PLUMAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

Prepared and Updated by Plumas County Environmental Health
January 2023

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PLANNING BASIS

Purpose

The **PLUMAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN** or **AREA PLAN** ensures a coordinated response to emergency situations involving a hazardous materials release. It provides operational concepts, management structure, resources, and roles and responsibilities of all agencies charged with responding to and mitigating an incident. Following this plan will help protect human health, public and private property, and the environment.

The plan provides specific statutory authorities for local, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector. It also identifies sources of outside support which might be provided through service contracts or mutual aid. The plan should be considered as a preparedness document, intended to be read and understood before a hazmat incident occurs. It should always be used in conjunction with the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan prepared by the Plumas County Office of Emergencies Services.

Objectives

1. To save lives, avoid injuries, minimize public exposure, and protect property and the environment during a hazardous material incident.

2. Assist in controlling the effects of a hazardous materials incident by coordinated action and limiting the possibility of secondary occurrences.

3. Establish lines of authority and coordination when this plan is in effect.

4. Ensure that the most qualified technical specialists are available to assist the Incident Commander.

5. Provide for accurate and timely information concerning a hazardous materials incident to the news media and the public.

6. Review business plans and inventories submitted by businesses handling hazardous materials, inform responders, and make needed revisions to this plan.

Authority

1. California Government Code Chapter 7, Division 2, Title 2 (California Emergency Services Act)

2. Government Code Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7 (Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response) and California Code of Regulations Title 19, Division 2 Chapter 4.1

3. California Code of Regulations Title 19 Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter 4 (Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory, and Response Plans) and California Health and Safety Code Sections 25500-25519;
4. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Title 33 Navigation and Navigable Waters, Chapter 26 Water Pollution Prevention and Control

5. California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Fire-Rescue/Documents/HazMat-Incident-Contingency-Plan-HMICP.pdf

6. California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Hazardous Waste Control; Chapter 6.95 Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans; and Division 101 Local Health Administration Sections 101480-101490.

7. California Vehicle Code, Section 2450 through 2454.

8. Street and Highway Code, State of California, Sec. 1482.5.

Activation

This plan shall be activated to the degree necessary by the Incident Commander whenever a hazardous material incident occurs.

Additional Response Plan Resources

A Geographic Response Plan (GRP) is a more detailed plan written for highly sensitive areas with important natural, cultural, or economic resources. It typically includes preplanning, field guides, tactical response strategies, and interagency agreements intended to facilitate a more effective, coordinated, immediate response in that select area. GRPs should always be used in conjunction with this Area Plan and the two plans should not conflict with each other.

In Plumas County, two GRPs have been prepared. Union Pacific Railroad developed a GRP covering the Feather River corridor of Plumas and Butte Counties. Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway has developed a GRP covering the Hamilton Branch of the Feather River and the east shore of Lake Almanor in Plumas and Lassen Counties. These plans are available only for first responders and for official use only. They contain confidential railroad information and are exempt from public disclosure under the California Public Records Act, Cal. Gov. Code § 6250 et seq., and federal law, including regulations governing Sensitive Security Information (SSI) 49 C.F.R. § 1520.9.

The Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) may be activated any time an incident exceeds the scope of field responders. Formally adopted by the Plumas County Board of Supervisors, the EOP provides general policy guidance, interagency coordination, and field support for any local emergency. The EOP can be activated at the request of the incident commander through the local dispatch center.

SCOPE

This plan applies to all political subdivisions, including any State or Federal agency operating within Plumas 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 water or in the air.

Local government involvement in a hazardous materials release continues throughout the incident and consists of discovery, notification, evaluation, mitigation, and recovery as appropriate.

HAZARD ANALYSIS

Responsibilities

The Plumas County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for overall emergency response, pre-emergency planning, coordination, and recovery. Plumas County OES is responsible to update and coordinate emergency response agencies through the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan and the Plumas County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Plumas County Environmental Health is the Certified Unified Hazardous Materials Program Agency (CUPA) for the county. Environmental Health is responsible to implement the unified hazardous materials management program, which includes responsibility to update this Area Plan. In cooperation with OES, Environmental Health coordinates the various emergency responders responsible for chemical, nuclear, and biological incidents which may occur within Plumas County.

Hazardous Materials Business Plans

Pre-emergency planning begins with the collection of inventory and business plan information as part of the Certified Unified Hazardous Materials Program (CUPA). Business information is reported by businesses to the California Electronic Report System (CERS) on Cal EPA's website. Information found in the Business Plan includes type and quantities of hazardous materials inventories, location of inventories (annotated map) and 24-hour emergency facility contact info. Plans and inventories are reviewed and updated by the responsible businesses annually, and facility inspections are performed tri-annually by Environmental Health. This information is available to local fire and first response agencies at https://cersregulator.calepa.ca.gov. Environmental Health provides regular training updates during the Fire Chief's Association meetings and is available for department-by-department training upon request.

The facilities identified through the CUPA program, which are of particular concern for the potential to be involved in a hazardous materials incident, include lumber processing facilities, bulk petroleum facilities, and various manufacturing facilities. These businesses are generally spread throughout the county; however, limited concentrations occur in the more densely populated areas of Portola, Quincy, and Chester/Lake Almanor.

Transportation

As part of Environmental Health's 2009 update to this response plan, a brief commodity flow study was conducted for both highway and rail transportation of hazardous material in Plumas County. It is assumed that little has changed since this study was completed, but it would be good to update and confirm this should funding become available.

The highest potential for a highway transportation incident exists along the county's main east-west thoroughfare, State Highway 70. This route follows the Feather River in a steep, rocky canyon and has long been recognized for its history and potential for a significant hazardous materials incident. An additional potential exists on the other State Highways which traverse the county, namely State Highways 36 and 89. The materials transported on these highways are typically destined for a facility within the county. However, when the major trans-Sierra route (Interstate 80) is closed during inclement weather, local highways and especially Highway 70 may see an increase in both the volume and variety of hazardous materials shipments.

As identified during the 2009 commodity flow study, ninety percent of the hazardous materials identified on state highways were bulk petroleum products, which included heating fuels, gasoline, diesel, and propane. Other hazardous materials identified included industrial/medical cylinders and general industrial products. Approximately 10 (ten) percent of all truck traffic on Plumas County roadways were found to be transporting a hazardous commodity.

Rail transport through the county also poses a significant hazmat release potential. This is confirmed by both historical releases and the 2009 commodity flow study. Both Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) currently maintain track in Plumas County, and, through the commodity flow study, BNSF was found to be the primary rail shipper of hazardous materials through the county.

BNSF's primary rail line, known as the High Line route, runs north and south starting near the Feather River Canyon town of Keddie and passing through the northern section of Plumas County east of Lake Almanor. BNSF also has an agreement with UP to lease track time for all UP rail lines in Plumas County. Their highest traffic section of leased line that they use is the Feather River Canyon Route, allowing them to ship between the Bay Area and the Pacific Northwest. This is the route BNSF began shipping light crude oil from the Dakotas to refineries in the Bay Area and southern California as early as 2010.

Light crude oil, or Bakken crude, is a highly flammable liquid associated with catastrophic fires and explosions throughout the US and Canada. Many shipments come in unit trains,

trains with cars all carrying the same commodity. Often these trains are over 100 cars long. During the height of oil production in the Dakotas, BNSF reportedly transported one unit train carrying light crude through the Feather River Canyon each week. While this frequency of shipments seems to have been greatly reduced in recent years, the potential for encountering light crude transported in rail tank cars should not be overlooked.

Union Pacific's rail line passes east-west through Plumas County, connecting the Sacramento Valley to Northern Nevada and includes the Portola rail yard. The majority of UP's traffic through Plumas County consists of mixed cargo containers, single and doubled stacked. While UP never reported shipping unit trains of light crude on this route, they did report shipping smaller quantities as part of mixed load trains. Again, while most rail transport includes mixed loads of hazardous materials, the potential for encountering light crude rail shipments in significant volumes in Plumas County should not be overlooked.

Geography and Weather

The geography of the County can influence the development of incidents and the way in which they are handled. A steep river canyon can restrict or even prevent access to an incident. The Middle Fork of the Feather River below the LaPorte Road Bridge, for example, is not accessible by vehicle. If a spill is not contained by this point, it may not be possible to reach it again until the spill reaches Lake Oroville. As another example, in the Feather River canyon the highway is often on one side of the river and the rail line is on the other. Consequently, a rail incident may not be directly accessible from the highway. Depending on river flows, one of various bridge crossings may be needed, and personnel and equipment may need to be taken to the scene by railroad personnel via a high rail. Another consideration in the Feather River Canyon is that a highway incident may block the highway. With local first responders coming primarily from the Quincy or the Indian Valley/Lake Almanor basin areas, local responders may not be able to access the westerly downriver side of an incident. In such cases early calls for mutual aid from Butte County resources would be important.

Weather conditions can also affect the development of an incident. In the heat of summer, spills of volatile materials can rapidly vaporize, increasing the severity of an incident. Sealed containers can become explosive if the liquids inside begin to boil. Rainfall can have both positive and negative effects on an incident. Rain can knock down harmful vapors and at the same time make containment difficult. Heavy snowstorms may limit the ability of local agencies to respond to incidents. Inclement weather can also precipitate rock or mud slides which in turn create hazardous driving or rail shipping.

Agriculture

Accidental releases of pesticides, fumigants and other agriculture chemicals may be harmful to human health, in particular, exposure from drift or volatilization from these chemicals. The forestry industry accounts for the majority of pesticide application in Plumas County, followed by "right of way management", pest control, golf courses/ landscape maintenance, and agriculture pastureland.

According to the 2009 commodity flow study, the average amount of diluted pesticide applied in Plumas County in the past three years is 7,300 pounds per year. Considering the weight of water, the annual application average is approximately 900 gallons of concentrated chemical. Although this volume represents a very minor hazard relative to all hazardous materials used and transported in the county, this response plan establishes protocols in the event of a pesticide drift incident as required by SB 391. Please refer to Appendix L for complete protocol details.

Financial Responsibility

Financial responsibility to mitigate a hazardous materials incident is generally established in the following order of priority:

1. Responsible Party

   Responsibility for a spill/release may rest with any of several entities or combination thereof: shipper, carrier, driver, manufacturer, waste generator, or facility owner. In cases where one of the above cannot be identified, the owner of the property on which the hazardous materials has been released is named the responsible party.

2. Statutory law provides that the person causing damage is financially responsible.

   - Government Code, Section 3873, provides abatement of a nuisance may be at the expense of the person causing the nuisance.
   - Vehicle Code, Section 17300, provides that any person causing damage to street or highway is liable for the cost of repair.
   - Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 provides that a transporter must clean up any hazardous waste discharge that occurs during transportation.
   - Fish and Game Code, Section 12015(b), provides that responsible persons pay the costs of removal of any materials that pollute, contaminate or obstruct waters of the state, or threaten those waters, to the detriment of fish, plant, bird, or animal life of those waters.
   - 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.

Funding

Reviewing funding options is an essential element of the Pre-Emergency planning process. Two general scenarios are commonly encountered:

1. 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:

Location	**Public Management Agency**
State Highways	Cal-Trans
County Roads	Plumas County Public Works
National Forest Lands	U.S. Forest Service
Any navigable water way	California Department of Fish and Wildlife or Regional Water Quality Control Board

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

2. 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. Possible funding sources include:

   - State Superfund:

     This fund is designated to provide funding for large-scale emergency and remedial actions, under specified conditions. Funds from this account can be released ONLY IF the clean-up actions and expenses are approved by the Department of Public Health IN ADVANCE. Contact the State Warning Center at 1-916-845-8911.

   - Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean Up and Abatement Account:

     Funds may be available for the clean-up and abatement of materials that threaten to pollute, contaminate, or obstruct the waters of California to the detriment of fish, plant, bird, animal life or their habitat. Contact

the Department of Fish and Wildlife through the Incident Commander or the State Warning Center at 1-916-845-8911.

- State Water Resources Control Board Clean-up and Abatement Account:

  The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) may expend available money to perform clean-up, abatement, or remedial work pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. These funds are available only in certain circumstances and requests for funds should be made through the Water Resources Duty Officer at 1-800-852-7550.

- Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Program:

  This program may provide for the removal, disposal, or storage of a toxic waste from a laboratory used for the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This fund can only be accessed for a prosecutable case in counties with a population under 1,250,000 and does not cover clean-up or disposal of contaminated soils or dwellings.

  Access to the fund must be made within 24 hours of a seizure of a laboratory. Local law enforcement must contact the Department of Toxic Substance Control Duty Officer through the State Warning Center at 1-916-845-8911.

- Local Clean-up Funds:

  Abatement funds and/or resources may be authorized by responsible governmental agencies including through an emergency declaration by the Plumas County Board of Supervisors.

Billing and Cost Recovery

Billing and cost recovery are typically the responsibility of each emergency response agency. However, in large or prolonged incidents coordination of cost recovery efforts may help avoid confusion and facilitate payment by the responsible party. In such cases, the Plumas County Office of Emergency Services can serve as the coordinating agency to submit a single bill on behalf of local emergency responders.

ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

The local resources that respond to a hazardous materials incident are structured to provide a multi-agency, coordinated and scalable response to a minor or moderate size incident. For major incidents, State and/or Federal resources should be requested through the State and local emergency notification coordinator (Plumas County Sheriff's Office Dispatch, Susanville CHP Dispatch, or the US Forest Service Dispatch). The scale of the response, resources needed and, hence, agencies participating in the emergency response effort will be based on the nature of each specific hazardous material incident.

Agencies with responsibilities in response operations are listed in Appendix A.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Hazardous Materials Incident Notification

1. Anyone discovering or becoming aware of a hazardous material release or incident should notify the Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch Center at **911** or **530-283-6300**.

2. If the incident is on a State Highway or County Road, the Sheriff's Department shall notify the Susanville California Highway Patrol Dispatch Center. The Susanville CHP Dispatch Center will serve as the State and local emergency notification coordinator.

3. If the incident is on private property, or within the incorporated limits of the City of Portola, but not on a Highway, the Sheriff's Office shall serve as the State and local emergency notification coordinator.

4. If the incident is on National Forest land, the Forest Service Dispatch Center will serve as State and local emergency coordinator with assistance from the Sheriff's Dispatch as appropriate.

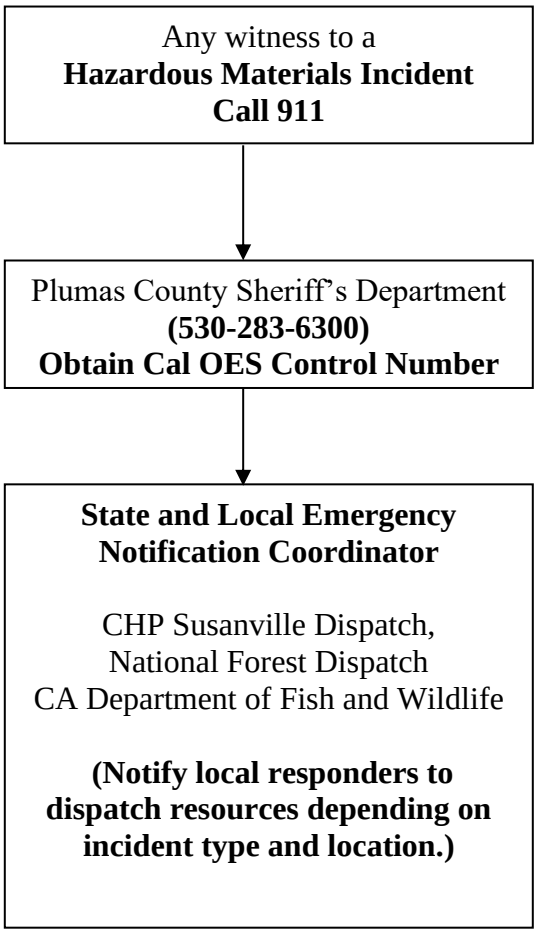
5. If the incident threatens, or potentially threatens, fish or wildlife, the Sheriff's Office shall notify the CA Department of Fish and Wildlife. The CA Department of Fish and Wildlife will serve as State and local emergency coordinator with assistance from the Sheriff's Dispatch as appropriate.

