

# **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**

## **PRIMARY AGENCIES**

Jurisdiction Fire Department  
Jurisdiction Law Enforcement  
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Arizona Department of Public Safety  
Mohave County Emergency Management  
Local Emergency Planning Committee

## **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Local Fire Departments  
Mohave County Sheriff's Office  
Mohave County Attorney  
Mohave County Public Health  
Mohave County Public Works  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
U.S. Water Incidents Department  
State Fire Marshal  
Local Law Enforcement  
91<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team  
United States Coast Guard

## **Available through the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs**

Arizona Department of Administration  
Arizona Attorney General's Office  
Arizona Emergency Response Commission  
Arizona Game & Fish Commission  
Arizona Department of Health Services  
Arizona State Mine Inspector  
Arizona Department of Transportation  
Structural Pest Control Commission  
Department of Emergency and Military Affairs  
Arizona Department of Agriculture  
Arizona State Land Department  
Arizona State Fire Safety Committee  
Arizona National Guard  
Arizona Industrial Commission  
Arizona Poison Center System

Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control  
Arizona State University  
Arizona Corporation Commission  
Federal: Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Energy  
Chemical Manufacturers Association

## **I. Purpose, Scope, Situations and Assumptions**

### ***Purpose***

- To meet the state's hazardous materials emergency planning mandate, as well as those FEMA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- To establish policies and procedures under which Mohave County will function in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
- To mobilize and coordinate the public and private sector responses that may be required to minimize the impact of hazardous materials incidents on health, safety, property, and the environment in Mohave County.
- To provide procedures for the coordination of city, county, state, federal, private, and volunteer resources that may be required to minimize the impact of hazardous materials incidents in Mohave County.
- To provide expeditious recovery from a hazardous materials incident.

### ***Scope***

This ESF is a summary of the Mohave County Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan, which is available under separate cover. When tabs are referred to in this summary, they are tabs of the Hazardous Materials Plan and are not included as addendums to this ESF.

This plan will be activated upon notification of the occurrence of a hazardous material incident with potential threats to life safety, health, property, or the environment anywhere within county or city jurisdiction. It will remain in effect until the potential threats have been mitigated through containment or cleanup operations as determined by the Incident Commander and the Authority having Jurisdiction, typically the Fire District/Department Chief for incidents within district/department boundaries, or the Fire Chief in conjunction with ADOT/DPS/ADEQ for incidents on State property or Emergency Management for incidents on city/county property.

The plan applies to all local government departments, first responder agencies, private sector entities, and county citizens. It provides detailed information needed for the effective coordination of all resources involved in HazMat emergency operations by:

- Identifying the authorities, roles, and responsibilities of county agencies.
- Establishing coordination, command, and control procedures; and
- Describing criteria and procedures for requesting state and federal assistance.

### ***Situation Overview***

Hazardous materials are transported, produced, stored, and used countywide daily. The increasing use of hazardous materials in our technological society and the subsequent production of hazardous waste will continue to increase the potential for incidents which pose a significant threat to public health and safety.

The United States government has responded to this need by enacting the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) – Title III:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This law provides local government the authority to gather information concerning chemical hazards in their community and plan for the response to incidents involving those hazards.

Pursuant to Title III requirements, the Thirty-Eighth Arizona Legislature passed legislation in 1987 to establish the Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC). Arizona Department of Environmental Quality serves as Director of AZSERC. Other Commission members include representatives from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, the Arizona Department of Health Services, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, and the Arizona Department of Transportation.

The Arizona Emergency Response Commission has designated each Arizona County as a planning district and appointed county nominees to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in all districts. The local committees are composed of elected officials, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, emergency managers, media, community members, industry, transportation, and medical representatives. Each committee is required by law to elect a committee chairperson, establish committee rules, and develop and implement a comprehensive hazardous chemical response plan.

The Mohave County Board of Supervisors designated Mohave County Emergency Management as the lead agency in implementing the provisions of SARA TITLE III. The Mohave County Local Emergency Planning Committee (MCLEPC) has asked Mohave County Emergency Management to provide administrative office and staff support to the LEPC and to be the contact point for the Community Right to Know portion of Title III.

This plan has been developed to comply with Title III legislation which specifies that each LEPC prepare an emergency plan to provide guidance in unincorporated areas for response to an incident/accident involving hazardous substances in general, and specifically those extremely hazardous chemicals as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and to provide guidance to local municipalities in developing or revising their own plans.

The planning for and response to a hazardous materials incident is the responsibility of:

- The incorporated city if the event occurs within the city limits.
- The fire district with jurisdiction and or county government if the event occurs outside the incorporated city limits.
- The State Government if the event occurs on state property.
- Tribal Government if the event occurs on tribal property.
- The Federal government for response on federal lands.
- Facilities that use, store, transport or manufacture hazardous materials.

Local government has the primary responsibility to protect public health and safety. Local firefighters, EMS personnel, and law enforcement officers are usually first on the scene of HazMat incidents.

County/local agencies may recover some HazMat emergency response costs in accordance with the Liability for Emergency Services provisions of A.R.S. 12-972, the liability of the person, firm, or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge under UFC. 80.105, and from the State General Fund, ADEQ and/or EPA, and DEMA.

The state is responsible for providing emergency support and response when the county is unable to provide adequate response or recovery actions, or when an incident occurs in an area which is directly under state jurisdiction or involves certain state regulated activities.

