

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agency: Richland County Local Emergency Planning Committee

Supporting Agencies: Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team
Richland County EMA
Richland County Fire Departments
Richland Public Health

1. PURPOSE

- a. The purpose of the hazardous materials ESF is to provide guidance to address incidents involving the actual or potential release of a hazardous substance from a spill or leak. It is intended to cover substances classified as chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE). It outlines the responsibilities of county agencies and officials, first responders, and other response agencies during these incidents as they assess, isolate, contain, and recover from an incident.

This section of the plan has been formulated in a way that acknowledges each response agency's Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) that they follow during any incident, and those SOGs are the responsibility of each of those agencies to update and improve on an annual basis. These guidelines identify the steps in processes that are considered firefighter duties or clean-up crew duties, among others, and are considered technical expertise of that department.

- b. Plan Design
 - i. The hazardous materials response plan is a component of the Richland County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) as ESF 10.
 - ii. The primary goals of the plan are:
 1. To provide protection of lives and property by developing emergency response guidelines that identify actions to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from planned or unplanned chemical releases.
 2. To provide an organizational guidelines and direction and control standards for response to incidents that require containment and

management of any release of hazardous materials that would necessitate a response and clean-up effort.

3. To provide guidance to facilitate restoration of affected areas to pre-incident condition with minimal social and economic interruption.
 4. To assist responding departments and Richland County to meet all legal and operational requirements in responding to, managing, and documenting a hazardous materials release.
- iii. Hazardous materials planning includes the thorough and accurate identification of all possible chemical hazards at various facilities in the county and the transportation systems, including highway, rail, and pipelines, used to transport these substances.
1. Specific risks at identified facilities that are required to report extremely hazardous substances to the county are contained in a separate appendix to this section for security and knowledgeable release of that information according to public records laws.
 2. The resources that respond to hazardous materials incidents and their contact information is kept in a secure resource list to protect the security of Richland County residents from intentional acts to harm through hazardous materials terrorism.
- iv. This plan can be activated by the Richland County officials including the LEPC Coordinator, EMA Director, Sheriff, or their designee; or by any chief official or public safety officer in charge of an incident such as a fire or police chief, or a ranking first responder on a responding unit on the scene of a hazardous materials spill.
- v. The capabilities and resources of Richland County were taken into consideration when developing the roles and responsibilities outlined in this plan.

c. Relationship to Other Plans and Standards

- i. The Richland County EOP is the underlying document that guides the response to natural, human-caused, and technological incidents in Richland County. This plan facilitates multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency coordination of emergency operations, and grants authority to act in accordance with local, state, and federal laws.

- ii. The hazardous materials plan is a component of the EOP (ESF 10) and provides guidance for specific incidents involving the release of hazardous substances.
- iii. Local first responder departments establish and maintain procedural guidelines in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) and operational protocols that identify and guide the tactical response to hazardous materials incidents. As industry standards change, equipment and products used in response change and new innovations become available, and treatment of injuries is modified through standard medical practice, those tactical guidelines are updated and revised by those departments.
- iv. Each fixed facility that stores EHS in Richland County is required to maintain an on-site emergency plan to guide the internal response to a release or spill of hazardous substances. These plans include procedures for notification, response, and coordination with outside agencies. This information is conveyed to the fire department having jurisdiction and the Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team to be utilized and coordinated into incident action plans developed through the incident command system planning process.
- v. Local fire department work through joint training and mutual aid agreements to coordinate hazardous materials response and the Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team coordinates and provided countywide response as well as coordinating and responding under mutual aid with adjacent and regional partners.
- vi. Richland County hospitals develop and maintain the capability to work under the Richland County hazardous materials response system, and they coordinate training and exercise opportunities through the Richland County LEPC to enhance and improve decontamination and patient treatment abilities in consideration of the specific risks and hazards present in the county.
- vii. The Ohio EMA maintains a state-level hazardous materials response plan that defines the responsibilities of state agencies in responding to a hazardous material spill or release that exceeds the county's capability or capacity.
- viii. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency develops and maintains plans and standards that regulate the training of emergency personnel, the conduct of drills and exercises, and the standards for response teams under the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

- ix. The National Fire Protection Agency sets voluntary standards that guide the training of firefighters and hazardous materials responders as well as the operation of special response teams such as Hazardous Materials Teams. The Ohio Department of Public Safety, Division of EMS, Office of Fire Education supports and facilitates compliance with those operational standards through certification of firefighters and regulation of continuing education.
- x. The Ohio State Fire Marshal supports the training of hazardous materials response personnel through the availability of training and grants to students or departments that engage in hazardous materials response training.

2. SITUATION

- a. Hazardous materials preparedness and response is regulated as follows:

- i. Federal

- 1. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensations Liability Act of 1980.
 - 2. Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986, Title III Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know.
 - 3. Occupational safety and Health Administration Standards, 29CFR, 1910.120 (q), Emergency Response.
 - 4. US EPA Standard 40 CFR311, Emergency Response (Adopts OSHA 29CFR 1910.120)

- ii. State

- 1. Ohio Revised Code 3750 Emergency Planning
 - 2. Ohio Revised Code 5502.38
 - 3. Ohio Revised Code 2305.232 Ohio Good Samaritan Act
 - 4. Ohio Revised Code 3737.80 Fire Chief in Charge
 - 5. Ohio Administrative Code 3750 ET.AL, Emergency Planning

iii. Local

1. Richland County's LEPC was established in 1985. It is responsible for performing the duties identified in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 3750.
 2. The Richland County LEPC Hazard Analysis Committee conducts a hazard analysis for all chemical facilities in Richland County.
- b. Hazardous materials incidents can happen virtually anywhere in Richland County. The following major routes cross Richland County: I-71; US Rt. 30; US Rt. 42; SRs 13, 39, 61, 95, 96, 97, 98, 181, 309, 314, 430, 545, 546, 598, and 603.
 - c. There are 20 miles of interstate highway, 197 miles of state highway, 380 miles of county roads, 261 miles of city streets, and 562 miles of township roads in Richland County; all are vulnerable to hazardous materials spills and releases.
 - d. Two major rail lines cross Richland County: CSX and Conrail. The City of Ashland operates the old Erie tracks between Ashland Mansfield and Willard. Many tracks are laid in the middle of cities and villages, and derailments put residents at risk. Most communities have identified alternate routes to be used during intersection blockages or train stoppages.
 - e. Marathon Pipeline Company has underground lines that enter in Sandusky Township and exit in Mifflin Township; Ashland Oil Company has an underground pipeline that enters in Troy Township and exists in Monroe Township. Columbia Gas has three large underground gas storage areas located within the county. Rover Pipeline is currently building a pipeline across the mid-section of the county.
 - f. Hazardous releases can occur and be unanticipated because the spiller possesses less than reportable amounts of the chemical and therefore is not required to report its use or presence. These amounts can still pose a threat to humans and the environment.
 - g. Hazardous materials can be in the form of solids, liquids, gases, aerosol particulates, powder, or vapor and can leak, spill, drift or move from one area to another.
 - h. Hazardous materials incidents can be caused by a leak or release in any venue, including on highways and roadways, in the air, in the water supply or bodies of water, in homes or businesses or institutions, or in public or private areas.

