



COLUSA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN ***(EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN, APPENDIX "D")***

SEPTEMBER 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Colusa County is home to various businesses that manufacture, store, sell, use and dispose of hazardous materials. Additionally, large volumes of hazardous materials are transported through the county on its transportation corridors (highways, rail, etc.). It is essential that a response plan be developed and maintained to protect the public, environment and property from accidental releases involving chemicals. This plan is known as the Colusa County Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan).

This Area Plan fulfills the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) regulatory program requirements per state law. The Area Plan is located in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and in the Environmental Health office. The Area Plan can be used as a resource document in conjunction with the Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan and other local and state plans.

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

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Colusa County Area Plan is organized into three basic sections: Part I - Basic Plan, Part II – Roles and Responsibilities and Part III – Appendices.

Part I - Basic Plan

The Basic Plan is organized chronologically into the four stages (Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation) of emergency management to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies:

Part II - Roles and Responsibilities

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

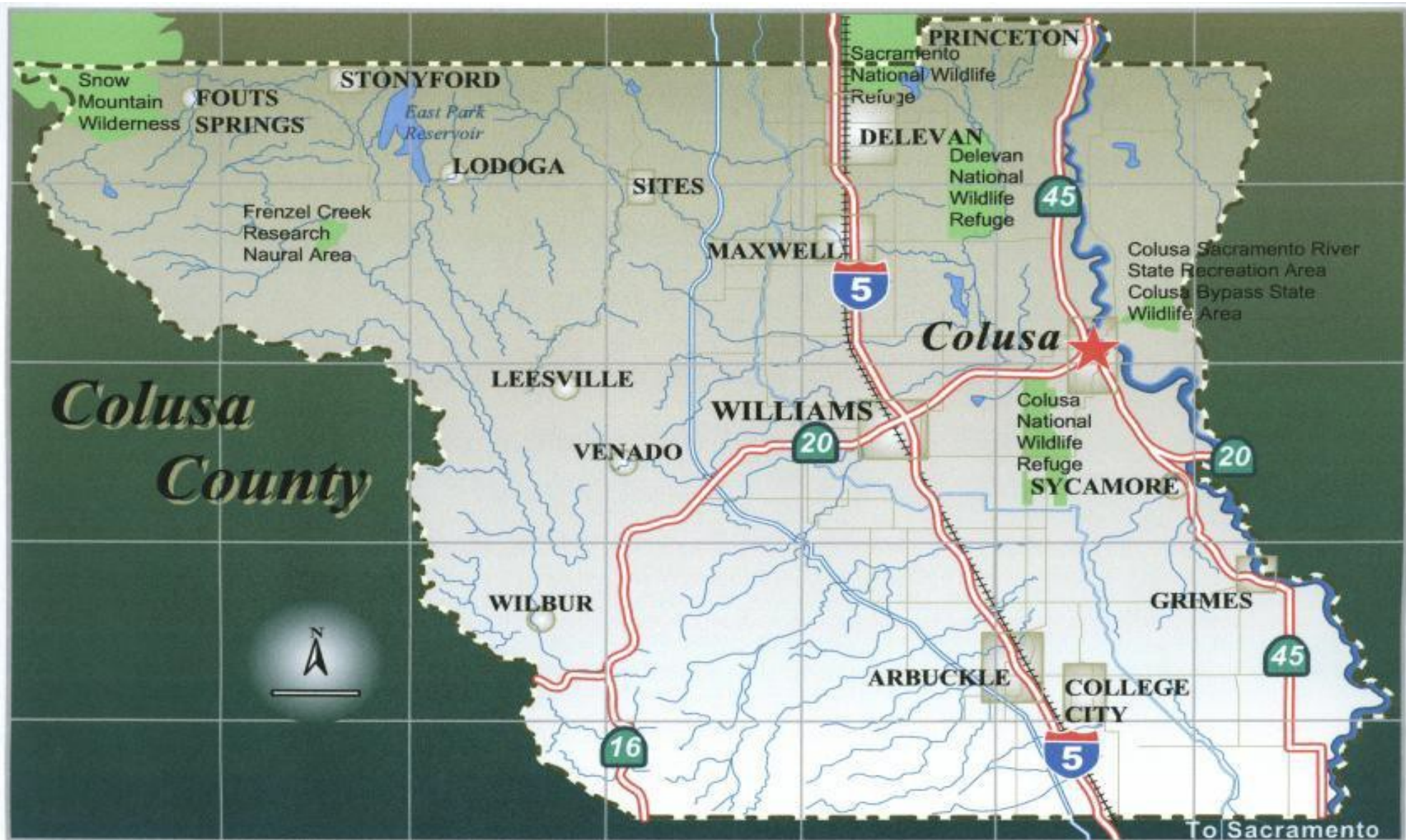
Part III – Appendices

The Appendices provide supporting documentation and more detailed information on covered topics.

Edition Dates:

September 2018 – The plan was amended to reflect the organizational change from the Health and Human Services Department to the Community Development Department, website linkages, and supersedes the 2015 HMRP.

September 2015 - This project was funded through California Office of Emergency Services FY-14-15 Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant. This Plan upon approval by the Director of Health and Human Services, supersedes the previous Hazardous Materials Response Plan dated 2013.



MAP OF COLUSA COUNTY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

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INTRODUCTION - PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**1. Purpose**

The Colusa County Hazardous Materials Area Plan hereafter referred to as the “Area Plan” establishes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Colusa County's citizens, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of hazardous materials emergency incidents.

The Area Plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within Colusa County.

The Colusa County Office of Emergency Services (which is part of the Sheriff's Office), working with the Colusa County Environmental Health Department, is responsible for overall pre-emergency planning and coordination among the various emergency responders responsible for chemical, nuclear, and biological incidents which occur within Colusa County, including coordination of emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions (Colusa County Ordinance # 450, Section 6-6.). See **Appendix 1 for a copy of Ordinance#450.**

There is no formalized Hazardous Materials Response Team in Colusa County. Representatives from Colusa County Office of Emergency Services and Environmental Health are required to respond to all hazardous materials incidents. Also, representatives from jurisdictions including the cities of Colusa and Williams are required to respond if the incident is in their jurisdiction. Most Fire Districts have personnel trained at the HazMat First Response Awareness and Operational level and will respond to a hazardous materials emergency. All CAL FIRE employees are trained at the HazMat First Response Operations level.

Colusa County largely depends on mutual aid response from neighboring counties including Yolo County, the Yuba-Sutter Counties Hazardous Materials Team and also Butte County. CAL FIRE has a Type 2 HazMat Response Team and Decon trailer in Napa County, which could be activated via mutual aid for a hazmat incident.

For a large scale incident or if additional personnel or equipment is needed, the Incident Commander at the scene may exercise any Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

The Area Plan is the principle guide for mitigating hazardous materials emergencies in the Colusa County. This Area Plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), a unified framework for incident management within which government and private entities at all levels can work together effectively. NIMS provides a set of standardized organizational structures such as the Incident Command

System (ICS) and standardized processes, procedures and systems. These processes and procedures are designed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various areas -- command and management, resource management, training, and communications.

The California version, known as SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System) unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the Operational Area (OA) concept and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination. State agencies are required to use SEMS and local government entities must use SEMS to be eligible for any reimbursement of response-related costs under the state's disaster assistance programs.

This Area Plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document; it may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as a resource for emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this Area Plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this Area Plan. This Area Plan should be used in conjunction with the Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

2. Objectives

The objectives of this Area Plan are to meet state requirements as detailed in the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC), Article 1 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3 and to make this plan a usable document in a hazardous materials emergency.

Specific objectives of the plan are to:

- ✓ Describe pre-emergency preparations, emergency operations, organizations and supporting systems required to implement the Area Plan.
- ✓ Provide for a coordinated and integrated response to hazardous materials accidents, releases, or threatened releases.
- ✓ Define roles, responsibilities and authority of participating agencies including local, state and federal agencies during a hazardous materials incident in Colusa County.
- ✓ Establish lines of authority, communication, and coordination when this plan is in effect.
- ✓ Provide specific information about facilities within the Colusa County that handle large quantities of hazardous materials which

may pose the greatest risk to the community.

- ✓ Outline the framework to provide the news media and the general public accurate and timely information and instructions concerning the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
 - ✓ Provide information about training of emergency response personnel (Colusa County agency first responders).
 - ✓ Provide evacuation-planning guidance.
 - ✓ Provide a list and description of available emergency response supplies and equipment.
 - ✓ Provide a mechanism for incident critiques and follow-up.
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3. Authorities

The following provide authority to implement the Area Plan:

- ✓ California Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, (California Emergency Services Act)
 - ✓ State of California Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4
 - ✓ State of California Street and Highway Code
 - ✓ California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25500 et seq., and Chapter 6.11, Section 25404 et seq.
 - ✓ California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3
 - ✓ California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 7, Section 5192
 - ✓ Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 29 CFR, Part 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Standards
 - ✓ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 68, Section 112, Clean Water Act
 - ✓ Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Action, Section 13376
 - ✓ Food and Agricultural Code, Section 12997.7 (Pesticide Drift)
 - ✓ Colusa County Board of Supervisors Authorization for the Colusa County to be Certified Unified Program Agency (December 19, 1997)
 - ✓ Colusa County Ordinance 450 relating to emergency response organization and functions
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4. References

The following are references to the Area Plan:

- ✓ Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan
 - ✓ Colusa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - ✓ California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (January 2014)
 - ✓ Firescope Field Operations Guide
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- ✓ Colusa County Sheriff's Office Hazardous Materials Response Standard Operating Procedures
- ✓ NFPA 472/473 – Standards for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Emergency Medical Services Personnel
- ✓ California Public Health and Medical Emergency Operations Manual (2011)

A. ADMINISTRATION**1. Administering Agency**

The Colusa County Community Development Department, Environmental Health Division is the Administering Agency and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) under California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) Title 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, § 25500. This statute mandates that the Administering Agency/CUPA develop and maintain an Area Plan which describes the agency's plan for preparing for and responding to a hazardous materials emergency. Colusa County Environmental Health has requested input from participating agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List (**Appendix 2**) on the development of this Plan. County departments involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the CUPA Program Manager of any changes in emergency response procedures or equipment that would substantially affect the Area Plan. Colusa County is the only CUPA within Colusa County.

This Area Plan was developed using the following references as guidelines: California H&SC, Article 1, and CCR, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3; the Final Area Plan Guidance Language; and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Area Plan checklist as guidelines. Each requirement in these four references has been addressed in this Area Plan. **Appendix 3** contains the Cal OES Area Plan checklist.

2. Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

California law established the Unified Program which consolidates hazardous material and hazardous waste permitting, inspection and enforcement activities under one local agency. As of July 1997 Colusa County Environmental Health was approved by CalEPA as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Colusa County including the incorporated cities of Colusa and Williams.

As a CUPA, the Colusa County has responsibility for implementing all the unified programs within its jurisdiction. Unified programs include: hazardous materials business plan, hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste on-site treatment, underground storage tanks, California Accidental Release Program and aboveground storage tanks containing petroleum products.

3. Activation of the Area Plan

This updated Area Plan will be put into effect by a memorandum by the Department of Community Development Director. **Appendix 2** contains the list of all county departments and agencies to which it will be distributed. The updated Area Plan will also be submitted to the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).

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

**4. Deactivation of
the Area Plan**

This Area Plan can be deactivated by the Incident Commander (IC) when it is determined that a hazardous materials incident does not exist or if the situation has been stabilized and all necessary response procedures are completed. Cleanup operations may continue after the Area Plan has been deactivated.

**5. Plan Review
and
Maintenance**

The CUPA Program Manager will be responsible for updating the Area Plan as it is a working document. As information affecting emergency operations changes (e.g., response procedures, available equipment, etc.), the Area Plan will be updated. By statute, the Area Plan is required to be reviewed and updated every three years. The process for updating is as follows:

- ✓ Every three years the Area Plan will be reviewed and updated in its entirety.
- ✓ Each time the Area Plan is updated, a Record of Revisions page will be updated which will indicate the changes, the date of the changes and who posted the changes. This is included in **Appendix 4**.
- ✓ Cal OES will be sent a revised copy of the Area Plan if substantial changes are made to the document.

The Area Plan may be modified as a result of hazardous materials post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this Area Plan are obligated to inform the Colusa County when policies or procedural changes occur or are imminent. These changes will be reviewed and incorporated into the Area Plan.

Additionally, any agency may submit proposed changes to the Area Plan in writing to Colusa County Environmental Health Division where they will be discussed and evaluated for inclusion in the Area Plan by the agencies represented. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan. Modifications shall be made for changes in responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous material incidents change. All resulting changes will be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan. (**Refer to Distribution List in Appendix 2**)

B. AGENCY COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Many agencies could potentially be involved in a hazardous materials emergency depending on the nature and size of a particular incident. These agencies have different capabilities, responsibilities, and functions. This section will describe the pre-planning functions and relationship to other plans and agencies. Part II of this document provides a detailed description of the roles, resources, and responsibilities of government and non-government agencies that respond to hazardous materials incidents and provides contact phone numbers.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Federal Plan

National Response Framework	The National Response Framework is a guide to how the nation conducts all hazard responses. It builds on the National Incident Management System, which provides a consistent template for managing incidents. It ensures that all response partners across the nation understand domestic incident response roles, responsibilities and relationships in order to respond more effectively to any type of incident. The Department of Homeland Security published the most recent version in January 2008.
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State Plans

1. State Emergency Plan	The State of California Emergency Plan dated July 2009 outlines a state level strategy in support of local government efforts to protect the public during a large-scale emergency. In accordance with the California Emergency Services Act, the State Emergency Plan describes: (1) methods for carrying out emergency operations; (2) the process for rendering mutual aid; (3) emergency services of governmental agencies; (4) how resources are mobilized; (5) emergency public information; and (6) continuity of government. The plan is intended to establish statewide emergency management policy and provide guidance and standardization for use by all stakeholders.
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2. California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function (EF-10)	This Plan is an annex to the State Emergency Plan and is a framework for agencies with jurisdictional or regulatory authority to conduct all phases of emergency management for threatened or actual releases of oil or hazardous materials. Cal OES is the delegated authority for the state's emergency management system while CalEPA is the lead agency for hazardous materials incidents. This plan can be found on the Cal OES website.
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3. State Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency	The California State Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) is a supporting document to the State of California Emergency Plan, which defines the emergency management system used for all emergencies in California. A decision was made to split the document into two documents:
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**Plan and
Hazardous
Materials
Incident Tool
Kit**

- ✓ Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, which serves as the Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan and must be approved by the California Emergency Council
- ✓ Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, which is updated regularly as changes occur.

The latter document is separated into four sections: Introduction, Concept of Operations, Roles and Responsibilities and Attachments. It describes the state's hazardous material emergency response organization; the roles and responsibilities of state agencies; the relationship of the state with the local, federal, volunteer, and private organizations. It is a great reference document. Some of the appendices to this Area Plan are from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, which was updated in January 2014.

This Area Plan is consistent with the HMICP in that both plans discuss roles and responsibilities and general protocols for implementing NIMS and SEMS. The county uses NIMS and SEMS and coordinates with state agencies via the Cal OES Warning Center, mutual aid programs, and direct calls to various agencies.

Regional Plans

**Local Emergency
Planning
Committee
Hazardous
Materials
Response Planning**

The Region III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was designated by the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) pursuant to the Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1985 (SARA), Title III and mandates the creation of a Regional Plan. The thirteen counties included in Region III LEPC include Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glen, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Siskiyou, Sutter and Yuba. A statewide Hazardous Materials Regional Planning project began in 2014 with a Phase 1 study which recommended various tasks to complete to develop a prototype regional hazardous materials emergency planning document.

Local Plans

**1. Colusa County
Emergency
Operations
Plan and
annexes**

The Colusa County Sheriff's Office maintains the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP is the primary emergency planning and management document within the county. This plan is activated in a hazardous materials incident when additional resources or extended response activities are needed. The latest version was updated in 2016. There are many annexes to this plan including the Hazardous Materials Area Plan, which is Annex D of the EOP.

The Colusa County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can be activated in the event of an emergency, including a hazardous materials incident. The EOC is the location from which centralized management of an emergency

response is performed. Details of activating the EOC are described in the EOP.

Primary EOC: 929 BRIDGE STREET

Alternate EOC: MOBILE INCIDENT COMMAND VEHICLE

This location will be used as an interim alternate EOC if the primary EOC is not usable.

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| 2. Hazard Mitigation Plan | <p>Colusa County updated their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2015. It identifies high hazard areas and assesses vulnerabilities from earthquakes, floods, wildland fires and landslide and identifies mitigation strategies the county can take.</p> |
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| 3. Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Services Agency Medical Response System Plans | <p>The Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency serves as the Local Emergency Medical Services Agency for the counties of Butte, Colusa, Placer, Nevada, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Yuba, Tehama and Yolo. The EMS System Plan describes the delivery of medical services (paramedic treatment, ambulance transport, trauma services, etc.) to the victims of sudden illness or injury within the geographic area served by the EMS agency including Colusa County. Agency protocols and relevant plans including Emergency Medical Services protocols and the Multi-Casualty Incident Plans are available on their website: http://www.ssvems.com</p> |
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In instances where hazardous materials incidents result in or involve injuries or acute illness, the policies of the Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMS Agency would automatically be activated as they are for any emergency medical event. If multiple injuries or exposures occur from a hazardous materials incident, California Mutual Aid Region III Multi- Casualty Incident Plan may be activated.

Response Agreements

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| 1. California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement | <p>The statewide mutual aid system is codified in the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The State of California, each of its counties, incorporated cities and fire protection districts have adopted the Agreement, which was developed in 1950. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each local jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the State.</p> |
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| 2. Hazardous Materials Response | <p>There is no formalized Hazardous Materials Response Team in Colusa County. Representatives from Colusa County Office of Emergency Services and Environmental Health are required to respond to all hazardous materials incidents. Also, representatives from jurisdictions including the cities of Colusa and Williams and are required to respond if the incident is in their jurisdiction. Most fire districts and CAL FIRE have</p> |
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personnel trained at the First Response Awareness or Operational level and some at the Decon level.

Colusa County largely depends on mutual aid response from neighboring counties including Butte County, Yolo County, Davis Fire Department, Yocha Dehe Fire Department and the Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team. CAL FIRE has a Type 2 HazMat Response Team and Decon trailer in Napa County which could be activated via mutual aid for a hazmat incident.

For a large scale incident or if additional personnel or equipment is needed, the Incident Commander at the scene may exercise any Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

Coordinating Activities

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| 1. Local
Emergency
Planning
Committee
(LEPC) | <p>The Region III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) includes public agency, nonprofit and private industry representatives from throughout the region. It meets bi-monthly to discuss hazardous materials issues. The LEPC's primary responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide training opportunities✓ Provide a forum for stakeholders to discuss regional hazardous materials emergency planning |
| 2. Pesticide Drift
Coordination
with Colusa
County
Environmental
Health,
Department of
Agriculture
and Health &
Human
Services | <p>Pesticide use information in Colusa County is available on the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's web site:
http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/pur12rep/12_pur.htm</p> <p>The site has a wealth of information on the top five pesticides used in each county and top one hundred sites and pesticides used statewide.</p> <p>Information about these heavily used pesticides in Colusa County is included in Appendix 5. Summary sheets for each chemical includes information on chemical hazards, emergency response issues, decontamination and emergency medical treatment. Appendix 5 also includes information on reimbursement for medical expenses. This Area Plan is distributed to agencies that may be involved in a pesticide drift incident.</p> |

C. CUPA REGULATORY PROGRAM

Colusa County's CUPA regulatory program includes identifying businesses within Colusa County that store or use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. Colusa County, as the CUPA, inspects these facilities for proper management and initiates enforcement actions for non-compliance. Colusa County Environmental Health collects facility information on the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) website which is available to Fire Department personnel for use during an emergency.

1. Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and Inspection Program

The Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) program is required by Chapter 6.95 Division 20 of the California H&SC. This program provides information essential to fire fighters, health officials, planners, elected officials and workers in meeting their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the community. The HMBP program also incorporates the community's right to know about the hazardous materials in their community. This law requires businesses, which handle hazardous materials over threshold amounts (55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases) to submit a HMBP to Colusa County electronically via the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). Beginning in 2013, all regulated businesses were required to report HMBP information electronically via CERS eliminating the need to submit paper forms.

A HMBP consists of: general business contact information, an inventory of hazardous materials, a map showing the location of the materials and evacuation routes, an emergency response plan and a training plan for employees. Each year all facilities with a HMBP are required to electronically certify the accuracy of the HMBP.

The HMBP information is available for review by the public upon request during normal hours of operation by printing information from the CERS website. Facility maps are not accessible to the general public.

Facilities are inspected to verify HMBP information is accurate. Underground storage tank facilities are inspected annually. All other facilities are inspected once every three years at a minimum. Results from all compliance inspections become part of the business' file and are available to emergency response agencies and for public review. New businesses are located by the CUPA through the plan check process or field surveys.

2. Integrating information from California Accidental

Facilities that exceed threshold amounts of extremely hazardous or regulated substances in a process on site (e.g., ammonia, chlorine, highly toxic gases) are required to prepare a Risk Management Plan. The federal program has higher threshold quantities than the California program, known as the California Accidental Release (CalARP) Program. CalARP

Release Program (CalARP) facilities	facilities are required under state and federal law to prepare Risk Management Plans which describe the accidental release prevention and emergency response policies and procedures at their facility. The Risk Management Plan contains an analysis of the off-site consequence of an accidental release at the facility. These off-site analyses consider sensitive populations including schools, hospitals, long term health care and child care facilities, park and recreation areas and major commercial, office and industrial businesses. There are 8 facilities subject to the CalARP program in Colusa County. Other higher risk facilities, which are considered a hazard due to the types of hazardous materials or location, have been identified. A list of these High Hazard Facilities has been prepared and is available as Appendix 6.
3. Total Number of Regulated Businesses	As of September 2015 there are approximately 340 facilities regulated in the CUPA program. There are 8 facilities that fall under the California Accidental Release Program.
4. Code Enforcement and Education	Colusa County Environmental Health, as the CUPA, works to reduce the number of hazardous materials incidents and to minimize impacts when incidents do occur. This is done through education, inspection and code enforcement.
5. Pre-incident planning	Most Fire District personnel within Colusa County conduct pre-incident planning for new construction and other buildings including hazardous materials facilities. Some fire districts develop maps or plans showing important fire department equipment on-site including hydrants, post indicator valves, alarms and access.
6. Pesticide Drift Protocols	This Area Plan provides pre-emergency planning, communication, training and cost recovery or fiscal reimbursement protocols as required by SB 391. See Response Section C, Emergency Response Procedures for the response protocols and Appendix 5 for information on the pesticides handled in the county and medical reimbursement procedures.
7. Data Management System	Colusa County Environmental Health is using EnvisionConnect, a data management system to track all CUPA program information. This software tracks the following information: ✓ Information about facilities that store or handle hazardous materials in excess of state thresholds, and/or generate any quantity of hazardous waste. ✓ Inspection and enforcement data for CUPA facilities. ✓ Emergency contact information. ✓ Information on underground storage tanks (USTs) and sites. ✓ Permit issuance, status and expiration dates.

D. HAZARD ANALYSIS**General Situation**

Colusa County is centrally located in the state, bordering Yolo County to the south, Lake County to the west, Glenn County to the north and Sutter County to the east. The county has a total of 1,156 square miles and is considered to be located in the northern Sacramento Valley. The county's eastern boundary is formed in part by the Sacramento River. The population as of 2018 (Department of Finance) is 22,098. There are two incorporated cities - Williams and Colusa, the County Seat and eight communities including Arbuckle, College City, Grand Island/Grimes, Leesville, Maxwell, Princeton, Sites and Stonyford.

Colusa County is mainly rural and its economy is based on agriculture or agricultural related businesses. Rice, almonds, walnuts, tomatoes and rice seed are the top commodities produced in Colusa County. Because of the sensitivity of some of the crops to certain pesticides, the County Agricultural Commissioner places strict buffer zones and permit requirements on the application of certain pesticides.

Hazardous materials usage in Colusa County includes service related industries, agricultural related industries and oil and natural gas production wells.

Hazards Overview

- 1. Transportation** The potential for a major transportation incident exists along the county's main northwest thoroughfare, Interstate 5. An additional potential exists on the other state highways, which traverse the county, namely State Route 20 and State Route 45. The materials transported on these highways may be destined for a facility within the county or they may be destined for points beyond.