6. The State and local emergency notification coordinator will notify appropriate agencies and the State Warning Center **(1-916-845-8911)** on all reportable incidents and **obtain or request the Cal OES Control Number** as appropriate.

7. If the incident threatens, or potentially threatens, livestock, the Sheriff's Office shall notify the Agricultural Commissioner.

Flowchart of Incident Notification

PLUMAS COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT
NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



Recognition

1. 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:
   a. placards
   b. shipping manifests
   c. visual observation (shipping container size, shape, markings)
   d. container labels
   f. SDS

2. CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center will not help with hazardous materials identification, but they do provide 24-hour on-call toxicology and medical specialists for chemical hazards info or other on-site assistance.

3. 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. To minimize danger to personnel, this function should be performed by persons who are properly trained and are using the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as a trained hazardous materials response team following established protocols.

Immediate On-Scene Actions

1. The first emergency responder to arrive at the incident site will assume the role of Incident Commander until relieved by a representative of the agency responsible for on-scene management as outlined in Section D.

2. 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.

3. Upon arrival, the Incident Commander will establish a Command Post upwind from the incident at a safe distance until hazards are removed, controlled, or neutralized. The location of the Command Post should consider the following factors:
    a. Far enough away from the incident to avoid contamination or other dangers.
    b. Close enough to the incident to maintain reasonable contact with operational personnel.

4. 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.

5. The Incident Commander will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e. fire, sheriff, CHP, etc.). An Incident Commander Checklist, such as provided in Appendix D, may be used.

6. All emergency responders shall report to the Incident Commander or the Staging Area as designated by the Incident Commander immediately upon arrival to the scene. All emergency response operations (spill identification, containment, etc.) shall be coordinated through the Incident Commander or a duly appointed Operations Section Chief.

On-Scene Management

1. The agency responsible for 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	**Incident Commander**
State Highways and County Roads (includes right-of-way)	California Highway Patrol
Off-Highway, unincorporated area (includes railways, county and private property)	Sheriff's Department
National Forest Lands	U.S. Forest Service (Plumas, Lassen or Tahoe National Forest)
City of Portola	Sheriff's Department
Plumas Eureka State Park	State Department of Parks
Any location threatening or potentially threatening fish and/or wildlife	CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lands	BLM

2. Unified Command

   Unified Command may be used for incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies. In unified command, incident management responsibilities are shared by two or more individuals without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability. In railroad incidents, incorporating the railroad into unified command helps ensure financial accountability for resources needed to mitigate the incident.

3. Responding Agency Responsibilities

   Each agency is responsible to perform its tasks as identified in Appendix B (Agency Roles and Responsibilities). Each agency shall work within the Incident Command structure for coordination of those tasks. Requests for assistance from private agencies shall be authorized by the Incident Commander.

4. Hazardous Materials Response Team.

Plumas County does not have a local hazardous materials response team, but various Plumas County local responders actively participate as members of the Susanville Team. This is a fully equipped and staffed Type II team resource available to Cal OES Region III (northeastern California). Team participants are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician and Specialist levels and can be activated as part of the hazmat team or independently. Requests for individual responders should be made through the Incident Commander to the Plumas County Sheriff's Office. Requests for the team need to be placed by Plumas County OES to the Susanville Interagency Fire Center. The request must be put in ROSS and forwarded to Susanville via Cal OES in Sacramento.

5. Oil Spill Response Trailers.

   Specially equipped oil spill response trailers which are staged at Quincy Fire Station #2 and Peninsula Fire Station #2. They are similarly equipped with 1200 feet of hard containment boom, absorbent materials, hand tools and miscellaneous personal protective equipment such as Tyvek coveralls and personal floatation devices. Requests for the Quincy trailer can be made the Sheriff's Dispatch center via fire radio or by calling 530-283-6300. Requests for the Lake Almanor Trailer can be made via radio through Susanville Interagency Fire Center (SIFC) at 257-5575.

6. 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 county MHOAC, who will notify the local hospital and governing LEMSA-NORCAL EMS. The county MHOAC will report 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 E.)

7. Activation of Biohazard/Bioterrorism Team

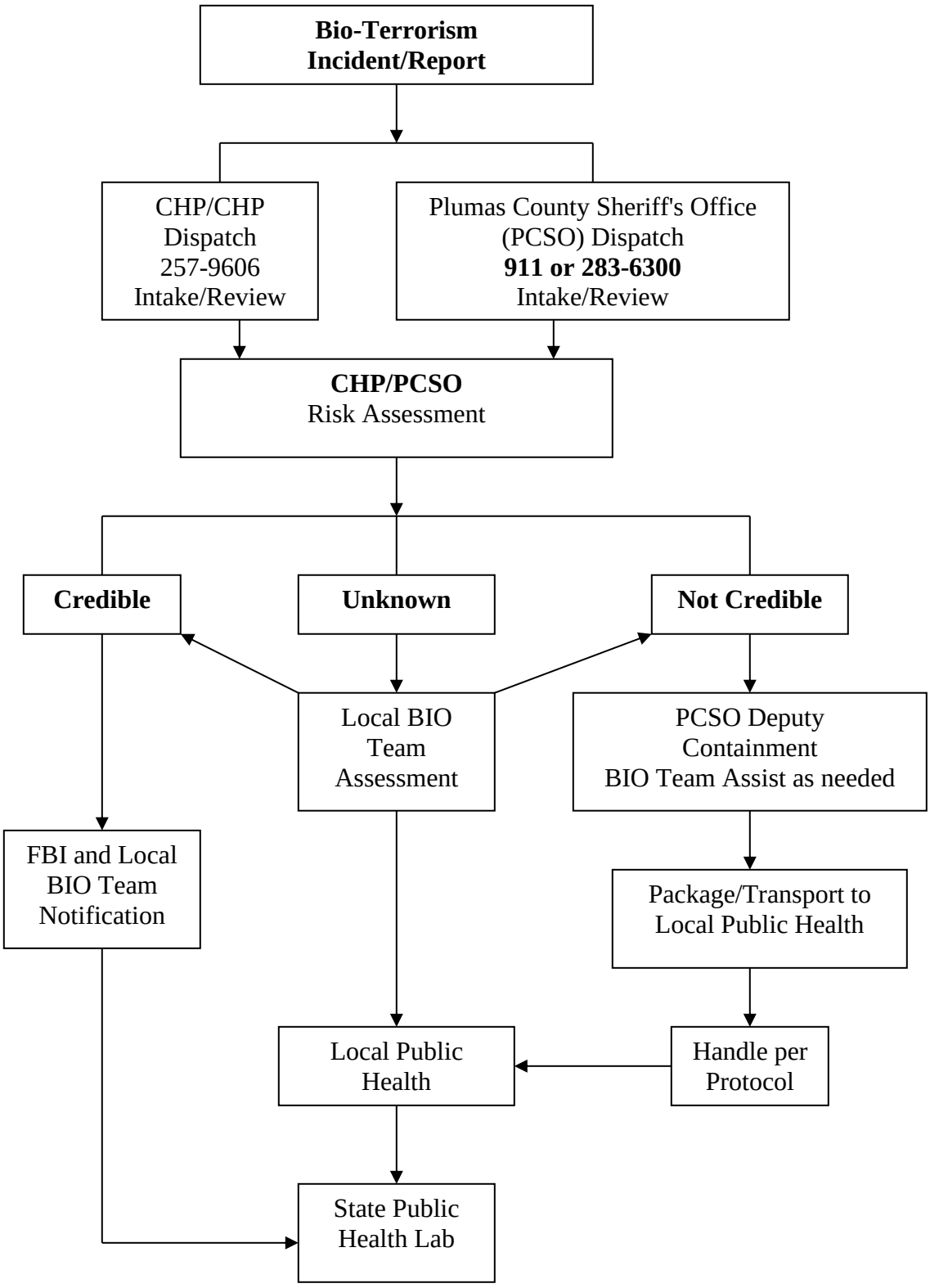
   Because bioterrorism/biohazard incidents pose unique challenges for hazardous materials response and mitigation, Plumas County will form an interagency Biohazard/Bioterrorism (Bio) Team consisting of members from law enforcement, public health, environmental health, and local fire. Agriculture will be included on suspected pesticide related incidents. The Bio Team should be activated through the State and local emergency notification coordinator on any known or suspected incidents involving biological agents. The concept of operation is summarized on the following flow chart and emergency contact information can be found in Appendix C.

8. Special Consideration for Pesticide Exposure Incidents

   Because pesticide exposure incidents pose chronic health concerns for exposed individuals, special legislation was enacted to deal with this special circumstance. General hazardous materials protocols apply to field decontamination and patient

transport for contaminated patients. Additionally, pesticide exposure incidents must be coordinated through the Agricultural Commissioner's Office for reporting to the state Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Flowchart of Bioterrorism Incident



PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

Evacuation

The Incident Commander shall be responsible for the order to evacuate areas which are or may be threatened by a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Where a hazardous materials incident requires evacuation, evacuation will be directed by the Plumas County Sheriff's Office. When planning an evacuation, consideration should be given to the population being evacuated, current and expected weather conditions, evacuation traffic, evacuation distances, site perimeter control, and other event-specific factors.

The Evacuation Annex of the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan should be activated during any evacuation. As necessary, an evacuation center or shelter will be made available to provide evacuees with information on the incident and alternate temporary housing as needed.

To avoid confusing or inconsistent messages, the following standard nomenclature will be used in any incident requiring evacuation:

- Sheriff's "Evacuation Warning": This notice is used when residents in the affected area are encouraged to consider planning and/or packing in the event evacuation becomes necessary. Things to consider should include moving persons with mobility or medical issues, transportation of pets and large animals, contacting friends and relatives and providing them with information relating to your intended destination. Gather prescriptions, personal items and important documents including insurance papers, birth certificates, licenses, photographs, reference phone numbers etc.
- Sheriff's "Mandatory Evacuation Order": This notice is used when residents are in imminent danger or the potential for imminent danger exists. Residents are asked to leave the area within a specified time period, by pre-designated route(s). Perimeter roadblocks will be established for all roads around the evacuated area. These closures are **"hard closures**", residents and the general public **will not** be allowed back and/or escorted into the area until the evacuation is lifted. "Hard closures" to the local highways could also be established for the safety of emergency response personnel in the area.

Shelter in Place

Shelter in place can be the most effective means of protecting the public during many hazardous materials incidents. It may be an effective or superior alternative to evacuation based in the nature of the chemical released, the population being sheltered, traffic control issues, and other site-specific considerations. Where a hazardous material incident does not require evacuation of an area but may require safety precautions in private homes or businesses, appropriate agency staff including Public Health, Sheriff's Department, the Operations Section Chief or others will work with the Incident Commander to develop announcements and/or instructions for the affected population. Information may be released to the public in a variety of ways – through the Emergency Broadcast System, other media, public officials, emergency telephone notification system, or door-to-door contact basis. Specific Shelter-in-Place procedures are included in Appendix F.

Public Information

Informing citizens and the public regarding the status of a hazardous material incident, including any recommended actions or precautions to take is an important operational consideration. The following guidelines should be used to ensure that adequate and accurate information is disseminated to the general public in a timely manner:

1. Ensure that all information is clear, concise, confirmed, and approved by the appropriate authority before release to the media or public. Do not release unconfirmed information or speculate on the extent of the emergency, despite repeated urging by reporters to do so.
2. Monitor published and broadcast reports for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible.
3. Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls, and to gather status information. This may be done at the Emergency Operations Center or at a Joint Information Center.
4. Ensure that the Public Information Officer (PIO) is thoroughly briefed about all aspects of the emergency situation.
5. Keep PIO's in other jurisdictions and at other government levels apprised of information released. Consider opening a Joint Information Center (JIC) that can provide unified public information for all agencies on larger or complex incidents.
6. Maintain an information release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.

For more information on providing accurate and timely release of public information during sustained incidents, see Appendix K.

Media Relations

Providing factual and timely information to the media is an extremely important function. To provide inaccurate data or appear disinterested in assisting media representatives at the scene of a hazardous material incident would be counterproductive. Therefore, it is imperative that these individual's right to be at the scene is honored and every reasonable attempt to cooperate with them, without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the emergency operations, be made.

News media ingress to hazardous material incident scenes:

1. 409.5 of the California Penal Code permits members of the news media to enter hazardous substances incident sites.
2. Once properly identified with a valid press card, the news media shall be advised if entering the scene would be hazardous to their safety and that they should exercise caution before entering.
3. When applicable, the press shall be immediately advised of the danger and a recommendation made that all personnel remain at a safe distance. They should be advised that equipment and/or personnel encroaching upon a contaminated area or

hot zone, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures will be taken.

POST EMERGENCY

Post emergency (recovery) operations are addressed in detail in the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan. The following general guidelines apply:

A. The Incident Commander will make every effort possible to ensure restoration of the scene to a safe condition after a hazardous material incident.

1. Consult with clean-up crews to confirm adequacy of the clean-up plan, which may involve the removal or treatment of wastes. The plan should address on-site and off-site contamination which may have occurred.
2. If mitigation cannot be completed, the site must be secured and access prevented until clean-up is accomplished.
3. Make certain that any wastes generated during cleanup are transported in an approved manner in conformance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49.

B. The Incident commander has overall responsibility to maintain surveillance of the scene and determine that compliance with all applicable laws and regulations have been met.

C. 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 Plumas County Environmental Health Department. Environmental Health will coordinate with the State Department of Health Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife and other state or federal agencies as appropriate.

D. 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.

SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

Incident Level Emergency Management Systems

Plumas County operates in compliance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The use of SEMS is required by Section 8607(a) of the Government Code for managing response to multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) as described herein.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is an organizational structure based around five principal activities performed at any incident. These are: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance. The ICS Organization allows for a modular and rapid expansion to meet the needs of any incident.

Some incidents, particularly those involving hazardous materials, can escalate to area-wide emergencies requiring further activation of the emergency management system. In these cases, the appropriate level of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

which include field response, local government, operational area, region, and state can be activated.

The use of SEMS is required for state reimbursement for any declared emergency, including hazardous materials incidents. Further details on NIMS, SEMS, and ICS are contained in the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan.

Emergency Operating Center (EOC)

The Emergency Operating Center (EOC) is a pre-established facility from which all emergency efforts can be coordinated and directed. The Plumas County EOC is on the second floor of the Plumas County Health and Human Services Building, located at 270 County Hospital Road in Quincy. The EOC will be activated and staffed to the degree required, based on the significance, severity and/or duration of the incident.

The primary purpose of the EOC is to manage and support emergency field operations. The EOC supports field operations by maintaining communications with the Incident Commander, the City of Portola Emergency Operations Center, various state and local Department Emergency Operations Centers, the public, and other agencies and entities as needed. The EOC is activated through the Plumas County OES Coordinator.

Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is the County's planned response to all natural, man-made, or technologic disasters. It describes the overall responsibilities of local, state, and federal entities for protecting life and property, and for assuring the overall well-being of the population.

Should a large-scale hazardous materials emergency escalate such that on-scene resources are inadequate, the EOP may be activated. The EOP may be activated through declaration of a local emergency by the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator, the Director of Emergency Services, or the Health Officer. The powers, duties and responsibilities of county staff during a proclaimed emergency are outlined in Title 4 Chapter 1 of Plumas County Code and are detailed in the EOP.

The Hazardous Materials Response Plan should always be used in conjunction with the EOP in a disaster incident. In the event of a conflict between the two plans, the EOP prevails.

Communications

Mobile and hand-held radio is the primary means of communications with the site and among local, state, and federal response agencies and personnel. The Plumas County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, which is a part of the Emergency Operations Plan, provides details on use and access to tactical frequencies maintained by the various state and local response agencies.

Although cell phone coverage is improving, not all portions of the county have coverage, and cell phone systems are easily overwhelmed and can become inoperable in an emergency. Plumas County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) provides reliable, dedicated, on-scene support and the capability to relay messages between the county's Emergency Operating Center and numerous field locations as needed throughout

an emergency. RACES personnel can be activated during any hazardous materials incident through the local emergency notification coordinator.

RESOURCES

The resources of both the public and private sector available to emergency response personnel are summarized in Appendix O.