- i. Hazardous materials incidents can involve a single chemical, or multiple chemicals as well as the resulting chemicals that form when one or more chemical is combined or exposed to another, is exposed to weather, temperature, or other external conditions.
- j. The lethal properties of a chemical may not be relative to the quantity of the chemical that is spilled or released or the magnitude of the cause of the release.
- k. Some chemicals components of a hazardous spill or release may be unknown or not easily identified at any given point during the incident.
- l. Mass, velocity, and speed can increase the damage done by a hazardous chemical if the method of transfer is affected by these factors.
- m. Dramatic consequences of a release, such as deaths or profound injuries, can be a distraction when responders are trying to determine the cause of the incident.
- n. Hazardous chemicals can leech into soils and other objects, can drift with wind or air flow, and can run off in water or other chemicals, hiding their presence and avoiding discovery.
- o. Other assets or objects can be ruined or contaminated through absorption into the skin or mucosa, inhalation of gases or contaminated air, ingestion of contaminated food or water, or injection through vectors or punctures.
- p. The political jurisdiction in which an incident occurs is responsible for initiating and directing a response to the incident and for notification of other parties regarding the incident.
- q. The Richland County fire departments are the primary points of contact in their respective jurisdictions for hazardous materials warning, notification, and information. There are 14 fire departments in Richland County.
- r. When an incident requires evacuation of the population or sheltering-in-place, the notification will occur as early as possible in the incident to facilitate the best protective actions take place.
- s. Hazardous materials spills can injure or kill not only humans, but also animals and plants or crops.

3. ASSUMPTIONS

- a. Richland County has approximately 122,000 residents.

- b. 72% of the county's population lives in Mansfield or adjacent to it.
- c. 76% of Ohio's population lives within 75 miles of Mansfield.
- d. Temperature highs are coldest in January and warmest in July; lows are coldest in January and warmest in July. Highest rain precipitation is in June and the most snow falls in January.
- e. Prevailing winds are out of the southwest, usually at less than 20 mph.
- f. No community or area lacks vulnerability to hazardous materials incidents.
- g. Spills and release vulnerability is higher near routes of transportation (rail, highway, and airport) and intersections are at increased risk of an incident.
- h. Local businesses that have hazardous materials on site have reported the presence of those to the Richland County LEPC as regulations require, and the LEPC has conveyed those risks to the first responders in Richland County as part of training and exercise delivery.
- i. All fire personnel are trained to at least the NFPA level "Operations" for hazardous materials responders, and some are trained to the "Technician" level of competency. Both levels of personnel are capable to completing duties in warm zones and to conduct defensive actions and gross decontamination of victims.
- j. Law enforcement personnel are trained to at least the "Awareness" level of NFPA hazardous materials competency.
- k. Emergency Medical Services personnel are trained to the "Awareness" level for basic emergency medical technician or medical first responder, and to the "Operations" level for advanced emergency medical technicians and paramedics.
- l. Emergency department staff at hospitals are trained to at least the "Awareness" level of training, and each emergency department has the capability to conduct decontamination of victims with "Operations" and/or "Technician" trained personnel.
- m. Employers of all hazardous materials responders provide protective gear for their trained personnel to the extent that they can engage in tactics commensurate with their level of training.
- n. Mutual aid agreements exist for the sharing of resources to contain and manage hazardous materials incidents; these agreements are between first responders,

bomb squads, special responders, clean up companies, and other charged with handling these incidents.

- o. Fire, law enforcement, and EMS departments have daily operating procedures that adequately and effectively manage, contain, and control emergency scenes that involve hazardous substances, and these guidelines are utilized to guide their tactics employed at an incident. They will update and improve these tactical guides on a regular and as-needed basis, and are responsible for updating equipment and supplies as needed.
- p. The Incident Command System will be implemented immediately at a hazardous materials incident, including the appointment of a public information officer, a safety officer, and an incident commander. Other responders will be organized and managed through the ICS as well.
- q. State, industrial, and private assistance is available for help with hazardous materials incidents as needed.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

a. General Overview

- i. Hazardous materials response management and control begins and remains at the most local level throughout an incident. The fire department in whose jurisdiction the incident occurs is the first responding department, and retains command and control of the incident unless the fire chief or designee turns that command and control over to another appropriately credentialed and legally responsible party. That department retains responsibility for managing the incident unless another jurisdiction is willing to assume it, or unless a condition of the incident places its operation under another authority through laws that override the Ohio Revised Code.
- ii. The fire department, and specifically the fire chief, is responsible for command and control of the incident and is the first point of contact for the response.
- iii. Command will be established and maintained or transferred according to the principles and steps identified in the ICS, as identified and taught as the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- iv. The fire chief, or his/her designee, will be the Incident Commander of the response, and will appoint other competent individuals to fill roles within the ICS organization to effectively manage and conduct operations.

- v. Communications will occur using frequencies and bands pre-established by the fire departments and Richland County for use during a hazardous materials incident; these frequencies should include both dispatch and tactical options in concert with ESF 2: Communications, ESF 5: Information and Planning; and ESF 7: Resource Management.
- vi. The Richland County EOC should be opened according to ESF 2: Communications. The EOC may be located on site for a minor incident, or at the county's EOC facility or an alternate EOC for a more complex incident.
- vii. The LEPC Coordinator should work from the Command Post or field EOC when possible, but may, in complex incidents or severe conditions, work from the Richland County EOC. If the LEPC Coordinator is at the site, he/she should have immediate radio contact with the EOC as needed. If at the EOC, the LEPC Coordinator should have ready and immediate radio contact with the Incident Commander.
- viii. A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be developed for any hazardous materials response for every operational period in play, and should, at a minimum, fully document the incident, the operational period objectives, the resources and assignments, and the outcomes of tactical actions.
- ix. An Incident Command Post (ICP) should be established immediately upon arrival, and should be uphill and upwind of the spill or release; the Incident Commander should, at all times, be located within the ICP.
- x. All arriving responders should report to a staging area within the cold zone to receive assignments and orders.
- xi. Zones of exposure should be established as soon as possible for the purpose of isolating the offending chemical and for protection of responders through separation from the chemical. There should, at a minimum, be marked hot, cold and warm zones. The principles of time, distance, and shielding should be used to protect workers throughout these zones.
- xii. Decontamination zones should be established for use before victims can be removed from the scene or transported to hospitals for emergency medical care.

- xiii. All victims should go through gross decontamination before entering the cold zone, including entrance into any common area, a vehicle for transport, or for movement to another area for triage and dispersal.
- xiv. Five basic concepts should be considered in development of incident objectives by the Incident Commander:
 - 1. Information gathering
 - 2. Data analysis
 - 3. Resource Coordination
 - 4. Decision making
 - 5. Information dissemination
- xv. These concepts will be addressed from the county EOC, an alternate EOC, a mobile command vehicle, or an Incident Command Post of another type.
- xvi. All responders at the scene should don protective gear, at a minimum, to protect themselves from accidental exposure even if working only in the cold zone.
- xvii. Law enforcement should establish access controls and outer perimeter control to prevent entry by inappropriate or unprotected individuals.
- xviii. Workers should be provided food, water, respite care, and readily available medical assistance as needed while working at a hazardous materials incident.
- xix. An area for media representatives and news personnel should be provided that is upwind and uphill from the incident, is absent of any contamination from the incident, and is safe for holding briefings and conferences; this should be staffed by a Public Information Officer appointed by the Incident Commander.

b. Relationship Between Levels of Government and Others

- i. Hazardous materials incident management requires a great deal of coordination between local, county, and state government as well as private industry.

