through the State Warning Center.

**Bio-Terrorism
Incident/Report Flow-Chart**



**CHP/LCSO
Risk Assessment**



VI. POST EMERGENCY

Post emergency (recovery) operations are addressed in detail in the Lake County Emergency Operations Plan.

1. The Incident Commander will make every effort possible to ensure restoration of the scene to a safe condition after a hazardous material incident.
 - a) Consult with responsible party(s) and clean-up crews to confirm adequacy of the clean-up plan, which may involve the removal or treatment of the waste. The plan should address on-road and off-road contamination which may have occurred.
 - b) If mitigation cannot be completed, the site must be secured and access prevented until cleanup is accomplished.
 - c) Make certain that any waste generated during cleanup is transported in an approved manner in conformance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49.
2. The Incident commander has the overall responsibility to maintain surveillance of the scene and determine that compliance to all applicable laws and regulations has been met.
3. Clean-up must ultimately meet the Health and Safety Standards prescribed by law. The local government authority for determining when the clean-up operation is complete shall be the Environmental Health Division in cooperation with the State Department of Health Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Post-incident evaluation and critique participation is the responsibility of all responding agencies. The Incident Commander shall coordinate critiques after any major hazardous materials incident.

VII. PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Lake County Fire Chief's Association and Environmental Health Division shall review and revise this plan and components thereof, every three years, to ensure adequate coordination of responses to releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials. Agencies responsible for hazardous materials incident response and/or support thereof shall advise the Lake County Fire Chief's Association and Environmental Health Division at any time a change notification phone numbers, or procedures become effective or imminent, and when outdated information should be replaced.

VIII. TRAINING

Hazardous materials responders should receive adequate training in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2725 and 29 CFR-1910-120.

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