The federal government may respond to HazMat incidents under the provisions of the HazMat annex of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), EPA National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR, part 300), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), or DOE's Region 4 Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP).

### ***Hazard Analysis Summary***

In general, Hazardous Materials include any material that is explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, oxidizing, toxic, infectious or radioactive that, when involved in an accident or released in sufficient quantities, put some portion of the general public in immediate danger from exposure, contact, inhalation or ingestion.

More specifically, Section 312 of the Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as SARA Title III or EPCRA, defines hazardous chemicals as those for which facilities are required to prepare or have available material safety data sheets (MSDS) under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and that were present at the facility at any time during the calendar year above specified thresholds. Federal rules require reporting these hazardous chemicals if the inventory exceeds 10,000 pounds at any one time, and for extremely hazardous chemicals when the inventory exceeds 500 pounds or the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ). Facility inventories are filed as a Tier II report by March 1<sup>st</sup> annually to the Arizona Emergency Response Commission, the County Local Emergency Planning Committee, and local fire departments with jurisdiction over the facility.

The methodology for selecting the top chemical hazards included a review of the latest Tier II inventories on file with AZSERC and a risk assessment based on the volumes stored/transported (including both single point large volume sites and many small volume sites) as well as the degree of toxicity and the related threat to populations and the environment. Potential releases from fixed facility sites have been evaluated to estimate possible impact areas through CAMEO program modeling of plume migration and dispersion using such variables as quantity released, rate of release, temperature, weather conditions, topography, and level of concern.

### ***Top Hazardous Chemical Threats***

#### **Risk and Vulnerability-**

##### ***County Wide***

Significant volumes of hazardous material are transported daily on I-40, US93, and the BNSF railroad. The I-40 Corridor Commodity Flow Study of September 2004 identified 20 high risk areas (schools, hospitals, nursing homes) for Hazmat Incidents in Kingman and one each in Yucca, Hackberry, and Valentine. In addition, Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City, Mohave Valley, and Fort Mohave are at potential risk from hazardous materials transported on US 95, Golden Valley from materials moving on State Route 68 and US 93, the Beaver Dam/Littlefield community from materials moving on I-15, Colorado City from materials moving along State Route 389, and the Wikieup, Dolan Springs, and White Hills areas from materials moving along US 93. The overwhelming majority of the county population is in the above communities, with an estimated 25-30 % of the population within high risk

areas along corridors. In addition, numerous fixed facilities contain quantities of stored hazardous materials. Several schools and several hospitals and nursing homes are near transportation corridors and within range of chemical plumes from accidents.

Hazardous materials information and a map of extremely hazardous materials sites developed for the county multijurisdictional hazard mitigation plan of July 2005 are included in Tab A of the Hazardous Materials ERRP.

#### *Individual Facilities*

Individual industrial facilities are responsible for conducting their risk and vulnerability assessments within their individual response plans. Those within established fire district/department boundaries should work with those fire departments on facility mitigation and response planning.

#### **Identified Probable Incident Locations**

The probable location of hazardous materials incidents within Mohave County have been identified as follows:

Facilities with extremely hazardous substances more than threshold planning quantities (information on facilities is subject to the requirements of The Community Right-to-Know Act and is available upon request in writing to the Mohave County Division of Emergency Management).

#### *Transportation Routes*

- I-40
- I-15
- US “93”
- US “95”
- State Route “68”
- State Route “389”
- Santa Fe Railroad
- 

#### *Petroleum storage and distribution facilities*

- Musket Bulk Terminal, Kingman Airport, see AZSERC Tier II website

#### *Airports*

- Kingman Airport
- Lake Havasu City Municipal Airport
- Bullhead/Laughlin Airport
- Eagle Aviation, Mohave Valley

#### *Natural gas storage and distribution facilities*

- Transwestern Pipeline Co. Kingman – Mohave Valley AZ.
- Southpoint Power. Mohave Valley, AZ.
- Questar Southern Trails Pipeline Co. Kingman - Mohave Valley AZ.
- El Paso Natural Gas Co. Topock, AZ.
- Unisource Energy Services, Kingman AZ

#### *Electrical Power Plants*

- I-40 Industrial Corridor
- Fort Mojave Indian Reservation
- Davis Dam
- Hoover Dam

#### *Fixed Facilities*

- These are listed on the AZSERC Tier II website <https://www.azserc.org/Default.aspx>

#### *At Risk Facilities*

- See Tab P, Mohave County Hazardous Materials ERRP

### **Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting**

Reporting under Section 312 of the Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as SARA Title III or EPCRA requires owners or operators of a facility to submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Local Emergency Planning Committees, and the local fire departments with jurisdiction over the facility.

This inventory is submitted as a Tier Two report that must be filed by March 1st of each year. State and local agencies have the authority to modify reporting requirements if the minimum federal guidelines are being addressed. It is important that the owner or operator be familiar with the "Right-to-Know" laws and that the reporting procedure he decides to use satisfies state reporting requirements.

Hazardous chemicals covered by Section 312 are those for which facilities are required to prepare or have available safety data sheets (SDS) under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and that were present at the facility at any time during the calendar year above specified thresholds. Federal rules require reporting these hazardous chemicals if the inventory exceeds 10,000 pounds at any one time, and for extremely hazardous chemicals when the inventory exceeds 500 pounds or the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).<sup>1</sup>

Specific lists of chemicals with SDS submissions are available from the LEPC by submitting a request, in writing, that references the specific facility of inquiry.