- ii. Private industry may be involved as the spiller, the responder, or the clean-up contractor; cross-collaboration must occur between all parties during a response.
- iii. Local Fire Department (Municipal, Township, or Fire District)
 - 1. Management of a hazardous materials incident is the responsibility of the fire department of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. That fire chief, or designee, is responsible for establishing and maintaining command and control of the response effort.
 - 2. When a hazardous material has been spilled or otherwise released, incident commanders should consider seriously the timely request and deployment of the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team to aid in the incident.
 - 3. The Incident Commander may turn over command of the incident to the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team Commander, or may remain in command and place them in the Operations Branch (division or group).
 - 4. Additional first responders may be summoned, including but not limited to, other fire departments with which mutual aid agreements are established or initiated, specialty teams like the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team or another haz mat team, county emergency medical and/or law enforcement departments, and out-of-county response as appropriate, available, or agreed upon. Other LEPC coordinators and EMA directors may be summoned to assist as available and appropriate.
- iv. Richland County
 - 1. LEPC Coordinator
 - a. The LEPC Coordinator will respond to the scene of an incident for initial assessment, and will establish and manage the EOC either from the scene or from the county facility.
 - b. The LEPC Coordinator will assist with the identification and procurement of resources necessary to meet the response objectives.

- c. The LEPC Coordinator will be aware of the management of costs for the incident from procurement of resources to payment of expenses, and will refer information to the County Prosecutor/City Law Director for billing of costs to the spiller and other accounting necessary to obtain reimbursement and payments.
- d. The LEPC Coordinator will insure that the response is carried out according to plans and procedures that are current and appropriate, and consistent with this EOP.
- e. The LEPC Coordinator will assure that the LEPC does a complete hazard identification, risk assessment and vulnerability analysis for each facility that has reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances and reports under the SARA regulations.
- f. The LEPC Coordinator will insure that the LEPC works with EHS facilities to complete adequate planning, including developing emergency plans and exercises.

2. EMA Director

- a. The EMA Director will assist the LEPC Coordinator in administrative management of costs and claims.
- b. The EMA Director will work with the County Commissioners to make proper declarations and appeals for additional assistance beyond the scope of the EOP and to the State of Ohio.
- c. The EMA Director will assist with identification and procurement of needed resources.
- d. The EMA Director will coordinate the EOC when it is operational.
- e. The EMA Director will ensure that the EMA establishes and maintains the software and computer access to properly research, assess, manage, report, and review hazardous materials incidents, and that the LEPC can properly characterize and anticipate consequences from an incident using software programs such as CAMEO.

3. Richland County Commissioners
 - a. The commissioners will support and facilitate a rapid and effective response through financial and administrative support to the operation.
 - b. The commissioners will address policy and procedures issues that facilitate the rapid and effective response to hazardous materials incidents, making changes or additions to policy as needed by the incident and recommended by the EMA director.
 - c. The commissioners will request assistance from the State of Ohio when necessary, in consultation with the EMA Director.
4. Richland County Sheriff will be in command of an incident that involves terrorism or criminal activity, preferably in unified command with the fire or hazardous materials incident commander. The Sheriff will also provide access control in cases of criminal activity or the need for crowd control, traffic control on the roadways, and investigations and interrogations as needed.
5. The Richland County Public Health Commissioner will assist with direction and control of the scene in cases of nuclear or radiological agents, communicable disease, water quality concerns, food safety, or other environmental concerns. The health department may provide technical assistance when appropriate.
6. The Richland County Prosecutor will manage the process of billing spillers and haulers for the costs of the incident under Ohio law for the Richland County townships and villages; the city law directors in the City of Mansfield and the City of Shelby will manage the billing process for incidents in Mansfield and Shelby, respectively.
7. Richland County Engineer may need to assist if a bridge, culvert or local roadway is affected by the spill or release, or if defensive measures involve components under the control of the engineer.

8. Municipal and Township chief executive officials will provide support, communication, and policy guidance to first responders, and will work through the EOC to coordinate resources per policy.

v. State of Ohio

1. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will respond to hazardous materials incidents upon request to assist with environmental monitoring and damage assessment in areas of air and water purity, and in monitoring the effectiveness of spill or release clean-up and recovery efforts.
2. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA) will provide assistance in the monitoring of resources and acquisition of additional resources or expertise to manage the response and recovery, as well as assistance with declarations and financial management of the incident.
3. Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) will assist with the monitoring of and clean-up of contaminated rivers and streams through sharing of watershed and runoff water concern knowledge and resources.
4. Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) will assist with road closures, highway traffic directions, management of bridges and culverts associated with the spill, and other transportation issues.
5. Ohio Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal will assist with underground storage concerns or incidents, and will assist with tactical and procedural issues for responders. The SFM will provide special expertise when explosives or fire is involved in the incident.
6. Ohio Department of Health (ODH) will be the lead agency from the state when radiological or nuclear contaminants are present, or when potable drinking water, biological agents, or contagious disease is involved in the incident.
7. The Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) may be involved when incidents occur on state owned highways, or when local law enforcement has requested mutual aid.

8. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) may provide training and utility information before, during and after an incident.
9. Regional and state special response teams are available through the State of Ohio Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

vi. Federal government

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) will be involved when criminal acts or weapons have been involved in the incident and include specific federal assets under the responsibility of federal law enforcement.
2. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) will fulfill responsibility including damage assessment of farm animals or crops, containment of hazardous chemicals associated with food or water safety, or when expertise of agricultural officials is necessary to manage and control the incident.
3. The US Department of Transportation may be involved when federally-certified transportation agencies are involved, or when the railroads are a part of the incident; this involvement may come through the National Railroad Safety Administration, the Federal Aviation Authority, or other agencies.
4. The US EPA may provide information, resources, and response personnel as a local incident. They may provide testing resources and analysis.
5. FEMA may provide training and other resources to aid in recovery.
6. US Health and Human Services (HHS) may provide health and medical information regarding a hazardous substance or exposure.
7. The US Department of Labor (OSHA or NIOSH) may provide exposure and treatment information as requested.
8. Special response teams may be available through the federal agencies.

vii. Private Business

1. Private businesses covered by SARA Title III that hold reportable quantities of hazardous materials will comply with regulations that apply to their possession and use of these substances.
2. Private businesses will report chemical information by completing forms supplied by the LEPC that identify at a minimum the type, quantity and storage location of chemicals, as well as providing the following items:
 - a. Facility maps including access, ingress and egress routes;
 - b. 24-hour contact and one alternate;
 - c. Internal emergency plans;
 - d. Identification of nearby high risk facilities;
 - e. Coordination efforts with local hospitals and healthcare;
 - f. Equipment on site available for use during emergencies;
 - g. Personnel first responder capabilities;
 - h. Contact and identification information for primary fire department covering the business.
3. Private businesses responsible for spills and releases will be held accountable for damages and casualties associated with an incident as outlined in Ohio statutes.

c. Phases of Emergency Management

i. Mitigation

1. The LEPC Coordinator, the LEPC, and the Richland County EMA Director will work collaboratively to assess responses to hazardous materials incidents, to identify opportunities for improvement by all parties involved. The LEPC Coordinator will develop an improvement plan by which these findings are summarized and implemented with the purpose of decreasing the number of incidents that occur and the consequences of these incidents.