Spill history from Cal OES HazMat Spill notifications in Colusa County shows most spills are due to traffic accidents (mainly diesel fuel from trucks), sewage to waterways in the rainy season, aqua ammonia releases from vehicle accidents or at sites, and other minor chemical spills during transportation. Approximately four-six spill notifications per year for the past three years were reported for Colusa County.

Another potential for a transportation incident exists along the railroad corridors within the county. Union Pacific Railroad and California Northern Railroad maintain tracks through the county, which connect Maxwell to Willows (Glenn County), and Arbuckle to Dunnigan (Yolo County).

Colusa County airport is a general aviation airport located in the city of Colusa.

**2. PG&E
Pipelines/
Storage
Facilities**

A PG&E backbone pipe runs through Colusa County. A non-PGE natural gas storage field is located in Colusa County. PG&E has provided Colusa County OES with maps of the high-pressure gas transmission lines and valve locations in Colusa County. In the event of a pipeline leak or rupture,

the State Fire Marshal's Pipeline Safety Division should be contacted through Cal OES at (800) 852-7550.

3. Fixed Facilities The facilities identified through the CUPA program, which are of particular concern, include a lumber processing facility, bulk aqua and anhydrous ammonia agricultural facilities, and various auto and machinery service related facilities. These businesses are generally spread throughout the county; however, limited concentrations occur in the more densely populated areas Colusa, Williams and Arbuckle.

4. Geography and Weather The geography of the county can influence the development of incidents and the way in which they are handled. Colusa County is known for its abundant rice crops. However, these rice crops can hinder the drainage of water during the wintertime. The soil in which rice is planted is primarily clay. The particles become easily saturated and drainage/runoff becomes a problem. Highway 20 can become flooded in the areas between Colusa and Williams, shutting it down. Also, a steep river canyon can restrict or even prevent access to an incident. The Sacramento River a main waterway meanders through the County. The possibility of its waters becoming contaminated from a hazardous event is real. Diking and containment of releases is always a high priority.

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. As noted earlier, water from rice fields can create hazards, such as dense fog banks in the cooler months. Extra precaution is always a foremost concern for emergency personnel.

5. Agriculture and Pesticide Drift There are a significant number of agricultural crops in Colusa County, most importantly rice, walnuts and almonds whose production steadily increases every year. Hazards from the commercial application of pesticides and herbicides (crop fumigation, aerial spraying and other applications) are also present in the county. The Colusa County Agricultural Commissioner regulates the use and application of these compounds.

6. Illegitimate Business Illegitimate businesses, such as clandestine drug laboratories, are a significant threat to human health, property, and the environment. Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and wastes from drug lab activities on public or private property. In many instances, drug lab wastes are dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways, posing a serious health threat to the unsuspecting person who might stumble upon it and to the environment.

Colusa County and other areas of northern California are experiencing an increase in illegal growing of marijuana, which has the potential to result in unreported hazardous materials storage, such as diesel fuel, as well as improper or illegal application and/or disposal of fertilizers and pesticides.

7. Terrorist Activities

Individuals with ties to domestic or international organizations or acting as a “lone wolf” may attempt to disrupt a community through nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical terrorism. To prepare and respond to these incidents, the county has in place a Terrorist Response Plan as an Annex to the Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan.

8. Geologic and Seismic Hazards

The Colusa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) is the primary means of evaluating the risk posed to people and property in Colusa County by earthquakes, landslides, floods, and other natural hazards, and presents a list of mitigation actions that the county can implement prior to such events to reduce the personal harm and property damage caused by them. The secondary effects of earthquakes include fires, hazardous materials spills and water and pipeline breakage.

9. Radioactive Materials

Small quantities of radioactive materials are routinely transported through Colusa County to medical facilities and for use in construction activities.

10. Hospitals, Care Facilities, Schools and Child Care Centers

These special needs populations may be impacted by a hazardous materials emergency that may require additional coordinating and response resources. The Emergency Operations Plan contains information and instructions regarding management of special need populations during emergencies including alerting, movement and sheltering.

Colusa County’s Health and Human Services Department is the lead county department responsible for the care and shelter of disaster evacuees. This responsibility is performed in conjunction with the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

E. TRAINING**1. Training
Overview and
Responsibilities**

Each individual agency or county department is responsible for the training of its own personnel for responding to hazardous material incidents. Initial and refresher training shall be consistent with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8 Section 5192, and Cal/OSHA Title 8, CCR Subchapter 7, Section 5192 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5. Training shall be consistent with the employee's job description and likelihood of encountering or responding to a hazardous material incident.

The California Office of Emergency Services Inland Region has a Training and Exercise Plan and schedule for Colusa County with training or an exercise scheduled about eight times per year. The Office of Emergency Services coordinates this training for Colusa County.

All personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, response and incident management must complete National Incident Management System courses. At a minimum, emergency response personnel at the responder level and personnel at the managerial and executive level must complete NIMS 100 (An Introduction to the Incident Command System), NIMS 700 (National Incident Management System) and National Response Plan (IS 800). In addition, Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) coursework including SEMS Introduction and SEMS EOC and Incident Command 200, 300 and 400 are courses advised for emergency response personnel.

Colusa County Office of Emergency Services will notify holders of this Area Plan of training opportunities that become available in the local area associated with hazardous materials emergency response.

Agencies and county departments having assigned responsibilities under this Plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out the assigned responsibilities.

The following topics are covered in training courses:

- ✓ Health and safety procedures for response personnel
- ✓ Use of emergency response equipment and supplies
- ✓ Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources
- ✓ Identification of medical facilities
- ✓ Evacuation plans and procedures
- ✓ Monitoring and decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment
- ✓ First-aid procedures

- ✓ Procedures for informing the public
- ✓ Psychological stress

Most Fire District personnel in the county have First Responder Awareness or First Responder Operations training; some also have Decon training. All CAL FIRE personnel are First Response Operations trained and the Battalion Chiefs are trained/certified at the Hazardous Materials Incident Command level.

Colusa County Environmental Health personnel responding to hazardous materials incidents meet, at a minimum, the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) requirements of 8 CCR 5192(q)(6) – emergency responses to hazardous materials releases. They have 24 hours of HAZWOPER training and 8 hours annual refresher training. They provide technical advice to the Incident Commander on environmental contamination and cleanup issues on request.

Details of NIMS courses and goals and objectives can be found on the FEMA website: www.fema.org/emergency/nims

2. Federal Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	Maintained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Federal Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program provide a standard for all exercises. It provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. It integrates language and concepts from the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System.
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3. Levels of Training	Personnel responding to a hazardous materials emergency should be trained to the appropriate level of emergency response capabilities, as dictated by 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR Title 8 Section 5192.
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First Responder — Awareness Level: Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities.

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.

First Responder — Decontamination: Individuals who respond to

releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of participating on decontamination team within the decontamination unit. They are trained to identify ways that personnel, apparatus and equipment become contaminated, prevent the spread of contamination through decontamination measures, and initiate emergency decontamination procedures at hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Materials Technician: Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than the first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

Hazardous Materials Specialist: Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain.

Incident Commander: Key individual who assumes control of the incident and is responsible for all decisions relating to the management of the incident.

Additional levels of training include HazMat Safety Officer, WMD Fire Responder Awareness, WMD Fire Responder Operations, HAZMAT Incident Commander, Hospital/Medical Response Training, Assistant Safety Officer and WMD Technician/Specialist Terrorism. The California Institute of Technology (CSTI) in San Luis Obispo offers these training classes at their facility in San Luis Obispo and throughout the state and has tuition grants for some of this required training.

Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Workers (HAZWOPER): Individuals who may be responsible for clean up or oversight of hazardous waste sites or releases as well as workers, such as the Fire Department personnel responding to emergencies involving hazardous materials, such as spills.

**4. Training for
Personnel
Serving as
Support
Personnel at
Hazardous
Materials
Incidents**

Skilled support personnel as defined in Title 8 CCR Section 5192(q) (4) are not required to meet specialized training requirements as emergency responders. These support personnel include, but are not limited to, individuals skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane & hoisting equipment. They are personnel who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work at an incident and may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency scene. Public Works employees may fall into this category. They may be classified as Disaster Workers and as such must complete NIMS 100 and NIMS 700

However, support personnel will be given an initial briefing at the incident

site prior to their participation in any emergency response. The initial briefing will include instruction in the wearing of any appropriate personal protective equipment, any chemical hazards involved, and what duties they are to perform.

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| 5. Training Documentation | Individual agencies are responsible for maintaining all training records associated with their employees. |
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| 6. Drills and Exercises | Training exercises incorporating elements of this Area Plan will be conducted on an available basis, and coordinated by the Colusa County Office of Emergency Services. These exercises may be tabletop, functional or full-scale field in nature. Participants may include response agencies and/or organizations that have responsibilities under this Area Plan and any voluntary business representatives. |
|--------------------------------|--|

Fire Districts conduct training with the California Highway Patrol and also Pacific Gas and Electric.

Training exercises shall emphasize the following elements of a hazardous material incident response:

- ✓ Emergency procedures for response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, including mandatory notification requirements.
- ✓ Health and safety procedures for response personnel, including those procedures required for approach, recognition, evaluation, monitoring, and decontamination.
- ✓ Use of emergency response equipment and supplies.
- ✓ Procedures for access to mutual aid resources.
- ✓ Evacuation plans and procedures, including procedures for notifying the public during emergencies.
- ✓ Monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment.
- ✓ Psychological stress that may be encountered during disaster operations.

F. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING**1. Governor's
Office of
Emergency
Services (Cal
OES) Spill/
Release
Notification
Guidance**

All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials require *immediate* verbal notification by telephone.

Notification must be made to the Cal OES State Warning Center for the following:

- ✓ Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in marine waters
- ✓ Any spill or other release of one barrel (42 gallons) or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- ✓ Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any waters of the state
- ✓ Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- ✓ Any found or lost radioactive materials
- ✓ Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- ✓ Hazardous Liquid Pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline
- ✓ Any spill deemed to be significant by regulation

An Incident/Release Assessment Form included in the California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance is helpful in determining if a release is reportable or not and can be found at:

http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-Spill_Booklet_Feb2014_FINAL_BW_Acc.pdf

**2. Notification
Procedures**

Anyone discovering or becoming aware of a hazardous material spill or incident should notify the Colusa County Sheriff's Dispatch Center at 911 or 530-458-0200. In Arbuckle, Yolo County Sheriff's Department is the Dispatch Center.

- ✓ If the incident is on a state highway or county road, the Colusa Sheriff's Department shall notify the Williams California Highway Patrol Dispatch Center. The Williams CHP Dispatch Center will serve as the State and Local Emergency Notification Coordinator.
- ✓ If the incident is on private property, or within the incorporated limits of the City of Colusa or Williams, but not on a highway, the City of Colusa Police Department or City of Williams Police Department, respectively shall serve as the State and Local Emergency Notification Coordinator.

- ✓ If the incident is on National Forest land, the Forest Service Dispatch Center will serve as State and Local Emergency Coordinator.
 - ✓ The State and Local emergency notification coordinator will notify appropriate agencies and the State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 on all reportable incidents.
-

3. Agencies to be Notified

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center must be notified of a hazardous materials incident. The Warning Center will issue a control number for the incident and will in turn notify other State agencies (if necessary) of the incident.

At a minimum, significant spills and releases must be reported to:

- ✓ 911
- ✓ Colusa County Environmental Health (CUPA) (530) 458-0395 during office hours.
Call 911 after hours for notification
- ✓ State of California Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911

Cal OES has prepared a Release Notification Matrix which provides information on the additional agencies to be notified for oil and hazardous materials spills, the criteria on when spills should be reported, phone numbers and the legal authority reference for the notification requirement. This OES Release Notification Matrix is included as **Appendix 7**.

A Responsibility Matrix, **Appendix 8** has been developed to assist the Incident Commander (IC) to determine the functional responsibilities of various agencies during a large scale incident. A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal response agencies is provided in Part III of this document including roles in a pesticide drift exposure incident.

An additional Resource/Emergency Contractor Phone List of various agencies and emergency response contractors and their phone numbers has been developed and can be found in **Appendix 9**.

4. Incident Command Responsibility

The IC is the primary law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority as designated by Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4, of the California Vehicle Code.

In many cases a Unified Command is formed, where both fire and law enforcement and other agencies depending on the size and location of the incident share in incident management responsibilities. Unified Command is implemented whenever there is more than one agency

having jurisdictional authority for the incident or it could consist of several functional departments within a single jurisdiction.

In Colusa County the Incident Command is defined as follows:

<u>Location of Incident</u>	<u>Commander</u>
State Highways/ County Roads (includes right-of-way)	California Highway Patrol
Off-Highway, unincorporated area (Includes, Arbuckle, Grimes, Maxwell, Princeton, County and private property)	Colusa County Sheriff's Dept.
National Forest Lands (Colusa, Lassen or Tahoe National Forest)	U.S. Forest Service
City of Colusa	Colusa Police Department
City of Williams	Williams Police Department
Colusa 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)	BLM Lands
Reservation/Tribal Lands	Colusa Indian Community
East Park Reservoir	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Contact information for these agencies is located in **Appendix 9**.

**5. Informing
Medical and
Health
Facilities of
the Nature of
the Incident
and the
Substances
Involved
including
pesticides**

The IC is responsible for notifying the medical facilities of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s). This process occurs locally through notification of the Control Facility and the Control Facility notifies other hospitals. In addition, Colusa County Health and Human Services and the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator may need to be advised, depending on the nature of the incident and exposure. Exposure information will be relayed to the following trauma hospital:

Colusa Medical Center 199 E. Webster St. Colusa CA.

The Colusa Medical Center has decontamination units on-site for mass decontamination. Hospital staff members are responsible for

communicating with regional poison control centers to obtain toxicological information.

**6. Business
Notification
Verbal
Notification**

If a hazardous materials spill or release occurs or threatens to occur, and is considered significant, the business or facility must **immediately** call:

- ✓ 911
- ✓ Colusa County (CUPA) (530) 458-0395 during office hours.
- ✓ State of California Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
- ✓ National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 if the spill equals or exceeds Federal Reportable Quantities, or *any amount* of oil reaching or having the potential of reaching navigable waters of California.

The business must follow the procedures in their Hazardous Materials Business Plan and notify other agencies as appropriate. ‘Business’ includes hazardous materials handlers, any employees, agent, designee or authorized representative of a handler. **Exception:** a ‘Qualified Person’, as defined in 8 CCR §5192 (a) (3), may declare the spill an ‘Incidental Release’.

Instances of pesticide drift which may have occupational or community health impacts may also be reported by the handler or pesticide applicator to the 911 system or directly to the Colusa County Agricultural Commissioner’s office: (530) 458-0580 or 911 (24 hours).

Section 2703 of Title 19, CCR details the criteria to determine if a release is reportable under State law. Verbal notification must be made if the release meets the following requirements:

- ✓ The release poses a hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment (notification should be made even if the impacts are potential or delayed).
- ✓ The release is equal to or exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of an extremely hazardous material – listed in 40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A. This list can be found at the following web site:
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part355-appA.pdf>
- ✓ The release is equal to or exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of a hazardous substance – listed in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4. This list can be found at the following website:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-sec302-4.pdf>

7. Notification Information Needed	If there is a potential or actual hazardous materials release, the following information must be reported: ✓ Identity of caller ✓ Location, date and time of spill, release, or threatened release ✓ Location of threatened or involved waterway or storm drains ✓ Substance, quantity involved, and isotope if necessary ✓ Chemical name (if known, it should be reported if the chemical is extremely hazardous) ✓ Description of what happened
8. Written Follow-Up Notice	A business is required to prepare a written follow-up notice (within 7 days of the release per EPA's Enforcement Response Policy) if a release of an extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) or hazardous substance (40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4) exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity. Section 2705 of Title 19, CCR details the format for the notice and where the notice should be sent. The blank follow-up notice can be obtained at the following website: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/304%20-%20Written%20Report%20Form.pdf
9. Response Agency Notification Requirements	Although the bulk of the responsibility for notification lies with the private sector, responding agencies must also make the appropriate notifications as follows: ✓ Any local or state agency responding to an oil spill must notify the Cal OES Warning Center (GC 8670.26) - (800) 852-7550. ✓ Any emergency rescue personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within one-half mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district (H&SC 25507.10). A list of schools in the Colusa County school district is included in Appendix 10 and includes the Fire Station district in which the school is located. ✓ Any designated government employee (defined in GC82019) must report any hazardous waste discharge that is likely to cause substantial injury to the public health or safety that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary to the local health department or board of supervisors (H&SC 25180.7) within seventy-two hours.

The IC is responsible for ensuring the required notifications are made. The IC will direct Dispatch to contact the required agencies. **Appendix 9** contains phone numbers for these agencies and other resources such as cleanup contractors and disposal facilities.

Fire Departments are required to report incidents on electronic forms such as the National Fire Incident Response System (NFIRS).

G. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System(ICS)** Federal law requires the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders – federal, state, and local – use to coordinate and conduct response actions. The California version, known as SEMS, the Standardized Emergency Management System has been integrated with the NIMS and provides a statewide consistency on principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local fire departments use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the ICS structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

2. **Incident Command System** The five functions of the ICS organization are management (command), operations, planning and intelligence (information), logistics and finance and administration. The Colusa County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides a detailed description of SEMS and the Incident Command System. Please refer to the EOP for an in-depth discussion of these topics. A brief description of the roles of the command staff positions of the standardized ICS system follows:

Command Staff:

Incident Command – The IC or Unified IC has overall management, coordination and responsibility over a hazardous material incident, as well as a Weapons of Mass Destruction event. The IC is responsible for evaluating needs, identifying resources and procuring resources to abate the incident, protect life, environment and property.

Liaison – The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives from other agencies.

Public Information Officer - The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing accurate and complete information regarding the incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest.

The PIO will be the point of contact for the media and other government agencies desiring information about the incident. In both Single and Unified Command structures, only one PIO is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Safety Officer - The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing

hazardous or unsafe situations and developing measures to ensure the safety of incident personnel. They have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activities, which involve an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) condition or an imminent danger condition. The Safety Officer will immediately inform the IC of actions needed to lessen the hazards involved. In a multi-activity incident, the HazMat Safety Officer does not act as Safety Officer for the overall incident. The Safety Officer within the command staff serves that function. Preparing the Site Safety Plan is an important role of this position. **29 CFR 1910.120 requires that the Incident Commander appoint a Safety Officer in all hazardous materials incidents.**

General Staff:

Operation – Operations is responsible for controlling the incident. They will provide resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized.

The Operations Section shall be responsible for directing rescue and first aid; fire suppression activities; containment, clean up, personnel protection, safety, and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

Planning - Planning is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information about the development of the incident and the status of resources. This person prepares the Incident Action Plan outlining objectives, strategy, organization, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate an incident.

Logistics - Logistics is responsible for providing all support needs to an incident, including ordering all resources from off-site locations. They also provide facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, and medical services.

The Medical Unit Leader comes under Logistics and is responsible for providing all medical care for incident personnel and victims, responding to requests for medical aid, medical transportation and medical supplies. They prepare the Medical Plan, declare a medical emergency and prepare procedures for a major medical emergency.

Finance/Administration - Finance is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of an incident (usually only established on large and complex incidents).

**3. Hazardous
Materials
Group
Positions**

The FIRESCOPE (FIrefighting REsources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies) Hazardous Materials Module to the Incident Command System provides an organizational structure for responding to hazardous materials incidents. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor directs the primary functions.

Reporting to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor are four positions including Site Access Control Leader, Decontamination Leader, Entry Leader, and Technical Specialist– Hazardous Materials Reference. A brief description of the responsibilities of these positions follows:

Site Access Control Leader is responsible for managing and tracking personnel movement and equipment used in the Control Zones. The Site Access Leader ensures that contaminants are controlled and records are maintained. The Safe Refuge Area Manager and the Refuge Area Manager report to the Site Access Control Leader.

Decontamination Leader is responsible for managing decontamination operations.

Entry Leader is responsible for managing the entry team operations within the "Exclusion or Hot" zone. This includes rescue, materials identification, containment and control of the release.

Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Reference sources such as computer databases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives are used.

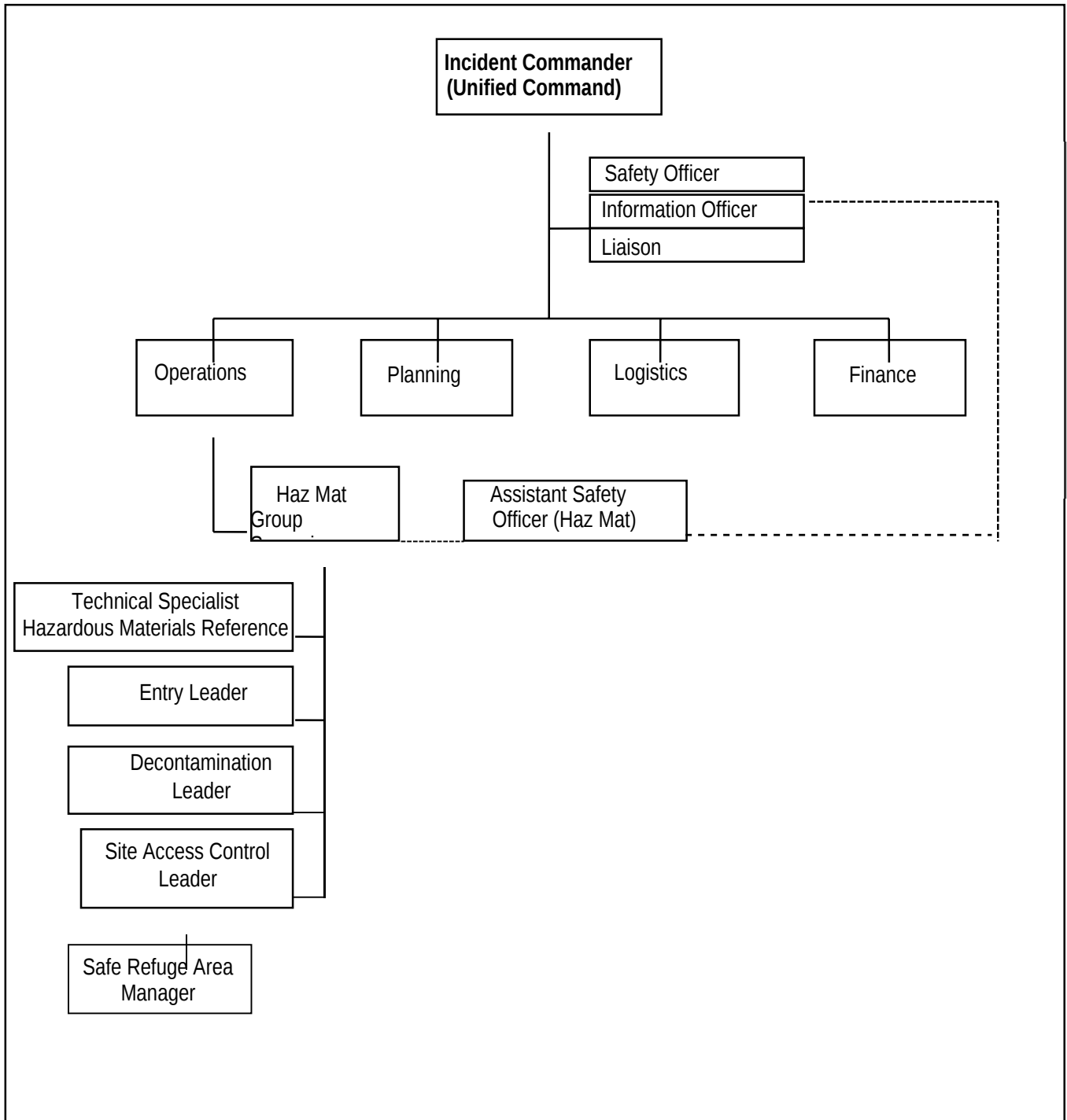
In addition the **Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials** is assigned and reports to the IC or Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group supervisor and provides advice on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent all unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents.