### **Capability Assessment**

Mohave County has three well established hazardous material technical teams in Colorado City, Kingman, and Lake Havasu City, with additional numbers of trained Hazmat technicians in other departments, including Northern Arizona Consolidated Fire District #1, and Golden Valley Fire District. The Arizona Department of Public Safety also has trained Hazmat technicians. All fire departments, the three police departments and the Sheriff's Office have operational level training, and many of these have specialized training in decontamination. The three technical teams have response apparatus especially for hazardous materials situations with PPE, detection equipment, mitigation equipment and libraries of hard and digital reference materials. The Hazmat technicians in the other response agencies also have some specialized PPE and equipment.

### **Mitigation Assessment**

County Emergency Management and the fire departments have worked and continue to work with several industrial firms to inspect facilities and determine potential mitigation measures. The State Fire Marshal and ADEQ have conducted inspections and permitting for some facilities and required implementation of specific mitigation measures such as equipment repairs, upgrades, or additions.

### ***Planning Assumptions***

- Mohave County is in Northwest Arizona and is the fifth largest county in the United States with an area of 13,227 square miles. Hazardous materials are used, stored, produced, and transported in the county daily and may endanger the public, facility workers and emergency responders in the event of an uncontrolled release.
- The potential release of hazardous material may occur at a facility or in transport or in use of the materials. It is the responsibility of the facility to determine the area and population likely to be affected using the Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide and SDS information of hazardous materials stored and used at their facility.
- Response personnel within Mohave County may not have the specialized training and equipment to handle the material.
- Segments of the populations in identified hazard areas may have to be instructed to shelter-in-place or be evacuated and sheltered. This information will be reinforced using CAMEO and ALOHA software.



- The State of Arizona, the federal government and private sector may possess specialized resources required to augment Mohave County and local government in response to and recovery from a hazardous materials incident.
- Timely and effective response, supported by state, federal, local government and private agencies requires the establishment of a framework for response. This hazard specific procedure is intended to accomplish that purpose.
- There are fixed facilities subjected to additional risk such as hospitals, nursing homes, etc.
- This Plan is NIMS Compliant, including the use of the Incident Command System.
- This Plan meets the suggested planning guidelines and all requirements outlined in the Hazard Mitigation Emergency Operations Plan document issued by FEMA in 2001.
- All required components of Public Law 99-499 Title III §303 [42 U.S.C. 11003], commonly referred to as SARA III, are addressed in this Annex.

## **II. Concept of Operations**

This plan is considered activated upon notification to the county, city, 911 dispatch centers, or first responders that an incident requiring emergency response to a vehicle accident, facility alarm, or any other incident potentially involving hazardous materials has occurred. All required public and private resources will be used to respond to a hazardous materials incident.

### ***Assess and Control Hazards***

#### ***Initial Notification***

Any person observing an uncontrolled release of potentially hazardous material should immediately call 911. The 911 dispatcher will:

- If event is reported to be in an incorporated city, notify the local Fire and Police Departments.
- If event is reported to be in the unincorporated area of the county, inform the Sheriff's Office, the appropriate fire service agency, and Mohave County Emergency Management.
- If in an area not covered by a fire district or city fire department, the closest fire service agency with the needed level of expertise will be requested for initial response.

- Notify DPS Duty Officer for highway incidents (See below).
- Large incidents will activate the use of the Mohave County mutual aid agreements.

For Emergency Notification of Reportable Releases as specified in Section 304 or Title III and A.R.S. 49-128, if the facility owner/operator or responsible party determines an offsite emergency response is required, he will notify:

- **By dialing 911**, the fire department/district that serves their facility.
- The Local/County Emergency Management Coordinator .
- The Community Emergency Coordinator: Either the MCEM Coordinator for incidents in unincorporated areas of the County, or the designated official in incorporated communities' HazMat response plans.
- The Facility Emergency Coordinator as designated by Facility Emergency Response plans.
- During normal business hours the designated LEPC and Community Emergency Coordinator contact is Mohave County Emergency Management at (928) 753-0739.
  - After hours contact numbers are:
    - Bullhead City Dispatch
    - Lake Havasu City Dispatch
    - Kingman Dispatch
    - Mohave County Emergency Management - (928) 753-2141 or 753-0739
    - Bullhead City Police Chief (Emergency Management)
- The Arizona Emergency Response Commission through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. ADEQ (602) 771-2330 .
- The Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control (only if it is a radiological event) -
- The National Response Center (NRC) for reportable quantities - 1-800-424-8802.
- The format for Facility Emergency Notification of Reportable Releases is contained in Tab C, Mohave County Hazardous Materials ERPP.

### ***Incident Assessment***

Political subdivisions are responsible for the response to any hazardous materials incident within their jurisdiction and will respond to a hazardous materials incident in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures and within the limits of current individual training and capabilities. Fire district/departments will provide initial response and evaluation within their jurisdictional boundaries and the senior fire officer present will typically assume incident command upon arrival; outside of any fire district, the Sheriff's Office will request a Hazmat response/evaluation from the nearest fire district/department and establish a Unified Command with arriving fire personnel.