ENFORCEMENT

The Plumas County District Attorney's Office is the lead agency in criminal and civil enforcement of all statutes, regulations and ordinances in Plumas County relating to hazardous materials. This includes cases involving illegal storage, transportation or disposal. The Plumas County District Attorney collaborates with the California District Attorneys Association on environmental crime prosecution.

A variety of violations may occur at a hazardous materials incident; therefore, law enforcement agencies must investigate and document violations as soon as incident safety conditions allow. An investigator should be called to the scene as soon as possible.

1. Investigation and documentation will follow incident stabilization and will have priority over clean up.
2. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, photographs, video tape, a site diagram, field notes including recording of time and date, and material samples.
3. All emergency response personnel must take care to protect and preserve evidence if such acts do not compromise public health, safety, or hinder incident stabilization.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Plumas County Department of Environmental Health 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 Environmental Health Department any time a change notification phone numbers or procedures become effective or imminent, and when outdated information should be replaced.

TRAINING

Hazardous materials responders should receive adequate training in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2725. Each agency is responsible to train and maintain records documenting appropriate training of their personnel. The California Specialized Training Institute, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and University of California Cooperative Extension Program, all offer hazardous materials response training courses. Expenses incurred in training are the responsibility of the agency whose personnel are involved. Federal and State training programs, including various grant funding opportunities, may be available to support local programs.

Considerations for the knowledge and skills which should be imparted by a local training program are outlined in Appendix I.

APPENDIX A: ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF RESPONSE AGENCIES

(For Agency Roles and Responsibilities See Appendix B)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

LOCAL AGENCY NAME	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE (For Agency Roles and Responsibilities)
Beckwourth Fire Protection District *	**N**
C-Road Community Services District *	**N**
Chester Fire Protection District *	**N**
City of Portola	**I**
Crescent Mills Fire Protection District *	**N**
Eastern Plumas Fire District *	**N**
Graeagle Fire Protection District *	**N**
Greenhorn Creek Community Services District *	**N**
Hamilton Branch Fire Protection District *	**N**
Indian Valley Fire Department*	**N**
Long Valley Community Services District *	**N**
Meadow Valley Fire Protection District *	**N**
Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District	**J**
Oil Spill Response Trailers (multiagency asset) *	**K**
Peninsula Fire Protection District *	**N**
Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner	**L**
Plumas County Environmental Health Department	**M**
Plumas County Office of Emergency Services	**O**
Plumas County Public Health	**P**
Plumas County Public Works	**Q**
Plumas County Service Area No. 2 (Plumas Eureka) *	**N**
Plumas County Sheriff's Office	**R**
Plumas County Social Services	**S**
Plumas Eureka Fire Department *	**N**
Portola City Fire Department *	**N**
Prattville-Almanor West Shore Fire Protection District *	**N**
Quincy Fire Protection District *	**N**
Sierra Valley Fire Protection District *	**N**

*When Applicable

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	**C**
Cal Fire	**D**
California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)	
California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans)	**G**
California Highway Patrol (CHP) Quincy & Susanville Offices	**E, F**
California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Redding Office	**H**
Plumas Eureka State Park	
State Waste Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	**H**

FEDRAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	**B**
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
U.S. Army-Herlong Depot	
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-Plumas, Lassen, and Tahoe National Forests	**T, U, V**

NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
American Red Cross	**A**
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	
Feather Publishing	
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	**X**
Pacific Gas and Electric Company	**W**
Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative	
Union Pacific Railroad	
BNSF Railroad	

Agency responsibilities and role definitions are listed in Appendix B

APPENDIX B: AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(For Contact Information See Appendix C)

A. American Red Cross

1. Assist local government with staffing of temporary shelter operations (i.e., selection and staffing of shelter sites and dissemination of shelter information).
2. At evacuation Centers or Shelters, the Red Cross can purchase prepared food, coffee, non-alcoholic drinks and bottles water from Public Health certified local stores and restaurants. Cots, blankets, and comfort kits are also provided. Supplemental medical, behavioral health and some family services can be available.
3. Emergency funds can be provided to clients due to loss of home, apartment, condo, or mobile home caused by fire, flood, or other natural disasters (including hazmat incidents).

B. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

1. Will serve as Incident Commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident is on BLM lands.

C. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (formerly California Department of Fish and Game)

1. Will serve as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)/Incident Commander when oil or hazardous materials will impact, or threaten to impact, waters of the State and other natural resources.

2. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California State Warning Center, must be notified for all significant spills or threatened releases of hazardous materials, including oil and radioactive materials at (916) 845-8911. Any spill impacting waters of the state requires immediate notification. The California State Warning Center in turn notifies responsible and interested agencies of the spill or threatened release.

3. May provide recommendations to minimize injury to wildlife from hazardous materials incidents.

4. The California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response, shall assume statutory responsibility at the scene of any petroleum spill impacting waters of the State, or threatening to impact waters of the State.

D. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)

1. Primary functions include fire prevention, fire suppression, explosion prevention, extrication, rescue, and providing emergency first aid for victims.

2. Cal Fire agrees to respond to hazardous materials incidents which occur on a State Highway when requested by CHP and offers special resources at its disposal to the Incident Commander.

3. Cal Fire will assist other agencies and will provide mutual aid to local Fire Districts as required.

E. California Highway Patrol (CHP) Quincy Area Responsibilities

1. The CHP acts as the State Agency Coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents occurring on California Highways.
   Note: The initial responsibility rests within the jurisdiction where the "first drop" or first release of product occurred. The agency with the jurisdiction of the first release has initial overall hazardous materials incident command.

2. Serve as the Incident Commander and on-site statewide information assistance and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents occurring on California highways.
   Note: In situations where another agency first becomes aware of an incident within CHP jurisdiction, the CHP must be notified and provided with emergency information to ensure a safe response.

3. The CHP always maintains responsibility for incident command on all highways within its jurisdiction.

4. On a highway within the city limits of Portola, the CHP will serve as statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator upon request.

5. Upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for the mitigation of hazardous materials incidents occurring in areas under the jurisdiction of the Plumas County Sheriff's Department (i.e. off highway and private property)
   Note: CHP uniformed supervisory personnel should respond to a hazardous materials incident which occurs outside of the investigative authority of the Department, but which may have an impact on traffic management or state facilities. The supervisor shall represent the Department and assist the incident commander from the allied agency in a manner commensurate with the needs if the incident and with a minimum of disruption to normal traffic flow or state business.

6. Hazardous materials Incident Command at State Buildings and grounds is the jurisdiction of the CHP.

7. On terminal (loading and unloading or temporary storage) incident, the CHP Motor Carrier Safety Unit will investigate to determine compliance with the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and seek prosecution for violations.

8. The CHP's functional responsibilities for on highway incidents within its area of responsibility should include but are not limited to:

   a. Overall scene management per 2454 CVC.

   b. Serve as the statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator per 2453 CVC.

   c. Notification of all public and private agencies concerned with the emergency. (See Appendix A).

   d. Obtaining and relaying technical information.

   e. Coordinating all communications from the scene to all emergency responders.

   f. Identification of hazardous materials from bills of lading, placards, or other papers.

   g. Enforce specified Health and Safety Code sections relating to hazardous waste, its transportation and its disposal pursuant to Section 2401.1 of the California Vehicle Code and Section 21580of the Health and Safety Code.

   h. Rescue of injured and providing medical care.

   i. Removal of disabled vehicles from the roadway or public right of way.

   j. Provide traffic control in support of evacuation and/or relocation.

   k. Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with local authorities.

   l. Investigation.

   m. Establish a command post and establish Incident Command System (ICS).

   n. Protection of life, the environment and property.

   o. Assist, upon request, with evacuation procedures as necessary.

   p. Ensure that incident command duties are continued until all emergency operations have ended and the scene is declared safe.

   q. Participate in joint agency post-incident evaluation and critique.

9. The CHP will ensure proper clean-up is performed through the following process:
   Note: The CHP will not assume liability for payment of identification and cleanup services.
   a. The CHP will ensure cleanup and disposal services have been obtained by the proper authority (i.e. Caltrans, Local County Roads/Public Works Department)
   b. CHP Personnel will not order or approve a wash-down of hazardous materials for the purpose of scene cleanup for any release, regardless of size.
   c. Occasionally other responding agencies may be equipped to remove materials with absorbent material. However, in many cases, the services of an authorized cleanup contractor will be required.
   d. Plumas County is responsible for coordination of cleanup on County roads per Section 27 and 941 of the Streets and Highway Codes

F. California Highway Patrol (CHP) Susanville Dispatch Responsibilities

1. Upon request of CHP or Incident Commander of an on-highway hazardous material spill in Plumas County:

   a. Will serve as State and local emergency notification coordinator.

   b. Coordinate all other communications.

G. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

1. Caltrans will assume the responsibility for the identification and abatement of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

2. Upon State Highways, Caltrans agrees to contain, remove, or authorize a private company to remove all materials spilled on the highway under authority of Health and Safety Code, Section 91.

3. Caltrans agrees to direct the method of abatement of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

4. Caltrans will provide for long-term traffic control at emergency incident scenes (Ref: Operational Policy Statement dated Feb. 1989; G.O. 100.43) within Caltrans jurisdiction.

5. Upon request, Caltrans agrees to provide information about private companies that can identify and clean up hazardous materials to Plumas County Road Department.

6. On State Highways, Caltrans will furnish personnel and equipment within their capabilities to assist with abatement of emergency incidents.

H. California Department of Water Resources

1. To assist Plumas and neighboring counties to reduce water releases from Department of Water Resources reservoirs if a hazardous release occurs in a waterway. This will aid in reduction of potential downstream contamination.

I. City of Portola

1. Provide personnel and resources to assist law enforcement in road closures and traffic diversion.

2. Furnish equipment and supplies normally available to assist in material containment when requested (diking materials, backhoe, dump trucks, etc.).

3. Provide information on drainage area impact.

4. Provide information and guidance for repairs made to roadways.

5. Provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal for certain non-hazardous materials affecting locally maintained roadways, e.g., petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel or oil).

J. Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (Air Quality)

1. Provide air monitoring resources as requested.

K. Oil Spill Response Trailers (Multiagency Asset)

1. The Plumas County Oil Spill Response Trailer is staged at Quincy Fire Station 2. It is equipped with 1200 feet of hard containment boom, absorbent materials, hand tools and miscellaneous personal protective equipment such as Tyvek coveralls and personal floatation devices.

2. This multiagency response asset can be mobilized to an incident by local firefighters, Plumas Search and Rescue, or PG&E personnel.

3. A similar Oil Spill Response Trailer is owned by Peninsula Fire Department and is staged at the Hamilton Branch Fire Station. It can be ordered by contacting Susanville Interagency Fire Center at (530) 257-5575.

4. The primary purpose of these trailers is to provide local responders initial response and containment resource to help limit exposure and spread of an oil spill until private resources begin spill cleanup and mitigation.

L. Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner

1. Will respond to all hazardous materials incidents involving agricultural chemicals.

2. Will assist with identification of pesticides.

3. Will recommend handling methods for Pesticides.

M. Plumas County Environmental Health Department

1. Respond to all hazardous materials incidents as requested.

2. Assist with identification of hazardous substances.

3. Provide technical information regarding containment, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances, including decontamination of personnel and equipment, as required.

4. Act as liaison between local emergency operations and State regulatory agencies (Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Department of Public Health, and others) to establish clean-up guidelines and criteria.

5. Shall be the repository for all hazardous materials incident reports for statistical purposes and historical data. Copies of these reports will be submitted to State OES as required by the State Hazardous Materials Plan.

N. Plumas County Fire Departments

1. Provide fire prevention, fire suppression and explosion prevention resources and skills as required.

2. Perform extrication and rescue under the direction of the Incident Commander.

3. Provide emergency first aid to victims until responsibility for medical care is transferred to more medically qualified licensed health care professionals.

4. Upon arrival at the scene, upgrade or downgrade the response code of other responding units as appropriate. All communication will be through the appropriate fire dispatch, if possible.

O. Plumas County Office of Emergency Services

1. Coordinate disaster response, activate, and manage the Emergency Operating Center to support an incident as needed.

2. Proclaim a "Local Emergency" if the Board of Supervisors cannot meet. Ratification must be obtained within 7 days, or the proclamation will no longer be in effect.

3. Request the Board of Supervisors request the Governor to proclaim a "State of Emergency" when locally available resources are inadequate to mitigate the emergency.

4. Coordinate emergency service as "disaster service workers" of county employees and local volunteers as necessary to mitigate any locally declared disaster.

5. Use and employ any of the property, services, and resources of the county public agencies as necessary during a locally declared disaster.

6. To request additional resources/assistance from the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) if needed.

P. Plumas County Public Health

1. County MHOAC will activate Emergency Medical Services (EMS) by notifying local hospitals and governing LEMSA-NORCAL EMS.

2. Package/transport suspected biohazardous material to State Public Health Lab.

3. Provide information to Incident Commander regarding safety precautions during a "Shelter-in-Place".

Q. Plumas County Public Works

1. Provide personnel and resources to assist law enforcement in road closures and traffic diversion.

2. Furnish equipment and supplies normally available to assist in material containment when requested (diking materials, backhoe, dump trucks, etc.).

3. Provide information on drainage area impact.

4. Provide information and guidance for repairs made to roadways.

5. Provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal for certain non-hazardous materials affecting locally maintained roadways, e.g. petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel or oil).

R. Plumas County Sheriff's Department

1. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office is responsible for responding to hazardous materials incidents located on unincorporated and/or off highway areas (including County and private property). In addition, the Plumas County Sheriff's Office will respond to hazardous materials incidents

occurring within the City limits of Portola, California. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office shall assume on-scene management (Incident Command) of hazardous materials incidents occurring in the above noted areas provided the incident does not threaten or potentially threaten fish or wildlife. (Refer to Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4, of the California Vehicle Code)

2. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will make all possible efforts to safeguard and protect life and property. This shall include:

   a. Assisting in any required evacuations.

   b. Securing private and public properties as available personnel and conditions permit.

   c. Maintaining public order as personnel and conditions permit.

3. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office, being responsible for Coroner operations, will make all reasonable efforts to:

   a. Identify human remains and provide adequate care of said remains as required by law.

   b. Determine the cause and manner of death.

   c. Inventory and protect personal effects.

   d. Locate and notify next of kin.

4. In hazardous materials incidents over which the Plumas County Sheriff's Office has command, the Plumas County Sheriff's Office dispatch center will coordinate with local, State and Federal agencies as required. In addition, the Plumas County Sheriff's Office Dispatch will provide all possible assistance in hazardous materials incidents to outside agencies.

5. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office, being responsible for search and rescue operation within Plumas County, will provide search and rescue personnel to assist in locating and evacuating persons in need of assistance. (Refer to CA Govt. Code Section 26114, 26114.5 and 26615)

6. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide personnel in the spirit of mutual aid as available personnel and department needs permit.

7. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide qualified personnel to assist in on-going hazardous materials training to outside agencies as well as joint agency post-incident critiques.

S. Plumas County Social Services

1. Provide care and shelter to victims of an emergency or disaster until the American Red Cross arrives on scene.

2. Provide mutual aide in collaboration with of the American Red Cross.

3. Relieves first responders, law enforcement and other response personnel from shelter care and management so they can attend to their primary mission.

4. If the emergency or disaster is anticipated to exceed 24 hours in duration and it is anticipated that people will not be able to return to their homes, Social Services Management may consider activating the "Emergency Food Stamp Issuance Plan.

T. USDA Forest Service-Lassen National Forest

1. Will serve as Incident commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident is on Lassen National Forest lands.

U. USDA Forest Service-Plumas National Forest

1. The USFS will assume Incident Command if the incident is within the Plumas National Forest's response area until a qualified incident Commander from the responsible agency arrives.

2. The USFS will respond to incidents within the boundaries of the Plumas National Forest with available equipment and personnel when requested by the responsible agency.

3. The USFS will take initial containment actions within the scope of responders training and certification level. All USFS responders are trained to the First Responder Awareness level and all USFS Wildland Fire module leaders are certified at the First Responder Operational level.