The web links for the ICS forms and Hazardous Materials Group position checklists are as follows:

<https://www.firescope.org/ics-forms.htm>

<https://www.firescope.org/ics-hazmat-pos-manuals.htm>

A flow chart depicting the basic elements of the Hazardous Materials Groups positions within the Incident Command systems is shown on the next page:



Partial Incident Command Structure showing Key Positions Within the Hazmat Group

H. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES**1. Approach, Recognition and Evaluation of Hazardous Materials Releases**

The first emergency personnel arriving at an incident will act as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority. First responders are to respond defensively. Tasks undertaken are incident specific and based on protecting life, the environment and property. Tasks may include the following:

- ✓ Isolating the scene and denying entry by establishing zones
- ✓ Identifying the product, if it can be done safely
- ✓ Establishing a Command Post in the support zone using the NIMS Incident Command System
- ✓ Notifying appropriate agencies and requesting needed resources
- ✓ Rescuing victims, if it can be done safely with available personal protective equipment (PPE)
- ✓ Providing emergency medical care, including decontamination
- ✓ Determining need for and conducting protective actions (evacuation or shelter in place)

An On-Scene Checklist has been included to assist the IC when responding to a hazardous materials release and is included in **Appendix 11**. (Reference California Hazardous Material Incident Tool Kit (January 2014))

Colusa County Sheriff's Office has developed a procedure describing response procedures performed in hazardous materials spills/releases. This included as **Appendix 12**.

2. Site Control and Perimeter Security

Responders must control entry and exit points at the incident site to limit the spread of and exposure to released materials. The law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority has the responsibility for perimeter security and traffic control. Perimeter security should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to eliminate interference with response operations.

Site Access Control is typically established by setting up control lines with barrier tape and establishing Control Zones. The responding agencies use standardized procedures on arrival, assessment and site control and establish Control Zones such as the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone), the Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone), the Support Zone (Cold Zone), Decon (Decontamination) Corridor and the Outer Perimeter.

3. Recognition

Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. Sources of hazardous material identification include:

- ✓ Placards
- ✓ Shipping manifests
- ✓ Visual observation
- ✓ Package labels and pesticide application signs
- ✓ Container shapes, sizes and/or color pesticide application equipment, tarped fields, and other evidence of pesticide application nearby
- ✓ Information from drivers, shippers, operators, and/or witnesses
- ✓ Observing the signs and symptoms of possible pesticide exposure in potential victims: headache, nausea, dizziness, and increased secretions, such as sweating, salivation, tearing and respiratory secretions. Progressive symptoms include muscle twitching, weakness, tremor, incoordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea
- ✓ CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:
 - o Relays information regarding the specific chemical
 - o Will contact manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.

The IC may use the above resources to identify the substance involved (if the identification can be done safely i.e. from a safe distance). A Hazardous Materials Response Team member will be contacted to provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization if necessary. If the incident requires additional personnel or equipment, the IC may exercise any Colusa County Mutual Aid agreement or the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all counties are signatories.

Other resources for obtaining chemical, toxicological and health hazard information are found in **Appendix 9**.

4. Pesticide Drift Protocols

If the first agency responding to the incident suspects a pesticide is involved, the Agricultural Commissioner must be called. The Agricultural Commissioner will make the determination if it is considered a pesticide drift incident. The following is the criteria to determine if it is considered a pesticide drift incident for response purposes:

- ✓ It is a pesticide used in production of an agricultural commodity (such as rice, almonds or walnuts)
- ✓ The exposure affects an individual(s) not performing work as an employee of the agricultural business

The following protocol should be used if it is a pesticide drift incident:

- ✓ With assistance from the Agricultural Commissioner, the Incident Commander should identify the pesticide causing the pesticide drift exposure incident. If the incident occurs after hours, the Agricultural Commissioner can be contacted through dispatch. **Appendix 5** provides information on pesticides of the highest volume and potential for pesticide drift that may be applied in Colusa County. The Agricultural Commissioner can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Information on the suspected pesticide will be relayed to physicians for appropriate treatment via medical transport personnel.
- ✓ Response agency personnel will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English may not understand requests for decontamination, evacuation, etc. The AT&T Language Line translation service or similar service (download the mobile App for either I phone or Smartphone) could be used to assist with language issues. Allow victims to express their concerns about the response to the incident.
- ✓ Response agency personnel will provide information about necessary medical aid and where to receive this aid to the exposed individual(s). The Agricultural Commissioner could be contacted to provide information about eligibility for medical reimbursement to the exposed victim(s).
- ✓ The Department of Pesticide Regulation website: www.cdpr.ca.gov, has an Information Package on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure.
- ✓ If there is an evacuation, the IC in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner will identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.
- ✓ If there is a large scale incident the Public Health Officer may be asked by the Agricultural Commissioner or IC to disseminate medical reimbursement information to hospitals or clinics. The Department of Health and Human Services has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and may send a “Blast fax”, email or fax to this network of medical providers on the Department of Pesticide Regulation information on medical reimbursement. Post-incident information such as follow-up medical care and long-term health effects may need to be communicated to the public by the Public Health Officer.
- ✓ The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate the incident as

soon as possible to determine if the criteria has been met for exposed individual(s) to apply for medical reimbursement, i.e., the pesticide use was in violation of a law: the misuse caused an acute injury, the misuse occurred in production of an agricultural commodity, the incident occurred in a non-occupational setting and the affected person(s) sought immediate medical attention.

**5. Hazardous
Materials
Incident
Control Zones**

Control Zones are the geographical areas within the control lines set up at a hazardous material incident. The three most commonly used and recognized are:

- ✓ Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone)
- ✓ Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone)
- ✓ Support Zone (Cold Zone)

Control Zones are established to:

- ✓ Secure the scene
- ✓ Control the spread of contamination from a hazardous materials release
- ✓ Ensure the safety and requisite control of emergency services personnel and operations
- ✓ Prevent personnel, vehicles, and other resources from entering a potentially hazardous area

The size and configuration of the Control Zones are not static and must be constantly re-evaluated based on variables such as:

- ✓ Physical and chemical properties of the involved hazardous material(s)
- ✓ Quantity of the hazardous material(s) involved
- ✓ Size, shape and condition of the hazardous material(s) container
- ✓ Movement or dispersion pattern of the hazardous material(s)
- ✓ Current and anticipated weather and wind conditions
- ✓ Geographic features surrounding the incident
- ✓ The presence of other nearby hazardous materials

The first responders and IC may set up initial perimeters. Control Zones (Exclusion (Hot), Contamination Reduction (Warm), and Support Zones (Cold) are established by hazardous material technician/specialists.

Control Zones may initially be established based on information contained in the *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)* but should ultimately be established based upon all available technical information (guides and reference) and advice from the IC.

Control Zones provide an organized system that aids the IC in properly

managing and mitigating hazardous material incidents while maximizing protection of emergency response personnel and the public. Control Zones should be established as follows:

Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) **Exclusion Zone** - The Exclusion Zone is the area immediately around the spill or release of hazardous materials, and is the area where contamination occurs or can occur. It is the innermost of the three zones at a site. Special protection is required for all personnel within this zone.

- ✓ The Exclusion Zone is the area of *maximum hazard* and must be restricted to essential personnel wearing proper protective clothing. Access to the Exclusion Zone should be controlled by the IC or designee (typically Site Access Control) with entry and exit restricted to specific locations. Only personnel directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor shall enter the Exclusion Zone. Command of the Exclusion Zone shall stay with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor throughout the incident.
- ✓ Personnel entering the Exclusion Zone should be kept to the minimum required for the assigned task, but should never be less than two persons (as per 29 CFR 1910.120). Operation in the Exclusion Zone shall be accomplished using the "buddy system" of two or more operating as a team.
- ✓ Exiting the Exclusion Zone must take place through the Contamination Reduction Zone/Corridor. When a team member enters the Exclusion Zone to conduct stabilization operations, a Backup Team should be suited up and available to immediately assist with rescue and decontamination activities.
- ✓ The Safe Refuge Area is set up in the Exclusion Zone on the upwind side of the hazard site adjacent to the Decontamination Reduction Corridor.
- ✓ Safe refuge areas need to be areas where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.
- ✓ Operations conducted in the Exclusion Zone include:
 - o Identifying the material(s) involved in the threatened release
 - o Conducting rescue, if appropriate
 - o Containing and abating the release or threatened release

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone) **Contamination Reduction Zone.** The Contamination Reduction Zone is the area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone separating the contaminated area from the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and requires a lesser degree of

personal protection than the Exclusion Zone.

- ✓ Within the Contamination Reduction Zone, decontamination personnel and equipment are assembled for the decontamination of those working in the Exclusion Zone. All unauthorized personnel should be withdrawn from this zone; only essential personnel should remain. As in the Exclusion Zone entry into and exit from the Contamination Reduction Zone should be restricted to a specific location.
- ✓ A Decontamination Corridor should be established within the Contamination Reduction Zone. The product(s) involved and the amount of exposure will determine the extent of decontamination. All personnel exiting the Exclusion Zone must be properly decontaminated and, when necessary, leave their protective clothing and equipment in the Decontamination Corridor. All equipment removed from the Exclusion Zone should be decontaminated, packaged, and properly handled or disposed of. Whenever possible, a check will be done (such as checking pH, level of radiation, volatile organic compounds, etc.), to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination process. Disposal of equipment will require manifesting the material as hazardous waste and following all applicable standards.
- ✓ The outer perimeter of the Contamination Reduction Zone should be appropriately marked with ropes, barricade tape or traffic cones. This perimeter is called the Contamination Control Line and hazardous materials units will usually be located just outside this line.
- ✓ Operations conducted in the Contamination Reduction Zone include:
 - o Decontamination of victims and emergency response personnel
 - o Decontamination of equipment

An escape route from the Exclusion Zone to the Contamination Reduction Zone will be identified and kept open for emergency evacuation of personnel and equipment and the removal of injured citizens or personnel.

**Support Zone
(Cold Zone)**

Support Zone. The Support Zone is the safe or "clean" area beyond the outer perimeter of the Contamination Control Line where personnel and equipment are not expected to become contaminated and where special protective clothing is not required. Resources immediately supporting the hazardous material emergency operation are located here. The Command Post and media-briefing site are located within the Support Zone.

- ✓ Although the Support Zone is considered safe and the movement of personnel and equipment is unrestricted, with many incidents, it is prudent to keep this area restricted to emergency personnel and to keep the public outside of the Support Area. These precautions are taken in case circumstances change such as an escalation of releases or a change in environmental conditions, wind speed or wind direction.
 - ✓ Operations conducted in the Support Zone include:
 - o Providing emergency medical care
 - o Providing an area for resources and staging
 - o Controlling access to all zones
 - o Direction, control, and support of overall emergency operations (i.e., Command Post and scene management)
 - o Conducting media briefings and interviews
-

**6. Evacuation/
Shelter-in-
Place Planning**

Informing citizens within the area of a hazardous material incident of a threat to their safety and precautions to take is an important operational consideration. The Incident Commander shall be responsible for the “order to evacuate” areas which may be threatened by a release or potential release of hazardous materials. The following procedures should be followed to ensure that adequate and accurate information is disseminated to the general public in a timely manner:

- ✓ Unless otherwise stated by the Incident Commander, the control point for the release of information to the public concerning safety procedures and/or evacuation notices during a hazardous materials incident will be the Colusa County Office of Emergency Services.
- ✓ The Colusa County Director of Emergency Services or his/her designee may become the Public Information Officer (PIO) for a hazardous materials incident. The related staff may become the Emergency Public Information (EPI) Staff.
- ✓ The Colusa County Director of Emergency Services will decide on the best location for coordinating the release of information on an incident to the public. The PIO may work at the scene with the Incident Commander, at the Emergency Operations Center (if activated), or at another appropriate public site.
- ✓ Where a hazardous material incident does not require evacuation of an area, but may require safety precautions in private homes or businesses, the Director of Emergency Services will work with the Incident Commander to develop announcements to inform

the affected population. Information may be released to the public in a variety of ways – through the Emergency Alert System, other media, public officials, and volunteer/public agencies on a door-to-door contact basis.

- ✓ Where a hazardous material incident requires evacuation of an unincorporated area, evacuation will be directed by the Colusa County Sheriff's Office. Where a hazardous material incident requires evacuation of an incorporated area of Colusa or Williams, evacuation will be directed by the jurisdictional Police Department. The Director of Emergency Services will handle coordination of information concerning the evacuation.
- ✓ Where evacuation is ordered, the Director of Emergency Services will activate the Shelter Annex of the Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan to accommodate the evacuees. At the minimum, a Reception and Care Site will operate to provide evacuees with information on the incident and on alternate temporary housing as needed.
- ✓ For pesticide drift incidents, the IC, coordinating with responding agencies, must determine the need for on-site or nearby emergency shelter and identify areas of safe refuge where further pesticide exposure via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur, and assist in the coordination of an evacuation, if deemed necessary.
- ✓ A hazardous materials Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed to assist in the decision to shelter-in-place or evacuate and may include the following elements:
 - o Determination of the necessity for evacuation
 - o Consideration of sheltering in place
 - o Centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, Sheriff, health services, medical and other emergency response agencies
 - o Release of safety information to the public
 - o Notification of medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved
 - o Description of hazardous materials involved such as quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density and potential health effects
 - o Possible release scenarios
 - o Facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas

- o Ingress and egress routes and alternatives
- o Location of medical resources trained and equipped for hazardous material response
- o Mass-care facilities, reception areas and shelters
- o Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery

Appendix 13 contains a checklist to be used to assist in Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place decision-making.

7. Shelters

Colusa County's Department of Health and Human Services is designated county department responsible for the care and shelter of disaster evacuees.

The American Red Cross of Northeastern California (ARC) is responsible to perform shelter set-up operational activities at the request of the local fire, police, or governmental agency. The ARC collects and maintains shelter location information maintains shelter agreements with facilities appropriate for use as shelters. Trained county staff are available to support the ARC with shelter operations.

The County's Emergency Operations Plan references the Colusa County/Operational Area Mass Care and Sheltering Plan, which would be activated for a large-scale evacuation.

The Salvation Army is available to provide canteen and clothing assistance to disaster victims in Colusa County.

8. Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination

Responding hazardous materials response teams follow standardized procedures on Medical Monitoring and Surveillance based on NFPA 1582, CCR Title 8, and industry standards. Decontamination procedures are based on NFPA 472, CCR Title 8.

Cal OES has published a guide for Multi-Casualty Mass Decontamination for first responders and can be found at:

<http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/MCMD-1-2-06.pdf>

This guide contains a section on pesticides including information on exposure symptoms, emergency response intervention techniques as well as decontamination advice.

9. Containment and Control

The IC and response agencies have primary responsibility to contain, control and mitigate releases. See number 14 of this section for cleanup and disposal procedures. Contact information for emergency response contractors, disposal sites and public and private agency resources is included in **Appendix 9**.

10. Drug Labs

For any incident involving a drug lab in Colusa County, the Department of Justice, Sheriff's Office or Police Department will initially be notified and will take the lead in posting and overseeing the clean-up of properties contaminated with methamphetamine and will follow state developed guidelines.

There is a Narcotics Enforcement Team to investigate narcotics related crimes in Colusa County and is comprised of the following enforcement agencies: California Highway Patrol, Colusa County District Attorney, Colusa County Probation Department, Colusa County Sheriff's Office Colusa Police Department and Williams Police Department. The Department of Toxic Substances Control/ Department of Justice will also be called as a resource to assist with the cleanup of drug labs. The Colusa County Clan Lab EPA ID number is CLU 111 111 006.

**11. Terrorism/
Bioterrorism
Events**

If a terrorism event occurs, response agencies will follow protocols in the Colusa County Emergency Operations Plan and Terrorism Response Plan. This Plan provides guidance on response and recovery actions for terrorist threats including weapons of mass destruction, biological, chemical, nuclear or radiological and cyber-terrorism. The Federal Bureau of Investigation exercises command and incident authority over terrorist incidents through the FBI Joint Operations Center.

**12. Turning Over
Responsibility
for Site Control**

The IC is responsible for stabilizing and securing the scene to ensure the protection of life-safety, property and the environment from hazardous materials releases and threatened releases. When a scene is under control, the IC can terminate on-scene involvement.

Responsibility for declaring the area affected by a hazardous material release as "safe" to re-enter or "clean" from contamination may be a collaborative effort with the Public Health Officer or his designee, the Fire Department or other agencies.

The following guidelines can be used to determine when the IC can transfer responsibility for site control or terminate on-scene involvement:

- ✓ The hazardous materials release is mitigated and contained. No immediate threat to public safety, property or the environment is present.
- ✓ All hazardous materials are secured and under the control of the responsible party or a regulatory or responding agency, have been hauled away by a licensed hazardous waste hauler or are stored in a manner that prevents a continued release.
- ✓ Environmental issues (such as spills to a creek, etc.) are under control. Input from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the Central Valley Water

Quality Control Board may be needed to make this evaluation.

The IC should document the name, company/agency, phone number and title of the person that assumes responsibility of the incident, if the incident is ongoing and transfer of responsibility is necessary.

13. Cleanup and Disposal Procedures

Once the basic operational concerns (isolation, identification, and control) have been addressed, the IC can arrange for proper disposal. Alternatives for clean up and disposal are the following:

- ✓ The responsible party will be directed to clean up and properly dispose of the spilled materials. If the property is owned by a public agency, that agency may work directly with the responsible party to ensure proper cleanup and disposal occurs, or the public agency, which has jurisdiction over the property in question, may directly oversee this activity. If the property is privately owned, the IC may notify Colusa County Environmental Health to complete the necessary follow-up activities needed to ensure proper cleanup occurs. The Colusa County Environmental Health may also follow up with public agencies overseeing the cleanup on public land to ensure this is properly completed.
- ✓ If the county's storm drain system is impacted, the county may choose to conduct clean up or contract a private cleanup company and submit cost recovery to the responsible party(s). Cost recovery may include administrative cost.
- ✓ If no responsible party can be identified, the agency that owns the property or that which has jurisdiction over the property may try to procure state or federal funding for clean-up. If the property is privately owned the Colusa County Environmental Health will follow-up with the property owner to ensure proper cleanup occurs and inform them of any state or federal funding that may be available. The next section (*Section I of the Response Section*) provides information on state and federal cleanup funds.
- ✓ If an incident occurs **On-Highway** (Caltrans Right-of-Way), the Incident Commander (*i.e.*, the senior CHP officer on-scene) shall direct Caltrans to ensure hazardous material identification, stabilization, clean up, disposal, and/or site restoration is accomplished. Caltrans accomplishes these tasks through standing contracts with private cleanup companies with direct or indirect billing. ***This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.*** Colusa County Environmental Health will provide guidance, upon request, to the responsible party or agency to mitigate the hazard and ensure proper clean up. Depending of the severity of the spill, Colusa County Environmental Health may perform a site assessment at their discretion to ensure

remediation activities are adequate.

- ✓ In the event of a petroleum spill on a city or county roadway, the applicable Public Works Department will be called to contain the release. Depending on the type and quantity of material released, the responsible party may be allowed to contract with a private cleanup company to remove all released materials and any resulting contaminated soils, if any. If there is no responsible party identified, the applicable Public Works Department, or other authorized person within the county, will coordinate the mitigation and removal of the roadway spill by contacting a private cleanup contractor. Colusa County Environmental Health will provide guidance, upon request, to the responsible party or agency to mitigate the hazard and ensure proper cleanup. Colusa County Environmental Health may perform a site assessment at their own discretion depending on the severity of the spill to ensure remediation activities are adequate. ***The responsible party, if identified, has ultimate financial responsibility for all spill response and cleanup costs, including disposal.***
- ✓ Drug lab cleanups will be the responsibility of the property owner. If immediate mitigation and cleanup is needed, it is to be coordinated by Department of Justice or local law enforcement personnel. The Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) may be contacted to employ the services of a DTSC-contracted hazardous waste cleanup company to remove chemicals on site used to manufacture illegal drugs. If contamination is determined to have occurred, Colusa County will follow the requirements of state law to ensure that the property is remediated to meet the state minimum standards.
- ✓ If the incident occurs on national forest lands (including rivers, creeks, or roads passing through such land) the U.S. Forest Service would be contacted to provide cleanup services.

**14. Return to
Occupancy -
Health
Determination**

If public health issues are a concern, the IC and Colusa County Public Health Officer or designees collaboratively with the Fire Department and other agencies may be requested by the IC to make a determination on when to allow individuals to return to an affected area. If an event occurred on private property, the property/business owner would be responsible for obtaining a health or return to occupancy recommendation from a qualified individual. If the property owner is unknown or if the event is on publicly owned land, the IC may contact the Colusa County Health Officer to assist in determining the proper course of action. The IC or public agencies responsible for property where an event has occurred may also obtain a return to occupancy recommendation from a qualified individual, which includes, but is not limited to, a Certified Industrial Hygienist.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC) provides consultations on health effects of chemicals; offers fact sheets; provides technical assistance on occupational health and safety issues, including medical guidance and exposures to toxic substances; and conducts health investigations. In some cases, hazardous materials spills may impact soil and/or groundwater and may need additional clean up beyond initial mitigation. The contaminated property must be cleaned up to meet public and environmental health standards. The Colusa County, Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Air Resources Board and/or Department of Toxic Substances Control will make these determinations.

I. FUNDING SOURCES

Several state and federal agencies maintain specific funds and/or financing for hazardous material incidents, which may be accessed under specific circumstances. If the responsible party has not been determined or is unable to pay for the response and cleanup costs related to a hazardous materials release incident, the emergency response organizations involved and public agencies that provide funds to cover these costs may make funding requests through the following agencies.

State Government Resources

- 1. Off-Highway
Emergency
Response
Account –
Preferred
Funding Source** This account is used to fund cleanup and abatement of hazardous material releases that are a threat to public health and safety. Incidents eligible for funding include "midnight dumping", spills and discharges without an identified responsible party, and other actions needed to prevent potential emergencies (i.e., fencing, guard services, sampling or immediate remedial measures for dangerous sites with uncooperative responsible parties). In some instances, emergency response associated with illegal drug lab wastes is fundable. Contractors and expenditures must be approved in advance of funds being spent. The hazardous material must acutely threaten human health and be in a publicly accessible area. Funds may be used for actions such as fencing, sampling, guard services, stabilization, mitigation, transport and disposal. This account may be accessed through the Cal OES Warning Center (800) 852-7550, or by requesting contact with the CalEPA on-call Duty Officer (800) 260- 3972.

Colusa County Environmental Health personnel will serve as the point of contact for requesting funds from the Off-Highway Emergency Response Account for incidents in the Colusa County. The Emergency EPA ID # for Colusa County is CAS 111 111 006.

Information on the applicability and use of the Off-Highway Emergency Response Account is included in **Appendix 14**.

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- 2. Clandestine
Drug Lab
Cleanup
Account** This program provides funds for 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. Generally, this fund is accessible only 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. It should, however, be considered as a possible source for other drug lab cleanups. Access to the fund must be made within 24 hours of a seizure of a laboratory. Local law enforcement must contact Cal EPA/DTSC and notify the Duty Officer. The investigative report must accompany the request. To access the fund, the Department of Toxic

Substances Control on-call Emergency Response Duty Officer must be notified. The phone number is (800) 260-3972. Information on the applicability and use of the Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup Account is included in **Appendix 14**. The Clan Lab EPA ID for Colusa County is CLU 111 111 006.

3. Water Pollution Clean Up and Abatement Account	The State Water Resources Control Board administers this fund. It can be used for expenses incurred by public agencies with the authority to clean up and abate waste. Only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible. The CAL OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a SWRCB representative to go to the scene.
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4. Oil Spill Response Trust Fund	This fund provides funds administered by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills into tidal influenced marine waters. The fund covers the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies for response, clean up, wildlife rehabilitation and emergency loans. The OSPR's Communication Center must be contacted at (916) 445-0045 (24 hours).
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5. Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account	This account provides funds administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for pollution incidents, impacting state wildlife and habitat resources. A CDFW representative must be on-site to determine eligibility for the fund. The Cal OES Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a CDFW Warden respond to the scene.
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Federal Government Resources

1. Superfund Emergency Response	This US Environmental Protection Agency program provides resources to local, state and other federal and tribal agencies. They have 24-hour emergency response capability. The Response Team removal actions typically eliminate sources of contamination and prevent direct exposure of hazardous substances to humans or the environment. Following is a summary of their capabilities: ✓ Chemical, radiological, biological and terrorism related emergency response actions ✓ Site characterization ✓ Emergency cleanups ✓ Enforcement support (civil) ✓ Criminal investigation support ✓ Training support ✓ Potential responsible party oversight ✓ Local and state agency technical support
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They can be contacted through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or the California Cal OES Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

2. Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) Program	The federal government administers the Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program that provides funds to eligible local governments incurring temporary emergency response costs. Eligible expenditures include those incurred during response to transportation accidents, illegal disposal, tire fires and clandestine drug labs. A reimbursement application package can be obtained by calling the LGR Helpline Hotline at (800) 431-9209.
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Colusa County Resources

Colusa County	Within Colusa County, if there is an imminent health or environmental hazard if no solvent responsible party is immediately identified or if an identified responsible party refuses to take necessary action in response, and alternative state and federal funding sources have been contacted and they also refuse to provide cleanup funds, the IC must contact one of the following: ✓ The appropriate county department head, County Administrator, or other authorized county representative to obtain authorization for expenditures associated with hazardous materials accidental release incidents subject to budget and policy limits adopted by the County Board of Supervisors. ✓ The appropriate city department head, City Manager, or other authorized city representative within the incorporated cities of Colusa and/or Williams to obtain authorization for expenditures associated with hazardous materials accidental release incidents subject to budget and policy limits adopted by the City Council. ✓ For hazardous materials situations falling under Colusa County's jurisdiction the following number may be required by the IC to facilitate the removal and guarantee payment to a private company involved in the identification or removal: - EPA Number for Colusa County - CAS 111 111 006 - For Clandestine Lab purposes - CLU 111 111 006
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J. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**1. Radio Systems and Frequencies**

Colusa County Sheriff's Dispatch is the paging system for fire, emergency medical and hazardous materials response in Colusa County. It serves the following jurisdictions: Colusa County Department of Health and Human Services, Colusa County Public Works, Colusa County Sheriff's Office/ OES, Colusa Fire Department, Colusa Police Department, Indian Valley Fire Department, Maxwell Fire Department, Princeton Fire Department, Sacramento Fire Department, Williams Fire Department, Williams Police Department, Williams Public Works Department. Yolo Communications serves as the dispatch for Arbuckle Fire Department.