Response personnel should make an immediate appraisal of the situation, utilizing the ICS forms 201-205 and the First Responders Field Guide to Hazmat and Terrorism Emergency Response. Establish command/control utilizing ICS/NIMS protocols.

- Establish NIMS/ICS for command/control, including safety officer designation.
- Detect the presence of hazardous materials.
- Determine need for additional Hazmat response resources and begin mutual aid requests or commence activation process of regional Hazmat Team.
- Begin chemical identification and determine specific hazards and evacuation distances. Utilize CAMEO for plume modeling.
- Determine actions for achieving short-term stabilization and develop IAP.
- Begin evacuation or in-place sheltering as required.
- Consider and direct personal protection/decontamination as necessary.
- Isolate incident/identify zones of activity.
- Contain incident if possible, from an isolated position without risk of exposure.
- Perform firefighting, rescue, emergency medical and other critical lifesaving response activities with concern regarding the potential for chemical/radiation exposure or contamination.
- Notify Mohave County Emergency Management.

- **Notify the National Response Center.** The responsible party (spiller) is supposed to do this but often does not, even if the party says it was done.
- Seek additional appropriate resources if the event exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the capability of local resources, including mutual aid, as outlined in the basic plan.
  - When additional fire or Hazmat resources are needed, requests for mutual aid can be made directly to other in county fire departments through dispatch centers or coordinated through the designated County Fire Resource Coordinator for both in county and out of county resources under the Arizona Fire Mutual Aid Plan. Protocols for activating a regional Hazmat Response Team may be developed and utilized.
  - When a major highway or State jurisdiction is impacted or State resources are required, the Arizona Department of Public Safety Duty Officer (DPS-DO) at (602) 223-2212 will be notified. The Duty Officer will implement the State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response Plan by notifying the appropriate State On-Scene Coordinator. The Duty Officer will notify the Arizona Department of Public Safety and/or Arizona Department of Transportation unit closest to the incident as required, and other state agencies as determined by the type of incident (ADOT for highway incidents, ACC for pipeline or railroad incidents, Radiation Regulatory Agency for radiation incidents). See Tab E, Request for State Assistance form.
  - The State On-Scene Coordinator is the individual who must be notified by responding agencies at the incident scene that state reimbursement funding for agency mutual aid resources will be requested.
- See Tab F, Mohave County Hazardous Materials ERRP, for a list of agencies with supporting resources.

### ***Select and Implement Protective Action***

State of Arizona resources and personnel will be activated in accordance with the State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response Plan. State and Federal resources will be coordinated by the designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), in conjunction with the local/county Incident Commander / Unified Command, when legal responsibility for the incident lies with local/county jurisdiction. When legal responsibility rests with both the state and the local/county jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within a Unified Command. The SOSC will serve as IC when the state has sole legal responsibility for the incident.

### ***Response Personnel Safety***

The term HazMat is used in a generic sense to mean any chemical substance material, or waste which may pose an unreasonable risk to life, health, safety, property, or the environment and includes:

- Hazardous materials as defined by United States Department of Transportation (USDOT).
- Hazardous wastes, hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA, including Tier II reported chemicals as defined under Section 312 of SARA Title III (EPCRA); and
- Radioactive materials as defined under the Atomic Energy Act (see A.R.S. 26-301.7).

Compliance with Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) section 1910.120 will be adhered to in any response or recovery operation involving county and state agencies or employees.

Personnel who are present at the site of a HazMat incident will operate under the safety standards provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) (3), and, if required, participate as an incident commander under 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) (6) (v). Personnel who respond at the Technician and Specialist employee level will be provided with medical surveillance and consultation as provided for the 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (9).

Chemical protective clothing and equipment used by HazMat response personnel will meet the applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (10), or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 1991/1992/1993.

Response personnel will also adhere to their respective departmental personal protection guidelines and policies. Personnel will respond only at the level of training and certification they have achieved. Training will be based on the duties and function to be performed as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) and 1926.65(q) (6).

All three Hazmat technical teams have PPE in all four EPA Levels of Protection and will use them as appropriate to the identified hazard;

Level A Protection – The level of protective equipment in situations where the environment is considered acutely vapor toxic to the skin or hazards are unknown. Full encapsulation, airtight chemical suit with SCBA.

Level B Protection – The level of protection equipment in situation where the environment is not considered acute vapor toxic to the skin but may cause respiratory effects. Chemical splash suit or full coverage non-airtight chemical suit with SCBA.

Level C Protection – The level of protection equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but not to exclude possible skin contact. Chemical splash suit with cartridge respirator.

Level D Protection – The level of protection equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazards, when splashes, immersions, inhalation or contact with chemicals is precluded.

Work uniforms such as turnouts, coveralls, boots, leather gloves and hard hat.

### ***Health and Medical***

The Incident Commander shall ensure that local and adjoining areas' medical facilities and ambulance service crews are alerted and warned as early as possible and/or prior to their arrival on scene about the type of emergency, and to take necessary precautions for the arrival of contaminated and non-contaminated patients. This can be done by direct radio or cell phone contact or through dispatch centers. The Incident Safety Officer shall assist in providing additional information regarding the chemical substance, protective clothing, and decontamination precautions for emergency medical personnel. Mutual aid shall be activated as per pre-existing agreements/protocols between agencies.