4. The USFS will provide agency representation to assist with coordination and scene management for all incidents on or threatening Plumas National Forest lands.

5. The USFS will coordinate emergency notifications on Plumas National Forest lands through the Plumas Emergency Command Center (ECC).

V. USDA Forest Service-Tahoe National Forest

1. Will serve as Incident Commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident is on Tahoe National Forest lands.

W. Pacific Gas and Electric Company

1. Can provide spill containment supplies available throughout the Feather River Canyon and PG&E managed reservoirs.

2. May manipulate water releases from PG&E managed reservoirs and powerhouses if a hazardous release occurs in a waterway.

3. Can provide general incident support, staffing and resources.

X. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

1. Provide non-tactical communication support to responding agencies when all other forms of communication have been rendered inoperable during emergency response events.

2. Provide communications in certain “dead zones” of emergency responder’s signals/transmitters.

3. Have capability of mobile dispatch and operation to provide communication in areas of non-coverage.

APPENDIX D: INCIDENT COMMANDER CHECKLIST

- ☐ **Assume Command of Scene. Isolate and Deny Entry**
- ☐ **Establish Command Post uphill, upwind, and upstream of incident**
  - ☐ Establish Communications with Dispatch
  - ☐ Report Command Post Location
  - ☐ Provide Situation Report for Incoming Resources
- ☐ **Ensure State Warning Center Has Been Notified (1-916-845-8911)**
- ☐ **Request Appropriate Resources Based on the Nature and Location of the Incident. Some typical local first response agencies to consider:**
  - ☐ Fire Service
  - ☐ Emergency Medical Services
  - ☐ Law Enforcement
  - ☐ Search and Rescue (evacuations, boom deployment, and equipment trailer)
  - ☐ Plumas County Environmental Health (technical reference)
  - ☐ Plumas County Department of Public Works (County roads)
  - ☐ Cal Trans (State highways)
  - ☐ California Department of Fish and Game (water pollution)
  - ☐ Cal Fire
  - ☐ US Forest Service
- ☐ **Establish Scene Control**
  - ☐ Secure Perimeter Around Incident
  - ☐ Traffic Control/Rerouting
  - ☐ Crowd Control – Establish Exclusion Zones
- ☐ **Request Additional Support Through Local Emergency Notification Coordinator as needed**
  - ☐ Hazardous Materials Team (Susanville Interagency Team)
  - ☐ Plumas County OES
  - ☐ Agricultural Commissioner (pesticides/herbicides)
  - ☐ Northern Sierra Air Quality Management
  - ☐ Other

- ☐ **Evacuation Possible or Probable Consult with:**
  - ☐ Fire
  - ☐ Law Enforcement
  - ☐ Plumas County Public Health/Environmental Health
  - ☐ OES (State and/or Local)
- ☐ **Evacuation Ordered**
  - ☐ Warning/Notification
    - ☐ Law Enforcement
    - ☐ OES (State and/or Local)
  - ☐ Shelter
    - ☐ American Red Cross
    - ☐ Public Buildings (vets halls, fairgrounds)
    - ☐ Churches
    - ☐ Plumas Unified School District
  - ☐ Transportation/Evacuees
    - ☐ Transit buses or Plumas Unified School District buses
- ☐ **Product Identification**
  - ☐ Shipping Documents, labels, placards
  - ☐ Plumas County Environmental Health
  - ☐ Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner
  - ☐ Hazmat Team
  - ☐ Local Laboratories
  - ☐ Private Contractor
  - ☐ Other
- ☐ **Establish Media Control**
  - ☐ Establish Public Information process
  - ☐ Designate Public Information Officer or Joint Information Center on large incidents
  - ☐ Designate Media Access Limits

- ☐ **Removal Clean-up**
  - ☐ California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
  - ☐ Plumas County Public Works
  - ☐ City of Portola- City Public Works
  - ☐ Private Contractor
- ☐ **Terminate On-Scene Activity**
  - ☐ Release Support Agencies/Notify Dispatch
  - ☐ Conduct Final Briefing-News Media

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Notified		**Time**	
		Notified	**Arrived**
☐	**California Highway Patrol**	_____	_____
☐	**Plumas County Sheriff's Department**	_____	_____
☐	**Fire (Agencies as Appropriate)**	_____	_____
☐	**OES (State/Local as Appropriate)**	_____	_____
☐	**Cal-Trans**	_____	_____
☐	**Plumas County Environmental Health**	_____	_____
☐	**California Department of Fish And Game**	_____	_____
☐	**Us Forest Service**	_____	_____
☐	**Calfire**	_____	_____
☐	**Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District**	_____	_____
☐	**State Water Quality Control**	_____	_____
☐	**American Red Cross**	_____	_____
☐	**Other**	_____	_____

Comments:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

APPENDIX E: DECONTAMINATION AND MONITORING GUIDELINES

GENERAL

Emergency response personnel and equipment are subjected to various degrees of chemical contamination as a result of exposures encountered at hazardous material incidents. Response personnel can become contaminated in a number of ways, including exposures to vapors and gases, walking or driving through released liquids, powders or contaminated soils, and from contact with other contaminated personnel, victims, or equipment.

To achieve the main objective of this plan and protect responders from harm or risk as a result of exposure to hazardous materials, the following general guidelines should be used when the decision to decontaminate personnel and/or equipment is made by the Incident Commander. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident.

I. Extent of Decontamination Required

A. Type and Amount of Contamination:

The extent of decontamination will depend on the type and amount of contaminants that are found or suspected to be on response personnel and/or equipment. If the contaminant is highly toxic or destructive, decontamination procedures should be thorough and complete. Wipe tests may be used to determine the type and quantity of surface contaminants, as well as visual observations.

B. Location of Contamination:

If the upper areas of protective clothing are contaminated with a hazardous material, these areas must be carefully decontaminated to prevent volatile compounds from coming in contact (i.e., breathing, contact with skin, etc.) with both the worker and the decontamination personnel.

C. Decontamination Equipment:

Decontamination equipment, materials and supplies are generally selected based on availability. Most equipment used for decontamination include but are not limited to:

1. Soft-bristle scrub brushes or long-handle brushes.
2. Garden sprayers used for rinsing.
3. Large, galvanized wash tubs, stock tanks, or children's wading pools to hold wash and rinse solutions pond.
4. Large plastic garbage cans or other similar containers lined with plastic bags to store contaminated clothing and equipment.

D. Decontamination Solution:

Personnel protective equipment, sampling tools, and other equipment should be decontaminated by scrubbing with detergent-water using a soft-bristle brush followed by rinsing with copious amounts of water. While this process may not be fully effective in removing some contaminates (or in a few cases, contaminants

may react with water), it is relatively safe options compared with using a chemical decontaminating solution. This requires that the contaminant be identified. The appropriate decontamination solution should be selected by consultation with an experienced chemist.

II. Decontamination During Medical Emergencies

A. If prompt lifesaving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, decontamination procedures should be omitted. Whenever possible, response personnel should accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination.

B. Life-saving care should be instituted immediately without considering decontamination. The outside garments can be removed (depending on the weather) if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment, or aggravate the problem. Respiratory masks and backpack assemblies must always be removed. Fully encapsulating suits or chemical-resistant clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed, the individual should be wrapped in plastic, rubber, or blankets to help prevent contaminating the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outside garments are then removed at the medical facility. No attempt should be made to wash or rinse the victim. One exception would be if it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life. For minor medical problems or inquires, the normal decontamination procedure should be followed.

C. Chemical Exposure:

Exposure to chemicals can be divided into two (2) categories:

- Injuries from direct contact, such as acid burns or inhalation of toxic chemicals.
- Potential injury due to gross contamination on clothing or equipment.

For the contamination inhaled, treatment can only be by qualified physicians. If the contamination is on the skin or in the eyes, immediate measures must be taken to counteract the substance's effect. First aid treatment usually is flooding the affected area with water; however, for a few chemicals, water may cause more severe problems.

When protective clothing is grossly contaminated, contaminants may be transferred to treatment personnel or the wearer and cause injuries. Unless severe medical problems have occurred simultaneously with splashes, the protective clothing should be washed off as rapidly as possible and carefully removed.

III. Decontamination of Equipment

Insofar as possible, measures should be taken to prevent contamination of sampling and monitoring equipment. Sampling devices become contaminated, but monitoring instruments, unless they are splashed, usually do not. Once contaminated, instruments are difficult to clean without damaging them. Any delicate instrument which cannot be decontaminated easily should be protected while it is being used. It should be bagged, and the bag taped and secured around the instrument. Openings are made in the bag for sample intake.

A. Decontamination Procedures

1. Sampling Devices:

   Sampling devices require special cleaning. The EPA Regional Laboratories can provide information on the proper decontamination method.

2. Tools:

   Wooden tools are difficult to decontaminate because they absorb chemicals. They should be kept on site and handled only by protected workers. At the end of the response, wooden tools should be discarded. For decontaminating other tools, EPA Regional Laboratories should be consulted.

3. Respirators:

   Certain parts of contaminated respirators, such as the harness assembly and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may have to be discarded. Rubber components can be soaked in soap and water and scrubbed with a brush. Regulators must be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. Persons responsible for decontaminating respirators should be thoroughly trained in respirator maintenance.

4. Dry Decon for Petroleum Contamination:

   For petroleum contamination, consider dry decon as an alternative. Wiping impermeable surfaces such as containment booms can be very effective and reduce the volume of contaminated liquids generated. Small amounts of a surfactant such as Simple Green can also help remove oily residues. Collect all rags or towels used in dry decon for proper disposal.

5. Heavy Equipment:

   Bulldozers, trucks, back-hoes, bulking chambers, and other heavy equipment are difficult to decontaminate. The method generally used is to wash them with water under high pressure and/or to scrub accessible parts with detergent/water solution under pressure, if possible. In some case,

shovels, scoops, and lifts have been sand blasted or steam cleaned. Particular care must be given to those components in direct contact with contaminates such as tires and scoops. Wipe tests should be utilized to measure effectiveness.

B. Sanitizing of Personnel Protective Equipment

Respirators, reusable protective clothing, and other personal articles not only must be decontaminated before being reused, but also sanitized. The inside of masks and clothing becomes soiled due to exhalation, body oils and perspiration. The manufacturer's instructions should be used to sanitize the respirator mask. If practical, protective clothing should be machine washed after a thorough decontamination; otherwise, it must be cleaned by hand.

C. Persistent Contamination

In some instances, clothing and equipment will become contaminated with substances that cannot be removed by normal decontamination procedures. As solvent may be used to remove such contamination from equipment, if it does not destroy or degrade the protective material. If persistent contamination is expected, disposable garments should be used. Qualified laboratory personnel must do testing for persistent contamination of protective clothing and appropriate decontamination.

D. Disposal of Contaminated Materials

All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly. Clothing, tools, buckets, brushes, and all other equipment that is contaminated must be secured in drums or other containers and labeled. Clothing not completely decontaminated on-site should be secured in plastic bags before being removed from the site. Contaminated wash and rinse solutions should be contained by using stand-in containers (for example, a child's wading pool) to hold spent solutions. Another containments method is to dig a trench about four (4) inches deep and line it with plastic. In both cases the spent solutions are transferred to drums, which are labeled and appropriately disposed of with other substances on site.

APPENDIX F: SHELTER IN PLACE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS: When requested by Fire, Law Enforcement, Public Authorities, or your Emergency Broadcast System, please do the following:

- Move all people and pets inside a home or other building IMMEDIATELY.
- Close all doors to the outside. Close and lock all windows. Close drapes and blinds.
- Turn off all ventilation, heating, and air-conditioning systems. Turn off all exhaust fans.
- Switch ventilation ducts and inlets to the closed position.
- Close all fireplace dampers. Extinguish all ignition sources.
- Seal gaps around windows, doors, and air-cooling units with tape, plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum wrap. Cover bathroom exhaust fan grilles, range vents, dryer vents, and other openings to the outside with plastic food wrap, wax paper, or foil, and seal the edges with tape.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or other building.
- If possible, take shelter in an upstairs, interior room without windows. Stay away from windows. Bathrooms work well for this purpose.
- If chemical odors start to bother you, hold a wet cloth over your nose and mouth. Turn on the shower in a strong spray to “wash” the air.
- Do not use elevators. Elevators pump outdoor air inside as they travel up and down.
- Tune your radio or TV to any local station for Emergency Broadcast Information.
- Do not call 911 for information; only call if there is an actual emergency.
- Do not go outside unless emergency response personnel instruct you to evacuate or until the emergency is over.
- Once an “All Clear” message has been issued, open windows and doors to release any gases which may have entered your home or office.

APPENDIX G: FIRST RESPONDER TRAINING

OUTLINE OF TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS FOR LOCAL FIRST RESPONDERS

Staff assigned to hazardous material emergency response duties will require minimum levels of training in areas of hazardous materials response. Activities required when responding to incidents can be divided into five broad, interacting elements:

1. **RECOGNITION:**
   Identification of the substance involved and the characteristics which determine its degree of hazard.

2. **EVALUATION:**
   Impact or risk the substance poses to public health and/or the environment.

3. **CONTROL:**
   Methods to eliminate or reduce the impact of the incident.

4. **INFORMATION:**
   Knowledge acquired concerning the conditions or circumstances particular to an incident.

5. **SAFETY:**
   Protection of responders from harm or risk.

To achieve minimum levels of proficiency in the five elements listed above the following elements of training should be considered:

1. Emergency procedures for first response to a hazardous material incident.

2. Hazardous Materials Scene Management.

3. Identification of Unknowns.

4. Safety at Hazardous Materials Incidents.

5. Use of the D.O.T. Emergency Response Guidebook.

6. Use and Maintenance of Appropriate Emergency Response Equipment and Supplies.

7. Procedures for access to and utilization of resources, including Mutual Aid.

8. Agency coordination at hazardous materials incidents.

9. Containment of hazardous materials.

10. Hazardous materials field decontamination.

11. First aid for casualties of hazardous materials incidents.

12. Hazardous material evacuation plan and procedures.

13. Procedures for handling the media and informing the public during hazardous material emergencies.

14. Identification of medical facilities for treatment specific to hazardous materials incidents.

15. Methods for coping with psychological stress associated with disaster operations.

The training of individuals should be matched to the response role of their respective agency, as found in Appendix B. Documentation of training must be performed by the agency whose personnel are involved in such training. Documentation shall include, at a minimum, records of personnel names, training attended, dates, and number of hours attended.

The best method of training a jurisdiction's staff in emergency operation is through exercises. Exercises allow local personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems which will be used in emergency situations. The office of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the Environmental Health Department, will conduct regular disaster exercises involving hazardous materials. These exercises will be conducted with all response agencies and with the voluntary participation of business representatives. Both desk-top and field exercises should be utilized.

APPENDIX H: GUIDELINES FOR DECLARING A HEALTH EMERGENCY

DECLARING A HEALTH EMERGENCY
BY THE STATE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
OR
A COUNTY HEALTH EMERGENCY
BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER

AUTHORITY

These guidelines are promulgated pursuant to Section 470, et seq., Article 1.5, Chapter 1, Part 2 of Division 1 and Section 1158 of California Health and Safety Code.

CRITERIA

Spills or releases of potentially hazardous materials do not necessarily call for the declaration of a health emergency. In order for such a declaration to be made, the following criteria must be met:

A. The released material must conform to the following definition of "hazardous waste":

1. "Hazardous Waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do any of the following:

    a. Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness.
    b. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

2. "Waste" means either of the following:

    a. Any material for which no use or reuse is intended and which is to be discarded.
    b. Any material which spills, escapes, or is released from any manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or other plant, facility, or process; or which escapes or is released from the transporting or transferring from one place to another; or during the pumping processing, storing, or packaging, or which enters or may enter an uncontained air space or a surface water course which is not totally contained on the contiguous property of such plant, facility or process, or which enters, or may enter, the groundwater underlying such plant, facility, or process.

3. The above definitions encompass the following classes of hazardous materials:

    a. Toxic substances, including systemic poisons, carcinogens, mutagens, and teratogens
    b. Corrosive substances
    c. Flammable substances
    d. Irritants
    e. Strong sensitizers
    f. Substances which generate pressure through decomposition
    g. Radioactive materials
    h. Infectious substances

B. The State Director of Public Health and the County Health Officer reasonably determines that the release or escape is an immediate threat to public health.