A description of the channels and radio types is detailed in the Colusa Operational Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan.

Fire agencies share common frequencies and police have tactical frequencies for communicating with other departments within the county and state. The county EOC has radios to access agencies operating in the field.

Law enforcement and Fire have Command Post Vehicles with multiple channel radio capabilities to increase interoperability from the field to the EOC as well as with other agencies

2. Public Information and Warning Systems

There are several alert-warning systems available in Colusa County which can be accessed via the Sheriff's office:

- ✓ Emergency Alert System (EAS) is an emergency broadcast sent over radio stations and local TV channels via the Sheriff's office, Police or CHP dispatch. KCRA is a designated Public Notification station.
- ✓ The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a web-based system that can distribute public health emergency information via cell phone, email or landline. The Colusa County Department of Health and Human Services is the designated CAHAN Administrator for the County.
- ✓ The AT&T Language Line can be used (download the mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone) to assist the Incident Commander in communicating with affected individuals in their native language should there be no other emergency responder on-scene who can do so in person. This is especially important for pesticide drift exposures.
- ✓ A Telephone Emergency Notification System (Reverse 911) is available through law enforcement (Colusa County Sheriff's

Office and Colusa Police Department) to send messages via landline, cell phone, text, email and fax for emergency notification.

3. Colusa County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan	This document, developed in April 2011 documents the interoperable communication resources available within the County. It also describes which agency controls each resource and the rules or use or operational procedures for the activation and deactivation of each resource. A copy is available in the Emergency Operations Center.
4. Communications Reserve Unit	The Communication Reserve Unit is comprised of FCC licensed amateur radio (Ham) operators who are non-sworn registered “Communications” Disaster Service Workers through the Colusa County Sheriff, Office of Emergency Services. The group is authorized to operate under Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) regulations during times of disaster or emergency.
5. Information Release Responsibility	During a hazardous materials incident, the IC is responsible for disseminating information to the public and the media. The IC will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) as part of the Command Staff, as identified in the Incident Command System. The IC/PIO will be responsible for notifying business personnel and the affected public of safety procedures to follow during a hazardous materials release. The IC should move the field PIO responsibility to the Public Information Branch of the EOC level if there is a need for additional public information resources and/or the centralized coordination of information from responding agencies.
6. Public Information Actions	Following are suggested actions to be taken by the Public Information Officer and/or the Emergency Information staff during the various emergency periods and phases. These emergency periods and phases, along with the actions, which pertain to each, are addressed in the Colusa County Emergency Plan. Additions or deletions may be made depending on the local situation. ✓ 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. ✓ Monitor published and broadcast Emergency Public Information (EPI) for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible. ✓ Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls and to gather status information. ✓ Provide information to the public according to priorities listed

- in the Colusa County Emergency Plan.
- ✓ Ensure that official spokespersons are thoroughly briefed about all aspects of the emergency situation.
- ✓ Keep the Emergency Services Director informed of all actions taken or planned.
- ✓ Keep PIO's in other jurisdiction and at other government levels conversant of information released.
- ✓ Maintain an EPI release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.

8. Media Relations

For any hazardous material incident, the Incident Commander will handle liaison with the media unless he/she assigns this duty to the director of Emergency Services.

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 their safety or the effectiveness of the emergency operations, be made.

News media ingress to hazardous material incident scenes:

- ✓ 409.5 of the California Penal Code allows members of the news media to enter hazardous substances incident sites.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ When applicable, the press shall be immediately advised of the danger and a recommendation made that all personnel remain at a safe distance. Equipment and/or personnel subjected to possible contamination, resulting from encroachment upon a contaminated area or other events, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures taken.

An Emergency Information Checklist, **Appendix 15**, provides actions to consider when releasing information to the public and media based on the type of incident (low hazard, high hazard, etc.) **Appendix 15** also includes sample news releases and questions that might be asked by the media. (Reference: State HazMat Incident Tool Kit January 2014).

K. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**1. Available
Supplies and
Equipment**

The Fire Districts in Colusa County do not have any specialized equipment to respond to hazardous materials emergencies.

The Office of Emergency Services has a utility vehicle and a trailer, which are stored at 929 Bridge Street in Colusa. The utility vehicle has an air system to replenish self-contained breathing apparatus used by first responders, an emergency lighting and siren section, a communication section and decontamination equipment. The trailer holds materials, which could be used to contain or divert hazardous materials spills. There are limited personal protective equipment and decontamination stations. A complete list of all of the equipment in these vehicles is located in **Appendix 16**.

The Department of Public Works has sand, absorbent and heavy equipment (sand spreaders, power brooms, backhoes, dump trucks etc.), which could be used for hazardous materials spills. This equipment is located at the Corporation Yards (4722 E Street in Williams and 713 D Street in Colusa) and can be accessed through dispatch.

**2. Testing and
Maintenance
of Equipment**

Equipment owned by Colusa County is maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. Maintenance logs are kept by Colusa County.

All other agencies that maintain equipment and supplies that are available for response to a hazardous materials incident are responsible for the testing and maintenance of this equipment. Responding agencies must ensure that there are adequate emergency supplies on hand at all times.

L. AFTER ACTION REPORT***After Action
Report***

An After Action Review and Report may be conducted for significant incidents that are identified by the Incident Commander.

Violations of local and state laws, which are noted during a hazardous materials emergency, are referred to Environmental Health or the District Attorney's office for enforcement action. Cost recovery is pursued either through the District Attorney's Office or through the specific department or agency within Colusa County which has incurred expenses.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy may occur due to an After Action review. The CUPA Program Manager shall be notified of any changes and determine the necessity for revisions in procedures within the Area Plan, and, if appropriate, will update the Area Plan and distribute modifications.

M. INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

- 1. Environmental Crimes Prosecution** The ability to successfully prosecute an environmental crime depends upon the prompt investigation of the incident. The IC will contact Environmental Health and the Sheriff's/Police Department for investigations.

Situations where enforcement may be necessary include, in part: failure to correct violations noted during an inspection, new business non-compliance, violations found during a complaint or release investigation, and violations associated with incomplete or inaccurate reporting. The goal of enforcement activities is to return a facility to compliance in a timely manner, eliminate economic benefit, and to provide a deterrent against willful future non-compliance by violators by imposing sanctions and/or penalties.

- 2. Hazardous Materials Inspection and Enforcement Plan** Colusa County Environmental Health maintains an Inspection and Enforcement Plan that describes Colusa County's inspection and enforcement policies including plan reviews, training, documentation, inspection procedures and enforcement options.

The Enforcement options listed in the Inspection and Enforcement Plan include:

- ✓ Notice of Violation
- ✓ Notice to Comply
- ✓ Re-inspection/Compliance Inspection
- ✓ Formal Enforcement
 - o Administrative Enforcement Order
 - o Red Tag (Underground Storage Tanks)
 - o Referral to District Attorney's Office

These options will be evaluated to determine the most appropriate course of action after an environmental crime has occurred as a result of a hazardous materials release or incident or other violation.

Violations of the California Fire Code, California Building Code, California Water Code, air pollution or stormwater regulations are reported to the appropriate agency having authority and jurisdiction over that code.

N. COST RECOVERY

Significant costs are often incurred while responding to hazmat incidents. Funding options include:

- ✓ Cost recovery from responsible party
- ✓ State or federal agency fund access
- ✓ Combination of the above

Cost Recovery

In accordance with CCR Title 19, Health and Safety Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with the hazardous material emergency response. The charge levied on an individual is also a charge against an individual's employer if the negligence that caused the incident occurred in the course of an individual's employment.

If a responsible party can be identified and is willing and able to conduct all or a portion of the response and cleanup activities, they should be directed to do so. Capable responsible parties should contract directly with cleanup companies. If a responsible party cannot be identified, and/or is unwilling or unable to conduct response or cleanup activities, other funding options must be considered. All staff time, materials and third party expenditures must be documented.

For expenditures of County time and services that can be cost recovered, the representative for each County Department will keep track of equipment and supplies used and personnel time expended and bill the responsible party.

In addition to costs associated with response activities, Colusa County is entitled to recover costs associated with the oversight and enforcement of cleanup and remediation operations.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES
DURING A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT**

Portions of this appendix (State and Federal agency responsibilities) are referenced from the State of California's OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, 2014 – refer to this document for complete capabilities of state and federal agencies.

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A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 1. Colusa County Environmental Health Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)**
 - a. When requested from the IC, provide information concerning businesses which may use or store hazardous materials.
 - b. Respond to all hazardous materials incidents.
 - c. Assist with proper cleanup determination of released materials, upon request, or to ensure proper clean up occurs when directed by public agencies, which own the property involved.
 - d. Coordinate with the District Attorney and prepare environmental crimes cases if applicable.
 - e. As requested by the IC, act as Technical Reference by providing technical advice on the material released or regulated facility involved if applicable.
 - f. On-scene response for environmental issues when requested by the IC.
 - g. Complete post-emergency clean up oversight as necessary.
 - h. Be the repository for all hazardous materials incident reports for statistical purposes and historical data.
 - i. Distribute the Area Plan to appropriate departments/agencies.
 - j. Oversee clean up of Clandestine Drug Labs in accordance with state guidelines.

- 2. Colusa County Fire Departments and cities of Colusa and Williams Fire Departments/ CAL FIRE**
 - a. Respond to hazardous material incidents. Initiate and coordinate hazard recognition, assessment, and notification of agencies upon discovery of a potential hazardous material incident. Serve as part of Unified Command.
 - b. Request mutual aid via dispatch for hazardous materials emergency response beyond local capabilities.
 - c. Conduct fire control activities.
 - d. Perform containment activities necessary to confine the hazardous material(s) to the immediate area and to prevent further contamination if properly trained to do so.
 - e. Conduct extrication and rescue activities, as appropriate.
 - f. Provide field treatment, field decontamination, and arrange transport for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries if properly trained to do so.
 - g. With assisting agencies, coordinate emergency shelter for victims exposed to pesticide drift or other hazardous materials incidents.
 - h. Contact Agricultural Commissioner if the incident is possibly a pesticide drift.
 - i. Act as a liaison with the Public Health Officer on matters of public

health and safety.

- j. During a pesticide drift incident, appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO) to assist in the dissemination of information concerning emergency shelter and medical treatment options. The PIO will coordinate with the Public Health Officer and the Emergency Medical Services agency as appropriate.
- k. Provide to Emergency Medical Services transport personnel as much information as possible concerning pesticide exposure and medical treatment information to be relayed to hospitals (**See Appendix 5 as a reference only**).

**3. Colusa County
Sheriff's Office
Emergency
Services**

- a. Respond to hazardous materials incidents located on unincorporated and/or off highway areas (including County and private property) and within the cities of Colusa/Williams, if requested. 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)
- b. Safeguard and protect life and property:
 - i) Assist in any required evacuations.
 - ii) Secure private and public properties as available personnel and conditions permit.
 - iii) Maintain public order as personnel and conditions permit.
- c. Responsible for Coroner operations which includes:
 - i) Identify human remains and provide adequate care of said remains as required by law.
 - ii) Determine the cause and manner of death
 - iii) Inventory and protect personal effects.
 - iv) Locate and notify next of kin.
- d. Coordinate with local, state and federal agencies as required.
- e. 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)
- f. Provide personnel in the spirit of mutual aid as available personnel and department needs permit.
- g. Provide qualified personnel to assist in on-going hazardous materials training to outside agencies as well as joint agency post-incident critiques.
- h. Serve as local disaster response coordinator for multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional operations
- i. Activate the County Emergency Operations Center.

- j. Coordinate quasi and non-governmental agencies during a disaster including a large-scale hazardous materials release.
-

**4. Colusa County
Public Works
Department**

- a. Provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal for certain non-hazardous materials affecting locally maintained roadways, for example, petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel or oil.
 - b. Order the involvement of non-county equipment and personnel for the containment and removal of hazardous materials that are beyond the county's capabilities to handle.
 - c. Provide equipment and personnel, as needed, to close streets and secure the incident site.
 - d. Provide equipment, as necessary, to assist other county departments.
 - e. Provide information on drainage area impact.
 - f. Provide information and guidance for repairs made to roadways.
-

**5. Cities of Colusa
and Williams
Police
Departments**

- a. Respond to the incident and serve as Incident Commander unless command is relinquished to a more qualified agency.
 - b. Coordinate the following activities:
 - i) Notification of and communication between involved agencies
 - ii) Identification of hazardous materials
 - iii) Evacuation efforts
 - iv) Obtain and relay technical information
 - v) Scene security
 - vi) Hazardous materials cleanup
 - vii) Press and media relations
 - c. Remove vehicles as needed.
 - d. After hazard cleanup, declare an incident site safe.
 - e. Provide a post-incident evaluation and critique as the incident warrants.
-

**6. Colusa County
Dept. of Health
and Human
Services/
Public Health
Officer**

- a. The Public Health Officer (or designee) may declare a health emergency as per Health & Safety Code Section 101080.
- b. Assist other agencies in determining the need for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations.
- c. Provide incident commander with assistance and information regarding threats to public health and the environment.
- d. Assist hospitals and ambulance companies with possible contamination problems.

- e. Assist in determination of long-term health hazards.
- f. Inform medical providers of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law by placing information on the County's website.
- g. Activate public health measures such as isolation or curfew. Coordinate with the Public Information Office, Emergency Medical Services Agency to broadcast public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options for seven days after a pesticide drift incident.
- h. Inform medical providers of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law in coordination with Coastal Valleys Emergency Medical Services Agency as needed.

**7. Medical Health
Operational
Area
Coordinator
(MHOAC)**

- a. Appointed jointly by the Health Officer and Local Emergency Medical Services Agency (LEMSA) Administrator in a medical disaster at the Operational Area level.
- b. Provide an agency representative to the incident as requested by the IC.
- c. Assist in obtaining necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident and provide this information to the appropriate receiving hospital.
- d. Assist with coordinating care/sheltering for medically fragile populations in evacuated areas.
- e. Under the direction of the County Health Officer, coordinate the emergency medical/health response at the Operational Area level.
- f. For a pesticide drift incident, inform all surrounding hospitals of an incident.
- g. Coordinate with the incident Public Information Officer on the public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options for seven days after a pesticide drift incident.
- h. The MHOAC Program has an existing contact list for hospitals, clinics, private doctors, etc. and will assist in providing information on eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has developed a brochure on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for this purpose (See **Appendix 5** of Section III). The document is available in English and Spanish.
- i. Assist with the distribution of the pesticide drift protocols and the DPR brochure regarding eligibility for medical cost reimbursements to their network of member agencies and medical providers in Colusa County.

**8. Emergency
Medical
Services
Agency**

- a. Assess immediate medical needs (pre-hospital EMS providers).
- b. Approve all medical/health mutual aid requests for pre-hospital EMS providers.
- c. Coordinate patient distribution and medical evaluations (pre-hospital patients).
- d. Coordinate with inpatient and emergency care providers (delivery of pre-hospital patients).
- e. Coordinate and integrate with fire agencies on authorizing Emergency Medical Services System Crisis Standard of Care/Alternate Treatment Standards.
- f. Authorize non-standard transport for patients (buses, private vehicles, etc.).
- g. Coordinate with providers of non-fire based pre-hospital emergency medical services and authorize:
 - i) Emergency Medical Services System Crisis Standard of Care/Alternate Treatment Standards including coordination of paramedic protocols and procedures
 - ii) Modified medical dispatch public pre-arrival instructions
 - iii) Mass Casualty Incident alerts and systems
 - iv) Deviation from unit dispatch standards
 - v) Non-standard transport for patients
 - vi) Coordination of out-of-hospital medical care providers if needed.

**9. Colusa Sheriff's
Dispatch
Communications**

- a. Notify and dispatch appropriate personnel to the scene of a hazardous materials incident or emergency.
- b. Is the initial message and information relay point between the first responding public safety agencies and all other responding agencies.
- c. Maintain documentation, outlining Communications Center established procedures and protocols for hazardous materials incidents including the alert/notification of county, state and federal resources, as appropriate.
- d. Dispatch all requests for mutual aid. Requests for fire or law mutual aid are already contained within mutual aid procedures and would follow their preexisting agreement as part of the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- e. All requests for mutual aid or additional specialized resources will be directed from the on-scene IC to the Communication Center.

**10. Colusa County
District
Attorney**

The District Attorney's Office will prosecute environmental crime cases, which occur in Colusa County. All such cases should be referred to the Deputy District Attorney for review and determination whether a misdemeanor, felony or civil action should be filed. During a hazardous materials incident, the District Attorney's office will:

- a. Work with state and federal enforcement officials to determine appropriate enforcement response.
- b. Consult with investigators and CUPA staff regarding legal issues involved in the investigation of environmental crimes, including evidence collection, evidence preservation, examination and evaluation of evidence, and preparation of search warrants.
- c. Assist in formulation and coordination of resources damage assessment as such assessment may relate to the issue of restitution in criminal and quasi-criminal matters.
- d. May conduct an independent investigation to determine whether state or local laws have been violated. They may coordinate with the Colusa County, as the CUPA, on hazardous waste environmental crime cases or with local law or fire agencies depending on the type of crime.

**11. Colusa
County
Agricultural
Commissioner**

- a. Respond and provide technical assistance and information regarding specific hazards associated with pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals.
- b. Recommend handling methods for pesticides and their waste products.
- c. When the suspected material is potentially an agriculture product, assist the IC and Environmental Health Department representative in determining the best action, including, but not limited to, notifying residents/exposure victims of a pesticide drift exposure incident and coordinating an evacuation to a safe refuge area, if deemed necessary by emergency response personnel.
- d. Inform potential victims of eligibility for medical reimbursement provisions of pesticide drift law.
- e. Conduct an investigation and take appropriate actions on pesticide episodes in a timely manner as required by law (Food and Agriculture Code Sections 408, 11501.5, 12977 and 12982). This includes properly collecting evidence, identifying violations and identifying violations and victims to the best of their ability.

**12. Colusa County
Air Pollution
Control District**

The Colusa County Air Pollution Control District is the local air pollution control authority in Colusa County. The agency develops air quality standards, regulates facilities, evaluates air toxins, responds to emergencies and complaints, monitors air quality and maintains an

analytical laboratory. The Colusa County Air Pollution Control District responds to an emergency release of air contaminants that can potentially create a public nuisance or violate a Colusa County Air Pollution Control District rule or regulation.

During a hazardous materials incident that may impact air quality, the Colusa County Air Pollution Control District may:

- a. Immediately respond to investigate, document and quantify emissions from the incident.
- b. Analyze field samples.
- c. Provide expert technical advice on hazardous air emissions.
- d. Provide meteorological and wind drift information.
- e. Act as liaison to state and federal agencies involved in air pollution control.

13. Poison Control Center

- a. Provide access to an extensive toxicology library and immediate access to expert consultants for evaluating, assessing and medically managing health effects from exposures associated with hazardous materials spills.
- b. Provide drug identification for law enforcement.
- c. Knowledgeable of hospitals capabilities for handling hazardous materials victims.

B. STATE AGENCIES

1. California Air Resources Board

- a. Must be notified if hazardous materials incidents threaten to adversely affect air quality and/or if air motoring/modeling services are requested.
- b. Has Emergency Response Team for technical and public health assessment and analysis, deployment of air monitoring equipment and meteorological and modeling assets to study the impacts of major air release.
- c. Can deploy field meteorology equipment, portable samplers/analyzers, atmospheric monitoring equipment, analytical services and health consultations upon request.

2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- a. Act as the State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous materials incidents and participate in a unified command.
- b. Take action necessary to protect or minimize the impact of a hazardous materials incident to fish and wildlife.
- c. Access the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean Up Abatement Account for clean up and abatement of materials threatening to pollute,

contaminate, or obstruct waters of the state to the detriment of fish, plant, bird, or animal life, or their habitat.

- d. Provide technical advice on the impact proposed containment and cleanup operations will have on fish, wildlife, and their habitats.
- e. Supervise or provide recommendations, establish guidelines, and approve methods for containment and clean up.
- f. Act as 'State Agency Coordinator' (SAC) in determining the completion of cleanup activities when natural resources are threatened.
- g. Conduct investigations, including evidence collection.
- h. Assess incident's impacts to flora, fauna, and their habitats; establish criminal and civil liability and responsibility; and file cases against violators when necessary.
- i. Represent the State of California (along with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services) on the Federal Region IX Regional Response Team.
- j. In the event of a declared emergency, cooperate with other state agencies in providing requested communications and law enforcement support.

**3. Department of
Toxic
Substances
Control (DTSC)**

- a. Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, where the division has permitting or enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations.
- b. Evaluate and fund requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab cleanups, if funding criteria are met.
- c. Issue Environmental Protection Agency identification numbers for non-responsible party incidents or clandestine drug lab clean up where funding has been approved.
- d. Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials and alternative funding sources, if appropriate.

**4. Emergency
Medical
Services
Agency
(EMSA)**

- a. Assist with the development of general guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients.
- b. Assist with the development of general guidelines and promote the training of emergency medical response personnel involved in a hazardous materials incident, including personal safety at the site of an incident, triage and medical management of patients, and limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency departments.
- c. Coordinate through the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators (RDMHCs) program requests for medical personnel

and available mobile medical assets.

- d. With the regional RDMHC and Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies (LEMSAs), identify medical facilities capable of handling injured and contaminated persons outside of the affected area and mobilize emergency medical transportation for the transport of injured persons.
- e. Arrange for emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government response.
- f. Coordinate procurement of medical assistance from other state departments, hospitals, and ambulance providers.
- g. Coordinate the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside the state.

**5. California
Environmental
Protection
Agency
(CalEPA)**

- a. Scientific support for toxicology, pesticide exposure and drift, aquatic and ecotoxicology, exposure and risk assessment.
- b. Debris management and regulatory consult.
- c. Technical and regulatory consultation for disinfection/decontamination.
- d. Air monitoring and modeling (with mobile and stationary lab capabilities).
- e. Mobile and stationary laboratory capabilities for chemical identification (with Level C & D entry capabilities).
- f. Recovery assistance following major disasters, including assistance with public health declarations, hazmat identification and removal, and debris management
- g. Emergency removals from off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug labs.
- h. Technical support for surface and groundwater contamination.

**6. California
Department of
Forestry and
Fire Protection
(CAL FIRE)**

- a. Provide Incident Management Teams.
- b. Support emergency feeding operations of other state agencies.
- c. Mobile Communications Units and logistical support as requested by the IC.
- d. Field observers to monitor conditions or monitor environmental contamination as requested.
- e. Support to local firefighting agencies in accordance with fire mutual aid agreements.
- f. HazMat trained personnel (Tech/Specs) to assist with the incident. Emergency response hand crews for support of incident operations or logistics.