Triage will be conducted per the type of hazmat incident, and triage of patients/ potential patients shall occur following decontamination and prior to transport. The Medical Control Officer shall establish these protocols during the incident. A Paramedic will staff the position of Triage and Treatment Area Manager. Most county fire departments use the Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) protocols.

### ***Protection of Citizens***

The protection of the public is of primary concern. When an incident is expected to have an impact over a large area and affect a multitude of people the incident commander should determine and communicate to the public the best method of protection.

**Evacuation** – This will be an extremely difficult process involving cooperation and pre-planning on the part of the responsible agencies. The evacuation is usually performed by law enforcement agencies in cooperation with the Incident Commander. Rescue of victims from a hazardous material release should be performed by agencies with the training, and equipment needed to protect personnel inside a hazardous location.

**In-Place Sheltering** – This is an option that may be more successful. The public is notified to shelter in place, to close doors and windows in their house, shut down are handling appliances and seek shelter in an interior room.

Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place decisions will be taken by the Incident Commander, with implementation by law enforcement with assistance from other agencies. Mohave County Emergency Management will coordinate with local authorities and the American Red Cross for the selection and opening of reception center/shelters.

Some specific protection considerations include:

- The Fire Service Incident Commander or Fire Service Unified Command Representative will make recommendations for shelter in place and/or evacuation.
- The Law Enforcement Incident Commander or Law Enforcement Unified Command Representative has authority to direct implementation of evacuations.
- Law Enforcement will direct the establishment of safe evacuation routes based on incident conditions and provide traffic control.
- City/County Public Works and Traffic Control personnel, and ADOT on state routes, will assist traffic control operations with signage/equipment.
- Appropriate shelter locations will be selected by the American Red Cross and Emergency Management from the county shelter facility list based on the incident location and local conditions and utilizing ARC or County MOU's with facility owners. Reception Centers and Shelters will be managed by either Emergency Management or the ARC and staffed by ARC, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers trained in shelter operations, and/or Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers.
- Incident site evaluation and chemical monitoring will be conducted by trained Hazmat personnel as specified in the IAP to enable Incident Command/Unified Command to determine whether conditions are safe for evacuees to re-enter their homes, or for shelter-in-place procedures to end. Local water utilities will be responsible for monitoring the safety of water supplies and may request/receive assistance from ADEQ, ADWR, and county Environmental Health.
- Re-entry to evacuated areas will not be allowed until it has been determined that the risk has been mitigated sufficiently to pose no threat to life, property, or the environment. Caution should be taken to avoid a premature re-entry. The decision

for re-entry in a Hazmat scenario will be the sole responsibility of the Fire Department Incident Commander/Unified Command when City/County EOC's are not operating. If EOC's are open, the decision will be made by EOC authorities based on the recommendation of Incident Commander/Unified Command. No other county agency is authorized to allow/order re-entry.

### ***Conduct Public Warning***

The county automated telephone warning system RAVE system and the Wireless Emergency Alert system (cell phone text warnings) and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) - including Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) - can be activated through the Mohave County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center or by designated Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management public safety officials *by request from the Incident Commander for defined geographical areas*. In addition, a request to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for break-in broadcasts on commercial radio stations and the NOAA Weather Radio System can be made to the Mohave County Sheriff's Office and the Las Vegas National Weather Service. Notification to populations at risk may also consist of law enforcement and fire service agencies using public address systems in a drive- through notification.

The Incident Commander/Unified Command, in coordination with the Local Emergency Management Coordinator will, as required:

- Alert and warn the affected population of the incident:
  - Determine from incident assessment/planning process, including chemical identification/detection and hazards, plume modeling, current and forecasted weather conditions, proximity to homes and businesses, and other means, whether evacuation and/or shelter in place procedures should be implemented.
  - Inform the public of action necessary to minimize the impact of the release, including evacuation or shelter-in-place actions, through:
    - Direct Activation by the Mohave County Sheriff's Office Dispatch of the automated bi-lingual telephone warning system.
    - Activation, via direct communication with the Mohave County Sheriff's Office, Bullhead City PD, or Las Vegas National Weather Service, of the Emergency Alert System through commercial radio broadcasts, as well as NOAA weather radio.
    - Responder drive-through PA announcements and door-to-door notifications, with due consideration for responder safety.
  - Determine when risks to the public, homes, and businesses have passed, following spill containment, chemical plume dissipation/ migration, and chemical detector sampling.



- Notify public through the methods identified in “b” above, media outlets, and announcements at evacuation reception areas and shelters that the danger has passed, and that shelter-in-place and evacuation procedures can end.
- Designate a public information officer (in accordance with local jurisdiction or Joint Information Center protocols.) to provide non-emergency incident information to the public via local media outlets and news conferences. The designated primary media contact will be a response agency PIO or the PIO of the city or county jurisdiction where the incident has occurred (Mohave County, Bullhead City, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Colorado City). A Joint Information Center may be activated at city or county level for multi-jurisdictional events. Media requests will be forwarded to the jurisdictional PIO or to the JIC, if activated.

### ***Implement Short-term Stabilization & Incident Scene Operations***

All required public and private resources will be used to respond to a hazardous materials incident. See Section II.11 for contact procedure for county and state resources.

### ***Containment***

Emergency first responders should minimize the spread of spilled materials to the extent possible by:

- Preventing the material from entering a body of water, i.e., lake, stream, canal.
- Preventing spread of the material overland and/or into streets and its entry into storm and other sewer/drainage systems.
- Preventing it from becoming airborne.