NEED

A. The declaration of a health emergency or a county health emergency may be needed to ensure public health is protected. This condition exists under any of the following circumstances:

1. The party responsible for the released material refuses to provide the information necessary for the State Director of Public Health or the Health Officer to identify the material and assess the risk.

2. The information obtained by the State Director of Public Health or the Health Officer may not, for reasons of medical confidentiality, be passed on to other responsible parties unless the declaration is made.

3. The State Director of Public Health or the Health Officer is not able to take the necessary action to abate the health emergency or to protect the public health unless the declaration is made.

PROCEDURE

A. Following on-scene investigation and evaluation by the designated health agency representative including Public Health or Environmental health, declaration of a County Health Emergency may be indicated.

B. If the State Director of Public Health or the Health Officer determines that declaration of a health emergency or county health emergency is necessary, he/she shall immediately do so verbally, followed as soon as possible by a written declaration containing the following information:

1. The circumstances leading to the declaration, including the nature of the hazardous material released, if known, and the act or accident causing the release.

2. A precise delineation of the area affected by the emergency.
3. The occurrence of any injuries or illness attributed to the release.
4. The potential risk created by the release, if known.
5. The owner of the released material and/or the party responsible for the release.
6. The reasons the declaration is necessary.
7. The period of time the declaration will remain in effect.
8. The measures necessary to abate the emergency.

C. The declaration shall be immediately issued to the following parties:

1. The person or firm responsible for the hazardous material.
2. The Incident Commander.
3. The responsible Public Safety Agency (if different from Incident Commander).
4. The Emergency Medical Services Agency.
5. The Plumas County Board of Supervisors.
6. The Plumas County Counsel.
7. The Health Officer (if a health emergency is declared by the State Director of Public Health).
8. The State Director of Public Health (if a county health emergency is declared by the Health Officer).
9. The news media (released through Incident Commander or EOC Manager).

D. Ratification and Review by Board of Supervisors:

1. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is necessary to extend the local health emergency beyond seven days, he/she shall prepare a request to ratify his/her declaration and present it to the Board of Supervisors in a timely manner.
2. The request for ratification shall contain a complete description of the events constituting the emergency, the nature of the public health hazard, the reasons for the declaration by the Health Officer, the reasons the declaration must be extended, and an estimate of how long the emergency will continue.
3. Copies of the request for ratification shall be distributed to the parties named above.
4. Shall the declaration be ratified, the Health Officer shall present progress reports to the Board on the state of the emergency not less than every seven days for review, with his/her recommendation as to whether the health emergency should be continued or terminated. Copies of such progress reports shall be distributed to the parties named above.

APPENDIX I: OIL SPILL RESPONSE

GENERAL

A. Oil spills fall within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

B. The State plan applies to oil discharges in any region of the State. It covers spills or potential spills of oil on land, surface water, groundwater, shorelines, territorial seas and territorial sea bottoms extending three nautical miles offshore. It also applies to any spills originating outside the three-mile limit which threaten or actually enter State waters.

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

A. Discovery of any oil spill should be reported immediately to the Plumas County Sheriff's Department. Upon discovery of a reportable quantity of oil discharge, notification must be made to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) who in turn will notify the National Response Center (NRC) as appropriate.

B. A "reportable quantity" of oil discharge shall consist of **any** amount reaching a waterway in California or a land spill of over one barrel (42 gallons).

C. A land spill of less than one barrel should be reported to State OES and to the NRC if it threatens life or the environment.

D. State OES and the Federal NRC both maintain 24-hour toll-free numbers:
State OES 1-916-845-8911
Federal NRC (800) 424-8802

E. The numbers provided above are the easiest way to satisfy notification requirements. Notification at the Federal level may also be satisfied by reporting directly to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IX, (415) 974-8131.

LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The primary responsibilities of the local agency(s) involved in a reportable oil discharge are:

1. Act as on-scene Incident Commander during the early response stages.

2. Ensure that proper notification is made to the State and Federal agencies.

3. Assist, in whatever ways possible, the responding State and Federal agencies.

APPENDIX J: PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER CHECKLIST

Below are suggested actions to be taken by the Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or Joint Information Center (JIC) staff during the various emergency periods and phases. Additions or deletions may be made depending on the local situation.

DURING ALL PERIODS AND PHASES

1. Ensure that all information is clear, concise, confirmed, and approved by appropriate authority before release to the media or public. Do not release unconfirmed information or speculate on the extent of the emergency, despite repeated urging by reporters to do so. Never hesitate to say, "I don't know, but I'll find out."
2. Monitor published and broadcast information for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible.
3. Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls and to gather status information.
4. Provide information to the public according to the priorities listed in Attachment A-6-B, Emergency Public Information Priorities.
5. Ensure that official spokespersons are thoroughly briefed about all aspects of the emergency situation.
6. Keep the Emergency Services Director informed of all actions taken or planned.
7. Keep PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels appraised of information released.
8. Maintain a release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.

PRE-EMERGENCY PERIOD

1. Normal Preparedness Phase.
    a. Prepare and add supporting documents, SOPs, checklists, and sample release materials as necessary to fully complement and complete the release plan.
    b. Review Plan periodically and update it as changes occur.
    c. Assign staff and conduct training exercises on a regular basis. Consideration should be given to training more personnel than required in case the primary JIC Staff, particularly the PIO, are injured or are unable to report for duty.
    d. Coordinate with community PIOs and invite them to supplement JIC Staff during emergencies, if possible.
    e. Coordinate with private response agency PIOs (American Red Cross, Salvation Army) and utility companies so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.

f. Ensure that response personnel are aware of the need to promptly inform JIC Staff of all response actions taken during emergencies, and the necessity to provide a spokesperson for the media.

g. Maintain media contact lists.

h. Maintain working relationships with local media representatives and share with them the details of this plan and their responsibilities under this plan. Determine media accreditation and visitor control procedures in coordination with fire/law authorities and the Emergency Services Director.

i. Maintain working relationships with PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels. Maintain telephone contact lists.

j. Ensure that all agencies in the jurisdiction are aware that they must coordinate the release of emergency information through the PIO.

k. Periodically review Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) procedures. Develop stock messages with blanks that can be filled in quickly during emergencies.

2. Increased Readiness Phase (typically does not apply to a hazmat incident).

a. Review and update this plan.

b. For long term incidents, make tentative shift assignments.

c. Arrange for installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for notification functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.

d. Response to media and public calls.

e. Review appropriate stock of material, including EBS messages.

f. Review notification priorities.

g. Make initial contact with PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels.

EMERGENCY PERIOD

1. Pre-Impact Phase.

a. Fully mobilize the JIC Organization, determine shift assignments, and brief Staff on the current situation.

b. Request JIC Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIOs, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.

c. Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary.

d. Release general survival/self-help information as appropriate.

e. Release "media only" telephone numbers and public numbers. Response to media/public calls. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.

f. Open Media Center if a number of reporters arrive in person at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC).

2. Immediate Impact Phase.

The following checklist is intended to be complete for response to emergencies that occur without warning. It includes tasks listed under other phases:

a. Fully mobilize the JIC Organization. Determine and inform staff of shift assignments. Brief current shift on status of emergency situation. Arrange for installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for notification functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.

b. Request JIC Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIOs, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.

c. Dispatch on-Scene Public Information Team, if appropriate, to: establish Media Control Point near incident site; maintain liaison with Incident Commander/Emergency Manager; keep EOC Staff informed of situation; arrange interviews and media tours of the disaster area if such action will not hinder response efforts.

d. Determine the status of local media outlets and telephone service. Set up information relay system for use by On-Scene Public Information Team and by JIC Staff if telephones are not in service.

e. Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary through the media using Media Contact List. Release appropriate general survival/self-help information. Release "media only" telephone numbers. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.

f. Follow EBS procedures if system is activated.

g. Respond to media/public inquiry.

h. Open Media Center. Maintain Media Center status boards and maps. Post hard copy of news releases.

i. Gather information on the emergency situation and response actions and maintain status boards and maps. Monitor EOC status boards and resolve conflicts. (PIO should attend periodic EOC briefings and policy meetings.)

j. Consider additional methods of distributing emergency instructions as required.

k. Arrange media briefings/press conferences on a regular or "as needed" basis. Arrange for official spokesperson. Announce briefing times. Arrange media tours/filming (one crew at a time) of EOC and interviews with EOC spokesperson(s) if such action will not hinder response efforts.

l. Produce news releases as required.

m. If the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is involved in response, make situation reports to OES Region PIO (three times per day) and provide hard copy of news releases (telecopy) for relay to State OES Headquarters,

n. Provide information in foreign languages as required.

o. Receive and handle non-emergency calls. Relay calls to other EOC Staff as appropriate.

p. Greet and badge visitors. Conduct situation briefings for visitors. Arrange accommodations and transportation for official visitors and media as necessary.

q. Work with the American Red Cross to release information on procedures for determining the status of relatives/friends in the disaster area.

3. Sustained Emergency Phase.

a. Perform all the above tasks as applicable.

b. Release information about approved vantage points from which persons may view the destruction. In choosing viewing areas, the Emergency Manager should consider safety, traffic flow, and availability of parking areas. (Sightseers should always be discouraged, but, considering human nature, are unavoidable. Giving them an authorized place to go will help keep them away from hazard areas where they might be injured.)

c. Release damage assessment figures when obtained.

d. Periodically check information staff for signs of agitation or fatigue and reassign or relieve them if possible.

POST-EMERGENCY PERIOD

1. Continue to release status information on request.
2. Accommodate state and federal information officers and assist them in releasing information on assistance programs if requested to do so.
3. Release information on restoration of utilities and any travel restrictions still in effect.
4. Gather all records kept during all phases of the emergency and prepare a chronological summary of all events, actions taken, inquiries made, and responses given. Collect newspaper clippings and TV videotapes, if available.
5. Survey JIC and EOC Staff and the local media for suggestions to improve response procedures and this checklist in future emergencies.

APPENDIX K: EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION PRIORITIES

LIFESAVING/HEALTH PRESERVATION INSTRUCTIONS

- What to do (and why).
- What not to do (and why).
- Information (for parents) on status and actions of schools (if in session).
- Hazardous/contamination/congested areas to avoid.
- Curfews.
- Road, bridge, freeway overpass, and dam conditions, and alternate routes to take.
- Evacuation:
    - Routes
    - Instructions (including what to do if vehicle beaks down).
    - Arrangements for persons without transportation.
- Location of mass care/medical/coroner facilities, food safe water. Status of hospital.
- First aid information.
- Firefighting instructions.
- Emergency telephone number (otherwise request people not to use telephone). Stress to out-of-area media that people should NOT telephone into the area. Lines must be kept open for emergency calls.
- Instructions/precautions about utility use, sanitation, how to turn off utilities.
- Essential services available – hospitals, grocery stores, banks, pharmacies, etc.
- Weather hazards (if appropriate).

EMERGENCY STATUS INFORMATION

- Media hotline number. Public hotline number.
- Description of the emergency situation, including number of deaths and injuries, property damage, persons displaced.

- Description of government and private response efforts (mass care, medical, search and rescue, emergency repair, debris clearance, fire/flood fighting, etc.).

- Any of the priority 1 information in summary from on a "nice to know" rather than "vital to know and act upon" basis.

- Status of local and Governor's Proclamation, Presidential Declaration.

- Where people should report/call to volunteer.

- How people in other areas can obtain information about relatives/friends in the disaster area (coordinate with Red Cross on release of this information). How disaster victims can locate family members.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Usually, this type of information will be released in the Post-Emergency Period because of lack of time and other priorities during other phases.

- State/Federal assistance available.

- Disaster Assistance Center opening dates/times.

- Historical events of this nature.

- Charts/photographs/statistics from past events.

- Human interest stories.

- Acts of heroism.

- Historical value of property damaged/destroyed.

- Prominence of those killed/injured.

APPENDIX L: PESTICIDE DRIFT PROTOCOL

The Plumas County Area Plan has been amended to meet the minimum standard pesticide drift protocols outlined in SB 391.

At the beginning of each year, the County Agricultural Commissioner will develop a list of the most heavily used agricultural chemicals, particularly identifying those fumigants which are known to drift or volatize and are applied at high rates per acre. This list will be provided to the local volunteer fire agencies. The list of chemicals will be crossed referenced by trade name and/or synonym. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will also be made available.

If the agency responding to an incident in Plumas County suspects a pesticide is involved, the Agricultural Commissioner must be contacted. The Incident Commander (IC) in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will determine if it is a pesticide drift incident. The following criteria will be used to determine if an incident is to be considered a pesticide drift incident for response purposes.

- It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity (such as hay).
- The chemical exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the business.

The following protocols should be used in a pesticide drift incident:

1. The response team should identify the pesticide causing the pesticide drift incident through information provided by the Agricultural Commissioner on pesticides of the highest volume and the agricultural commodity they may be applied to. Information on the suspected pesticide will be relayed to physicians for appropriate treatment.
2. If there is an evacuation, the IC in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure will not occur. Specific agency responsibilities for responding to calls, notifying residents and coordinating evacuation are delineated in appendix A.
3. Emergency shelter locations and procedures are delineated in Appendix A and G.
4. The Response Team will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English, may not understand requests for decontamination or evacuation. The AT&T Language Line translation service should be used to assist with language issues, the phone number is 1-888-855-0811.
5. The Response Team and or Plumas County Public Health Agency will provide information to exposed individuals of medical aid and where to receive care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week after the exposure.
6. The Plumas County Public Health Agency will disseminate medical reimbursement information as outlined below from the Department of Pesticide Regulations.

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

January 2005

Beginning in 2005, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators will be legally responsible to pay certain medical costs of victims.

The new requirement was passed and signed into law in 2004 (Senate Bill 391, Florez).

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

The new law squarely places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those businesses that are responsible for the harm. It also increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) can impose for pesticide violations.

The law was prompted by several incidents in which large numbers of persons living near agricultural fields were made ill by pesticide drift. Many were without medical insurance, and did not have the means to pay for medical treatment themselves.

WILL THE NEW LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?

No. The CACs enforce pesticide laws Under the new law, if a pesticide use locally and are responsible for inves-violation causes illness or injury, the tigating pesticide illnesses and penalty action a CAC issues will also incidents in their jurisdictions. include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to After determining whether pesticide pay the uncompensated medical costs laws were violated, a CAC has a of those who suffered acute illness or variety of enforcement options in-injury and sought immediate medical cluding administrative civil penalties. treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], The law also increases the level of Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]). civil penalty authority for CACs. There is no obligation, expectation or

The new law places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those that are responsible for the harm when they violate pesticide rules.

The major emphasis of the law authority for the CAC to oversee the involves the responsibility of the reimbursement process.

violator to pay for medical costs.

(continued on page 2) (continued from page 1)

› After the CAC issues a final enforcement order that includes the statement of a violator's responsibility for reimbursing victims, what happens next?

After the final enforcement order is issued, the violator has 30 days to submit a written plan to DPR, detailing how unreimbursed medical costs will be paid (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› Does the CAC determine what the medical costs are, or who qualifies for reimbursement?

No. Although the county will probably identify most individuals who were made ill, neither the CAC nor DPR are obligated to determine the amount of uncompensated medical costs, or who qualifies for reimbursement.

The violator is ultimately responsible for covering the costs of those affected.

› Who gets the reimbursement?

The violator must compensate the injured individuals or their medical providers, such as ambulance companies, doctors, and hospitals.

› What if the CAC doesn't know the names of everyone who was injured? Can people who come forward later have their medical costs reimbursed?

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is part of an investigation. By the time an investigation is complete and an enforcement order issued, the CAC usually has the names of those made ill by the illegal application. The CAC can provide a list to the responsible party as soon as possible.

However, under the law, it is not the responsibility of the CAC to identify all persons entitled to medical reimbursement. If additional individuals who suffered acute illness and sought immediate medical care are identified later, they can contact the violator to claim medical reimbursement.

› What happens if a violator refuses to reimburse medical costs as required by law?