- g. Law enforcement personnel (CAL FIRE has statewide peace officer powers and authority to enforce all California criminal statutes).
 - h. Explosive ordnance disposal technicians.
 - i. Pipeline safety inspector.
 - j. Fixed and rotary wing aircraft.
-

**7. California
Highway Patrol
(CHP)**

- a. Act as Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents that occur on all state freeways and state buildings and grounds, even if located within political boundaries of a county. Also act as IC at all hazardous materials incidents that occur on county roads.
 - b. Upon request of the affected jurisdiction, provide technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous materials transportation provisions.
 - c. Upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for the mitigation of hazardous materials incidents occurring within cities via SEMS hierarchy.
 - d. Evaluate and report road conditions to the Incident Commander and OES.
 - e. Provide traffic control in support of evacuation and/or relocation.
 - f. Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with the IC.
 - g. Prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas.
 - h. Assist local authorities in maintaining law and order.
-

**8. Governor's
Office of
Emergency
Services
(Cal OES)**

- a. Operate the State Warning Center, including notification of hazardous materials emergencies to federal, state, and local agencies on a 24-hour, seven-day week basis.
- b. Coordinate Statewide Mutual Aid system through the California Emergency Operations Center.
- c. Coordinate Statewide Mutual Aid Radio Communications Systems.
- d. Develop procedures and staffing of the Regional Emergency Operations Centers and State Operations Center.
- e. Issue mission numbers to state agencies for necessary response resources.
- f. Collect damage assessment information from respective jurisdictions.
- g. Work with the affected areas in response and recovery efforts.
- h. Assist local jurisdictions in preparing consolidated multi-hazard emergency plans including hazardous materials area plans.
- i. Prepare (including planning and training) and respond to radiological incidents, including overseeing state and local

preparedness for nuclear power plant accidents.

- j. Develop the California State Emergency Plan that addresses the state's response to extraordinary situations associated with natural and human-caused disasters and technological incidents (including hazardous materials).
- k. Maintain the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System and assist in coordinating mutual aid preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.
- l. Coordinate the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE).
- m. Cal OES Regions operate the Regional Emergency Operations Center in each of the three regions (Southern California, Coastal and Inland) and the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI).
- n. Assist local jurisdictions through training and planning guidance in emergency preparedness.

**9. Office of
Environmental
Health Hazard
Assessment
(OEHHA)**

- a. Publish Chemical Emergency Response Fact Sheets to support responder preparedness.
- b. Maintain telephone emergency contact list for emergency response assistance. OEHHA toxicologists and other scientists may be contacted at any time to assist responding agencies.
- c. Provide chemical risk characterization information. OEHHA provides information on public health risk and environmental threats of hazardous substances. They can:
 - i) Identify health effects including those that may cause discomfort, disability or are life threatening.
 - ii) Assist responders in assessing potential exposures for decisions on shelter-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry.
 - iii) Assist in environmental fate assessment; determine health and environmental consequences of breakdown products, reaction products and inter-media transfer.
- d. Health effects information coordination. OEHHA coordinates with appropriate responding agencies to provide timely and accurate health effects information.
- e. Provide health information to incident command, and as appropriate the news media and release public health statements and advisories.
- f. Provide consultation on environmental sampling and residual risks associated with remediation.
- g. Support local health agencies and health professionals following chemical releases by providing toxicological information.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10. Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. State IC for both inland and marine spills.b. Oversee statewide water pollution response and cleanup activities and oversee the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.c. Must be notified of all spills of oil, hazardous materials or other deleterious substances which threaten to enter or do enter waters of the state; this includes marine waters, streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands or other inland waters or seasonal waterways.d. Conduct criminal and/or civil investigations.e. Determine when removal and cleanup actions are complete whenever natural resources are threatened or injured.f. Maintain State Oil Spill Contingency Plan. |
| <hr/> | |
| 11. California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Prevent and regulate occupational exposures and injuries in the workplace.b. Must be notified by employers when there is an exposure to a regulated carcinogen, serious injury, illness or death of an employee during any work activity, including those associated with hazardous materials incidents.c. Evaluate adequacy of health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposure to hazardous materials during hazardous materials response and recovery operations. |
| <hr/> | |
| 12. California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. DPR and County Agricultural Commissioner can provide technical assistance or expertise for incidents involving pesticides and pest control operation.b. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Center for Analytical Chemistry, accessed through the DPR Pesticide Enforcement Branch, may be utilized for emergency hazardous materials identification purposes if pesticides or fertilizers are suspected.c. Environmental Monitoring and Pest Management Branch can provide information regarding the environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil.d. Medical Toxicology Branch can provide medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients.e. Worker Health and Safety Branch can provide information regarding pesticide exposure assessment, exposure monitoring and evaluation, industrial hygiene and safety and medical management and illness investigation.f. Pesticide Registration Branch can provide registration, labeling, and ingredients data for pesticide products.g. DPR has monitored the environmental fate and human exposure to |

many pesticides and can provide information on sampling and analytical techniques for pesticides in different media (air, water, soil).

**13. California
Department of
Public Health
(CDPH)**

- a. Protect public health from effects of hazardous and radioactive materials. There are five Branches or Divisions:
 - i) Radiological Health Branch regulates use of radioactive materials through licensing and compliance programs. They will provide technical advice on radioactive materials.
 - ii) Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management regulates public drinking water systems.
 - iii) Food and Drug Branch ensures the safety of food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, bottled water and other such products.
 - iv) Environmental Management Branch includes the Nuclear Emergency Response program, Medical Waste, Shellfish and Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control.
 - v) Licensing and Certification Division is in charge of licensed health facilities.
 - b. Provide technical advice on all areas of responsibility.
-

**14. California State
Fire Marshal
(CSFM)**

- a. Provide technical assistance and advice on fire and life safety impacts associated with hazardous materials incidents, as requested.
 - b. In the event of a declared emergency, cooperate with other state and/or local agencies in providing requested communications and law enforcement/code enforcement support.
-

**15. State Water
Resources
Control Board
(SWRCB)**

- a. Conduct water sampling, analysis, and monitoring activities to assist in the evaluation and mitigation of hazardous materials releases.
 - b. In cooperation with the Department of Toxic Substance Control, designate sites for disposal of hazardous materials.
 - c. Assist the Department of Public Health in advising water users of potential adverse impacts of a spill.
-

**16. California
Department of
Transportation
(Caltrans)**

- Within the State highway rights-of-way Caltrans will perform the following:
- a. Coordinate cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors.
 - b. Assist public and private agencies in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.
 - c. Assist CHP with traffic control and routing requirements.
-

- d. Repair and restore damaged/contaminated highways for the restoration of the orderly flow of traffic.
- e. Maintain a staff trained to the CSTI Hazardous Materials Technician level of competency to assist in hazardous materials incidents.
- f. Maintain necessary hazardous material documentation as legally required.
- g. Maintain a contract of authorized hazardous material emergency response contractors under the control of Caltrans. In addition this contract provides revenues to expedite removal and restoration efforts.
- h. Maintain a contingency plan for incident response.

17. Civil Support Team (CST) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

- a. Support local emergency responders for any WMD terrorist event.
- b. Chemical resistant, self-contained/qualified HazMat Specialist Entry Teams.
- c. Provide reconnaissance, detection and sampling of EMD events and material in a WMD environment.
- d. Detection capabilities for chemical, biological and radiological sources.
- e. Field analytical laboratory system equipped with state of the art assessment equipment for WMD identification.
- f. Computer modeling for crisis and consequence management.
- g. Unified Command communications suite equipped with satellite communications, data, VHF, UHF, AM and FM capabilities.
- h. Technical reference resource for medical, biological and chemical incidents.
- i. Medical support section to assist in providing WMD effects information to the EMS community.
- j. Self-decontamination capability.
- k. Assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological event in support of a local Incident Commander.

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- a. Maintains an Emergency Operations Center in Atlanta, Georgia for assistance with biological and chemical warfare agents, natural disasters and oil spills.
- b. Identify and define preventable health problems and maintain active surveillance of diseases through epidemiologic and laboratory investigations and data collection, analysis and distribution.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. United States Coast Guard (USCG) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Ensure that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases, into the coastal zones.b. Monitor removal actions conducted by the responsible party.c. Operate the National Response Center.d. Operate the Pacific Strike Team to support Federal on-scene coordinators in response to oil and hazardous materials spills.e. Maintain a large inventory of response equipment and capability to contain and clean up hazardous substances in waters and shores within their jurisdiction through the Pacific Strike Team.f. Provide the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for incidents within their jurisdiction.g. Access federal funding for abating and mitigating releases of hazardous materials. |
| <hr/> | |
| 3. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Ensure that timely and effective response action is taken to control and remove discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including threats of substantial discharges and releases into the inland zones unless the responsible party is conducting removal actions properly.b. Provide the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for incidents within their jurisdiction.c. Access federal funding for abating and mitigating releases of hazardous materials.d. Chair the U.S. Oil and Hazardous Substances National Response Team and co-chair (with the Coast Guard) the Federal Regional Response Team.e. Operate the Regional Response Team to support Federal On-Scene Coordinators.f. Access the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) and the Emergency Response and Remedial Services (ERRS) contractors. Additionally, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator can activate Special Forces and Technical Support Centers to support major spill response and cleanup efforts. |
| <hr/> | |
| 4. Department of Homeland Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Establish national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize critical infrastructure and to protect them from terrorist attacks.b. Assess the nation's vulnerabilities. Take the lead in evaluating vulnerabilities and coordinating with other federal, state, local, |

and private entities to ensure the most effective response.

- c. Develop plans, such as the National Response Framework, to ensure our nation is prepared for, and able to recover from, terrorist attacks and natural disasters.

**5. Federal
Emergency
Management
Agency (FEMA)**

- a. FEMA under the Department of Homeland Security is the federal lead for the management of presidentially declared disasters and coordinates with other federal agencies for disaster response and recovery activities under the authority of Public Law 93-288.
- b. The National Response Framework provides the mechanism for coordinating delivery of federal assistance and resources to augment efforts of state and local governments.
- c. The Framework includes Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Hazardous Materials (Primary Agency US EPA) which provides federal support to state and local government in response to an actual or potential discharge or hazardous materials.
- d. Provide hazardous materials and related training through the National Emergency Training Center's resident and nonresident programs, and through its administration of SARA Title III training grant contracts with the state. Regional hazardous materials programs include planning, training and exercising.

**6. National Oceanic
and Atmospheric
Administration
(NOAA)**

- a. Provide scientific support to federal On-Scene Coordinators for emergency responses.
- b. Provide contingency planning in coastal areas.
- c. When requested by EPA, provide scientific support for emergency responses in inland areas.

**7. Department of
Health and
Human Services
(DHHS)**

- a. Determine that illness, disease, or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.
- b. Provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety.

**8. Department of
Transportation**

**Pipeline and
Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

- a. Regulates transportation of hazardous materials by the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.
- b. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration is the lead agency for developing hazardous materials regulations for all forms of transportation.
 - i) Publishes Emergency Response Guidebook
 - ii) Operates Hazardous Materials Information Exchange –

	computer bulletin board providing hazmat information
	iii) Creates a National Pipeline Mapping System
Federal Railroad Administration	c. Enforces federal provisions of Title 49 for rail and inter-modal forms of transportation. d. Investigates rail accidents and enforces federal rail safety regulations.
9. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	a. Assume the federal lead in Crisis Management and assigned the primary responsibility to respond to terrorism threats or incidents. b. Provide assistance with designated and specialized response units in the areas of sampling, detection, and identification of the nuclear, biological, and chemical agents. Certain response units are also equipped with a variety of personal protective equipment (Level A-C) and rescue apparatus. c. Provide other specialized units responsible for crime scene documentation and evidence collection in support of the criminal investigations, intelligence collection and analysis, and critical incident response group to conduct tactical and crisis management efforts.
10. United States Department of the Interior	Includes the following bureaus: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, National Park Service, and Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

D. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

1. American Red Cross of Northeastern California (ARC)	a. Provide relief for persons affected by disaster, including serious hazardous materials emergencies: i) Provide food, clothing, and lodging ii) Provide supplemental medical and nursing assistance in accordance with established agreements iii) Provide family services b. Assist local government with evacuation and shelter-in-place operations (i.e., selection and staffing of shelter sites and dissemination of shelter information).
2. Business and Industry	a. Develop contingency plans for hazardous materials emergencies within their facilities in accordance with Sections 25503 et. seq. of the California Health and Safety Code and Title 19 California Code of Regulations. b. Provide the Incident Commander with the following information

throughout the duration of an emergency:

- i) Any conditions within the facility that may affect emergency response
- ii) On-site monitoring for extent of damage
- iii) Causation
- iv) Technical advice

3. Chemical Manufacturers	a. Provide detailed technical information, including special precautions, disposal procedures, etc., on their products. b. Provide an emergency response team, if needed.
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4. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	a. Provide immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures. b. Provide precautionary information. c. Assist with identification of hazardous substances if the manufacturer is known or shipping papers are present. d. Conduct immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers and/or notification of industry mutual aid networks.
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5. Hospitals	a. Treat patients for contamination and other injuries resulting from hazardous materials incidents. b. Develop decontamination procedures and capabilities. c. Advise emergency services personnel in the field on medical considerations.
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6. The Salvation Army	a. Provide mobile feeding for disaster victims and emergency workers. b. Provide emergency housing. c. Provide medical assistance. d. Provide referrals to appropriate government and private agencies for special services required by victims.
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7. Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance)	a. When requested by the Incident Commander, respond to hazardous materials incidents to support operations. b. Coordinate EMS when needed. c. Coordinate the activation and use of triage teams when needed. d. Provide field treatment and transportation of patients who have been decontaminated in the field and/or have sustained other injuries resulting from hazardous materials incidents.
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COUNTY OF COLUSA

ORDINANCE NO. 450AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF COLUSA REVISING
PROCEDURES FOR FURNISHING EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Colusa does ordain
as follows:

Section 1: Chapter 6 of the Colusa County Code, which is entitled "Civil Defense and Disaster", is hereby repealed.

Section 2: A new Chapter 6, entitled "Emergency Services" is hereby added to the Colusa County Code, and it shall read as follows:

"SECTION 6-1. Purposes. The declared purposes of this ordinance are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this County in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this County with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons.

SECTION 6-2. Definition. As used in this ordinance, "emergency" shall mean the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this County caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake, or other conditions, including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of this County, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.

SECTION 6-3. Disaster Council Membership. The Colusa County Disaster Council is hereby created and shall consist of the following:

- A. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, who shall be Chairman.
- B. The Director of Emergency Services, who shall be Vice-Chairman.
- C. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services.
- D. Such chiefs of Emergency Services as are provided for in a current emergency plan of this County, adopted pursuant to this ordinance.
- E. Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as may be appointed by the Board of Supervisors

SECTION 6-4: Disaster Council Powers and Duties. It shall be the duty of the Colusa County Disaster Council, and it is hereby empowered, to develop and recommend for adoption by the Board of

Supervisors, emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The Disaster Council shall meet upon call of the Chairman or, in his absence from the County or inability to call such meeting, upon call of the Vice Chairman.

SECTION 6-5. Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

A. There is hereby created the office of Director of Emergency Services. The Sheriff of Colusa County shall be the Director of Emergency Services.

B. There is hereby created the office of Assistant Director of Emergency Services, who shall be appointed by the Director.

SECTION 6-6. Powers and Duties of the Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

A. The director is hereby empowered to:

(1) Request the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a "local emergency" if the Board of Supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the Board of Supervisors is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the Director, the Board of Supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within 7 days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect.

(2) Recommend that the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors request the Governor to proclaim a "state of emergency" when, in the opinion of the Director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.

(3) Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this County for the accomplishment of the purposes of this ordinance.

(4) Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this County; and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them.

(5) Represent this County in all dealings with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined herein.

(6) In the event of the proclamation of a "local emergency" as herein provided, the proclamation of a "state of emergency" by the Governor or the Director of the State Office of Emergency Services, or the existence of a "state of war emergency", the Director is hereby empowered:

(a) to make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the Board of Supervisors;

(b) To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the County for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use;

(c) To require emergency services of any County officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a "state of emergency" in the County or the existence of a "state of war emergency", to command the aid of as many citizens of this County as he deems necessary in the execution of his duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers;

(d) To requisition necessary personnel or material of any County department or agency; and

(e) To execute all of his ordinary power as Sheriff of Colusa County, all of the special powers conferred upon him by this ordinance or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the Board of Supervisors, all powers conferred upon him by any statute, by any agreement approved by the Board of Supervisors, and by any other lawful authority.

B. The director of emergency services shall designate the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the Director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. Such order of succession shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

C. The Assistant Director shall, under the supervision of the Director and with the assistance of emergency service chiefs, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of this County; and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the Director.

SECTION 6-7. Emergency Organization. All officers and employees of this County, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of Section 6-6A(6)(c) of this ordinance, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this County during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the County of Colusa.

SECTION 6-8. Emergency Plan. The Colusa County Disaster Council shall be responsible for the development of the County of Colusa Emergency Plan, which plan shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this County, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency; and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization. Such plan shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 6-9. Expenditures. Any expenditures made in connection with emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of the County of Colusa.

SECTION 6-10. Punishment of Violations. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment for not to exceed six (6) months, or

both, for any person, during a state of war emergency, state of emergency, to:

A. Willfully obstruct, hinder, or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this ordinance.

B. Do any act forbidden by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance, if such act is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy, or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this County, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof.

C. Wear, carry, or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the State.

SECTION 6-11. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinance. This ordinance shall be considered a revision and continuation of the ordinance repealed by this ordinance, and the status of volunteers shall not be affected by such repeal; nor shall plans and agreements, rules and regulations, or resolutions adopted pursuant to such repealed ordinance be affected by such repeal until amended modified, or superseded as provided in this ordinance.

SECTION 6-12. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable."

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its passage and prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) days after the adoption hereof shall be published in a newspaper in general circulation within the County of Colusa.

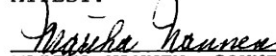
The foregoing Ordinance was passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Colusa, this 1st day of October, 1985, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors David G. Womble, Howard Foster, Sheldon E. Morris, William R. Waite and Floyd Myers Marsh.

NOES: None.

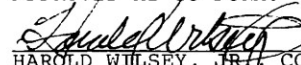
ABSENT: None.

ATTEST:


MARTHA NANNEN, COUNTY CLERK


FLOYD MYERS MARSH, CHAIRMAN

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


HAROLD WILSEY, JR., COUNTY COUNSEL

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

	Hard Copy	Electronic (PDF)
1. Board of Supervisors		1
2. County Administrator		1
3. Sheriff's Office/Police Department		
a. Office of Emergency Services		1
b. Emergency Operations Center		1
c. Dispatch		1
d. City of Colusa Police Department		1
e. City of Williams Police Department		1
4. Colusa Fire Departments/Districts		
a. Colusa County Fire Department		1
b. City of Colusa Fire Protection District		1
c. City of Williams Fire Protection Authority		1
d. Arbuckle Fire Protection District		1
e. Indian Valley/Bear Valley Fire Protection Dist.		1
f. Sacramento River FPD Colusa Station		1
g. Maxwell Fire Protection District		1
h. Princeton Fire Protection District		1
i. Sacramento River Fire Protection District Grand Island Station		1
j. CAL FIRE		1
5. Health and Human Services Director		1
6. Public Works Director		1
7. Agricultural Commissioner/Air Quality		1
8. California Office of Emergency Services		1
9. Community Development Department		1
a. Environmental Health Division		1

**California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2720
Location (page numbers) of elements in the Area Plan**

Area Plan Element	Element Attached (Page #)	Element Not Provided, Justification Attached	Proposed Date for Completion
§ 2722- EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
Approach, Recognition & Evaluation	30		
Personnel Monitoring & Decontamination	38		
Equipment Monitoring & Decontamination	49		
§2723-PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING			
Pre-incident Site Surveys	12		
Planning & Coordination	7-10		
Emergency Funding Access	43		
Disposal Facility Access	40		
Emergency Response Contractor Access	40		
Integrated Response Management System	26		
§ 2744- NOTIFICATION & COORDINATION			
Notification & Coordination	20		
Emergency Communication	46		
Responsibility Matrix	21		
Cal OES Notification	20		
§ 2725 – TRAINING			
Emergency Response Personnel Training	16		
Training Documentation	19		
Training Exercises	19		
§ 2726- PUBLIC SAFETY & INFORMATION			
Site Perimeter Security	30		
Safety Procedure Information	36/47		
Information Release Responsibility	47		
Medical Notification	22		
Evacuation Plans	36		
§ 2727- SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT			
Listing & Description	49		
Testing & Maintenance	49		
§ 2728- INCIDENT CRITIQUE & FOLLOWUP	50		

**Hazardous Materials Area Plan
Record of Revisions**

Change Date	Modification (page numbers)	Distributed by:
September-2015	Update Entire Plan	Environmental Health Division
September-2018	(1) Update the organizational structure of the Environmental Health Division to reflect its move to the Community Development Department. (2) Update the previous plan approval date. (3) Update the OES equipment list. (4) Update webpage links.	Environmental Health Division

PESTICIDE DRIFT RESOURCE GUIDE

This guide contains the protocols to follow during a pesticide drift incident, a list of the most common pesticides used in the County of Colusa and a one page summary of information on pesticides in the County of Colusa that are the greatest immediate concern to first responders including propanil, copper sulfate pentahydrate, sulfur, glyphosate potassium salt, and glyphosate, isopropylamine salt, gramoxone (paraquat), bifenxure EC, and lambda cyhalothrin. These products are mainly used on rice, almonds, walnuts and insecticides for turf areas in Colusa County.

For those pesticides identified as the greatest immediate concern, the following information is provided:

- ✓ Synonyms, Trade Names, Common Names of the pesticide/fumigant
- ✓ Chemical Name/Ingredients
- ✓ Product Description and Hazards
- ✓ Chemical Manufacturer and Emergency Contact Phone Numbers
- ✓ Emergency Overview
- ✓ Accidental Release Measures
- ✓ Decon Considerations
- ✓ Reportable Quantity*

*Reportable Quantity refers to the amount of a spilled/released hazardous materials on the CERCLA Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 302] or the EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance List [40 CFR 355] which must be reported to the National Response Center (800) 424-9346.

The common foreign languages known to be spoken in Colusa County are: Spanish (15% percent) and other Indo-European (8%). To translate information such as evacuation or decontamination directions to people who may have been exposed to pesticide drift in a different language, a language translation program can be used by downloading a mobile App for either iPhone or Smartphone such as “The Translator” by Tensoft software, iTranslate for iPhone.

Documents on “Pesticide Drift” and Reimbursement of Medical Expenses from a Pesticide Drift incident, both on the California Department of Pesticide Regulation website are also included at the end of this resource guide.

Pesticide Drift Protocols

- a. The Colusa County Agricultural Commissioner's office will be immediately contacted through Dispatch of any pesticide incident. They can provide additional information on the pesticides or exposure symptoms and will be involved in the follow-up investigation. Other resources include but are not limited to the Poison Control Center or Department of Pesticide Regulation's web site.
- b. Notification procedures and coordination of evacuation of affected non-occupational personnel shall be followed as cited in Part I Section C – Emergency Response Procedures, item 7 – Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Planning and also Colusa County's Emergency Operations Plan.
- c. In coordination with responding agencies, the Incident Commander shall determine the need for on-site or nearby emergency shelters. Shelter shall only be provided after decontamination of exposed individuals has been completed. Long term evacuation and sheltering procedures shall be implemented as described in the County's Emergency Operations Plans.
- d. The need for foreign language interpretation services shall be assessed by emergency response personnel and/or Dispatch. They will need to be aware that individuals who do not speak English may not understand requests for decontamination or evacuation, for example. The AT&T Language Line translation service or similar service can be used to assist with language issues (download the mobile App for either iPhone or smartphone)
- e. The Mass Casualty Incident Coordination Facility in Colusa County is Colusa Regional Medical Center and they are responsible for notifying all surrounding hospitals of an incident. The Colusa County Health Officer may disseminate additional information on the suspected pesticide to physicians for appropriate treatment as provided by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC). The designated Colusa County Public Information Officer (PIO) will assist in the dissemination of information concerning emergency shelter and medical treatment options and will coordinate with the Public Health Officer and the Local Emergency Medical Services Agency as appropriate. Public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options shall be broadcast for 7 days or as needed after a pesticide drift incident. Efforts to individually notify residents and businesses within a 1 mile radius of a pesticide exposure drift incident will be conducted on an as-needed basis. All notifications will identify the incident location, date, pesticide(s) involved, and availability for medical cost reimbursement.

All medical treatment facilities will be notified through established Local Emergency Medical Services Agency and Public Health networks of the availability for reimbursement of medical treatment costs for pesticide drift incidents as needed.

- f. The Agricultural Commissioner's office will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if any violations have occurred. If it is determined that a Class A violation, as

defined in 3 CCR 6130 (1), occurred the Agricultural Commissioner will make a formal referral to the District Attorney as required by 3 CCR 6128 (c) (1) (A). If the referral to the District Attorney is declined, the Agricultural Commissioner will take appropriate enforcement or compliance action.