2. The LEPC Coordinator and the EMA Director will share mitigation strategies with the appropriate parties, and will work with them to implement improvement initiatives to achieve successful mitigation.
3. All first response departments will work with the LEPC Coordinator and EMA Director to fulfill implementation of improvement strategies that enhance their capabilities or enable them to respond more effectively and efficiently.
4. Private businesses that are covered by these associated rules and regulations will work with the LEPC Coordinator and the EMA Director to lessen the risk of releases or spills because of their business activities, and to improve response capability as much as feasible to decrease loss amounts and diminish casualty as an outcome of incidents.
5. Chief elected officials of jurisdictions will support, facilitate, and fund the activities described in this plan to the fullest extent possible as a way to reduce the risk of death and destruction to Richland County residents, and to comply with the state and federal laws that cover hazardous substances in industry.
6. Other elected and appointed officials (including volunteers) having a part of this plan will work to competently fulfill their duties under this plan, and will inform and educate their staff as to their responsibility outlined in this plan.

ii. Preparedness

1. The Richland County LEPC will organize, implement, and oversee the preparedness of all parties involved in hazardous substance incident response plans in Richland County.
2. The Richland County LEPC and Richland County EMA will work together and in concert with all first responder fire departments, emergency medical services, and the Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team to identify, conduct, fund, and evaluate training in all areas of hazardous materials response.
3. The Richland County LEPC and Richland County EMA assist with the development and maintenance of mutual aid agreements between local first responders. The local fire departments utilize

the Ohio Fire Chief's Association Mutual Aid Plan to provide mutual aid response from one jurisdiction to another. The use of this plan allows for jurisdictions to utilize the most effective and most appropriate resource to enhance and improve strategic and tactical response to unique or unusual incidents, as well as to more well-anticipated incidents.

4. The fire departments will conduct training consistent with the vulnerability assessment of hazardous chemicals in their jurisdictions and consistent with Ohio Administrative rules regarding the training, certification, and competency of first responders like firefighters, emergency medical technicians, peace officers, and hazardous materials responders.
 - a. All first responders in fire service, law enforcement, and emergency medical services will, according to Ohio law and this local plan requirement, be trained at least to the NFPA 472 Awareness Level Hazardous Materials Responder. This training shall be part of initial certification requirements, as defined in Ohio rules and regulations for training of various first responders, and as required by this plan. Thereafter, first responders should refresh their training with a qualified instructor in either a continuing professional development setting or in department sponsored training, or the equivalent.
 - b. All firefighters who are certified at the NFPA 1001 Firefighter I or Firefighter II level, and any emergency medical personnel certified at the Paramedic level, shall have as part of their initial training, as defined in Ohio rules and regulations for training of those personnel for certification, the NFPA 472 Operations level training, and also as part of the requirements of this plan. After the initial training, they shall refresh their training annually with a qualified instructor in either a continuing professional development setting or in department sponsored training, or the equivalent.
 - c. All firefighters or other personnel who are part of the Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team shall have completed, at a minimum, NFPA 472 Technician Level training within one year of admission to the Hazardous Materials Response Team. After that admission, they will refresh their training annually with a qualified instructor in

either a continuing professional development setting or in department sponsored training, or the equivalent.

- d. The qualifications of persons who teach hazardous materials courses will be established and verified by the sponsor of the training, and recognition of certificates of completion is the responsibility of the chief officer of the trainee's home department. The LEPC Coordinator may act as a chief officer in addition to or in place of a fire chief for purposes of the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team membership.
 - e. Any concerns or questions arising over the quality of training or the adequacy of teaching personnel should be discussed with the LEPC Coordinator, and the LEPC Coordinator has the authority to determine the final resolution to any training questions.
 - f. All hazardous materials responders will be trained in ICS to the 200 level of training unless they fill the role of a commanding officer within the team, and in that instance, should be trained through ICS 300. All chiefs and county coordinators or directors should be trained through the ICS 400 level of training.
 - g. All fire, EMS, and law enforcement chiefs will share their list of hazardous materials-trained personnel with the LEPC Coordinator, and will address gaps in training with the LEPC Coordinator to include development and execution of a corrective action plan with a mutually acceptable implementation time.
5. Hospitals, public health agencies, individual healthcare providers, and businesses will participate in training and exercises to carry out preparedness goals established by the LEPC, and as available, able, and feasible.
- a. Hospitals will maintain a team of reasonably sufficient capacity that is trained to a level of hazardous materials response equivalent to NFPA 472 Operations level in order to be capable of decontaminating victims of a hazardous materials incident. Hospitals may choose to train team captains to a higher level of expertise, and medically licensed personnel may possess additional skill capability

at a higher level through alternate means. The hospital is responsible for training, documenting, and exercising sufficient personnel with appropriate skills to decontaminate, triage, and treat patients contaminated with hazardous substances, in conjunction with or independent of an incident in the county.

- b. Hospitals will share their hazardous materials response and treatment capability with the LEPC Coordinator, and will notify the LEPC Coordinator immediately if there is any significant shortage of appropriately training personnel to handle a reasonably feasible local incident.
 - c. Hospital supervisors are responsible for assessing the quality of training and approving specific instructors, standards, or providers; any need for consultation about training quality should be discussed with the LEPC Coordinator.
 - d. Richland Public Health will establish and maintain personnel appropriately trained and exercised in radiological and nuclear response, according to the Ohio Radiological Response Team standards.
 - e. Richland Public Health will notify the LEPC Coordinator if there is any significant gap in this capability, and will work with the LEPC Coordinator to develop and implement a corrective action plan.
 - f. Health Department supervisors are responsible for assessing the quality of training and approving specific instructors, standards, or providers; any need for consultation about training quality should be discussed with the LEPC Coordinator.
6. Richland County hospitals are affiliates of Ohio Health, and as such have in place mutual aid agreements with other system facilities to assist in surge situations when the hospital is overwhelmed or needs additional forms of assistance; this includes the ability to activate resources when decontamination of patients is needed or when addition toxicology expertise, diagnostic equipment, or treatment supplies are necessary. These agreements are considered business agreements between

hospitals, not for public use, and are held by the hospitals and their system administrators.

iii. Response

1. Hazardous materials spills and releases will be reported immediately upon discovery to Richland County 9-1-1.
2. Richland County fire departments will respond to hazardous materials incidents in their jurisdictions to control and manage hazardous materials releases and spills, and to protect the public from injury. They will function, at a minimum, to the “operations” level of tactical response, as identified by the NFPA 704 standards.
3. Businesses where hazardous materials spills and releases occur will assist with incidents on their property by providing accurate and timely information, by providing expert personnel to provide technical assistance to the first responders, by sharing and providing equipment and other resources available to aid in the response, and by cooperating with all public and private parties involved in the response effort.
4. The Richland County Hazardous Materials team will respond at the request of the first-in fire department in the case of a hazardous materials spill, and will be able to conduct operations to the “technician” level or above, according to the NFPA 704 standard.
5. The LEPC Coordinator will respond to hazardous materials incidents to assist in the assessment of the incident, the deployment of resources to command and control the incident, to identify and obtain needed resources, and to oversee the protection of the public from exposure to hazardous substance danger.
6. The EMA Director will respond to hazardous materials incident to assist the LEPC Coordinator in management of resources, to assist in the release of information to the public, and to oversee and facilitate the recovery of costs and claims associated with the incident.
7. Emergency medical services will respond to incidents in their jurisdiction to provide ready medical care, including gross decontamination, to first responders on the scene; and to provide

emergency care and transportation for those injured in the incident or its response.