### ***Implement Recovery***

#### ***Cleanup***

Cleanup operations should be initiated using the following guidelines:

- Spiller and/ or the property owner accept responsibility.
  - Local and State officials will monitor cleanup to ensure environmental standards are met. DPS and ADOT will monitor spill cleanup along major highways, and either MCEM, ADEQ, or incorporated city officials may monitor spill cleanup in other areas, depending on the situation and location.
- Spiller unknown or refuses to accept responsibility and local funds are not available.
  - If there is an immediate threat to public health and safety, the Incident Commander should request State assistance through the Arizona Department of Public Safety-Duty Officer.

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality can be requested to oversee cleanup and seek funding support from state or federal sources. For spills along major state/federal highways, DPS and ADOT will jointly oversee cleanup operations.

### ***Documentation and Investigation***

The Incident Commander will complete the Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Form and National Response Center online report in accordance with established reporting procedures. The Supplemental Radiological Incident Report will be completed when an incident involves radioactive materials. These report forms will be used by the investigative agencies along with supplemental narratives and agency investigative documents.

Each fire department will keep a record of each hazardous chemical release occurring within its jurisdiction and of the facts concerning the same, including information on the extent of damages caused thereby.

Under local and State Fire Codes (Sec. 2.203), the local Fire Department has authorization to promptly investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of an unauthorized release of hazardous materials within its jurisdiction. The fire department and local law enforcement are authorized to take immediate charge of all physical evidence relating to the cause of the release and to pursue the investigation to its conclusion.

ADEQ, EPA, and Arizona DPS may be requested by the local fire department or police agency to provide investigative assistance in specific circumstances.

## **III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

### ***Incident Command***

The Incident Commander will be a senior officer of the fire department with jurisdiction over the geographical location of the incident, except in cases where an incident is outside of any fire department's jurisdiction or is on state, federal, or railroad property; in which case a Unified Command will be established including representatives of the fire department providing the greatest Hazmat expertise and resources, the property owner, and the county Sheriff's Office.

The Incident Commander / Unified Command will be responsible for all functions as designated in the other sections of this document, including but not limited to designation of a Safety Officer, development of an Incident Action Plan and associated Safety and Communication Plans, protection of first responders, public warning and protective actions, incident stabilization and spill containment.

### ***Roles and Responsibilities***

The following are roles and responsibilities which are in addition to the roles and responsibilities as outlined in the Concept of Operations above.

## **Government Jurisdiction**

The planning for and response to a hazardous materials incident, including conformance with ICS/NIMS and OSHA requirements, is the responsibility of:

- The incorporated city if the event occurs within the city limits.
- The fire district with jurisdiction and/or county government if the event occurs outside the incorporated city limits.
- The State Government if the event occurs on state property.
- Tribal Government if the event occurs on tribal property.
- The Federal government for response on federal lands.
- Facilities that use, store, transport or manufacture hazardous materials.

## **Facilities**

- Notify appropriate local, county, tribal, state, and federal agencies in the event a release exceeds reportable quantities as designated by Title III.

## **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)**

- Review this plan annually and revise as necessary.
- Receive Tier II Chemical Inventory Reports from facilities affected by the law.
- Receive notification of release more than reportable quantities from facilities.

## **Fire Agencies**

Fire Department/District will usually be the lead responder due to its specialized hazardous materials response training and will:

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS System.
- Establish an incident command post location.
- Contact the facility emergency coordinator.
- Designate an incident safety officer or officers.
- Identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions.

- Develop an Incident Action, Communication, and Safety Plans.
- Recommend sheltering in place or determine evacuation sectors as needed.
- Provide emergency medical care, fire protection and rescue services as needed.
- Request State assistance through County Emergency Management as required through the Arizona Department of Public Safety- Duty Officer. See Tab E, Request of State Assistance.
- Provide DECON activities as needed.
- Notify the National Response Center.
- Document the incident and submit reports to L.E.P.C and State as required.
- Provide a liaison or coordination with local or County EOC's as needed.

If the Fire Department / District does not possess the specialized training to adequately manage a hazardous materials emergency or WMD event, the Department / or District should request mutual aid through agreements with other fire districts, through the County Fire Resource Coordinator, or through Emergency Management for state and federal assistance. If a department aids an incident where a State on Scene Coordinator is present, the department responders should report to that Coordinator and request his approval for reimbursement for the mutual aid resources. Mutual aid agreements are listed in Tab K. Mohave County Emergency Management encourages all fire districts and municipalities to participate with the county in the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact.

### **Law Enforcement**

The Sheriff's Office, City, or Tribal Police Department will:

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS system
- Provide jurisdictional emergency authority in Unified Command for incidents in the unincorporated county outside of federal and state lands and fire district jurisdictions and may assign the responding Hazmat team authority to control safety, containment and cleanup operations while maintaining jurisdictional authority.
- Authorize and direct evacuations as necessary and conduct door to door notices.
- Activate automated phone warning and EAS systems for affected area.

- Isolate immediate area shut down access and deny entry into the affected area.
- Establish an entry control point and limit access to the area to qualified persons.
- Assign a public information officer.
- Provide personnel and equipment for law enforcement, evacuation, traffic control, and search and rescue activities.
- Ensure that any evidence is properly protected, documented, and collected.
- Provide a liaison and coordination with local or county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed.