- g. Part II of this document details the roles and responsibilities of various county departments and agencies. The additional roles and responsibilities related to these pesticide drift protocols are included in this Section.

Top Pesticides Used in Colusa County (2013)
Source: California Department of Pesticide Regulation

	CHEMICAL	COMMODITY	POUNDS APPLIED
1	Propanil	Rice, rights of way, other	701,326
2	Sulfur	Almond, grape, wine, tomato, other	383,818
3	Copper sulfate (pentahdryate)	Rice, Rights of way	165,973
4.	Methylated soybean oil	Rice, almond, walnut, rights of way	157,614
5.	Kaolin	Walnut, tomato, grapes, pistachio	127,323
4	Glyphosate, salt formations (Potassium and Isopropylamine)	Almond, Rights of way, soil fumigate, walnut, tomato, corn	200,396
5	* Gramoxone SL herbicide	Alfalfa crops, grasses, broadleaf weeds	15,590
6	* Bifenture EC Insecticide	Turf grass	4,503
7	* Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Turf grass	1,404

* Identified as having the greatest immediate concern to first responders – additional information on these pesticides provided in the following pages

1. Propanil – Used as a selective contact herbicide with short duration activity. Used on post-emergence in rice

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Propanil ◦ Rogue ◦ DCPA ◦ Stampede ◦ Chem Rice
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Propanil (N-3,4-dichlorophenyl) propanamide
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Pale tan or yellow liquid or solid with a moderate camphor odor, specific gravity is greater than moderately water soluble pH: 5-6.5 Causes substantial but temporary eye injury; harmful if swallowed; harmful if inhaled. NFPA Placard: Health-1 Fire-0; Reactivity-0 Reacts with oxidizing agents and strong acids and bases.
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Willowood USA, LLC Roseburg, Oregon (877) 679-9963 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	This product is an eye irritant and may cause corneal injury. It is readily absorbed into the body through ingestion, inhalation or dermal exposure. It may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. It is toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid breathing the mist.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Product is toxic to estuarine and marine invertebrates. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions for contact with material. Cover entire spill with absorbing material and place into compatible disposal container.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. For skin, remove all contaminated clothing. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

2. Sulfur – Pesticide used on almonds, wine grapes and tomatoes

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Sulfur ◦ Wettable sulfur fungicide-insecticide ◦ Dusting sulfur fungicide-insecticide ◦ Cosan, Hexasul, Tiolene and Thtiolux
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Elemental Sulfur 92% Inert ingredients – 8%
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Pale yellow powder with a sulfur odor Insoluble in water. Low toxicity. Sulfur dust can cause eye and skin irritation to people who handle the pesticide or come into contact with treated foliage during field-work. Therefore, a 24-hour reentry interval and protective clothing requirements are recommended. NFPA Placard: Health-1; Flammability-1 Reactivity-0
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Loveland Products, Greenly CO (800) 301-7976 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Acute exposure inhalation of large amount of sulfur dust may cause catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucosa, which may lead to hyperplasia with abundant nasal secretions. Tracheobronchitis is a frequent occurrence, with dyspnea, persistent cough and expectoration, which may be sometimes streaked with blood.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Spills: Contain spill, vacuum, scoop or sweep up and place in container for disposal. If water is used to fight fire or cool container, contain run-off by diking to prevent contamination of water supplies. Dusts may form explosive mixtures with air.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. For skin, remove all contaminated clothing. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	None

3. Copper Sulfate pentahydrate – Pesticide used on rice and rights-of-way

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Coper sulfate crystals ◦ Blue Copper ◦ Blue Stone ◦ Cupric Sulfate
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate pH – 3.7-4.2 Specific gravity
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Blue crystalline or powdered, odorless solid. Potentially fatal if swallowed. May cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and skin. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic fumes. pH – 3.7-4.2 Specific gravity 2.28 NFPA Placard: Health-2; Flammability-1 Reactivity-0
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Chem One Ltd. Houston, Texas (713) 527-3887 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Firefighters should use full protective equipment and clothing. May irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. If this material is heated, inhalation of fumes can cause development of metal fume fever.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Spills: Contain spill, vacuum, scoop or sweep up and place in container for disposal. If water is used to fight fire or cool container, contain run-off by diking to prevent contamination of water supplies. Use corrosion resistant ventilation system and vent directly to the outside. Dusts may form explosive mixtures with air. This product can corrode aluminum, steel and iron. Copper Sulfate pentahydrate is incompatible with magnesium, strong bases, alkalines, phosphates, acetylene, hydrazine and zirconium. It is toxic to fish and marine organisms when applied to streams, rivers, ponds or lakes. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. For skin, remove all contaminated clothing. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	5000 pounds. Note: No reporting of releases of this substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or greater than 0.004 inches.

4. Glyphosate, salt formations (Potassium and Isopropylamine)–Post emergent, nonselective broad-spectrum herbicide for all crops

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Roundup Original (Glyphosate Isopropylamine) ◦ Roundup Ultra Max (Glyphosate potassium) ◦ Accord ◦ Glyphomax ◦ Wise Up Plus ◦ Shackle
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Glyphosate N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine 48.7%/Potassium salt of glyphosate Other Ingredients 51.3%
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Amber/Brown viscous liquid with slight odor, specific gravity 1.36., water soluble pH: 4.4-5.0 Causes substantial but temporary eye injury; harmful if swallowed; harmful if inhaled NFPA Placard: Health-1; Fire-0; Reactivity-0 Reacts with galvanized steel to produce hydrogen gas, which is highly combustible.
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Monsanto Company, St. Louis Missouri (314) 694-4000 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Reacts with bases to liberate heat. Reacts with galvanized steel or unlined mild steel to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas that could explode. The surfactants added to glyphosate increase the hazard of the product. For example, glyphosate is not toxic to fish but Roundup is toxic to fish, due to the inert ingredients added to it.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions for contact with material. Cover entire spill with absorbing material and place into compatible disposal container.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Reacts with galvanized steel or unlined mild steel to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas that could explode. Flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. For skin, remove all contaminated clothing. Wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

5. Gramoxone SL herbicide – Most used on alfalfa crops, grasses and broadleaf weeds

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Gramoxone SL ◦ Paraquat Dichloride (30.1%) ◦ Herbicide
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Paraquat Dichloride (1'1'-dimethyl-4'4'bipyridinium dichloride) (30.1%) Paraquat Emetic (.13%) EPA No. 100-1217
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Bluish green to dark green liquid. Strong odor. Poison Hydrolyzes in alkaline media. Reacts with aluminum to produce hydrogen gas. Irritating to the eyes and nose and corrosive to the skin. Toxic; pH 4-10 NFPA Placard: Health-3; Fire-0; Reactivity-0
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. Greensboro, North Carolina (800) 888-8372 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Skin, eye irritant. Toxic via inhalation. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	General: Hydrolyzes in alkaline media. During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use dry chemical, foam or CO₂ extinguishing media. Evacuate nonessential personnel from the area to prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Prevent use of contaminated building, area, and equipment until decontaminated. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. If water is used to fight fire, dike and collect runoff. Small Spill: Untreated spilled materials can dry to a highly irritating dust. Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions for contact with material. Cover entire spill with absorbing material and place into compatible disposal container. Scrub area with hard water detergent (e.g. commercial products such as Tide, Joy, Spic and Span) Pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place into compatible disposal container. Once all material is cleaned up and place in a disposal container, seal container and arrange for disposition.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Reacts with aluminum to produce hydrogen gas. Do not mix or store in containers or systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. Compound inactivated by adsorption onto inert clay.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Paraquat dichloride 10 lbs. (>5 gallons)

6. *Bifenture EC Insecticide – General insect control in turfgrass areas including athletic fields and parks and residential, industrial and commercial lawns.*

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Bifenture EC-CA Insecticide ◦ Allectus™ G insecticide ◦ Pyrethroid pesticide aromatic hydrocarbon ◦ Fanfare 2 EC
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Aromatic 100 (>35%) – 64742-95-6 Bifenithrin technical – 82657-04-3 EPA Registration No. 70506-57
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Clear yellow liquid with an aromatic hydrocarbon odor. Aspiration hazard, harmful if swallowed. Can be absorbed through the skin, severe eye irritant Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Keep out of drains and water courses. Combustible liquid, toxic pH – 5.7 NFPA Placard: Health-2; Fire-1; Reactivity-0
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	UPI – United Phosphorus, Inc. King of Prussia, Pennsylvania (800) 438-6071 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Skin, eye irritant. Toxic via inhalation. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions for contact with material. Cover entire spill with absorbing material and place into compatible disposal container. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Do not allow material to run off into soil, drainage systems, or bodies of water.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Not on the list of hazardous substances/extremely hazardous substances that needs to be reported.

7. *Lambda-Cyhalothrin Insecticide – General insect control in turfgrass areas including athletic fields and parks and residential, industrial and commercial lawns.*

<u>Product Name and Synonyms/Trade Names</u>	◦ Pyrethroid insecticide ◦ Warrior insecticide ◦ LambdaStar Insecticide ◦ Endigo ZC
<u>Chemical Name</u>	[1a(S*),3a(Z)]-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate Petroleum distillate/naphthalene EPA Registration No. 83222-42
<u>Product Description and Hazards</u>	Light beige liquid with aromatic odor Aspiration hazard, harmful if swallowed. Can be absorbed through the skin, severe eye irritant Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Keep out of drains and water courses. Combustible liquid, toxic pH – 5 NFPA Placard: Health-2; Fire-1; Reactivity-0
<u>Manufacturer and Emergency Number</u>	Syngenta, Greensboro, North Carolina (800) 888-8372 CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
<u>Emergency Overview</u>	Skin, eye irritant. Toxic via inhalation. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.
<u>Accidental Release Measures</u>	Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions for contact with material. Cover entire spill with absorbing material and place into compatible disposal container. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous.
<u>Decon Considerations</u>	Do not allow material to run off into soil, drainage systems, or bodies of water.
<u>Reportable Quantity</u>	Report spills > 430 gallons (based on naphthalene [RQ=100 lbs.] – determine content in the formulation

Pesticide Drift

Source: California Department of Pesticide Regulation website

At a Glance

- If people are ill and it is an emergency, call 911.
- If you believe that drift has occurred and has harmed people, plants, or the environment, call your County Agricultural Commissioner, who will look into your complaint. The number is on the inside back cover of this booklet. You can also get the number by calling DPR's complaint information line, 1-87PestLine (1-877-378-5463).
- Drift can be noticeable as a cloud of pesticide spray or dust, or can be invisible and odorless.
- If you believe you have been exposed to spray drift and have health-related questions, you should contact the doctor or the Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222.



If pesticide drift is making people sick, call 911 right away.

We expect pesticides, when applied, to reach a specific target and remain there. That is the goal of all pesticide applications. Application equipment is built for that purpose. It's the focus of applicator training. When a pesticide product goes where it is not needed or wanted, it may endanger the safety and health of people, injure desirable plants and animals, and affect environmental quality.

Scientists recognize that almost every pesticide application produces some amount of drift off the target area. Not all drift may be harmful or illegal. How much a chemical may drift and whether it is harmful depends on such factors as the formulation of the product, the amount used, the application method, the weather, and – most critically – decisions by the applicator.

Pesticide Drift



Drift can occur from residential and household pesticide applications, too. It can even happen indoors.

Because some drift can occur with any application (and may be in amounts too small to affect people or property), the laws focus on preventing substantial drift.

What is pesticide drift?

Drift is the movement of a pesticide through the air away from the intended target. This drift can be in the form of mist, particles, or vapor (gas). It isn't limited to agricultural activities. Drift can occur when a neighbor sprays pesticides in his garden. It can even occur indoors. Air currents created by heating, cooling, and ventilation systems can pick up and spread pesticides you use in your house.

Pesticide drift was originally thought to occur only when applications were not done properly, and pesticide drifted away from the target, harming people or property. Laws and regulations governing pesticide application were written with this kind of illegal, harmful drift in mind.

As we learned more about how chemicals move through air, we found out that pesticides could drift whether or not those using the pesticides are following the rules. As now used, "drift" refers to any off-site movement of a pesticide – not just to illegal applications. Off-site movement often depends on factors like weather, the application site, or the pesticide used. It can happen when traces of pesticide from one or several legal applications accumulate and remain in the surrounding air. The residues in air are usually (but not always) below the level of health concern.

Measuring and evaluating this kind of low-level off-site movement requires scientific monitoring and study, which we at DPR do in collaboration with Cal/EPA's Air Resources Board and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. If we find that drift is harming health, we review the pesticide rules and change them as necessary to protect people. County Agricultural Commissioners enforce these rules.

Pesticide Drift

When does drift occur?

Drift isn't limited to the period during or immediately after an application. It can occur hours or even days later. For ease of explanation in this booklet, we will divide drift into two categories: spray drift, and post-application drift.

"Spray drift" describes drift that occurs during or shortly after the pesticide is applied. It often occurs when wind or application equipment blows the pesticide off the intended site. Spray drift can be in the form of liquid droplets, dust particles (if the pesticide was applied as a dust), or vapor. Vapor can be formed as a liquid or oil dries, or it can be drift of a pesticide that is already a gas (such as a fumigant).

"Post-application drift" occurs after an application is completed. Post-application drift may be the result of an illegal application; for example, an applicator may neglect to follow fumigant application rules. (Fumigant pesticides can escape quickly from application sites and cause problems, resulting in illegal drift.)

On the other hand, post-application drift may also occur with correct applications. Days or even weeks after application, pesticides can evaporate ("volatilize") into a gas. Low levels of pesticides may be carried long distances by air currents.

Vapor drift from a legal pesticide application is sometimes difficult to predict. It depends on factors like what the weather will be even days after the application. Also, some pesticides evaporate more easily than others, as do some different formulations of the same pesticide.

Why is some drift unavoidable?

The air that surrounds this planet carries vapors and particles long distances. Rain clouds, for example, move with the wind over long distances. Think about how you can smell the disinfectant in your bathroom long after you've cleaned. The same thing happens with pesticides; some amount will drift off target, even though the amount may be very small.

Because pesticides can drift, applicators are legally required to take all possible measures to make sure that any off-site



Although some pesticide may move off target in any application, applicators can and must prevent harmful drift.

Pesticide Drift

movement does not reach a level that could harm people or the environment. They must:

- Exercise a high degree of professionalism in making decisions about applications.
- Ensure their equipment and techniques produce a minimum of drift that is below potentially harmful levels.
- Make sure they don't apply pesticides when conditions exist that make drift more likely, for example, when it is too windy.



Because they are gaseous pesticides, fumigants are more volatile and special precautions must be taken to prevent harmful drift, such as these tarps placed over fumigated soil.

Are some pesticides more likely to drift?

Yes. Fumigants are gaseous pesticides used to treat homes, storage bins, and soil before planting. Applicators inject them into soil or release them into buildings. Because they are gases, fumigants move easily through soil and air, and will drift away from where they are applied unless they are confined. Various techniques are used. For example, applicators cover buildings with tarps and seal the edges, to keep the fumigant in the structure. In fields, tarps are placed over the soil to minimize leakage. Over time, the gas slowly releases into the air. Application rules focus on ensuring that the fumigant dissipates slowly so it doesn't build up to harmful levels.

Because they are gases, fumigants are especially volatile. This means they are more likely to drift than other pesticides. Fumigant drift can be a problem during or immediately after application, or days later, particularly if applicators do not pay careful attention to the rules governing fumigant use. That is why fumigants are a major focus of DPR's drift reduction efforts.

Is all drift illegal?

No. Some off-site movement occurs with every application, even if only a few molecules. But to protect people and the environment from harm, California has strict standards concerning drift and many rules limiting applications to minimize drift. Additionally, County Agricultural Commissioners direct significant enforcement activity toward preventing harmful spray drift.

Pesticide Drift

Pesticide laws focus on spray drift that causes harm, or has the potential to do so. The law specifically recognizes that pesticides may drift but says that “substantial” drift is not allowed. The law prohibits applications if there is a reasonable possibility of harm to people or property.

Enforcement specialists from the County Agricultural Commissioner’s office look at the facts and circumstances of each incident. If an applicator did not follow the rules, he or she could face fines and other penalties.

Sometimes DPR finds that drift from legal applications poses an unacceptable risk. This kind of drift is not related to whether the application was done correctly but to such things as the chemical properties of the product used, the amount used in an area, and the weather. When we learn about post-application problems resulting from legal uses, we look for the causes of the problem. We then change the rules, as necessary, to keep harmful residues out of the air.

What responsibility do applicators have to prevent drift?

People who are applying pesticides have the primary responsibility for drift management. They must take all reasonable precautions to prevent harmful drift. Spray drift can be illegal if the applicator did not follow the instructions on the label or other requirements, or if the drift causes harm to humans and property, or has the potential to do so.

Preventing harmful exposure to people or property requires that applicators, before using pesticides, evaluate:

- Their equipment.
- The weather.
- The site to be treated.
- The surrounding area to decide the likelihood of harm or damage.

After their evaluation, applicators must use available practices to reduce drift that might otherwise occur.

Applicators:

- Must not make an application likely to result in harmful drift.



To prevent harmful drift, applicators must evaluate their equipment, the surrounding area, weather conditions, and anything else that may cause problems.

Pesticide Drift

What are the roles of the Department of Pesticide Regulation and County Agricultural Commissioners regarding drift?

It depends on when the drift occurs in relation to the application, and whether the drift was illegal.

County Agricultural Commissioners:

- Enforce the rules designed to prevent harmful drift.
- Investigate pesticide complaints and take enforcement actions when violations are found.
- Put extra controls on certain pesticides when needed to prevent problems (depending on local conditions; for example, to protect area schools or endangered species habitats).

We at DPR set statewide standards and rules on pesticide use. We also monitor and conduct scientific studies to identify and prevent potentially harmful levels of pesticides in air. When we find problems, we develop additional rules on applications.

- Must not proceed with any action likely to result in the reasonable possibility of contaminating people or interfering with use of neighboring property.

Applicators who do not follow the rules (for example, instructions on the pesticide label or other requirements) will be in violation and may be penalized. Also, if their judgment during an application results in injuries to people, damage to property, or unintended harm to the environment, they will be found in violation and penalized.

What is being done to prevent post-application drift?

Some drift into surrounding air is expected with all pesticide applications. Our job is to make sure that legal applications don't result in pesticide levels in ambient air that pose a risk to health or the environment. If the rules aren't doing that, we change them.

Along with the Air Resources Board, we study pesticides in air next to application sites, as well as in rural communities and cities near agricultural operations. If the studies show that pesticide traces from legal applications accumulate to levels that can harm human health or the environment, we impose extra controls to avoid this harm.

For example, after doing air monitoring, we found that applications of fumigants and certain herbicides could lead to unacceptable post-application drift. Among other changes, we added statewide restrictions on the amount of pesticide that can be applied and acreage that can be treated. We also worked with the County Agricultural Commissioners to develop restrictions that would protect public health while allowing use under specific local conditions.

Application of some pesticides also contributes to the formation of smog, so, along with the Air Resources Board, we are putting controls into place that reduce the contribution of pesticide products to smog.

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

January 2005

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

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). 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?

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.

No. The CACs enforce pesticide laws locally and are responsible for investigating pesticide illnesses and incidents in their jurisdictions.

After determining whether pesticide laws were violated, a CAC has a variety of enforcement options including administrative civil penalties. The law also increases the level of civil penalty authority for CACs.

The major emphasis of the law involves the responsibility of the violator to pay for medical costs.

Under the new law, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, the penalty action a CAC issues will also include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to pay the uncompensated medical costs of those who suffered acute illness or injury and sought immediate medical treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]).

There is no obligation, expectation or authority for the CAC to oversee the reimbursement process.

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Reimbursing medical costs

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› *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.

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The law defines *acute illness* or injury as "a medical condition that involves a sudden onset of symptoms due to an illness, injury, or other medical problem that required prompt medical attention and that has a limited duration."

Reimbursing medical costs

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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.

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty of up

Uncompensated medical costs are defined in the law as the cost of care not covered by any other program, such as (but not limited to) medical insurance, the Healthy Families Program, or Medi-Cal. The law specifies that medical expense payments shall not be more than 125% of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates.

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Reimbursing medical costs

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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 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.

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

Department of
Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812

www.cdpr.ca.gov

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.



**High Hazard Facilities
Colusa County, CA**

Name	Address	City	Materials Stored
1. Agrisource	5701 Maxwell Rd	Maxwell	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
2. Calamco	2229 Hwy 45	Grimes	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
3. Colusa County Farm Supply, Inc.	5873 Freshwater Rd	Williams	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
4. Conrad Forest Products	7085-C Eddy Rd	Arbuckle	Aqua Ammonia
5. PG&E Colusa Generating Station/Gemma Power Systems CA	4780 Dirks Rd	Maxwell	Aqua Ammonia Natural gas
6. Simplot Growers Solutions	4661 Highway 99	Maxwell	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
7. Simplot Growers Solutions Colusa	2947 Highway 20	Colusa	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
8. Wilbur-Ellis Company - Colusa	7254 Farinon Rd	Colusa	Anhydrous Ammonia and Aqua Ammonia
9. Central Valley Gas Storage	5285 McAusland Rd	Princeton	Aqua Ammonia Natural gas

RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

**This matrix summarizes pertinent emergency notification requirements and may not be all inclusive.
For precise legal requirements, review specific laws and regulations.**

OIL SPILLS					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
(Federal) Navigable Waters*	Any Amount "Harmful quantity"****	Any person in charge of a vessel or facility (offshore or onshore)	NRC (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675	Immediately, when it can be done safely	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) §311 33 CFR 153.203 40 CFR 110.6
(State of California) Marine Waters*	Any amount	Any party responsible for the discharge/threatened discharge; Responding local or state agency	Cal OES (800) 852-7550 NRC	Immediately, but not later than 15 minutes after discovery of the spill or threatened release	California Government Code CGC 8670.25.5; 8670.26 <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i> FWPCA §311 33 CFR 153.203 40 CFR 302.6
(State of California) State Waters*	Any amount of oil or petroleum product	Any person	Cal OES or RWQCB	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	California Water Code CWC 13272 (a) CGC 8670.25.5; 8670.26 <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i>
Oil Discharges to Land (Including Onshore drilling, exploration, or production operation)	≥ 1 barrel (42 gallons) 5 barrels or more uncontained in certain San Joaquin Valley oil fields - if no threat to state waters; 10 barrels or more contained in certain San Joaquin Valley oil fields if identified in spill contingency plan - if no threat to state waters.	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	Public Resources Code (PRC) 3233 San Joaquin Valley Field Rule (August 1998) CWC 13272 (f) <i>California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i>
Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)	≥ 1 barrel (42 gallons)	Facility owner or operator of a tank facility	Cal OES, CUPA, and/or 911	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25270.8

February 2014



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RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS (may include oil & radioactive materials)					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
CERCLA HS Release	≥ RQ	Person in charge of a facility	NRC	Immediately upon knowledge of a release. Written report to follow.	CERCLA §103 (a) 40 CFR 302.6
EPCRA EHS Release	≥ RQ	Owner/Operator of facility	NRC SERC and LEPC CUPA/FD (In CA)	Immediately upon knowledge of a release. Written report to follow.	EPCRA §304 40 CFR 355
Release or Threatened Release (except transporting on highway)	If there is a reasonable belief that the release poses a significant hazard to human health & safety, property, or environment.**	Handler	Cal OES, CUPA, and/or 911	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
Illegal Discharges or Threatened Discharges of Hazardous Waste	Any amount that is observed or has knowledge of likely to cause injury to public health and safety.	Designated Government Employee	Local Health Officer or local Board of Supervisors	Within 72 hours	HSC 25180.7(b)
Highways	Any transportation release.	Any person who causes the spill.	CHP (who then notifies Cal OES)	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	California Vehicle Code (CVC) 23112.5
Railroads	Release/threatened release that may harm person, property, or environment.**	Railroads regulated by the State PUC & FRA	Appropriate emergency response agency and Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	PUC General Order No. 161, Rule #3, 8-7-91
Hazardous Waste Discharge Transporters	Any spill in CA <u>Federal notification:</u> A situation carrier deems appropriate; person hospitalized or killed; public evacuation ≥ 1hr; operational flight pattern or route of aircraft is altered; major transp. artery or facility closed ≥ 1 hr; infectious or radioactive materials involved; marine pollutant > 119 gals or > 882 lbs	Transporter who discharged waste	CHP	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	CVC 23112.5; 2453
			NRC	As soon as practical, but no later than 12 hours after accident occurs Written Report: to DTSC and DOT within 30 days.	22 CCR 66263.15 22 CCR 66263.30 49 CFR 171.15 49 CFR 171.16



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS (CONTINUED) (may include oil & radioactive materials)					
TYPES OF RELEASES	AMOUNT	WHO REPORTS?	TO WHOM	WHEN	LEGAL AUTHORITY
Pipelines	Every rupture, explosion or tire $\geq$ 5 barrels	Pipeline operator	Fire Dept Cal OES	Immediately Written report: to State Fire Marshal within 30 days	CGC 51018(c)
ASTs	Any release or threatened release	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)	Any release, if it poses significant hazard	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Into secondary containment – no fire or explosion hazard and no deterioration	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Do not have to report BUT do need to record on the <i>Operator's Monitoring Report</i> .	HSC 25294
	Escapes from secondary containment; or from a primary containment if no secondary containment; or if there's a fire or explosion hazard or deterioration	Facility owner or operator	Cal OES, CUPA	Within 24 hours after the release has been detected Full written report within 5 working days	HSC 25295 HSC 25510
Releases beyond TSD Facility Boundary	A harmful quantity that could threaten human health or environment.	Facility owner or operator; TSDF Emergency Coordinator	Cal OES NRC	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	CERCLA §103 (b) 22 CCR 66264.56(d) HSC 25510
Releases within TSD Facility Boundary	Any release that poses a significant hazard.	Owner/Operator of facility	Cal OES, CUPA	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Imminent or actual emergency situation that could threaten human health or environment.	TSDF Emergency Coordinator (designated in the Contingency Plan).	Local ER agencies	Written report: to DTSC within 15 days.	22 CCR 66264.51 22 CCR 66264.52 22 CCR 66264.56



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

AIR INCIDENTS					
Types of Releases	Amount	Who Reports?	To Whom	When	Legal Authority
Stationary Sources	Any release that poses a significant hazard.	Operator of the source	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510
	Exceeds emission standards		Air Pollution Control District's (APCD) or Air Quality Management District's (AQMD)	Within 96 hours	HSC 42706
Proximity to Schools	A release within ½ mile of a school.	Emergency rescue personnel	Superintendent of affected school district	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	HSC 25510.3
	A threat of an air contaminant within 1000 feet of a school.	Air Pollution Control Officer	CUPA, Local Fire Dept	Within 24 hours	HSC 42301.7
SEWAGE SPILLS					
Sewage to Waters and Other Sewage and Hazardous Substances	1000 Gallons unauthorized discharge into State waters. *	Any person	Cal OES	Immediately upon knowledge of a release.	23 CCR 2250 (a)
	HSC 5411				
	CWC 13271 (a)				
	Any hazardous substance and sewage that needs to be reported. If not in compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements CWC 13271(b) **				



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

* **NOTE:** The terms navigable waters, state waters, and marine waters are used according to the applicable laws & regulations. Navigable waters could also include state waters and marine waters; State waters could include navigable and marine waters; and marine waters could include navigable and state waters.