8. Area hospitals will provide emergency care for persons injured due to the incident, and will be able to decontaminate victims upon arrival and before definitive treatment. They will communicate with the Incident Commander and scene control.

iv. Recovery

1. The LEPC Coordinator will direct and oversee recovery operations to restore the scene to a pre-incident safe situation, and to restore first responders to a pre-incident state of readiness. He/she will also work with the spiller and clean-up contractor to insure the effectiveness of their response and to assure the safe condition of the scene.
2. The EMA Director and the LEPC Coordinator will work together to identify, capture, and bill all appropriate costs to the spiller in accordance with Ohio statutes and administrative rules. They will jointly lead efforts to recover costs from the spiller in a reasonable time frame.
3. The LEPC Coordinator and EMA Director will jointly address newly identified training or equipment needs from the responders' departments, and will incorporate those needs into future planning efforts, both operationally and financially.

5. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Richland County LEPC is responsible for performing the duties identified in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 3750.

i. Responsibilities of the LEPC include:

1. Develop a comprehensive emergency response plan for the county.
2. Receive reports and maintain a database of chemical inventory information.
3. Process public requests for chemical inventory and emergency response information.

4. Establish procedures for providing public information.
 5. Notify the public of LEPC activities and public meetings.
- ii. With the information and reports received, LEPC will:
1. Perform hazard analyses to assess the vulnerability of the community to the negative effects of spills and releases.
 2. Develop and maintain a database identifying the locations and quantities hazardous materials in the county.
- iii. Establish and maintain a computer system for hazardous material emergency responder use prior to incidents for preparedness and during response for critical information.
- iv. LEPC activities will be coordinated and conducted by working committees, to include:
1. Executive Committee
 2. Hazard Analysis Committee
 3. Financial Committee
 4. Training and Education Committee
 5. Planning and Exercise Committee
 6. Compliance and Enforcement Committee
- v. Database
1. By March 1 of each year, LEPC is responsible for entering facility reports into the database maintained at Richland County EMA. The database is used to produce reports and summaries to support planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. CAMEO marplot maps are included in this database.
 2. Risk assessments are conducted on all facilities reporting the presence of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS).

b. Richland County EMA

- i. Overall emergency planning and establishment of emergency operations procedures to be used during all emergencies.
- ii. Working with the Richland County Commissioners to assess and declare a local emergency as well as to request assistance from the State of Ohio when needed for all emergencies.
- iii. Operating and coordinating the Richland County EOC to support resource and logistical needs of a hazardous materials incident.
- iv. Providing assistance in public information dissemination, as needed, in a hazardous materials incident.
- v. Directing and guiding the financial section of hazardous materials incident management in conjunction with the LEPC, fire departments, clean up companies, and others.
- vi. Establishing and maintaining a list of contractors approved for services to clean up and otherwise assist with hazardous materials incidents, in conjunction with the LEPC.
- vii. Working with the LEPC to identify and fund, as possible, training for hazardous materials personnel.

c. Richland County Hazardous Materials Team

- i. The Richland County Hazardous Materials Response Team is charged with response to incidents involving hazardous materials spills and releases in any area of Richland County.
- ii. The Richland County Hazardous Materials Team is responsible for assessing a hazardous materials incident, managing both offensive and defensive tactics to control and contain it, summoning the proper clean up contractor and assuring that clean up and disposal are properly executed, and for protecting the public from exposure to the ill effects of the chemicals involved through protective measures.
- iii. The Richland County Hazardous Materials Team is responsible for organizing and maintaining capabilities to respond to the hazards identified for the county, and for being prepared to respond to a reasonably expected spill or release based upon information provided by facilities to the LEPC regarding on-site substances.

- iv. The Richland County Hazardous Materials Team is responsible for maintaining its equipment, supplies, and personnel in a state of constant readiness to respond to reasonably possible incidents in Richland County.
- d. Richland County fire departments
- i. Fire departments are responsible for maintaining hazardous materials training and recertification for their personnel at either the awareness or operations level, and for informing the LEPC and EMA of the level of training maintained.
 - ii. Fire departments are responsible for being able to recognize, assess, and initially control access to hazardous materials spills and releases, and for summoning the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team to assume tactical operations to manage the incident as necessary.
 - iii. Fire departments should be able to assist other responders in establishing and maintaining documentation, scene control, gross decontamination, and protective actions as needed.
- e. Richland County Sheriff and Municipal Police Departments
- i. The Sheriff and police departments will assist in traffic control, access control, and evacuation assistance as needed.
 - ii. The Sheriff and police departments will assist with intelligence, interrogation, and investigation at sites where criminal activity is suspected or known relative to the hazardous substance release or spill.
- f. Richland County Public Health
- i. The Health Department will assist with investigations and monitoring and testing of food, water, or air for contamination due to a hazardous materials incident.
 - ii. The Health Department will assist with radiological or nuclear contamination monitoring for incidents that involve radiological or nuclear contaminants or releases.

g. Richland County Hospitals

- i. Richland County hospitals will be able to decontaminate victims prior to entry into their emergency department after communication with the on-scene commander to properly identify the chemical present.
- ii. Richland County hospitals will be able to treat decontaminated victims after identification of a chemical takes place through use of typical and normal technical resources available to emergency physicians and staff.

h. Richland County Prosecutor and/or City Law Directors

- i. The Richland County Prosecutor is responsible for billing spillers and haulers for the costs of the incident under Ohio law, and for receiving payments against those invoices.
- ii. When incidents occur in either the City of Mansfield, the City of Ontario, or the City of Shelby, the municipal law director will be responsible for billing spillers and haulers for the costs of the incident under Ohio law, and for receiving payment against those invoices.

i. Richland County Engineer

- i. The Richland County Engineer will be able to assist the Richland County Hazardous Materials Team in investigating, managing, and controlling a spill or release that involves infrastructure, including but not limited to wastewater treatment plants, water treatment plants, roads, bridges, and culverts.

j. Richland County Coroner

- i. The Coroner will handle any casualties that result from a hazardous materials incident, and will be the chief officer in charge of investigations into death, wrongful death, or other crimes or causes relative to the incidence of death at or due to an incident.

k. Ohio State Fire Marshal

- i. The Ohio SFM can respond when explosive or incendiary materials have been a component of a hazardous materials release or spill, or when criminal activity is suspected to involve those components.
- ii. The SFM can respond when cause and origin are under investigation, and assistance is necessary.

- iii. The SFM can respond when underground tanks are involved in the incident, either as a cause or a consequence.
- I. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
 - i. The Ohio EPA will be able to assist with hazardous materials planning, exercise development and evaluation, and training.
 - ii. The Ohio EPA will be able to send technical assistants to the scene to assist with identification, monitoring, testing, and oversight of hazardous materials response.
- m. Ohio Department of Health
 - i. ODH will be able to assist with radiological and nuclear incident management and monitoring and testing.
 - ii. ODH will be able to assist in issues of water, air, and food contamination.
- n. Ohio EMA
 - i. The Ohio EMA will be able to open and operate the SEOC to support and facilitate research or response for the county team.
 - ii. Ohio Emergency Mobile Communications Vehicle can be deployed to the scene of a spill or release to aid in communications efforts between local, area, regional, and state responders and agents.
 - iii. EMA Radiation Monitoring Teams can provide radiation monitoring and interpretation for spills or releases of a radiological or nuclear nature.
- o. Ohio Department of Agriculture
 - i. ODA can provide assistance when agricultural products have been released or spilled, or when livestock have been contaminated by a hazardous substance.
- p. Ohio State Highway Patrol
 - i. OSHP can provide traffic and access control at the scene of a hazardous materials incident.

- ii. OSHP can provide investigation and intelligence in a hazardous materials incident that has criminal components or suspicion of same, or that involves vehicle crashes or incidents on state highways.

6. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- a. Richland County fire departments, each in their own jurisdiction or by mutual aid, will be the initial responders to hazardous materials incidents. Upon recognition of hazardous substances, the fire department will notify the Richland County Hazardous Materials Teams to respond for containment and control. The highest-ranking officer of the first-responding department will be the Incident Commander.
- b. Richland County 9-1-1 will attempt to gather any known information from the initial caller; however, the caller may not always recognize the presence of hazardous materials in the initial call.
- c. First responders will consider any 9-1-1 call to have the potential for including or being caused by hazardous materials. Additional clues that hazardous materials may be involved include a location that is a known and/or reported hazardous substance reporting entity; reports of leaking liquids, odors or vapors on scene, or presence of containers of unknown substances. If unknown, responder protective measures should be taken and the involvement of hazardous chemicals should be assumed until proven otherwise.
- d. The first responding unit to arrive will take charge, and the ranking officer on that unit will be the Incident Commander. He/she will follow the ICS to assign other workers to positions. A command post should be established upwind and uphill from the location of the release, and in consideration of wind speed and direction.
- e. All workers should don protective gear if not already in place upon arrival.
- f. Incident objectives should follow the overarching prioritization by life safety, incident containment, and property conservation factors.
- g. Time, distance, and shielding will guide the prioritization of tactical maneuvers.
- h. A written Incident Action Plan should be developed for every hazardous materials incident regardless of magnitude or severity.
- i. A Safety Officer and Operations Chief should be appointed by the IC. A Public Information Officer should be considered; if not appointed, the IC must complete the release of information to the public.

- j. Considerations of evacuation, shelter-in-place, quarantine, or other actions should be made upon assessment, and action taken to determine a reasonable affected zone completed.
- k. Hot, warm, and cold zones should be established quickly, and so identified and controlled.
- l. Contaminated victims should be extricated and treated by fully protected emergency workers, and will be transported after decontamination. A holding area for contaminated but extricated victims may be necessary.
- m. Decontamination of victims transported to hospitals may occur a second time upon arrival at the hospital.
- n. Hospitals will establish, maintain, and utilize appropriate protective measures using appropriately trained personnel.
- o. Contaminated animals may be quarantined, decontaminated, and treated for injuries. They should not be allowed to roam free if contaminated.
- p. Technical advisors used in Incident Command, the Planning Section, or the Operations Section must be knowledgeable and competent in determining the qualities and hazards of the substance. They can come from fire service, industry, haulers, clean-up companies, emergency management, or other qualified and credible sources.
- q. It is preferable that law enforcement assist with scene control; they can help with perimeter control as long as they do not enter warm or hot zones; they can provide security, traffic control, intelligence, and investigations.
- r. If a crime is suspected or evident, law enforcement should be a part of a Unified Command system.
- s. The LEPC will provide a coordinator to work with the IC and EMA to accomplish the major objectives of the response.
- t. The EMA may provide a Public Information Officer, communications support, and other resource coordination through work at the scene or in the EOC.
- u. After resolution of the incident, the IC will provide the LEPC with a copy of the incident report, and a detailed listing of the costs involved, to aid in the repayment of services from the spiller or transporter responsible for the hazardous materials incident.

7. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

a. General

- i. All response agencies are responsible for documenting, in accordance with their internal protocols and operational procedures.
- ii. All responding departments and assisting agencies will operate under the same rules and regulations that define daily operations; there are no rule or law changes due to the emergent nature of a hazardous materials incident.
- iii. All responding fire departments, hazardous materials teams, emergency medical services, or others involved in response to a hazardous materials incident will follow their department's standard operating procedures and guidelines, and medical protocols, to manage the hazardous materials incident and its consequences.
- iv. All responding departments are responsible and accountable for providing appropriate protective gear and supplies for their personnel, and are responsible and accountable for the safety and welfare of their personnel just as they are on another call.
- v. All responding departments are responsible and accountable for their equipment and its maintenance or repair as it is utilized in response to a hazardous materials incident.
- vi. The spiller or transporter of the hazardous substance may be responsible for the cost of the response; each agency is responsible for maintaining accurate and complete records of costs and other expenses for the incident, and for submitting them to the primary department and/or Richland County.
- vii. The county prosecutor or municipal law director, depending on location of the incident, is responsible for developing and sending invoices to the spiller or hauler causing an incident, and for receiving the payments for those invoices and documenting as appropriate as per ORC 3745.13.

b. Logistics

- i. Initial notification of responders will be made through Richland County 9-1-1 Dispatch. Responders will be deployed through normal channels, as outlined in this EOP, specifically ESF 2 and ESF 5.

- ii. Resources will be coordinated and supported through Richland County LEPC and according to ESF 7 of this EOP.
- iii. Responding departments will report as directed by Richland County 9-1-1 Dispatch, and will be checked in and mobilized according to the ICS as established on scene.
- iv. Demobilization of resources will occur according to standard ICS procedures under the direction of the IC.
- v. Maintenance and repair of equipment, replenishment of supplies, replacement of equipment, and rehabilitation of personnel will be completed through the Logistics Section of the ICS as part of demobilization; however, departments are all responsible for proper demobilization process.
- vi. All departments will monitor personnel for injury or illness after hazardous materials incidents where exposure has occurred and will be responsible for notification of the LEPC should assistance be necessary or claims be filed.

8. PLAN MAINTENANCE

a. Plan Review

- i. It is the responsibility of LEPC to ensure that this plan meets the established requirements.
 - 1. The EMA Deputy Director serves as Chair of the LEPC Contingency Planning Committee and is responsible for hazardous materials response planning.
 - 2. A majority of LEPC members must review the plan and the LEPC will approve the plan.
- ii. All organizations with responsibilities identified in the plan are expected to review the plan.
 - 1. The plan should not conflict with internal agency plans or SOGs. Any conflicts or items that require revision should be submitted to the LEPC.
 - 2. Agencies are expected to review the plan with their personnel to ensure the agency is prepared to follow the plan in an incident.

b. Plan Update

- i. The plan will be updated as needed to reflect changes identified through incident reviews, exercise after-action reports, and changes in response agencies and hazardous materials facilities.
- ii. Members of the LEPC Contingency Planning Committee are responsible for reviewing the plan and incorporating the necessary changes.
- iii. The LEPC Coordinator will review the plan at least annually, and will make recommendations to the LEPC regarding the plan's adequacy and content.

c. Exercises

- i. The LEPC Training Sub-Committee is responsible for developing the exercise schedule ensuring completion of SERC requirements.
 1. The exercise schedule will cover a four-year period. An exercise year is defined as July 1 to June 30.
 2. A hazardous materials exercise will be conducted annually, in accordance with the exercise schedule.
 3. All SERC objectives must be evaluated at least once during the four-year cycle.
 4. At least one full-scale exercise must be conducted during the four-year cycle.
 5. All exercises will be developed and conducted in accordance with SERC rules and requirements.
- ii. The LEPC Training Sub-Committee will serve as the Exercise Planning Team and will develop and conduct each exercise in accordance with the Ohio State Emergency Response Committee (SERC) Exercise and the Ohio Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Manual and standards. Responsibilities of the Exercise Planning Team include:
 1. Determine the type and scale of the exercise according to the Ohio Hazardous Materials EEM; this may be a table-top exercise, a functional exercise, or a full-scale exercise. There will be at least one full-scale exercise in each four-year period, according to the Ohio SERC standards.