### **Mohave County Emergency Management**

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS system.
- Assist in notifications of appropriate agencies.
- Apprise County Manager of events and make recommendation to open the county Emergency Operations Center if necessary.
- Work with a designated Department Director serving as the PIO to coordinate the release of incident public information if the event occurs in an unincorporated area, establish liaison with city PIO if event is within an incorporated jurisdiction.
- Liaise with local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if event is in an unincorporated city and supervise opening of county EOC if necessary.
- Coordinate with local authorities and American Red Cross for reception center/shelter needs.

### **Mohave County Health Department**

The County Health Department is responsible for the condition of public health and will:

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS System.
- Respond to hazardous materials incidents involving hazards to the public health and/or the environment.

- Assist the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality representative at the incident as required.
- Assist American Red Cross with emergency shelter operations as needed.
- Coordinate with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to monitor cleanup and disposal efforts, ensuring conditions threatening public health and the environment are appropriately addressed.
- Provide a liaison and coordination to the Emergency Operations Center as required.
- Document and submit reports to the LEPC and State as required.
- Coordinate with ADEQ, HHS, or other appropriate agencies for health surveillance activities, as needed. MCDPH does not maintain an internal health surveillance registry.

### **Emergency Medical Services**

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS System.
- Coordinate the overall medical support during the incident.
- Provide emergency medical and ambulance support as required.
- Provide a liaison and coordination to the Emergency Operations Center as needed.

### **Public Works**

- Participate in Unified Command using the ICS / NIMS System.
- Provide available personnel, equipment, and materials, if unavailable from other sources, for peripheral property and environmental protection support activities at a safe distance from the warm zone and within the limits of personnel training and available personal protective equipment. (Public Works personnel are not Hazmat trained.)
- Provide barricades and other available equipment for traffic control.
- Assist local agencies in the procurement of additional equipment, materials and services from the private sector as needed.

- Provide liaison and coordination to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed. Other county departments may be assigned by the County Manager.

#### **Non-Government Organizations**

- The American Red Cross, local CERT teams, and Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers will assist in evacuation functions and in opening, managing and staffing shelters.
- The Mohave County COAD and its member agencies can be called upon for additional volunteer and donations management assistance.

#### ***Emergency Operations Center (EOC)***

The primary EOC for incidents within county jurisdiction will be the County EOC at the Sheriff's Office, 600 W. Beale Street, Kingman, AZ.

The primary EOC's for incidents within city jurisdictions will be:

- Bullhead City EOC – 2500 Tesoto Way, Bullhead City
- Fort Mojave Tribal EOC – 1451 Willow Dr, Mohave Valley
- Kingman EOC – 2730 E. Andy Devine Ave., Kingman
- Lake Havasu City EOC- 2360 McCulloch Blvd., N., Lake Havasu City
- Mohave County EOC – 600 W. Beale St., Kingman
- Hualapai Tribal EOC – 1176 Mesa View Drive, Peach Springs

City and County EOC's will provide backup to each other, and a secondary county EOC is located at Mohave County Development Services, 3250 E. Kino Ave., Kingman.

EOC's will be activated upon request of the Incident Commander or Jurisdictional Fire Chief to the Local (City/County) Emergency Management Coordinator/Planner.

Incident Command Posts will be established by the Incident Commander/Unified Command at locations near the incident scene but out of the danger and warm zones.

## **IV. Communications**

#### ***Communications Among Responders***

Communications among responders within Mohave County shall follow established procedures for the existing systems. During events involving mutual aid resources the Mohave County

Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) will guide selection of mutual aid frequencies in specific areas. The primary fire department's dispatch will provide mutual aid responder dispatchers with initial mutual aid frequencies for responders enroute contact with Incident Command. The Incident Commander should designate a Communications Leader (COM-L) to coordinate on site communications and develop an incident communications plan; at certain fixed facilities communications plans have been developed between responders and facility operators as part of the existing facility response plans. The County WAX Fire Mutual Aid and Arizona State Mutual Aid Frequencies listed below are available if needed. Fire Department Hazmat Entry Teams have radios pre-programmed with mutual aid frequencies and will use a common in suit radio frequency for all hot zone entries.

A separate radio frequency should be used for each of the following Incident Activities.

- Incident Command / Scene Operations
- Hazmat Branch
- Medical Branch
- Evacuation Branch
- Dispatch

MUTUAL AID FREQUENCIES			
NAME	REC	TX	PL TONE

## V. Administration, Finance and Logistics

### *Administration*

- Standard ICS forms will be utilized at the Incident Command Post to document actions.
- Each First Responder Agency at Hazmat Incidents will utilize its standard agency forms, SOP's, and documentation for conducting operations and tracking its personnel and resources. For multi-agency county responses, county Emergency Management may serve as facilitator for submittal of reimbursement requests.



## ***Finance***

- Each agency will document its expenses for each specific incident response.
- County/local agencies may recover some HazMat emergency response costs in accordance with the Liability for Emergency Services provisions of A.R.S. 12-972, the liability of the person, firm, or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge under UFC. 80.105, and from the State General Fund, ADEQ and/or EPA.
- Response agencies will submit an invoice to the Responsible Party for recovery of agency expenses.
- If RP does not pay, agencies will follow the Hazardous Materials Incident (Governor's Emergency Fund) and Hazmat Reimbursement Request Flow Charts in Tab J to determine eligibility and procedures for submittal of a reimbursement request to ADEQ. The Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form (Tab H) and the DEMA Designation of Application Agent Forms (Tab J) will be submitted with backup cost documentation, including Responsible Party invoice documentation.