** **NOTE:** Even if the quantities or situations that are outlined above have not been met, and you still believe that the release poses a significant hazard to human health & safety, or the environment – then report it to Cal OES Warning Center.

*** **NOTE:** “Harmful quantity” is any quantity of discharged oil that violates state water quality standards, causes a film or sheen on the water’s surface, or leaves sludge or emulsion beneath the surface.

**Finally, it should be noted that intentionally false or misleading reports are a crime and legal matters may be enforced.
(PC §148.3; HSC §25515.3; GC §8670.64)**



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

Federal Contact Numbers	
National Response Center (NRC)*	(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Regional Response Center http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/reporting/index.htm	(800) 321-7349 or (415) 947-8000 (General number) (415) 947-4400 (Spill Phone) (800) 424-9346 (SARA Title III Hotline) (800) 300-2193 (Region IX Duty Officer)
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	(800) 321-OSHA (415) 625-2547 (main public number – Region IX)
United States Coast Guard (USCG) Captain of the Port/Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)	(310) 521-3805 (Sector Los Angeles/Long Beach) (619) 278-7033 (Sector San Diego) (415) 399-3547 (Sector San Francisco)
United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)	Contact -via- National Response Center (NRC)

*** Note:** One call to the NRC fulfills the requirement to report releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA and several other regulatory programs, including those under CWA § 311, RCRA, and the USDOT's Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA). Anybody who discovers a hazardous substance release or oil spill is encouraged to contact the federal government, regardless of whether they are the responsible party.

State Contact Numbers	
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Warning Center	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	911
State Fire Marshall (SFM)	(916) 323-7390 (Emergencies only)
CA Dept. of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)	See attached list (Page 7) San Joaquin Valley Field Rule ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/regulations/field_rule.pdf



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

Department of Fish & Wildlife - Office Of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)	(800) OILS-911 ((800) 645-7911) (916) 445-9338 (Office of Spill Prevention and Response – Sacramento)
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	See attached list (Page 8)

Local Contact Numbers

ALL SPILLS SHOULD FIRST BE REPORTED to 911

CUPA	For up-to-date contacts, refer to the Cal/EPA Unified Program website directory at: www.calepa.ca.gov/CUPA/Directory/default.aspx
Local Sheriff/Police	
Local Fire Department	
Local Health Department	

Department of Conservation/Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) - California Regional Offices -		
Region	Location	Contact #
District #1	(Cypress)	(714) 816-6847
District #2	(Ventura)	(805) 654-4761
District #3	(Santa Maria)	(805) 937-7246
District #4	(Bakersfield)	(661) 322-4031
District #5	(Coalinga)	(559) 935-2941
District #6	(Sacramento - Headquarters)	(916) 322-1110



RELEASE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

These numbers are included for reference purposes only. The RWQCB is contacted through the local CUPA and/or Cal OES, when these offices determine that it is necessary.

Regional Water Quality Control Boards - California Regional Offices -		
Region	Location	Contact #
Region 1 – North Coast	(Santa Rosa)	(707) 576-2220
Region 2 – San Francisco Bay	(Oakland)	(510) 622-2300
Region 3 – Central Coast	(San Luis Obispo)	(805) 549-3147
Region 4 – Los Angeles	(Los Angeles)	(213) 576-6600
Region 5a – Central Valley	(Rancho Cordova)	(916) 464-3291
Region 5b – Central Valley	(Fresno)	(559) 445-5116
Region 5c – Central Valley	(Redding)	(530) 224-4845
Region 6a – Lahontan	(South Lake Tahoe)	(530) 542-5400
Region 6b – Lahontan	(Victorville)	(760) 241-6583
Region 7 – Colorado River	(Palm Desert)	(760) 346-7491
Region 8 – Santa Ana	(Riverside)	(951) 782-4130
Region 9 – San Diego	(San Diego)	(858) 467-2952



	Law Enforcement	Fire Department	Haz Mat Response	Env. Health CUPA	Colusa OES	Public Works	Health Officer	School Superinten.	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish and Wildlife	Cal OES	Caltrans	CCAPCD	DPR	CVRQCB	CAL OSHA	OEHA	CAL EPA-DTSC	DHS-RHS	State Fire Marshal	NRC/ Coast Guard	US EPA	DOE
PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING																									
Review Business Plans				X																					
Coordinate Exercises		X		X																					
Training		X		X	X																				
NOTIFICATION																									
Threatens Health/Environment		X		X	X								X												
Acute incident within ½ mile of a school or school affected	X	X		X				X																	
Exceeds Reportable Quantity	X	X		X									X										X		
INCIDENT COMMAND																									
State Highways	X	X									P														
Unincorporated areas State Highway and all Freeways	X	X									P														
Off highway unincorporated area, county roads	P	X																							
Incorporated County (includes State Highways – not freeways)	P	X									X														
EMERGENCY RESPONSE																									
Approach & Recognition	X	X	X		X						X														
Scene Isolation	X	X	X								X	X											X		
Rescue		X	X																						
Traffic/Crowd Control	X										X														
Fire Control/ Suppression		X																							
Public Health Assessment		X	X	X			X								X				X	X					
Environmental Assessment			X	X	X							X			X	X			X	X	X			X	
Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place	X	X	X																						
Disseminate Medical Information		X					X																		
Welfare/Shelter		X						X																	
Proclaim Local Emergency	X	X										X	X												
Proclaim Health Emergency							X																		
Public Information/Media Control	X	X										X	X												
Mitigate & Containment			X	X								X		X											
TECHNICAL INFORMATION																									
Product Identification		X	X	X											X										

	Law Enforcement	Fire Department	HazMat Response	Env Health-CUPA	Colusa OES	Public Works	Health Officer	School Superinten.	Ag Commissioner	District Attorney	CHP	Fish Wildlife	Cal OES	Caltrans	CCAPCD	CAL EA- DPR	CVRWQCB	CAL OSHA	OEHA	CAL EPA-DTSC	DHS-RHS	State Fire Marshal	NRC/ Coast Guard	US EPA	DOE
Personal Protective Equipment		X	X									X						X		X					
Industrial Hygiene issues				X								X						X		X					
Monitor & Decontamination		X	X									X								X				X	
Health Effects		X	X	X			X					X						X	X	X				X	
Facility (Site Map, Inventory)		X		X	X										X					X	X			X	
Chemical Information		X	X	X								X				X			X	X			X	X	
Air Monitoring/Meteorological		X													X									X	
ON SCENE RESPONSE TO:																									
Small amounts on County Streets	X	X		X	X	X																			
Air	X	X	X												X					X				X	
Soil/Ground	X	X	X									X					X			X			X	X	
Water	X	X	X									X					X			X			X	X	
Petroleum Pipeline	X	X	X									X										X	X	X	
Sewage (Sanitary Sewer)	X	X	X									X											X	X	
Biological/Medical Waste	X	X	X									X								X			X	X	
Radioactive Material	X	X	X									X									X		X	X	X
Oil Spill in Coastal Zone	X	X	X									X					X						X		
Employee Injuries	X	X																X							
Pesticide incident	X	X	X						X			X					X								
Storm drain/creek	X	X	X		X	X						X					X								
CLEAN-UP																									
Emergency Funding Access		X		X	X								X	X						X			X	X	
Oversee and Approve	X	X		X	X							X		X						X	X		X	X	X
Waste Disposal		X	X	X								X		X						X					
ENFORCEMENT																									
Sample Collection			X									X		X	X		X			X			X	X	
Civil/Criminal Investigation	X	X		X								X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Cease & Desist Orders	X	X		X								X			X	X	X	X		X				X	
POST INCIDENT																									
After Action Review (small)	X	X	X	X	X																				
After Action Review (large)	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Incident Reports/Records Mainten.	X	X	X	X	X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cost Recovery				X	X																				

Agencies may respond as appropriate to their training level and the time of the incident If Terrorist Activity, FBI would be contacted via Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Verified September 2015

**FOR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION PURPOSES
THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES MUST BE CALLED ACCORDINGLY**

STATE OES WARNING CENTER (800) 852-7550

.....NOTE: GET A CONTROL NUMBER

ON HIGHWAY SPILLS – CHP/Caltrans 911

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (800) 424-8802

COLUSA COUNTY EPA ID NUMBER CAS 111 111 006
CLAN LAB EPA ID NUMBER CLU 111 111 006

Cal OES calls other agencies but always call any agency you feel should be notified to ensure notification was made in a timely manner or if technical assistance/advice is needed.

Name & Title	Business Phone	Cell Phone/Notes
COLUSA COUNTY OFFICIALS		
Elizabeth Kelly, Director Health and Human Services	(530) 458-0285	(530) 520-0090
Mark Marshall, Board of Supervisors Chair	(530) 458-0508	(530) 473-2511
Peggy Scroggins, Auditor/Controller	(530) 458-0400	
Joe Garafalo, Sheriff	(530) 458-0200	x 0208
COLUSA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT		
Greg Hinton, Agricultural Commissioner	(530) 458-0580	
TJ Gomez	(530) 458-0590	
COLUSA COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH		
Kuljeet Mundi, REHS	(530) 458-0395	
Jenna Longchamps, REHS	(530) 458-0323	
COLUSA COUNTY FIRE DISTRICTS		
Arbuckle Fire; Casey Cox	(530) 476-2231	(530) 870-7769
City of Colusa Fire; Logan Conley	(530) 458-7721	(530) 682-9370
Sacramento River Fire District; Jeff Winters	(530) 458-0239	(530) 682-5742
Maxwell Fire District; Kenny Cohan	(530) 438-2389	(530) 308-8339
Princeton Fire District; Andy Ferrendelli	(530) 439-2235	(530) 701-4389
Williams Fire District; Jeff Gilbert	(530) 473-2269	(530) 681-5390

Name & Title	Business Phone	Cell Phone/Notes
Grimes Fire District; Jeff Winters	(530) 458-0239	(530) 682-5742
Indian Valley Fire District; Barney Cook	(530) 963-3231	(530) 570-4391
COLUSA COUNTY HOSPITAL/CLINICS		
Colusa Medical Center	(530) 619-0800	
Colusa Indian Health Clinic	(530) 458-5501	
Colusa Health Clinic	(530) 458-5003	
Williams Family Health Center	(530) 473-5641	
Arbuckle Health Clinic	(530) 476-2200	
COLUSA COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES/SHERIFF'S OFFICE		
Joe Garafalo, Sheriff	(530) 458-0200	
Neil Pearson, Deputy Director OES	(530) 458-0230	
Janice Bell, OES Technician	(530) 458-0218	
COLUSA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		
Scott Lamphier, Director	(530) 458-0471	
Mike Azevedo, Assistant Director	(530) 458-0471	
COLUSA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH		
Elizabeth Kelly, DHHS Director	(530) 458-0285	(530) 520-0090
Bonnie Davies, Nursing Director	(530) 458-0266	(530) 713-1007
Health Officer	(530) 458-0380	(530) 953-9729
Ken Cutler, Alternate Health Officer	(530) 448-1798	
SPILLS TO SACRAMENTO RIVER		
Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant	(916) 808- 3120	24- hour number
Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant	(916) 808-4961	24- hour number
Sacramento City 311	(916) 264-5011	24-hour number
STATE AGENCIES		
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)		
California Office	(916) 978-4400	
Tracy Cline, Specialist	(707) 468-4058	
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL		
Eric Walker, Lieutenant, Williams	(530) 473-2821	ewalker@chp.ca.gov
Radio Dispatch, Williams	(530) 879-1955	
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE		
Brett Gomes, Warden		(530) 682-7084
Cal. State Parks Northern Command Center	(916) 358-1300	Emergency Funding

Name & Title	Business Phone	Cell Phone/Notes
CAL FIRE		
Sonoma Unit-Colusa County	(707) 967-1400	
24 Hour Emergency Command Center	(916) 653-5123	
CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF DRINKING WATER AND ENV. MANAGEMENT		
Richard Hinrichs, PE	(530) 224-4867	(530) 604-4662
Jim Reade	(530) 224-2485	(530) 339-1991
CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL		
Off-Highway Emergency Response Account (Duty Officer) (Illegal Drug Lab Reserve Account also)	(800) 260-3972 (800) 852-7550 (OES)	Emergency Funding
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CALEPA)		
Duty Officer	(800) 852-7550	
CAL-TRANS		
Colusa office	(530) 458-2381	(530) 741-4206 – 24-hour
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR)		
Ralph Howell	(530) 832-5161	
CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES – WARNING CENTER – ALL INCIDENT REPORTING		
Main Number	(800) 852-7550	(800) 852-7550
CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD		
Main Number - Sacramento	(916) 464-3291	(800) 852-7550 (OES)
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT		
Main number	(916) 324-7572	(800) 852-7550 (OES)
FEDERAL / PRIVATE AGENCIES		
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)		
Duty Officer	(770) 488-7100	
U.S. FOREST SERVICE		
Fire Dispatch	(530) 283-0193	
OTHERS		
Center for Communicable Diseases	(770) 488-7100	(800) 232-4636
FBI Emergency Operations –Sacramento	(916) 481-9110	(916) 481-9110
Homeland Security	(202) 282-8000	(202) 282-8000
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802	(800) 424-8802
National Weather Service	(916) 979-3051	

Name & Title	Business Phone	Cell Phone/Notes
AMERICAN RED CROSS		
Northeastern California Chapter Daryl White	(916) 995-4392	(530) 693-0245
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC		
Leah Parker, Emergency Contact	(530) 894-4631	
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD		
Emergency Dispatch	(888) 877-7267	
Michael Algots, Hazardous Materials	(916) 789-5241	(816) 308-8913
CLEAN UP CONTRACTORS		
NRC (Chico)	(530) 513-6210	
Ashbury Environmental (Dixon)	(800) 727-2879	
Fremouw Environmental (Dixon)	(888) 274-4307	
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION		
Civil Support Team	(510) 780-0683	(916) 854-3440 California National Guard
POISON CONTROL		
Poison Control Center U.C. Davis Medical Center	(800) 876-4766	

List of Colusa County Schools and Fire Districts

Colusa County Superintendent: Michael West

Colusa County Public Schools Directory: <http://www.colusa-coe.k12.ca.us/>; <http://www.pjusd.org/>; <http://www.scjUSD.org/District/>

School District	School	Day Care/Afterschool Program	Fire District
Pierce Joint Unified School District Superintendent: Carol Geyer (530) 476-2892	Arbuckle Elementary School Lloyd G Johnson Jr. High Pierce High School Arbuckle Alternative School Grand Island Elementary	Arbuckle Children's Center Family Action Center	Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District Sacramento River Fire District
Williams Unified School District Superintendent: Jennifer Foglesong (530) 473-2550	Williams Elementary Williams Upper Elementary School Williams Junior/Senior High School Williams Community School Midvalley High School	Williams Children's Center	Williams Fire Protection Authority
Colusa Unified School District Superintendent: Dwayne Newman (530) 458-7791	James P. Burchfield Primary School George T. Egling Middle School Colusa High School Colusa Alternative High School Colusa Alternative Home School Our Lady of Lourdes (private)	Colusa Children's Center	Colusa Fire Department
Maxwell Unified School District Superintendent: Rich Rhodes, Ed.D (530) 438-2291	Maxwell Elementary School Maxwell High School		Maxwell Fire Protection District
Princeton Joint Unified School District Superintendent: Cody Walker (530) 439-2261	Princeton Elementary School Princeton Junior-Senior High School		Princeton Fire Department
Stony Creek School District Superintendent: Ernie Graham (530) 968-5361	Indian Valley School		Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

On-Scene Checklist

Attachment 3 from State OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Box (January 2014)

- IF THERE IS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY, THIS CHECKLIST CAN BE USED AS A GENERAL **GUIDELINE** FOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE ACTIONS.
- THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE INCIDENT-SPECIFIC AND THE ORDER OF COMPLETION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PRIORITIES OF PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PROPERTY:

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

- ☐ Insure safety of life and health.
 - If necessary, rescue victims - **ONLY** if rescue can be done safely.
 - Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.
 - Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place).
- ☐ Isolate the area and deny entry.
- ☐ Stay upwind and upgrade.
- ☐ Eliminate any ignition sources, and avoid contact with the spilled substance.
- ☐ Identify the spilled substance(s), and the potential hazards.
- ☐ Notify the appropriate agencies.
 - *(without impeding immediate control of the release or medical measures)* ⚡
- ☐ Request appropriate response resources and assistance (contractors, agencies).
- ☐ Activate Incident Command System (ICS).
- ☐ Assign ICS roles and responsibilities.
- ☐ Establish Incident Command Post.
- ☐ Prepare Site Safety Plan.
- ☐ Initiate Investigation.
- ☐ Liaison with government agencies (local, state, federal) that have jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL ACTION

- ☐ Control the source (stop the discharge).
- ☐ Minimize the spread.
- ☐ Assess the situation.
 - ☐ Determine extent of spill;
 - ☐ Determine objectives and strategies;
 - ☐ Establish immediate priorities; and
 - ☐ Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- ☐ Implement IAP.
- ☐ Protect sensitive habitats and species.
- ☐ Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA).

CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY, CLEANUP, & WASTE MANAGEMENT

- ☐ Contain the spread.
- ☐ Recover spilled product.
- ☐ Mitigate impacted areas.
- ☐ Collect and share pertinent information.
- ☐ Continually reassess situation; adjust IAP as needed.
- ☐ Manage and coordinate response actions and operations.
- ☐ Ensure proper disposition of recovered product and contaminated materials.
- ☐ Demobilize response equipment and personnel.

Documentation, Cost Recovery, and Closure

- ☐ Compile response documentation.
- ☐ Recover response costs.
- ☐ Develop plan for site rehabilitation and/or restoration.
- ☐ Rehabilitate and/or restore natural resources and property; monitor recovery.
- ☐ Recover damages to natural resources and property.
- ☐ Close incident; release

COLUSA COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PROCEDURES

First to Discover:

- 1.) Isolate & deny entry with consideration to public safety (secure scene, stage uphill, upstream, with any fumes downhill, etc.)
- 2.) Contact appropriate responsible entities, or contact Sheriff's Dispatch & advise to contact appropriate entities

For Sheriff's Dispatch:

- 1.) Determine jurisdiction
 - a. Public Roadways in CHP jurisdiction, Contact CHP
 - b. City of Colusa - Contact appropriate Fire or Law Enforcement
 - c. City of Williams- Contact appropriate Fire or Law Enforcement
 - d. All other areas - Contact Sheriff's Dispatch; appropriate Law Enforcement; Colusa County OES
- 2.) Await further instruction from incident commander
- 3.) If a substantial spill or release occurs, call the Cal OES Warning Control Center (800) 852-7550 and you will be assigned a Mission Number for the official log. You may need this information:
 - a. Substance and quantities of spill or release, if available
 - b. Any injuries or fatalities
 - c. Location or address
 - d. If waterway (incl. creek, stream, storm drain) is threatened
 - e. Date & time when spill or release occurred
 - f. Description of what happened
 - g. Who reporting party is

Please call them even if you don't have the necessary information and obtain a Mission Number. You can always call them back with an update.

- 4.) Contact Environmental Health at (530) 458-0395 or use the monthly call-out page. They will determine their need to respond.
- 5.) In any scenario, it is appropriate to contact the Colusa County Office of Emergency Services. If OES is present, they can help with calls to Environmental Health and the Warning Control Center
- 6.) For spills involving the Sacramento River, call also:

Department of Fish & Wildlife	(916) 445-0045
City of Sacramento Department of Utilities	(916) 264-5583

EVACUATION/SHELTER-IN-PLACE SELECTION CRITERIA

This checklist is intended as a guide for incident commanders and government officials in determining the appropriateness of evacuation and/or sheltering-in-place during a hazardous materials emergency.

The information contained in this checklist is from the National Institute for Chemical Studies, Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency (Final Project Report) (Charleston, WV: University of Charleston, 1988), pp. 10-12. This information is used with the permission of the National Institute for Chemical Studies. Refer to Part II, Section V of this plan - "Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Actions" - for additional information on evacuation and sheltering-in-place.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT

1. ☐ Is this incident an actual or potential threat to public health and safety? If "Yes" or "Uncertain," continue to evaluate the incident using this checklist.
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Uncertain

REQUIRED INFORMATION

2. ☐ The following is necessary to properly evaluate the appropriateness of evacuation and/or shelter-in-place actions:
- ☐ Material(s) involved
- ☐ Population threatened
- ☐ Time factors involved
- ☐ Current and forecast weather conditions
- ☐ Ability to disseminate warnings and emergency public information
- ☐ Capabilities of emergency response organizations to contain, stabilize, and mitigate the emergency

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3. _____ Have technical experts (i.e., hazardous materials technicians/specialists, Division of Environmental Health personnel, CHEMTREC, the manufacturer, facility representatives, etc.) been consulted and/or recommended actions?

_____ Yes

_____ No

FACTORS IMPORTANT TO THE DECISION

4. _____ Evaluate factors related to the hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, quantity, condition, configuration, and location:

_____ Physical characteristics:

_____ State: _____ Solid _____ Dust _____ Liquid _____ Gas

_____ Density: _____ High _____ Low

_____ Vapor pressure: _____ High _____ Low

_____ Water soluble: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Explosive or flammable: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Characteristics unknown

_____ Health characteristics:

_____ Toxicity: _____ High _____ Low _____ Irritant

_____ Type of hazard: _____ Inhalation _____ Ingestion _____ Dermal

_____ Hazard is: _____ Immediate (acute) _____ Long-term (chronic)

_____ Hazardous residue: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Toxic combustion product: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Unknown hazard.