Violators who refuse to comply with their legal responsibility are subject to enforcement actions by DPR as needed. Additionally, the violator may be subject to lawsuits by private individuals.

› Investigations usually take several weeks. What happens to victims in the meantime?

The new law strongly encourages the CACs to complete investigations of and take appropriate action on these incidents within 45 days, and DPR will assist the counties in this effort (FAC 12997.5 [g]). Violators would not be responsible under the law to pay for medical costs until they have exhausted due process appeal rights.

(Continued on page 3)

Reimbursing medical costs

(Continued from page 2)

However, the law provides an incentive for persons responsible for the application to pay medical costs **before** an investigation is complete. If the responsible party pays medical costs immediately, the law gives CACs the option of reducing penalties by as much as 50 percent. (FAC 12997.5[g])

However, the amount of a fine reduction does not affect the costs a responsible party must pay in medical expenses.

› Can victims file a civil suit for damages if they have accepted payment for medical costs?

Yes. The law says that accepting payment of emergency medical costs does not affect a victim's right to file suit. However, any damages awarded by a court must be reduced by the amount the victim received in medical reimbursement from the violator. (FAC 12997.5[e])

› Does the new requirement for medical reimbursement apply in all pesticide incidents in which persons are injured?

No, it applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used **in production of an agricultural commodity**. Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were **not** performing work as an employee.

› What about employees who suffer injuries or illnesses?

Under pre-existing law, medical costs of employees are already covered by the workers' compensation system. These provisions are unaffected by the new law. Workers who are injured follow the same procedure as before: employers are required to see that they get medical treatment immediately, and costs are covered by the workers' compensation system.

› The law also increased the maximum penalties. How?

These provisions of the law are broader than the medical reimbursement requirements. SB 391 authorizes DPR and the CACs to levy a **separate** penalty for **each** person who is injured or made ill by a pesticide violation.

DPR and the CACs had previously been allowed to levy separate penalties only for multiple violations of worker safety regulations—the number of workers injured did not increase the penalty, only the number of code sections violated.

Now, a one person/one violation provision applies to violations involving workers as well as victims in non-occupational settings. DPR and CACs have the authority to multiply the amount of the penalty by the number of victims.

Reimbursing medical costs

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty oflup to $5,000 for each person injured or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation, significantly increasing the potential penalties. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› What about people injured in past incidents?

The new requirements went into effect on January 1, 2005. There are no provisions in the law to apply it retroactively. This means the law was not written to apply to people injured before January 2005.

The new law only applies to incidents that occur after January 1, 2005, in which violations occur and there are non-occupational injuries.

The new requirements went into effect in January 2005. They do not cover persons injured in earlier incidents.

› The law also requires development of better response mechanisms for emergency agencies. How will this work?

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is taking the lead on this element of the law. Over the next year, Cal/EPA will work with the County Agricultural Commissioners, local health officers, other local government agencies, and affected community members on standard protocols"— standardized operating procedures

— for pesticide incidents. The goal will be to improve procedures used to:

- Request and provide access to pesticide-specific information to help emergency responders identify pesticides involved in a drift incident, as well as appropriate treatments.
- Define specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
- Establish emergency shelters, if needed.
- Access services in languages known to be spoken in the affected area.
- Ensure access to health care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week afterwards.
- Notify medical providers regarding their eligibility for reimbursement under the new law.

› If I have more questions, whom do I ask?

Contact DPR's chief legal counsel, Polly Frenkel, 916-324-2666, or via email to pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov.

Department of Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015 Sacramento, CA 95812 **ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION** The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR's strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement through the county agricultural commissioners. DPR is one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency.

www.cdpr.ca.gov

APPENDIX M: RESOURCE LIST

The resources to be utilized in Plumas County in the event of a disaster would be garnered from various public and private entities within the County and from State and Federal sources should local resources be exhausted. The Office of Emergency Services is a resource procurement agency and would activated as needed to procure equipment and manpower for addressing an incident. Refer to the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan for more detail on resource acquisition. Following is a general list the entities and equipment available in Plumas County:

Entities

Local/State/Federal	Private Industry
U.S. Forest Service	Sierra Pacific Industries
California Highway Patrol	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Plumas County Sheriff's Department	Plumas Sierra Rural Electric
Plumas County Fire Departments	Union Pacific
Plumas County Search and Rescue	BNSF
Plumas County Public Works	Collins Pine Company
CA Department of Transportation	Graeagle Land & Water Company
City of Portola	Liberty Utilities
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection. (CAL FIRE)	

Area Contractors

Call Public Works for a current list

Equipment Available

Backhoes	Oil Spill Containment Trailers
Bulldozers	Potable Water Trucks
Cranes	Pumps Aerial Ladders
Dump Trucks	Road Graders
End Loaders	Semis
Extraction equipment	Street Sweepers
Forklifts	Tractors
Fire Engines	Trenchers
Helicopters	Tow Trucks
Jacks	Vans
Jackhammers	Vacuum Trucks
Lowboys	Water Trucks

APPENDIX N: GLOSSARY

The purpose of this glossary of standardized terms is to provide common and readily understandable definitions for both hazardous materials emergency response and terrorism in order to facilitate communications and operations among emergency responders when dealing with hazardous materials incidents. **This document is not intended to be a legal or scientific reference.**

Abatement	The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard, or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
Absorbent Material	A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread.
Absorption	1) The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area; 2) Movement of a toxicant into the circulatory system by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure.
Acceptable Risk	A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.
Access Control Point	The point of entry and exit which regulates traffic to and from control zones.
ACGIH	See American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
Acid	A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions, a proton donor.
Acute Effect	An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. (See Chronic Effect.)
Acute Exposure	Exposure that is short in duration.
Acute Release	Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration.
Acute Toxicity	Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death.
Adjuvant	A substance used in pesticide formulation to aid its action. (Also used in the manufacture of drugs.)

Administering Agency (AA)	The designated unit of a county or city tasked to administer the local implementation of the State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Also known as Certified Uniform Program Agencies (CUPAs).
Adsorption	Process of adhering to a surface.
Aerosols	Liquid droplets or solid particles dispersed in air, that are of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time.
After Action Report	A post-incident analysis report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous material incident describing actions taken, materials involved, impacts, etc.
Agency Specific Plan	An emergency plan written by and addressing an individual agency's response actions, capabilities, and resources.
AIHA	See American Industrial Hygiene Association.
Airborne Pollutants	Contaminant that is carried/released into the atmosphere or air.
Air Modeling	Mathematical models used to predict movement and concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere.
Air Monitoring	To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air.
Air Purifying Respirators (APR)	Personal Protective Equipment: a breathing mask with specific chemical cartridges designed to either filter particulates or absorb contaminants before they enter the worker's breathing zone. They are intended to be used only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.
Air Purifying Respirator - powered	An APR with a portable motor to force air through the filtering/purifying cartridges for use only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.
Air Quality Management District	A local/regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.
Alkali	A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material which is soluble in water, neutralizes acids, and is irritating or destructive to tissue.
Ambient Air Quality	Quality of the surrounding atmosphere or circulating air.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)	A professional society of persons responsible for full-time industrial hygiene programs, who are employed by official governmental units. Its primary function is to encourage the interchange of experience among governmental industrial hygienists, and to collect and make available information of value to them. ACGIH promotes standards and techniques in industrial hygiene and coordinates governmental activities with community agencies.
American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)	An organization of professionals trained in the recognition and control of health hazards and the prevention of illness related thereto. It promotes the study and control of environmental factors affecting the health of industrial workers and provides information and communication services pertaining to industrial hygiene.
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	The Institute serves as a clearing house for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations, and government agencies.
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)	The Society establishes voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Sponsors research projects, develops standard test methods, specifications, and recommended practices now in use.
Anhydrous	Free from water, dry.
Area Plan	A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city or county. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95)
Asbestos	A silicate of calcium or magnesium mineral, the friable form occurring in threadlike fibers; noncombustible and a nonconductor of electricity; a known carcinogen.
Asbestosis	A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of fine airborne fibers of asbestos.
Asphyxiant	A vapor or gas that can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation (lack of oxygen).
Assessment	The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard of a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.
Assisting Agencies	Any agency that assists the agency having jurisdiction at the scene of a hazardous materials incident by providing a service or support

	not within the immediate responsibility or capability of the agency having jurisdiction. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)
Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, Inc.	This association consists of officials charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons, and of deputies designated by these officials employed by State, Territorial, dominion, or Federal agencies.
Association of American Railroads	A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry.
Authority Having Jurisdiction	1) Provides for the position of Incident Commander at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional authority boundaries. (Sacramento Fire Department 1990); 2) The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving the equipment, an installation, or a procedure. (NFPA)
Base (Chemical)	A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin.
Base (ICS)	Location at which additional equipment, apparatus, and personnel are assembled for primary support of activities at the incident scene. The command post may be located at the "base". (NIIMS)
Bioassay	Determination of the relative strength and toxicity of a substance (such as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation.
Bioaccumulation	Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat.
Biohazard	Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment.
Biohazard Area	Any area in which work has been, or is being performed, with infectious agents or materials.
Biological Agents	Biological materials that are capable of causing acute or long-term damage to living organisms. (NFPA 1990, 1-3)
Biological Half-Life	The time required for a living organism to eliminate half of a substance which it takes in.
Biological Treatment	A process by which waste is rendered less hazardous, or is reduced in volume, by relying on the action of microorganisms.

Blasting Agent	A material designed for blasting which has been tested and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation.
Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE)	A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture.
Boom	A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant.
Bootie	A sock like over-boot protector worn to minimize contamination.
Breakthrough Time	The elapsed time between initial contact of the hazardous chemical with the outside surface of a barrier, such as protective clothing material, and the time at which the chemical can be detected at the inside surface of the material.
Breathing Zone Air Sample	A sample collected in the breathing area of a worker to assess exposure to airborne contaminants.
Buddy System	A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)]
Buffer Zone	The area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility on which certain usages and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste.
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	The Federal bureau that enforces and administers firearms and explosive laws, as well as those covering the production, use and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.
Business Plan	A written plan and inventory developed by a business for each facility, site, or branch that provides emergency response guidelines for a release of hazardous materials meeting the requirements of H&SC 25504.
California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)	The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program is the federal Accidental Release Prevention (ARP) Program with some state specific requirements. On January 1, 1997, Chapter 6.95,

	Sections 25531 to 25545.3 HSC repealed statutes for California's former Risk Management and Prevention (RMPP) Program and mandated the new CalARP program.
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	The State board that enforces and implements California and Federal air pollution control laws.
California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)	The State department which enforces provisions of the State Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; and acts as the State Liaison Officer at major off highway hazardous materials incidents.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)	A State department that protects rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and/or a fire protection district.
California Department of Health Services (DHS)	The State department containing the Radiological Health Branch, Office of Drinking Water and Office of Risk Assessment in addition to medical and health services.
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	The State department responsible for regulation of storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	The State department responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State's highway system. It will ensure, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, the identification and containment of hazardous materials and restoration of orderly traffic flow. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.
California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)	The State division responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.
California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)	The State agency consisting of the Departments of Toxic Substances Control and Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Water Resources and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Air Resources Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board. Cal/EPA sets the policy and direction that the member organizations pursue.

California Fire Mutual Aid Plan	A pre-plan agreement comprised of all fire jurisdictions in the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident which has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.
California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS)	A mandatory post-incident reporting system to collect statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. This data includes a description of the disaster, the location, the time and date, the state and local agencies responding, the actions taken by the agencies, and the agency which had primary authority for responding to the disaster. (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 19 CCR, and Government Code Section 8574.8 (d))
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	The State agency with primary responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all State highways constructed as freeways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, and on most State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander, the State Liaison Officer, and the Statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction.
California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan	Establishes the State policy for law enforcement mutual aid and outlines the procedures for coordination of alerting, dispatching, and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.
California Office of Emergency Services (OES)	The State agency responsible for administration of Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and Title 19 CCR, and development of Statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of Statewide mutual aid.
California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI)	The organization within the State Office of Emergency Services with the responsibility to standardize curriculum and certify instructors, students, and classes in the area of hazardous materials emergency response for the public and private sectors.
California State Emergency Plan	The document established pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code that addresses the State's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations.
California State Fire Marshal (SFM)	A division of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection responsible of protecting rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and/or a fire protection district. The State Fire Marshal also has primary responsibility for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California.

Canadian Transport Emergency Center (CANUTEC)	A 24-hour, government sponsored hot line for chemical emergencies (the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.)
Carboy	A container, usually encased in a protective basket or crate, used to ship hazardous materials, particularly corrosives.
Carcinogen	An agent that produces or is suspected of producing cancer. (FEMA HMCP)
Cascade System	Several air cylinders attached in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) bottles.
Catastrophic Incident	An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.
Cease and Desist Order	Legal direction to stop any and all activities.
Celsius (Centigrade**) C**	The internationally used scale for measuring temperature, in which 100^{o} is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere), and 0^{o} is the freezing point.
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	The federally funded research organization tasked with disease control and research.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) at sites where significant activities occur.
CERS	The California Environmental Reporting System. An online database containing hazardous materials inventory information for businesses maintained by the CUPA (Environmental Health). A very useful pre-response planning tool.
CGA	See Compressed Gas Association.
Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) **Number**	A numbering system assigned by the American Chemical Society often used by local and State hazardous materials compliance legislation for tracking chemicals in the workplace and in the community.
Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer	Developed by the Coast Guard, HACS is a computerized model of the CHRIS manuals (containing chemical-specific data) and is used by Federal on-scene coordinators during a chemical spill/response.

System (CHRIS/HACS)	
Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)	The parent organization that operates CHEMTREC.
Chemical Protective Clothing Material	Any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer's body from contact with a hazardous chemical. (NFPA 1991,1-3)
Chemical Protective Suit	Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Chemical Resistance	The ability to resist chemical attack. The attack is dependent on the method of test and its severity is measured by determining the changes in physical properties. Time, temperature, stress, and reagent may all be factors that affect the chemical resistance of a material.
Chemical Resistant Materials	Materials that are specifically designed to inhibit or resist the passage of chemicals into and through the material by the processes of penetration, permeation, or degradation.
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	The Chemical Transportation Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), can provide information and technical assistance to emergency responders. (Phone number: 1-800-424-9300)
Chemnet	A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. It is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving chemicals. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)
Chlorep	The chlorine emergency plan, established by the Chlorine Institute, enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)
Chlorine Kits	Standardized kits commercially manufactured by contract with the Chlorine Institute to provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

Chronic Effect	Delayed or slowly developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure which is often hard to recognize.
Clandestine Laboratory	An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances.
Clean Air Act	A set of national standards for ambient air quality which defines the principal types and levels of pollution that should not be exceeded. This law requires States to develop "State implementation plans" for achieving the ambient air standards in each air quality control region in the State.
Cleanup	Incident scene activities directed toward removing hazardous materials, contamination, debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water, and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards and returning the site to as near a normal state as existed prior to the incident.
Cleanup Company (Hazardous Waste)	A commercial business entity available for hire to specifically remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes; and when appropriate, must meet California Highway Patrol and Department of Toxic Substances Control requirements.
Cleanup Operation	An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. (8 CCR 5192(a)(3))
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Federal legislation to protect the nation's water and set State water quality standards for interstate navigable waters as the basis for pollution control and enforcement. The main objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.
Cold Zone	The area outside of the warm zone. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operation.
Colorimetric Tubes	Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The tubes are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air.