## ***Logistics***

### **Resource Management**

A Logistics Section/Officer will be designated in the Incident Command / Unified Command Post to supervise individual incident logistics, log, and track resources, designate staging areas, and determine current availabilities and anticipated needs.

Mutual aid requests will initiate with the Incident Commander and be directed to the Fire Dispatch Center for forwarding to nearby Fire Departments. In large incidents, the County Fire Resource Coordinator can be contacted to coordinate both resource requests to both in county and out of county agencies.

Demobilization procedures will be directed by the Logistics Officer or an officer designated by Incident Command for that specific function.

Copies of mutual aid agreements are shown in Tab K.

One significant shortfall is mass decon capability. There is a need for additional decon equipment, protocols, training, and exercising with an emphasis on common procedures among departments.

## **VI. Plan Development and Maintenance**

### ***Test the Plan***

This plan will be exercised every two (2) years in cooperation with City, County and Tribal emergency management agencies in accordance with a multiple year county exercise program. Exercises may consist of tabletop, functional or full-scale exercises. Post exercise hot

washes will be conducted, and an after-action report (AAR) will be developed identifying needed areas for improvement.

Necessary plan revisions identified in the AAR's will be included in the annual plan updates. AAR'S will specify specific remedial tasks and assign responsibility to individual agencies for task completions.

### ***Update the Plan***

Portions of this plan will be reviewed at every quarterly Local Emergency Planning Committee meeting, with the entire plan review to be completed in each calendar year. Mohave County Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating exercises, updating the plan as needed, and informing plan holders of revisions.

### ***Training Programs for Local Emergency Response and Medical Personnel***

It is the responsibility of each Mohave County emergency response agency to ensure that its personnel comply with the training requirements for hazardous materials response personnel as determined by the State of Arizona and OSHA 1910, as well as the SARA Title III mandate that all emergency personnel that may need to respond to a Hazmat incident be trained to the level that he/she will be expected to perform.

Initial hazardous materials response training is conducted through the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, which was given that authority by the State of Arizona through the SARA Title III provision. All responders are taught to, at least, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 standards and often to the NFPA 472 standards.

EMS personnel who might be called to participate in a Hazmat incident response are trained to comply with the requirements outlined in NFPA 473, Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

Specialized medical training, above EMT or Paramedic, known as Tox-Medic, is conducted through the University of Arizona, Tucson, or Good Samaritan Hospital, in Phoenix. It is a specialized toxicological course to instruct on the effects of given chemicals and the applications of antidotal medications.

Continuing education is the responsibility of the individual departments, to keep up with the standards outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 regulations.

Training programs for first responders tasked with Hazmat incident response include the course/competency levels listed below.

- NIMS 100b, 200b, 300, 400.

- First Responder Awareness
- First Responder Operations
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Hazardous Materials Specialist
- On Scene Incident Command

### ***Equipment***

Each of the Hazardous Materials Teams, Law Enforcement, Public Health and Fire Service Agencies with response equipment are responsible for training and maintaining proficiency in use of Haz-Mat response equipment and for accounting for Haz-Mat Response Equipment. In addition, hospitals have received decontamination gear and PPE through grants and conduct training, often with the local fire departments.

### ***Additional Requirements***

None.

## **VII. Authorities and References**

### ***Authorities***

#### **Federal**

- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (Promulgated as Public Law 99-499).
- 40 CFR Parts 300 and 355. Final Rule: Extremely Hazardous Substances List and Threshold Planning Notification Requirements (52 FR 13378 April 22, 1987).
- 40 CFR Part 370. Final Rule: Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms and Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements (52 FR 38344, October 15, 1987).
- 40 CFR Part 372. Final Rule: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-to-Know (53 FR 4500, February 16, 1988).
- 29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1928. Final Rule: Hazard Communication (52 FR 38152, August 1987).
- Federal Civil Defense Act 1950, as amended (PL 81-920).
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288).

- NIMS Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5.

### **State of Arizona**

- Title 49, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended.
- H.B. 2305, Emergency Response; Toxic Spills.
- Chairman, Arizona Emergency Response Commission, letter dated June 5, 1987, to the Chairman, Mohave County Board of Supervisors, subject: Designation of Local Planning Districts.
- Executive Order #2005-08 (NIMS)

### **Mohave County**

- Mohave County Board of Supervisors Resolution dated November 2, 1964.
- Minute entry of Board or Supervisors meeting of August 3, 1987, approving LEPC membership.
- Mohave County Peacetime Emergency Operations Plan.
- BOS Resolution 2005-513 (Adoption of NIMS).
- LEPC Bylaws.

### ***References***

#### **Tech Library Books / Software**

- Library material is listed in Tab M.

### **B. Planning Guidelines**

- Public Law 99-499, Title III.
- ARS Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (Title 49, Chapter 2, article 3 § 341-353).
- 2009 Comprehensive Planning Guide 101.
- 2001 Hazardous Materials Planning Guide.
- Mohave County Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan.