_____ Quantity: _____

_____ Release factors:

_____ Contained, but offers potential for release.

_____ Uncontained:_____Controlled_____Uncontrolled

_____ Type of release:_____Continuous_____Cloud_____Pool

_____ Vapor_____Dust_____Elevated_____Ground-hugging

_____ Vapor is:_____Heated_____Cool_____Caused by fire

_____ Location:

_____ Accessible:_____Yes_____No

_____ Distance to public:_____ft/mi

_____ Material relative to public:_____Above_____Below_____Same level

_____ Vapor enhancements or obstructions: _____

_____ Nearby hazards:_____Yes (_____)_____No

5. _____ Evaluate factors related to the population at risk, and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action:

_____ Population characteristics:

_____ Type:_____Residential_____Institutional_____Commercial

_____ Industrial_____Transient

_____ Density:_____High_____Low_____Mixed

_____ People are:_____Indoors_____Outdoors_____Near structures

_____ Population groups:_____Families_____Groups_____Individuals

_____ Different languages spoken?_____Yes (_____)_____No

6. _____ Evaluate factors related to time and their effect on the selected protective action:

_____ Time of incident:

- _____ Day of week/time of day: _____ / _____
- _____ Season: _____ Holiday _____ Tourist
- _____ Rate of escalation or de-escalation of emergency:
- _____ Release: _____ Over _____ Occurring _____ Predicted
- _____ Release is unknown or unlikely
- _____ Rate of release: _____ Rapid _____ Slow
- _____ Likely duration of release: _____ min/hr
- _____ Rate of movement of hazardous material:
- _____ Rate is: _____ Known _____ Predicted _____ Uncertain
- _____ Movement of material is: _____ Enhanced _____ Obstructed
- _____ Time until contact with populated area: _____ min/hr
- _____ Estimated time needed for protective action:
- _____ Deploy emergency response personnel: _____ min
- _____ Provide warning and emergency public information: _____ min
- _____ **EVACUATION:**
- _____ Likely public mobilization and travel time: _____ min/hr
- _____ Mobilization and travel time for special populations (handicapped, institutional, commercial, industrial, recreational): _____ min/hr
- _____ **IN-PLACE SHELTERING:**
- _____ Public response: _____ min/hr
- _____ Response time for special populations: _____ min/hr
- _____ Likely duration: _____ min/hr
- _____ Time required for environmental monitoring, termination, and building egress: _____ min/hr

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7. _____ Evaluate the effect of present and forecast meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions:

_____ Impact on hazardous material(s) movement:

_____ Wind direction: _____ (from N, E, etc.)

_____ Wind speed: _____ mph

_____ Wind gusty: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Rain: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Weather expected to change? _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Impact on emergency response capability:

_____ Roads: _____ Open _____ Blocked _____ Traffic delayed

_____ Travel: _____ Safe _____ Dangerous

_____ Difference between outdoor and indoor temperatures: _____ °

8. _____ Evaluate the capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency:

_____ Communication with the public:

_____ Able to warn public, handicapped, institutions, transients, etc.

_____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to instruct public: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to update public and terminate response: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Communication with emergency responders:

_____ Able to notify and deploy emergency responders: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to activate Emergency Broadcast System and/or contact media:

_____ Yes _____ No

_____ Total coverage of area: _____ Yes _____ No

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_____ Able to contact mutual aid: _____ Yes _____ No

9. _____ Evaluate the capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action(s):

_____ Mobilize available or required specialized personnel and resources:

_____ Able to mobilize existing or additional resources and personnel:

_____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to obtain specialized resources or control equipment: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Control the hazardous materials:

_____ Able to prevent, limit, contain, direct, and/or neutralize the release?

_____ Yes _____ No

_____ Control an evacuation:

_____ Evacuation plan available: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Road capacity adequate: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Enough personnel and vehicles: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to move handicapped, institutionalized, transients: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Are reception and care facilities available for evacuees: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Control in-place sheltering:

_____ Structures available: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Is public knowledgeable: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Will public accept instructions: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Able to initiate and terminate: _____ Yes _____ No

_____ Are institutions, commercial buildings, and industries prepared?

_____ Yes _____ No

SELECT AND IMPLEMENT THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE ACTION(S)

10. _____ Review the items marked on this checklist, noting the factors involved in this emergency (some factors are more important than others). Determine if evacuation, sheltering-in-place, or a combination of the two are appropriate.
- _____ Evacuation _____ Shelter-in-Place _____ Both
11. _____ Implement evacuation and/or in-place sheltering actions.
12. _____ Terminate evacuation and/or in-place sheltering



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Deborah O. Raphael
Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Off-Highway Emergency Response Incidents

EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS:

Health and Safety Code, Section 25354 provides funding for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire or an explosion of, or human exposure to, hazardous substances caused by the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

The DTSC Emergency Response Unit provides for removal and disposal of hazardous substances from emergency hazardous materials incidents in response to requests from local agencies. This includes responding to abandoned hazardous substances, uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or an incidents requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. **Requests for removal actions or other assistance can be made by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

Note: Pursuant to H&S Code Section 25353, DTSC will not perform emergency removal actions for incidents where a government agency is the responsible party or otherwise has jurisdictional responsibility, unless special circumstances exist, such as an immediate danger of fire or explosion or significant threat to human health or the environment.

TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE:

DTSC assistance for off-highway removal and disposal of hazardous materials may be requested by local agencies such as local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. A business or a private citizen concerned about hazardous materials, an emergency hazardous materials incident, or some abandoned hazardous materials, should contact one of the above-mentioned local government agencies.

A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the emergency removal. They will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Determine if the material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance.
- 2) Determine whether any containers are leaking, and the quantity released, if any.
- 3) HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances. **To qualify for State funding of a removal action, the substances must exhibit at least one of the following characteristics or criteria:**
 - Toxicity
 - Corrosivity (A pH of 12.5 or higher, or a pH of 2.0 or less)
 - Reactivity to air or water
 - Flammability
 - Explosivity
 - Have some other characteristic that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.
- 4) Prepare an inventory of materials requiring removal, including approximate quantity, chemical name or type (hazard class), number and size and condition of containers, and approximate quantity or surface area of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Determine the location of the incident relative to waterways, public access, and nearest population.
- 6) Determine whether the property is publicly or privately owned (areas under the control of Indian reservations or federal or state agencies may not be eligible for funding).
- 7) Gather all available information regarding the **responsible party (RP)**.
- 8) determine whether the RP (if known) is able or willing to pay.
Note: An attempt must be made to contact the RP (if known) and inform them of their responsibility to pay.

- 9) Determine whether the incident would be more appropriately handled and/or funded by another agency (See the Section entitled “Alternative Funding” below). If you are unsure or have questions about alternative funding sources, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The DTSC **Emergency Response Duty Officer** (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for an emergency removal action. If the incident qualifies for DTSC assistance:

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program. Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**
- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.
- 4) DTSC’s Emergency Response Unit will not conduct removals in situations that are not emergencies. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will only provide removal and disposal of those hazardous materials which meet one or more of the criteria specified in this policy document, and pose a threat to human health or the environment. If it is not an emergency, or does not pose a serious threat to human health or the environment, the incident will not qualify for DTSC assistance. If you are unsure whether a situation warrants a removal action, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer and provide the required information. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will determine whether an emergency removal action is warranted.
- 5) If the incident exceeds the resources available from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and request assistance.

- 6) If technical assistance is needed from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the appropriate staff and coordinate their involvement in the response. The DTSC Emergency Response Program will not perform site mitigation or remediation activities. If your agency requires state assistance in performing a remedial action at a hazardous waste site, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will assist in referring the request to the appropriate DTSC office.

The on-scene response personnel must attempt to identify the wastes involved by field testing (HAZCAT) or observation. If your agency cannot accomplish this task, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may send a contractor to perform that task, but will not be able to provide removal if the materials do not exhibit one or more of the HAZCAT characteristics specified in number 3 under "Information required" above.

DOCUMENTATION

As a condition of receiving assistance from DTSC, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, including documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, and the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (Line 15).

The Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, Emergency Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial request for DTSC assistance. All such information should be mailed to:

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For incidents not involving drug lab waste, the requesting agency is the Generator. In addition to signing on line 15 of the Manifest, the requesting agency's name and mailing address should be written or typed on line 5 of the Manifest. DTSC is not the Generator for these incidents, and so DTSC should not appear there. The requesting agency's main office phone number should go on line 3 of the Manifest.

SPECIAL POLICIES

ALTERNATIVE ASSISTANCE

- If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, call State Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.
- If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.
- If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and requesting that they contact someone at the SWRCB.
- If the incident is on a State highway or within a State highway right-of-way, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS).
- If the incident involves radioactive materials, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request that Cal EMA call the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Duty Officer who will then contact the CDPH Radiologic Health Branch.

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The agency requesting assistance for removal of hazardous wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the County's EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, or RCRA waste that does not exceed 220 pounds, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136, Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc, they can obtain a Temporary California EPA ID Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If a responsible party needs an EPA ID Number for RCRA waste, or for a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, where the RCRA waste exceeds 220 pounds, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the US EPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

INNOCENT LANDOWNERS

In instances where hazardous materials have been abandoned on property where the owner is clearly not the perpetrator and the materials do not have an identifiable owner, DTSC assistance may be requested from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT

If the responsible party (RP) wants to or is willing to pay for the emergency removal, the RP may contact the Hazmat contractor of their choice to make arrangements. However, many contractors are unwilling to perform cleanup/removal actions for private RPs without some proof of their ability to pay. In the middle of the night or on weekends, it is often not possible for RPs to provide that sort of proof. In such situations involving RPs that **are** willing to pay, the Duty Officer may guarantee payment so that the contractor will be paid if the RP fails to pay the invoice. **The Duty Officer will only do this if the RP agrees to use one of the DTSC contractors.**

EXCLUDED MATERIALS

The emergency removal of the following materials involved in incidents will not be funded unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment (e.g., the presence of PCB's must be confirmed by laboratory analysis):

- Waste oil (the mere presence of chlorine is not enough to demonstrate the presence of PCBs)
- Petroleum fuels (diesel, gasoline, crude oil, or any fraction thereof)
- Fuel tank spills from vehicular accidents
- Radioactive waste
- Infectious waste
- Latex paint
- Household hazardous waste/materials

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance regarding an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8:00AM – 5:00PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal EMA.

INFECTIOUS WASTE

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious waste.

CYLINDERS

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc) the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinders in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards enroute.

GOVERNMENT LAND

Indian reservations and properties owned by the Federal Government or by the State of California may not be eligible for emergency removal actions (H&S Code Section 25353). The specific agency in control of the property will bear responsibility for the removal unless a clear emergency exists which the responsible agency is unable to address in a proper and timely manner. In remote areas or other instances where ownership is uncertain, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may authorize a removal if a delay to verify ownership would create an endangerment.

ON-HIGHWAY SPILLS

Releases on State highways, or within State highway right-of-ways, will be handled by CALTRANS. Reports of such releases should be addressed to CAL EMA, who will in turn notify CALTRANS.

Revised: 2-27-2012

PART III – APPENDICES DTSC Off-Highway//Clan Lab Procedures APPENDIX 14

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ EREER # _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Descriptive Location: _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	HAZCAT RESULTS

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER , ADDRESS, PHONE) :

DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES (ISOLATION, EVACUATION, CROWD CONTROL): _____

REPORT BY : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ AGENCY: _____

I CERTIFY THAT THIS INCIDENT REQUIRED IMMEDIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION NECESSARY TO REMEDY OR PREVENT AN EMERGENCY RESULTING FROM EITHER A FIRE, AN EXPLOSION, OR HUMAN EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

SIGNATURE: _____

DTSC 1203 (8/02)

PART III – APPENDICES DTSC Off-Highway//Clan Lab Procedures APPENDIX 14

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

OFF-HIGHWAY EMERGENCY REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ ERER # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Time of Contractor Arrival: _____ Time of Equipment Arrival: _____

Description of Extent of Contamination: _____

Soil: _____

Water: _____

Structure: _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

EQUIPMENT USED			LABOR USED		
DESCRIPTION	TIME		JOB CLASSIFICATION	TIME	
	ARRIVE	DEPART		ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMOVED (IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES, LAB RESULTS IF AVAILABLE): _____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

DTSC 1204 (8/02)



Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Deborah O. Raphael
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8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Illegal Drug Labs

ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORY REMOVAL PROGRAM

In 1995 Senate Bill 47x added California Health & Safety Code Section 25354.5 to require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to remove and dispose of hazardous materials from illegal drug manufacturing sites. DTSC provides State or local law enforcement agencies with assistance in removal actions at sites where these operations occur. **This is accomplished by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE

DTSC assistance for removal of suspected hazardous substances from illegal drug labs may be requested by State or local law enforcement agencies, or by other local government agencies working with law enforcement agencies on a drug lab. DTSC assistance for removal of abandoned drug lab wastes may be requested by local agencies not affiliated with law enforcement.

Such an agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency's (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the removal. Cal EMA will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Identify the materials to be removed, and separate them from materials to be left behind. Materials eligible for removal include:
 - Precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.
 - Associated hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes that pose a threat to Human health or the environment.

Note: The hazardous waste contractor sent by the DTSC Duty Officer will only perform those actions and remove those materials authorized by the DTSC Duty Officer. Do not expect them to take any other actions or to remove anything else unless you are willing to pay for it. Do not ask or expect the Duty Officer or the contractor to remove solid waste (trash, garbage, etc).

- 2) Determine the approximate quantity released, if any.
- 3) If you have the necessary training and equipment, HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances, such as pH and flammability.
- 4) Prepare an inventory, which includes the quantity of each type of material requiring removal, and the approximate quantity of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Gather all available information regarding the responsible party (RP), i.e., the drug lab operator.

THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for a removal action.

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with a Clandestine Laboratory Unit Expenditure (CLUE) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

DOCUMENTATION

As a condition of receiving DTSC assistance, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, site security by law enforcement personnel, and written documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, and the Clan Lab Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (line 15).

The Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, Clan Lab Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial funding request. All such information should be mailed to:

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For drug labs where the name of the drug lab operator is known, the primary suspect or drug lab operator (who has usually been arrested) will be designated as the generator, and that person's name should be written or typed on line 5 of the Manifest. The mailing address for that person should be entered on line 5 as: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. For abandoned drug lab wastes or when the operator is not known, the generator's name will be "Unknown Drug Lab Operator", and the mailing address will also be: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. The phone number for line 3 of the Manifest should be: (800) 260-3972.

SPECIAL POLICIES

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The agency requesting assistance for removal of drug lab wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the county Clandestine Drug Lab EPA ID number, which has the format: CLU 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, or RCRA waste that does not exceed 220 pounds, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136, Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc, they can obtain a Temporary California EPA ID Number from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If a responsible party needs an EPA ID Number for RCRA waste, or for a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, where the RCRA waste exceeds 220 pounds, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press “1” to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press “3” to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

EXCLUDED MATERIALS

The following materials at, or associated with a drug lab will not be removed unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment:

- Used motor oil (waste oil).
- Gasoline in a regular gasoline container.
- Diesel fuel.
- Radioactive waste.
- Infectious waste, except that needles and syringes found at drug labs will be removed.
- Household hazardous materials.
- Freon containers or flammable liquid containers which are empty and dry, unless there is some residue/contamination on them which constitutes a direct contact hazard.
- Propane cylinders that are empty or contain propane.
- Oxygen cylinders that are empty or contain oxygen.
- Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) cylinders that are empty or contain nitrous oxide.
- DOT specification cylinders containing other non-drug lab related gases
- Solid waste/garbage or other non-hazardous items.

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- Marijuana and/or associated fertilizers, nutrient chemicals, pesticides, or other items or debris associated with marijuana growing operations.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the State Department of Public Health Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal EMA.

INFECTIOUS WASTE

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious wastes, except that, at drug labs, and at abandoned drug lab waste sites, removal and disposal of needles and syringes will be provided.

CYLINDERS

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc) the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinders in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards en route.

INDIAN LAND

Incidents involving drug labs or abandoned drug lab wastes located on Indian reservation land may not be eligible for funding and will be handled on a case by case basis.

Revised: 2-27-2012

PART III – APPENDICES DTSC Off-Highway//Clan Lab Procedures APPENDIX 14

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

CLAN LAB REMOVAL INCIDENT REPORT

DTSC Duty Officer: _____ CLUE# _____
Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Descriptive Location: _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS, IF NECESSARY)

SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	HAZCAT RESULTS

CLAN LAB OPERATOR (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER, DATE OF BIRTH, VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, PHONE):

PROPERTY OWNER (NAME, DRIVER'S LICENSE #, DATE OF BIRTH, CAR REGISTRATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, APN, PHONE, ETC.):

US-EPA ID NUMBER (ISSUED FOR CLAN LAB): _____

Warrant Issued: YES _____ or NO _____

Law Enforcement Agency Case Number: _____

Warrant Number (if available): _____

REPORT BY (PRINT) : _____ TITLE: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

AGENCY: _____ TASK FORCE: _____

DTSC 1205 (8/02)

PART III – APPENDICES DTSC Off-Highway//Clan Lab Procedures APPENDIX 14

State of California – California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

CLAN LAB REMOVAL WORK LOG

Date(s) of Removal: _____ CLUE # _____

Location of Removal: _____

Contractor: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor's Representative: _____

Description of Clandestine Laboratory (Type of Process): _____

Description of Removal Activities: _____

EQUIPMENT USED			LABOR USED		
DESCRIPTION	TIME		JOB CLASSIFICATION	TIME	
	ARRIVE	DEPART		ARRIVE	DEPART

MATERIALS USED		MATERIALS USED	
DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF UNITS

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IF NEEDED)

COMMENTS ON CONTRACTOR'S PERFORMANCE: _____

REGISTERED HAULER USED: _____ HAULER NUMBER: _____

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED TO: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

TIME AND DATE JOB WAS COMPLETED: _____

REPORT BY: _____ AGENCY: _____

DTSC 1206 (8/02)

Reference: Attachment 8 – Hazardous Materials Tool Kit (January 2014)

INFORMATION OFFICER

The following are examples of information material to assist the Information Officer (IO):

Media right to access In exercising their First Amendment rights, duly authorized representatives of the media (any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network) are allowed to enter a closed area, according to the California Penal Code § 409.5 (d).

All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, “upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. County of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)].”

Further, “a sheriff has a statutory duty to enforce the laws of the state and maintain public order and safety, and such duty implicitly carries authority to limit public access to certain events, including discretion to permit or not permit press and reporters to cross police lines [Los Angeles Free Press, Inc. v. County of Los Angeles (1970)].” Members of the media should be aware that any personnel and/or equipment exiting the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) may be subject to decontamination. Access may also be restricted if a site is determined to be a crime scene.

Emergency Public Information Checklist

(Attachment 8 of the State OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit)

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist within a jurisdiction's emergency plan. EPI actions are initially taken by the on scene IO Team, using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested from the jurisdiction). The EPI staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures.

NOTE: According to ICS, all press releases **must** be cleared through the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command! The EOC Manager is authorized to release information about EOC issues only.

Unidentified Material

- ☐ If the incident is in a heavy traffic area and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area (coordinate announcements with responding law agency).
- ☐ Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified (clear with Incident Commander and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public).
- ☐ If traffic will not impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry as necessary.

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

- ☐ If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
 - Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
 - Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
 - Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs), cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
- Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** procedures as appropriate.
- Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
- Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take.

- ☐ Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:
1. How many deaths/injuries were there? Any property damage?
 2. What response agencies were involved?
 3. Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
 4. What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
 5. What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
 6. What company/agency was involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."
 7. Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
 8. Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.
 9. What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How can such incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

Sample News Releases

Sample Media Message #1: Unidentified Spill/Release in Heavy Traffic Area

This is _____ at the _____. An unidentified substance, which may be hazardous, has been spilled/-released at _____ (specific location). Please avoid the area, if possible, while crews are responding. The best alternate routes are _____. If you are already in the area, please be patient and follow the directions of emergency response personnel. The substance will be evaluated by specially trained personnel, and further information will be released as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sample Media Message #2: Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

This is _____ at the _____. A small amount of _____, a hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Streets are blocked, traffic is restricted, and authorities have asked residents in the immediate _____ block area to evacuate. Please avoid the area. The material is slightly/highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms (list): _____. If you think you may have come in contact with this material, you should (give health instructions and hotline number, if available). For your safety, please avoid the area if at all possible. Alternate routes are _____ and traffic is being diverted. If you are now near the spill/release area, please follow the directions of emergency response personnel. Cleanup crews are on the scene.

Thank you for your cooperation.

- Suggest: EAS use; request repeated broadcast.
- Optional: Close windows and vents. Do not use heaters or air conditioners and other in place protection information.

Sample Media Message #3: High Hazard (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

This is _____ at the _____. A large/small amount of _____, a highly hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Because of the potential health hazard, authorities are requesting/requiring all residents within _____ blocks/miles of the area to evacuate. If you are (give evacuation zone boundaries), you and your family should/must leave as soon as possible/now. Go immediately to the home of a friend or relative outside the evacuation area or to _____. If you can drive a neighbor who has no transportation or notify friends or neighbors with hearing impairments, please do so. If you need transportation, call _____. Children attending the following schools (list): _____ will be evacuated to _____.

Do not drive to your child's school! Pick your child up from school authorities at the evacuation center. Listen to this station for further instructions.

- Suggest: EAS use; request repeated broadcast
- Optional: The material is highly toxic to humans and can cause the following symptoms: _____. If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, seek help at a hospital outside the evacuation area, or at the evacuation center at _____. To repeat, if you are in the area of _____, you should/must leave, for your own safety. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency assistance

Summary Statement for Media: Hazardous Material Incident

At approximately _____ a.m./p.m. today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office by (a private citizen, county employee, etc.). (Police/fire) units were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic. The material was later determined to be (describe), a (hazardous/harmless) (chemical/substance/material/gas) which, upon contact, may produce symptoms of _____. Precautionary evacuation of the (immediate/X-block) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required) by (agency). Approximately (number) persons were evacuated. Cleanup crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene, and normal traffic had resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes. There were no injuries reported/or _____ persons, including (fire, police) personnel, were treated at area hospitals for _____ and (all, number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in _____ condition. The response agencies involved were _____.

To be adapted according to the situation.

PART III – APPENDICES Colusa County Equipment Inventory APPENDIX 16

Colusa County Hazardous Materials Equipment Inventory

Colusa County Sheriff's Office Office of Emergency Service Emergency Response Vehicles

1. Air Utility Vehicle

2005 Ford F550 Super Duty 4 X 2 Chassis cab with 12' non-walk in body with tow package; 9 storage compartments; RV-style retractable awning; 12 volt electrical system.

A. Air System

1. 4 bottles, 6000 psi Cascade system
2. 2 bottles SCBA refill station
3. 50 foot pre-connect air hose reel (in close proximity to Cascade bottles.)

B. Emergency Lighting & Siren

1. Zone A, Upper Level: Vector 48" light bar
2. Zone A, Lower Level: (2) Power Arc PA210 w/FT-3/4ADF Red
3. Zone B, Upper Level: (2) Whelen 700 Series Halogen Scene light with flange Zone B, Lower level: (2) Power Arc PP2 Red
4. Zone C, Upper Level: (2) Power Arc PA210, Amber Left Side, Red Right Side; (1) Signal Master Eight Lamp arrow stick Zone D, Upper Level: (2) Whelen 700 Series Halogen Scene Light with Flange
5. Zone D, Lower Level: (2) Power ARC PP21 Red
6. Smart Siren with Signal Master Control Unit

C. Communication Equipment

1. Motorola 2-way Radio
2. Bearcat Scanner
3. PA System

D. Reference Materials

1. North American Emergency Response Guide, 2016
2. NIOSH Guide Book
3. Jane's Handbook
4. California Uniform Fire Code
5. NFPA Haz-Mat/Fire Guide

E. Miscellaneous

1. Decontamination Shelter/Shower System w/hose and Brush
2. Basic Life Support Equipment
3. Medical Response Bag
4. 2 Back Boards
5. Oxygen for Patients Airway
6. 2 Portable Canopies

PART III – APPENDICES Colusa County Equipment Inventory APPENDIX 16

2. 2000 Haulmark Trailer Equipped for Small-Scale Haz-Mat Spill Response

- A. Pig Pack with Spill Containment, Absorbent Materials, Collection and Disposal Tub
- B. Safety Cones and Tape
- C. 4 Scott SCBA's with Full Face-piece Apparatus & 30 Minute bottles
- D. 2 Sets Each Level A, B, and C PPE w/gloves and Boots, Hip Boots, safety goggles (one each medium & large sizes)
- E. 2 Decontamination Shelter/shower stations w/hose & brush
- F. Miscellaneous hand tools (shovels, brooms, rakes)