Combined Liquid Waste Sampler (COLIWASSA)	A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of a liquid container.
Combustibility	The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.
Combustible Liquid	Liquids with a flashpoint above 100ºF. (49 CFR 173.120 (b)(2).)
Combustion Product	By-products produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.
Command	The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS)
Command Post	The location from which the primary command functions are executed, usually co-located with the incident base.
Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER)	A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) to provide guidance for chemical plant managers to assist them in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities developing integrated hazardous materials response plans.
Community Right-to-Know	Legislation requiring business establishments to provide chemical inventory information to local agencies or the public.
Company (Fire Usage)	Any piece of fire response equipment having a full complement of personnel. (NIIMS)
Compatibility	The matching of protective chemical clothing to the hazardous material involved to provide the best protection for the worker.
Compatibility Charts	Permeation and penetration data supplied by manufacturers of chemical protective clothing to indicate chemical resistance and breakthrough time of various garment materials as tested against a battery of chemicals. This test data should be in accordance with ASTM and NFPA standards.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and	Known as CERCLA or SUPERFUND, it addresses hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. It also requires those who release hazardous substances, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency

Liability Act (CERCLA)	(EPA), above certain levels (known as "reportable quantities") to notify the National Response Center.
Compressed Gas	Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at 70ºF or, regardless of the pressure at 70ºF, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130ºF; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100ºF as determined by testing. Also includes cryogenic or "refrigerated liquids" (DOT) with boiling points lower than -130ºF at 1 atmosphere.
Compressed Gas Association (CGA)	An association of firms producing and distributing compressed, liquefied, and cryogenic gases; also, manufacturers of related equipment. CGA submits recommendations to appropriate government agencies to improve safety standards and methods of handling, transporting, and storing gases; acts as advisor to regulatory authorities and other agencies concerned with safe handling of compressed gases; collaborates with national organizations to develop specifications and standards of safety.
Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)	A computer data base storage-retrieval system of pre-planning and emergency data for on-scene use at hazardous materials incidents.
Confinement	Procedures taken to keep a material in a defined or localized area.
Consignee	The addressee to whom the item is shipped.
Contact	Being exposed to an undesirable or unknown substance that may pose a threat to health and safety.
Container	Any device, in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
Container, Intermodal, ISO	An article of transport equipment that meets the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move single or in multiplex configurations.

Containment	All activities necessary to bring the incident to a point of stabilization and to establish a degree of safety for emergency personnel greater than existed upon arrival.
Contamination	An uncontained substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3)
Contamination Control Line	The established line around the contamination reduction zone that separates it from the support zone.
Contamination Reduction Zone	Term used by the Coast Guard to identify the area of moderate hazard where threat of contamination spread to the immediate surrounding area is low. It is the area immediately outside of the inner hot zone. (See Warm Zone.)
Contingency Plan	A pre-planned document presenting an organized and coordinated plan of action to limit potential pollution in case of fire, explosion, or discharge of hazardous materials; defines specific responsibilities and tasks.
Control	The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.
Control Zones	The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) (See Support Zone, Warm Zone, Hot Zone, and Decontamination Corridor.)
Coordination	To bring together, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on scene.
Corrosive	The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid materials surfaces by chemical action.
Cost Recovery	A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident.
Council on Environmental Alternatives (CEA)	Encourages people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council concentrates on the area of energy and provides specific recommendations which encourage individuals to recognize and assume responsibility for environmentally sound choices available to them.
Cryogenic	Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of

	-150ºF and below (liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen, etc.).
CUPA	The Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPAs are responsible for the regulatory program at facilities which store, handle or use hazardous materials. For Plumas County, the CUPA is Environmental Health.
Damming	A procedure consisting of constructing a dike or embankment to totally immobilize a flowing waterway contaminated with a liquid or solid hazardous substance. (EPA, 600/2-77-277)
Dangerous When Wet	A label required for water reactive materials (solid) being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations. A labeled material that is in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, these gases are capable of spontaneous combustion. (49 CFR 171.8)
Declared Emergency	An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources.
Decontamination (Decon)	The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident. (Also referred to as "contamination reduction") (NFPA 472, 1-3).
Decontamination Corridor	A distinct area within the warm zone that functions as a protective buffer and bridge between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination stations and personnel are located to conduct decontamination procedures.
Decontamination Officer	A position within the FIRESCOPE ICS HM-120 that has responsibility for identifying the decontamination corridor location & types of decontamination, assigning stations, and managing all decontamination procedures.
Decontamination Team	A group of personnel and resources operating within a decontamination corridor.
Degradation	The loss in physical properties of an item of protective clothing due to exposure to chemicals, use, or ambient conditions.
Delayed Toxic Exposure Effect	The condition in which symptoms of an exposure are not present immediately after the exposure but are delayed for a relatively short

	period of time (such as pulmonary edema a few hours after an inhalation exposure).
Deleterious Substances	Substances not normally harmful to humans that may be harmful to the environment.
Department of Commerce (DOC)	A Federal agency whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.
Department of Defense (DOD)	The Federal entity that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.
Department of Energy (DOE)	The Federal agency which provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government; and to be responsible for long-term, high-risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, the marketing of federal power, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, regulation of energy production and use, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.
Department of Justice (DOJ)	The Federal department which serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation; represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest; through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents it plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in insuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders; conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; and represents the Federal Government in legal matters.
Department of Labor (DOL)	The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.
Department of State (DOS)	This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes long-range security and well-being of the United States; determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interest, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; engages in continuous consultation with the American

public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments.

Department of Transportation (DOT) — This agency assures the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal government and develops national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest possible cost.

Desiccant — A substance, such as silica gel, that removes moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in containers of food or chemical packaging.

Detectors:

- **Combustible Gas Indicator** (CGI) **detector** — Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.
- **Corrosivity** (pH) **detector** — A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkali-caustic). (See pH)
- **Flame Ionization detector** (FID) — A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.
- **Gas Chromatograph/ Mass Spectrometer detector** (GC/MS) — An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organics.
- **Heat detector** — An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infra-red waves.
- **Photoionization Detector** (PID) — A device used to determine the presence of gases/vapors in low concentrations in air.
- **Radiation Beta Survey detector** — An instrument used to detect beta radiation.
- **Radiation Dosimeter detector** — An instrument that measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.
- **Radiation Gamma Survey detector** — An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.
- **Temperature detector** — An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

DHS — See California Department of Health Services.

Dike — An embankment or ridge, natural or manmade, used to control the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

Dike Overflow A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed over the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

Dike Underflow A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed under the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

Dispersion To spread, scatter, or diffuse through air, soil, surface or ground water.

Disposal Drum A reference to a specially constructed drum used to overpack damaged or leaking containers of hazardous materials for shipment.

Diversion The intentional, controlled movement of a hazardous material to relocate it into an area where it will pose less harm to the community and the environment. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Division That organizational level within the ICS having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The "Division" Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the "Operations" Officer.

Dose The amount of substance ingested, absorbed, and/or inhaled per exposure period.

Double gloving A set of gloves worn over those already in place for enhanced protection.

Downwind In the direction in which the wind blows.

Dust Solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

Ecology A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments.

Economic Poison As defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), an economic poison is "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, or weeds, or any other forms of life declared to be pests . . . any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." As defined, economic poisons are generally known as pesticides.

Ecosystem	A habitat formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.
Edema	The swelling of body tissues resulting from fluid retention.
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Functions as required to provide emergency medical care for ill or injured persons by trained providers.
Emergency Medical Services Agency	Plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems. Sets the local standards for medical care and transport of victims. California Health and Safety Code Section 1058 vests authority for patient care management in the most qualified medical care provider.
Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	The State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; identifies and coordinates the procurement of medical assistance, supplies, and hospital beds when local and/or regional resources are depleted; and coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The secured site where government officials exercise centralized coordination in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It also provides executive directives to and liaison for State and federal government representatives and considers and mandates protective actions.
Emergency Operations Plan	A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction, and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, man-made, and attack related disasters.
Emergency Reserve Account for Hazardous Material Incidents	A fund administered by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to finance actions only for the purpose of remediation or prevention of threats of fire, explosion or human health hazards resulting from a release or potential release of a hazardous substance. (Health and Safety Code 25354)
Emergency Response	Response to any occurrence which has or could result in a release of a hazardous substance. (8 CCR 5192), (19 CCR 2402)
Emergency Response Organization	An organization that utilizes personnel trained in emergency response. (19 CCR 2402)

Emergency Response Personnel	Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Empty Packaging	Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material in Table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.
Endothermic	A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by absorption of heat.
Engine (fire usage**)**	Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.
Entry Point	A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident.
Entry Team Leader	The entry leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the hot zone. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.
EPA	See Environmental Protection Agency.
Etiological Agent	A viable microorganism or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.
Evacuation	The removal of potentially endangered, but not yet exposed, persons from an area threatened by a hazardous materials incident. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Military or civilian bomb squads.
Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for chemicals which must be reported pursuant to SARA, Title III. The list of these substances and the threshold planning quantities are

	identified in 40 CFR 355. Releases of extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA must be reported to the National Response Center. In California, the term Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM) is used. They are identical to the EHS in 40 CFR.
Extremely Hazardous Waste	Any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics.
Exclusion Zone	See Hot Zone.
Exothermic	A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by the evolution of heat.
Explosion-proof Equipment	Instruments whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosion proof performance is subject to compliance with ASTM standards.
Explosive	Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. (49 CFR 173.50)
Exposure	The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any route of entry.
Fahrenheit	The scale of temperature in which 212º is the boiling point of water at 760 mm Hg and 32º is the freezing point.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labeled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA)	See Clean Water Act.
Fibrosis	A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue.

Filter Canister A container filled with sorbents and catalysts that removes gases and vapors from air drawn through the unit. The canister may also contain an aerosol (particulate) filter to remove solid or liquid particles. (Air purifying canister type breathing apparatus are not approved for use during emergencies by the fire service in California.)

First Responder The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from the public or private sector of emergency services.

First Responder, Awareness Level Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release 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. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

First Responder, Operations Level Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

Flammable Liquid Any liquid having a flash point below 100ºF (37.8ºC). (49 CFR 173.115(a))

Flammable Range A mixture of flammable gas, as mixed with air, expressed as a percent. Each gas has a range including a lower limit and upper limit and between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

Flammable Solid Any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under conditions normally incident to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, retains heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. Included in this class are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials. (49 CFR 173.150)

Flashpoint The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air and will flash when subjected to an external ignition source but will not continue to burn.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.
Full Protective Clothing	Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural firefighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.
Fully Encapsulating Suits	Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.
Fume	Airborne dispersion consisting of minute solid particles arising from the heating of a solid material such as lead, in distinction to a gas or vapor. This physical change is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.
Gas	A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity; can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; easily diffuses into other gases; readily and uniformly distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and/or decreased temperature.
Gelling	A process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid facilitating its isolation and removal.
Grounding	Method whereby activities that may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an ignition point.
Group	Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.
Habitat	The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.
Halons	Fire suppressing gases that are composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached.
Halogens	A chemical family that includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Hazard Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment.

Hazard Class The classification of hazardous materials as categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR. The Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR Part 172.101) designates specific materials as hazardous for the purpose of transportation. It also classifies each material and specifies requirements pertaining to its packaging, labeling, and transportation.

- **Class 1: Explosives**
  - Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
  - Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
  - Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
  - Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
  - Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives
  - Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive explosive articles

- **Class 2: Gases**
  - Division 2.1 Flammable gases
  - Division 2.2 Nonflammable gases
  - Division 2.3 Poison gas
  - Division 2.4 Corrosive gases

- **Class 3: Flammable liquids.**
  - Division 3.1 Flashpoint below -18oC (0oF)
  - Division 3.2 Flashpoint -18oC and above, but less than 23oC (73oF)
  - Division 3.3 Flashpoint 23oC and up to 61oC (141oF)

- **Class 4: Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; & materials that are dangerous when wet**
  - Division 4.1 Flammable solids
  - Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
  - Division 4.3 Materials that are dangerous when wet

- **Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides**
  - Division 5.1 Oxidizers
  - Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

- **Class 6: Poisons and etiologic materials**
  - Division 6.1 Poisonous materials
  - Division 6.2 Etiologic (infectious) materials

- **Class 7: Radioactive materials**
  - Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation. It has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

- **Class 8: Corrosives**
  - A material, liquid or solid, that causes visible destruction or irreversible alteration to human skin or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.

- **Class 9: Miscellaneous**
  - A material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class (such as a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste).

- **ORM-D: Other regulated material**
  - A material which, although otherwise subjected to regulations, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity, and packaging.

Hazardous Air Pollutant	An airborne pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness.
Hazardous Chemical	A term used by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.
Hazardous Material (Hazardous materials)	A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment.
Hazardous Material Categorization (HAZCAT)	A field analysis process to determine basic hazardous materials hazard classification and some chemical and physical properties of unknowns.
Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP)	The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by OES pursuant to Government Code §8574.17.
Hazardous Materials Emergency	The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)

An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A Hazardous Materials Team may be a separate component of a fire brigade or a fire department or other appropriately trained and equipped units from public or private agencies.

Hazardous Materials Response Team - Technician Level

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Technician Level in accordance with NFPA 472, Chapter 3 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

    a. Group Supervisor
    b. Entry Leader
    c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
    d. Site Access Control Officer
    e. Decontamination Leader
    f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

+Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protective clothing.

Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Specialist Level

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level in accordance with NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 4 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

    a. Group Supervisor
    b. Entry Team Leader
    c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
    d. Site Access Control Officer
    e. Decontamination Leader

f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

+Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained for entry with vapor protective clothing.

Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Specialty

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), who are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and/or specific techniques or support services, and/or the provision of specialized technical advice and assistance in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(5). The Team is capable, either within their own team or in agreement with a Hazardous Materials Response Team on scene, of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

  a. Group Supervisor
  b. Entry Team Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

+Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protection. Specialty hazmat response teams are typically located at a facility and trained to respond to the known hazards at that location.

Hazardous Substance

Hazardous Substance, as used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, encompasses every chemical regulated by both the Department of Transportation (hazardous materials) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous waste), including emergency response (8 CCR 5192).

Hazardous Waste

1) Waste materials or mixtures of waste which require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and/or the environment.

	2) The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term hazardous waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated hazardous waste, when in transport, must also meet 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. California's list of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's.
Hazardous Waste Facility	Any location used for the treatment, transfer, disposal, or storage of hazardous waste as permitted and regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
Hazardous Waste Generation	The act or process of producing hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Landfill	An excavated or engineered area on which hazardous waste is deposited and covered. Proper protection of the environment from the materials to be deposited in such a landfill requires careful site selection, good design, proper operation, leachate collection & treatment, and thorough final closure.
Hazardous Waste Leachate	Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste placed in or on the ground.
Hazardous Waste Management	Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.
Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform	The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law and must accompany shipments of hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262, Subpart B)
Hazardous Waste Site	A location where hazardous wastes are located.
Health Hazard, Chemical	Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)].
Heavy Metal	A high-density metallic element that may demonstrate health hazards as a result of exposure and may contribute to contamination of the environment. This includes chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others.

Hepatotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the liver.
Herbicide	An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. (See Pesticides.)
High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)	A procedure used in organics analysis to separate chemical mixtures based on differential ionic absorption to various substrates.
Hot Tapping	A sophisticated method of welding on and the cutting of holes through liquid, compressed gas vessels, and piping for the purpose of relieving pressure and/or removing product.
Hot Zone	An area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the "exclusion zone", the "red zone", and the "restricted zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA)	The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (HMTA), is the major transportation-related statute affecting transportation of hazardous cargoes Regulations apply to ". . . any person who transports, or causes to be transported or shipped, a hazardous material; or who manufactures, fabricates, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package or container which is represented, marked, certified, or sold by such person for use in the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials."
Hygroscopic	A substance that has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel.
Hypergolic	Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing.
Ignitable Material	Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140ºF or, if not a liquid, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes.
Ignition Temperature	The minimum temperature at which a material will initiate or maintain combustion.

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)	An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (8 CCR 5192(a)3)
Information Officer (IO)	The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media, as well as other groups.
Incident	An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	A plan developed at the field response level which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.
Incident Command	A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel.
Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for overall management of the incident at the field level.
Incident Command Post	See Command Post.
Incident Command System (ICS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.
Incompatible Waste	Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material.
Industrial Wastes	Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation.
Infectious Waste	Waste containing pathogens; may consist of tissues, organs, body parts, blood, and body fluids.
Ingestion	The process of taking substances such as food, drink, and medicine into the body through the mouth.
Inhibitor	A chemical added to another substance to prevent or slow down an unwanted or sudden occurrence of chemical change.

Inorganic Compounds	Chemical compounds that do not contain the element carbon with the exception of carbon oxides and carbon sulfides.
Insecticide	A chemical product used to kill and control insects. (See Pesticides.)
International Air Transport Association (IATA)	An association of air carriers that develop guidelines for transportation of cargo.
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	An organization that develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport so as to ensure safe and orderly growth.
Investigate	To systematically search or inquire into the particulars of an incident and collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal and/or civil prosecution.
Irritant	A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property that can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR)
Isolating the Scene	Preventing persons and equipment from becoming exposed to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material by the establishment of site control zones.
Jurisdiction Specific Plan	A plan that details emergency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within an area, agency, facility, or political subdivision.
Labpack	Putting multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material.
Lacrimation	Tearing produced by eye irritation.
LC_{50} (lethal concentration, 50%)	The amount of a toxicant in air which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.
LD_{50} (lethal dose, 50%)	The amount of a toxicant administered by other than inhalation which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.
Leak	The uncontrolled release of a hazardous material which could pose a threat to health, safety, and/or the environment.

Leak Control Compounds	Substances used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure containers.
Leak Control Devices	Tools and equipment used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure and some low-pressure containers, pipes, and tanks.
Level of Protection	In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designations of types of personal protective equipment to be worn based on NFPA standards. • ***Level A*** - Vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies. • ***Level B*** - Liquid splash protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies. • ***Level C*** - Limited use protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.
Level One Incident	Hazardous materials incidents which can be correctly contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to first responders having jurisdiction, and whose qualifications are limited to and do not exceed the scope of training as explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "First Responder, Operational Level".
Level Two Incident	Hazardous materials incidents which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the resources of a Hazardous Materials Response Team, which requires the use of specialized chemical protective clothing, and whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "Hazardous Materials Technician Level".
Level Three Incident	A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Technician or Specialist Level) whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code, Chapter 1503; and/or requires the use of two or more Hazardous Materials Response Teams; and/or must be additionally assisted by qualified specialty teams or individuals.
Local Disaster Plan	A plan developed and used by local government for extraordinary events.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by a State emergency response commission, as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive

	emergency plan for its corresponding Office of Emergency Services mutual aid region.
Local Government	Local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, §2900 (y).
Localized Exposure	Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.
Logistics Chief	That organizational position within the ICS having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment, and personnel.
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	The lowest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, or fire, etc.
Macro-encapsulation	The isolation of a waste by embedding it in, or surrounding it with, a material that acts as a barrier to water or air (e.g., clay and plastic liners).
Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste	A document required by 40 CFR 262 to accompany any shipment of hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of final disposal/destruction. (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform)
Marking	The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, or specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials/hazardous waste.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	A document which contains information regarding the specific identity of hazardous chemicals, including information on health effects, first aid, chemical and physical properties, and emergency phone numbers.
Melting Point	The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.
Microorganism	A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye.
Midnight Dumping	Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.
Mist	Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. A mist is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air.

Mitigation	Any action employed to contain, reduce, or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material.
Monitoring	The act of systematically checking to determine contaminant levels and atmospheric conditions.
Monitoring Environmental Contamination	Use of instruments and other techniques to determine the presence or levels of hazardous materials.
Monitoring Equipment	Instruments and devices used to identify, qualify, and/or quantify contaminants.
Mutagen	A substance capable of causing genetic damage.
Mutual Aid	An agreement to supply, if available, specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions without the expectation of reimbursement.
Narcosis	Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	Created by CERCLA to define the federal response authority and responsibility for oil and hazardous material spills.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	An international voluntary membership organization to promote improved fire protection and prevention, establish safeguards against loss of life and property by fire, and writes and publishes the American National Standards.
National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)	A standardized systems approach to incident management that consists of five major sub-divisions collectively providing a total systems approach to all-risk incident management.
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	A Federal agency which, among other activities, tests and certifies respiratory protective devices, air sampling detector tubes, and recommends occupational exposure limits for various substances.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	The agency responsible to serve as scientific support coordinator for a federal on scene coordinator. Assists in oil spill and air toxics modeling and meteorological monitoring and oceanic research.
	The 24-hour national hotline (1-800/858-PEST) operated by the Texas Tech University School of Medicine providing toll-free

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN)	information about pesticide safety, application, chemistry, and toxicology to callers in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Questions are answered directly or via next day mail.
National Response Center (NRC)	A communications center operated by the United States Coast Guard headquarters located in Washington, DC. They provide information on suggested technical emergency actions and must be notified by the spiller within 24 hours of any spill of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
Necrosis	Death in a particular part of a living tissue.
Nephrotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the kidneys.
Neurotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the nervous system.
Neutralization	The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to equal value (pH 7 is neutral).
Non-flammable Gas	Any material or mixture, in a cylinder or tank, other than poison or flammable gas, having an absolute pressure in the container exceeding 40 psi at 70ºF, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130ºF. (49 CFR)
North American (NA) **Identification Number**	A four-digit number, preceded by "NA," used in the United States and Canada to identify a hazardous material or group of hazardous materials in transportation.
Not Otherwise Specified (NOS or n.o.s.)	In shipping regulations, the term is used for classes of substances to which restrictions apply, but for which the individual members of the class are not listed in the regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA**)**	Component of the United States Department of Labor; an agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authorities for most United States industries, businesses, and States.
Odor Threshold	The lowest concentration in the atmosphere which can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk.
Office of Hazardous Materials Safety (OHMS)	A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended revisions to 49 CFR.

Oil	Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats that are generally slippery, combustible, viscous, liquid, or liquefiable at room temperature.
Oil Spill Cleanup Agent	Any material used in removing oil from the environment, including inert sorbent materials, approved chemical dispersants, surface collecting agents, sinking agents, and biological additives.
Olfactory	Pertaining to the sense of smell.
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	As explained in the National Contingency Plan, it is the pre-designated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws.
Operations	The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.
Oral Toxicity	Adverse effects resulting from taking a substance into the body through the mouth.
Organic Peroxide	Strong oxidizers, often chemically unstable, containing the -o-o- structure. They react readily with solvents or fuels resulting in an explosion or fire.
Over-pack	An enclosure used to consolidate two or more packages of hazardous material. "Over-pack" does not include a freight container.
Oxidizer	A chemical, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. (49 CFR 173.151)
Oxygen Deficiency	A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life.
Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere	An atmosphere which contains an oxygen content less than 19.5 % by volume at sea level.
Pacific Strike Team	The National Strike Force pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in responses to oil or chemical incidents occurring in the western United States and administered by the United States Coast Guard.

Pallets	A low portable platform constructed of wood, metal, plastic, or fiberboard, built to specified dimensions, on which supplies are loaded, transported, or stored in units.
Parts Per Billion (ppb)	A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999,999 other units.
Parts Per Million (ppm)	A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999 other units.
Pathogen	Any disease producing organism, including viruses.
PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment	Any electrical equipment, including transformers, that contains at least 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm of PCBs. (40 CFR 761.3)
PCB Item	An item containing PCBs at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater. (40 CFR 761.3)
PCB Transformer	Any transformer that contains 500 ppm of PCBs or greater. (40 CFR 761.3)
Penetration	The movement of liquid molecules through a chemical protective clothing, suit, garment, or material.
Permeation	The movement of vapor or gas molecules through a chemical protective garment material.
Permeation Kits	Kits assembled for the purpose of testing on-site an unknown liquid substance for permeability of chemical protective clothing.
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	The employees' permitted exposure limit to any material listed in Table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of OSHA regulations, section 1910.1000, Air Contaminants.
Persistent Toxic Substance	A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes- personal protective clothing, self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Pesticides	A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.
pH	A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity.
Plugging and Patching Kits	Kits commercially available or privately assembled for the purpose of providing capabilities for emergency plugging and patching of leaking containers, pipes, and tanks.
Plume	A vapor, liquid, dust, or gaseous cloud formation which has shape and buoyancy.
Pneumonitis	Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs.
Poison Control Centers	California is served by four certified and designated regional poison control centers. Each PCC is available 24 hours a day and can provide immediate health effects, scene management, victim decontamination, and other emergency medical treatment advice for hazardous materials emergencies. A physician specializing in medical toxicology is available for back-up consultation.
Pollution	Contamination of air, water, land, or other natural resources that will or is likely to create a public nuisance and cause health and environmental harm.
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)	One of several aromatic compounds containing two benzene nuclei with two or more chlorine atoms.
Polymerization	A chemical reaction, usually carried out with a catalyst, heat, or light, and often under high pressure, which generates high temperature and when uncontrolled may be violent.
Post Emergency Response	That portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun.
Post-Incident Analysis	The termination phase of an incident that includes completion of the required forms and documentation for conducting a critique.
Pre-incident Planning	The process associated with preparing for the response to a hazard by developing plans, identifying resources, conducting exercises,

	and other techniques to improve an agency's or organization's response capabilities.
Prevention Plan	See California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).
Product Substitution	Replacing a hazardous substance in a process with a less hazardous substance.
Proper Shipping Name	The DOT designated name for a commodity or material. (49 CFR 172.101)
Proposition 65	California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986.
Protective Clothing	See Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
Pulmonary	Pertaining to the lungs.
Pyrophoric	A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130^{O} F. (49 CFR 173.115(c))
Qualitative Fit Test	A physical testing of a breathing apparatus face piece to the wearer, performed in an atmosphere of amyl acetate or irritant smoke to evaluate whether the wearer can detect the contaminant, indicating mask leakage and improper fit.
Radiation Absorbed Dose (RAD)	A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.
Radioactive	The spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei accompanied by emission of nuclear radiation.
Radioactive Material (RAM)	Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (49 CFR 173.389)
Recorder	See Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference.
Recovery Drum	See Disposal Drum.
Reference Library	A selection of chemical textbooks, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team.
Regional Plan	A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III.

Regional Response Team	Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a representative from each State in the ten Federal EPA regions as specified in the NCP.
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	This agency in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is charged with managing statewide water quality.
Release, Threatened Release	The actual or potential spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles of any hazardous material.
Remedial Action	Actions taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment.
Removal Action	See Mitigation.
Reportable Incident	Any incident that has or may impact the public health, safety, or the environment, or is otherwise required by law to be reported.
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	The designated amount of a specific material that if spilled or released requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC). (49 CFR 172.101, 40 CFR 117.3, 173. and 302.6)
Rescue	The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel.
Residue	A material remaining in a package after its contents have been emptied and before the packaging is refilled or cleaned and purged of vapor to remove any potential hazard.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Federal framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. This program is administered by EPA and may be delegated to the States.
Respiratory Protective Equipment	See SCBA and Air Purifying Respirators.
Response	That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous material incident. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Responsible Party (RP)	A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident.
Risk Analysis	A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, property, and the environment and to note the risks to be taken to identify the incident objectives.
Risk Management	Decision-making process which involves such considerations as risk assessment, technological feasibility, economic information about costs and benefits, statutory requirements, public concerns, and other factors.
Risk Management Prevention Plan (RMPP)	This program has been replaced by the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).
Roentgen	A measure of the charge produced in air created by ionizing radiation, usually in reference to gamma radiation.
Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM)	The unit of dose equivalent; takes into account the effectiveness of different types of radiation.
Rupture	The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)
Safety Officer	Selected by the Incident Commander, a person at an emergency incident responsible for assuring that all overall operations performed at the incident by all agencies present are done so with respect to the highest levels of safety and health. The Safety Officer shall report directly to the Incident Commander.
Salvage Drum	See Recovery Drum.
Sample	To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.
SARA Title III	See Regional and Local Plan.
Regional Plan	
SCBA	See “Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus”.

Scenario	An outline of a natural or expected course of events.
Scene	The location impacted or potentially impacted by a hazard.
Secondary Materials	Spent materials, sludges, by-products, scrap metal and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use.
Selective Toxicity	The capacity of a chemical to injure one kind of living matter without harming another, even though the two may be in intimate contact.
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	A positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination SCBA/supplied air breathing apparatus certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), or the appropriate approval agency for use in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Sensitizer	A substance which on first exposure causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which on repeated exposure may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site.
Sheltering In Place/In Place Protection	To direct people to quickly go inside a building and remain inside until the danger passes.
Shipping Papers	Generic term used to refer to documents that must accompany all shipments of goods for transportation. These include Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists, etc. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any.
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)	See Threshold Limit Value –Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL).
Site	Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 5192(a)(3).
Skimmer	Physical systems whereby a liquid phase is recovered from another liquid phase due to polarity differences and stored or transferred for further processing. Typical use is to remove petroleum products floating on a water body.
Sludge	Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids.

Smoke	An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from combustion or sublimation.
Solidification	Process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container.
Solubility	The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another.
Solvents	A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture.
Spill	The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous materials in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment. (See Incident)
Spiller	See Responsible Party.
Spontaneously Combustible	See Pyrophoric.
Stabilization	The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled. (NFPA 472, 1-3)
Staging Area	The area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time.
State Warning Center (OES Warning Center)	The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center facilitates emergency communications with government agencies at all levels. The Warning Center monitors seismic activity, weather and other conditions that could cause a disaster and is the central reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The Warning Center is the initial point in the state where coordination begins to mobilize federal, state, and local agencies during a disaster.
Storage	Containment of hazardous materials on a temporary basis in such a manner as to not constitute disposal of such materials.
Strict Liability	The responsible party is liable even though they have exercised reasonable care.
Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA)	Created for the purpose of establishing Federal statutes for right-to-know standards, emergency response to hazardous materials incidents, re-authorized the Federal superfund, and mandated States to implement equivalent regulations/requirements.

Support Zone	See Cold Zone.
Surface Impoundment	A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids.
Synergistic Effect	The combined effect of two chemicals which is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent alone.
Systemic	Pertaining to the internal organs and structures of the body.
Systemic Toxic Exposure	Toxic effects to the body as a whole spreading via the bloodstream and often displaying delayed symptoms.
Team Leader	See Entry Team Leader.
Technical Specialist -- Hazardous Materials Reference	Person assigned to document activities of the Hazardous Material Team and gather information relevant to the chemicals involved and their hazards.
Teratogen	A substance or agent that can result in malformations of a fetus.
Teratogenicity	Ability to produce birth defects.
Termination	That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases- Debriefing, Post-Incident analysis, and Critique. (NFPA 472, 1-3) (See Post-Incident Analysis.)
Thieving Rod	A glass rod used like a coliwassa, except the liquid is contained in the tube by a vacuum pressure.
Threshold	The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.
Threshold Limit Value (TLV)	The value for an airborne toxic material that is to be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and represents the concentration to which nearly all workers may be exposed 8 hours per day over extended periods of time without adverse effects.
Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)	The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)	An exposure level under which most people can work consistently for 8 hours a day, day after day, with no harmful effects.
Threshold Limit Value Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL)	A 15-minute, time-weighted coverage exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, nor repeated more than 4 times per day, even if the 8-hour, time-weighted average is within the Threshold Limit Value (TLV).
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	The quantity designated for each extremely hazardous substance that triggers a required notification by facilities to the State emergency response commission that such facilities are subject to reporting under SARA Title III.
Totally Encapsulated Suits	Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body (see Fully Encapsulated Suit.)
Toxic	Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals, or people.
Toxic Chemicals	EPA uses this term for chemicals whose total emissions and releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical as identified in SARA Title III.
Toxicity	A relative property of a chemical agent that refers to its harmful effect on some biological mechanism and the conditions under which this effect occurs.
Traffic Control/Crowd Control	Action(s) by law enforcement to secure and/or minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents, impediments, and congestion.
Treatment	Any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose.
United Nations (UN) **Identification Number**	When UN precedes a four-digit number, it indicates that this identification number is used internationally to identify a hazardous material.
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	The highest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated.

Upwind	In or toward the direction from which the wind blows.
Vapor	An air dispersion of molecules of a substance that is normally a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure.
Vapor Dispersion	The movement of vapor clouds in air due to turbulence, gravity, spreading, and mixing.
Vapor Protective Suit	See Levels of Protection.
Vulnerability	The susceptibility of life, the environment, and/or property, to damage by a hazard.
Warm Zone	The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the "decontamination", "contamination reduction", "yellow zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)
Water Reactive	Having properties of, when contacted by water, reacting violently, generating extreme heat, burning, exploding, or rapidly reacting to produce an ignitable, toxic, or corrosive mist, vapor, or gas.