- a. Table-top exercises use a simulated scenario to facilitate discussion about actions that would be taken by specific responders under the conditions of the scenario.
 - b. A functional exercise selects a few specific procedures to test, and under the conditions of a simulated scenario, responders perform those selected duties in response to injects.
 - c. A full-scale exercise uses a simulated incident to cause first responders to initiate and sustain response actions in the context of using equipment, simulating treatment of patients, and exercising comprehensive decision-making and action capabilities. This version of an exercise is multi-agency and multi-discipline, and is as close as possible to a real-world incident.
 - d. Evaluators will be used to measure responses against standards set in the Ohio SERC guidelines for each type exercise. The number and qualifications of each evaluator is determined by the LEPC Coordinator and Exercise Director.
2. Select the SERC objectives to be evaluated from the Ohio Hazardous Materials EEM.
 3. Identify the chemicals (HM or EHS) that will be involved in the exercise.
 4. Develop a realistic scenario involving a facility covered under the plan or a transporter of hazardous materials that is one of the county's required reporters.
 5. The LEPC Training Sub-Committee will assess the competency of the exercise response based upon the Evaluator's feedback, and will develop an after-action report that makes recommendations for remedial or advanced training to correct any shortfalls or gaps in capabilities. When developing that recommendation, they should consider the source(s) of initial and continuing hazardous materials training, the quality of the materials used in the training, the expertise and effectiveness of the instructor, and the outcomes of the practical portion(s) of the training program. The

AAR should include recommendations about changes in training programs as one means to improve capabilities.

6. Hospitals and Richland Public Health should submit assessments of their training programs to the LEPC Coordinator upon request and for cause as part of process improvement strategies.
- iii. Exercises should include participation from a broad group of community partners that would be involved in the response to hazardous materials incidents in the county. These include, but are not limited to:
 1. First responders, including fire departments, emergency medical services, and law enforcement agencies
 2. EHS Facilities and Hazardous Material Transporters
 3. Public health agencies
 4. Hospitals
 - iv. An actual response to a hazardous materials incident can be used to satisfy exercise requirements. All SERC requirements should be followed when submitting documentation of the response to ensure the county receives credit for the exercise.
 - v. If an exercise generates recommendations that require modification to the plan, the appropriate changes will be made. Changes in response to identified recommendations will be reported to SERC in accordance with current guidelines.
 - vi. The LEPC Coordinator will recommend plan changes to the LEPC.

9. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ESF

- a. All organizations involved in hazardous materials operations need to complete basic training to meet NFPA Hazardous Materials standards at the awareness, operations, and technician level. Each individual at each organization must know and comply with his/her own skills, abilities, and limitation during operations. The specifics of this are outlined in the Preparedness Activities earlier in this ESF.
- b. A Resource Tab with all equipment, agreements for equipment and supplies, and other requirements for resources is maintained as three documents:

- i. Tab D – Department Heads of all Emergency Response Agencies with complete contact information.
 - ii. Tab E – Comprehensive Resource List, including resources available within and outside of Richland County.
 - c. The LEPC Coordinator, with the help of the LEPC members, will determine annually what equipment and supply resources would be reasonably necessary in the coming year. This determination will be based upon past incidents including those of the past 12 months; the list of EHS present in the county; any concerns over the facilities housing the substances or the risks and vulnerabilities of those facilities that house specific substances, and any new or modified risks or vulnerabilities present in the county or in proximity to one of the facilities housing substances. The LEPC Coordinator will document any changes in resource needs, and, with the help of the LEPC, will develop a plan to acquire or gain timely access to those resources in the coming year.
 - i. The LEPC may have agreements with industries to provide specialized equipment, and may have an agreement to utilize company equipment in an incident on their property or other property; the agreement should address both options.
 - ii. The LEPC may have agreements with other government departments or private industry to provide specialized equipment for a response. These agreements may be based upon availability at the time, but a written agreement should document the basic conditions of the agreement.
 - d. Certain equipment and/or supplies are generally needed to by the fire service to respond to these incidents and that equipment includes the following:
 - i. Basic personal protective gear appropriate to the reasonably expected response needs of the agency. For example, all fire departments should have turn out gear, breathing apparatus, and respiratory protection for each firefighter that is properly sized and fitted, in good, workable condition, and that meets current industry standards. The Hazardous Materials Team should have additional personal protective gear in the form of Type-A and Type-B protective suits that are properly fitted and that meet current standards for every team members. Hospitals should have proper gear for personnel reasonable expected to participate in decontaminating and/or treating victims of a hazardous materials incident. Public Health should have gear ready and available for staff who are assigned radiological and nuclear response duties, properly fitted and meeting current protective gear standards.

- ii. Methods to obtain data about the chemical involved; this may be software, printed materials, online resources, or other resources identified before an incident by the fire service;
 - iii. Protective gear to prevent exposure of responders to the hazardous chemical;
 - iv. Tactical procedures to use as guidance in developing the incident action plan;
 - v. Disposal options and/or clean up contractor lists to dispose of the offending agent properly.
- e. The way a spill or release is approached and the tactics developed is dependent upon several factors, including but not limited to the following:
 - i. The chemical or product containing the chemical;
 - ii. The state of the chemical (liquid, solid, gas, or powder);
 - iii. The condition of containers that hold the chemical;
 - iv. The amount of spilled or released chemical.
- f. A mobile command unit (ICP) is helpful in organizing and conducting long-term response, especially in adverse weather.
- g. The local fire service will have scene responsibility which includes determining what protective measures are needed to protect first responders, the surrounding population and property. If the materials and supplies on the dispatched apparatus is insufficient, the IC will discuss additional resources with the LEPC Coordination. If the local resources are insufficient to manage the incident, private contractors will be engaged to assist in the containment and clean-up of the incident.
- h. The Richland County EMA and the Richland County LEPC have acquired specialized equipment to aid and assist in the execution of a response to a spill or release; this equipment can be loaned or deployed to the scene and used as needed in a manner consistent with standard operating procedures.
- i. Workers must be decontaminated in the same fashion as victims of the incident. Decontamination must occur each and every time a worker leaves the warm or hot zone of a scene, including passage to rehabilitation stations, rest zones, first aid stations, or staging.

- j. When requesting additional resources, the following groups should be contacted in the following order:
 - i. Local government
 - ii. Contiguous local jurisdictions
 - iii. County government
 - iv. Private industry
 - v. State government
- k. Mutual aid agreements should outline the deployment of additional resources based upon proximity, availability, and capabilities. Richland County 9-1-1 Dispatch should alert these resources through normal operational procedures.
- l. Hazardous materials incidents happen at any time on any day. 24-hour contact information should be provided by all parties for this purpose of this plan.
- m. Baseline medical data for hazardous materials team members is a necessary component in establishing exposure limits, medical treatment, and team suitability. In combination with annual physical examinations for members of the Hazardous Materials team members, this data is a critical component of worker safety and wellness efforts.

10. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- a. Authorities
 - i. Federal
 1. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, Sections 301-330 (SARA) – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
 2. 40 CFR Part 300 – National Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan
 3. 49 CFR, Parts 100-185 – Hazardous Materials Regulations
 4. Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards, 29 CFR 1910.120(q) – Emergency Response

5. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)
 6. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988
- ii. State
1. Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 5502.21 through 5502.41 – Emergency Management Duties and Responsibilities
 2. ORC 3750 – Emergency Planning
 3. ORC 3745.13 – Costs of dealing with unauthorized spill, release, or discharge
 4. ORC 3737.80 – Chief of fire department responsible for primary coordination in emergency situation
 5. ORC 2305.232 – Good Samaritan Act
- iii. Local
1. Richland County Commissioners’ Resolution 321-87
 2. Richland County Codes
 - a. Chapter 2551 – Hazardous Materials Transportation
 - b. Chapter 2510 – Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know
- b. References
- i. Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide – National Response Team (NRT-1), 2001
 - ii. Ohio Hazardous Materials Plan Development and Evaluation Guidance (2016)
 - iii. Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis – US Environmental Protection Agency, 1987

- iv. North American Emergency Response Guidebook – US Department of Transportation, 2016
- v. NIOSH Pocked Guide to Chemical Hazards – DHHS No 2005-149, 2007
- vi. Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials – NFPA, 2010
- vii. CAMEO Suite (Computer-aided Management of Emergency Operations, including ALOHA (hazard modeling) and MARPLOT (mapping))

11. ADDENDA

- a. Tab A – Radiological Incidents
- b. Tab B – Acronyms and Definitions
- c. Tab C – Containment and Scene Stabilization Guidelines
- d. Tab D – Chemical Incident Site Diagram
- e. Tab E – ICS Hazmat Organization Chart
- f. Tab F – Response Agency Contact List
- g. Tab G – Ohio EPA Spill Contractors
- h. Tab H – Drinking Water Source Locations
- i. Tab I – Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- j. Tab J – EHS Hazard Analysis
- k. Tab K – EHS Facilities
- l. Tab L – Non-EHS Facilities
- m. Tab M –Commodity Flow Study
- n. Tab N – Hazmat Team Type-Required Equipment List
- o. Tab O – Regional Hazmat Team

12. AUTHENTICATION

Date of Adoption

Richland County LEPC Coordinator

Richland County EMA Director

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Tab A: Radiological Incidents

1. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- a. Institutions, facilities, and/or temporary work sites in Richland County may use, store, or transport radioactive materials. Potential hazards from these incidents include contamination and exposure.
- b. Radioactive materials may occasionally be discovered in scrap yards, landfills, residences, and other locations in the public domain. These unlicensed materials typically post minimal risk to public safety.
- c. While many types of incidents involving radioactive materials are possible, the threat of a transportation accident involving radioactive material is the primary risk. The potential risk for contamination and/or exposure from these events is low.
- d. Large quantities of radioactive materials are shipped in specialized containers designed to withstand the impact of accidents. If these types of containers are breached in a incident, the health and safety impacts could be very serious and affect a wide area.
- e. Richland County could be affected by a terrorism incident involving radioactive or nuclear materials; these could include Radiological Dispersion Devices (RDD) or Improvised Nuclear Devices (IND).
- f. The detonation of an IND or RDD would cause a significantly larger radiological hazard than a transportation incident involving radioactive material.
- g. It is not possible to predict the site or specific area or number of people that would be affected by a terrorist radiological incident. The number of devices used in an attack could be one or more.
- h. Radiological incidents require certain capabilities that are beyond the scope of resources available in Richland County.
- i. Richland County has a designated Radiological Officer.
- j. The Ohio EMA has issues radiological instruments to the Richland County EMA; these devices have been provided to response agencies throughout the county.

2. EXPOSURE CONTROL

- a. The EMA will manage the distribution of state-provided radiological monitoring and assessment equipment and ensure proper training for those utilizing the equipment.
- b. The DOT Emergency Response Guidebook should be used to determine initial safe zones and evacuation boundaries.
- c. The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for ensuring that exposure rates remain as low as possible for the given situation.
- d. Responder Dose Records should be used to document dosimeter readings for each responder.
- e. At a minimum, dosimeters should be read hourly. If elevated exposure rates are noted, dosimeters should be read more frequently. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) should be consulted for guidance.
- f. The Safety Officer should record all individual dosimeter readings on-scene.
- g. The dose received by each individual should be kept within DHS and EPA guidelines. If exposure is expected to exceed these limits, responders should be rotated to reduce exposure.
- h. For lifesaving activities, a maximum exposure limit of 25R is considered acceptable. This only applies if exposure is incurred during direct lifesaving activities and the responder is a volunteer who has been provided complete information about the risks involved.
- i. EPA dose limits for whole-body exposure to radioactive materials are as follows:
 - i. Non-life saving/normal events – 5 REM exposure limit
 - ii. Protection of valuable property – 10 REM exposure limit
 - iii. Lifesaving or protection of large populations – 25 REM
 - iv. Lifesaving or protection of large populations; voluntary basis with full awareness of the risks involved - >25 REM
- j. Record keeping is the responsibility of each individual department. Copies of all Responder Dose Rate Records should be forwarded to the EMA for disposition and follow-up, if necessary.

3. DECONTAMINATION AND MEDICAL SUPPORT

- a. Medical issues take priority over radiologic concerns.
- b. The DOT Emergency Response Guidebook recommends that lifesaving actions and medical treatment be provided immediately.
- c. The IC is responsible for decisions related to decontamination methods and processes.
- d. Ensure that medical responders are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves and reduce spread of the contamination.
- e. Injured persons who have been contaminated by contact with released material are not a serious hazard to healthcare personnel, equipment, or facilities.
- f. The presence of other hazardous materials on the scene may alter or complicate the decontamination process.
- g. Uninjured persons on the scene who may be contaminated should be assessed, decontaminated (if necessary), and transported to a receiving hospital for further evaluation and treatment.
- h. Vehicles and other equipment will be evaluated individually and decontaminated as needed.

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Tab B: Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym	Definition
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
CAMEO	Computer-aided Management of Emergency Operations
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
ODA	Ohio Department of Agriculture
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
OEMA	Ohio Emergency Management Agency
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHP	Ohio State Highway Patrol
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Tab C: Containment and Scene Stabilization Guidelines

The responsibility for selection and implementation of appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander (IC).

By law, the spiller is responsible for all cleanup countermeasures. The Richland County HazMat Team, fire departments, and health departments are responsible for determining who the spiller is and monitoring cleanup operations to ensure selection of the following:

- Approved disposal site
- Safe and secure temporary storage sites

The IC is responsible for monitoring response activities to ensure appropriate containments and displacement techniques are utilized. Containment methods may include:

- Dikes
- Berms and drains
- Trenches
- Booms
- Barriers in soil
- Stream diversion
- Patching and plugging containers or vessels
- Portable catch basins
- Over packed drums and others forms of containers
- Reorientation of the container

The IC, in conjunction with the EOC, will secure private contractors for displacement.

Displacement techniques may include:

- Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
- Excavation
- Skimming
- Pumping
- Dispersion or dilution
- Vacuuming

Treatment of spilled hazardous substances can be physical, chemical, or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the operator. Monitoring responsibility is assigned to the Ohio EPA, as described in the State of Ohio Emergency Operations Plan.

Exposure Assessment

Initial assessment of the incident is the responsibility of the fixed facility. It should be recognized that the facility's capability to assess the situation is supported by their in-depth knowledge of the facility, chemical, and environment. The facility is liable for damages resulting from a release and is expected to provide a timely and accurate assessment of the situation. Other assessment capabilities, as identified below, may be available.

1. First responders have limited monitoring and assessment capabilities.
2. The Richland County Haz-Mat Team has some monitoring equipment for assessment.
3. The Ohio EPA has in-depth assessment and monitoring resources. Mobilization and deployment of the federal response team is anticipated to take at least three hours, likely longer.

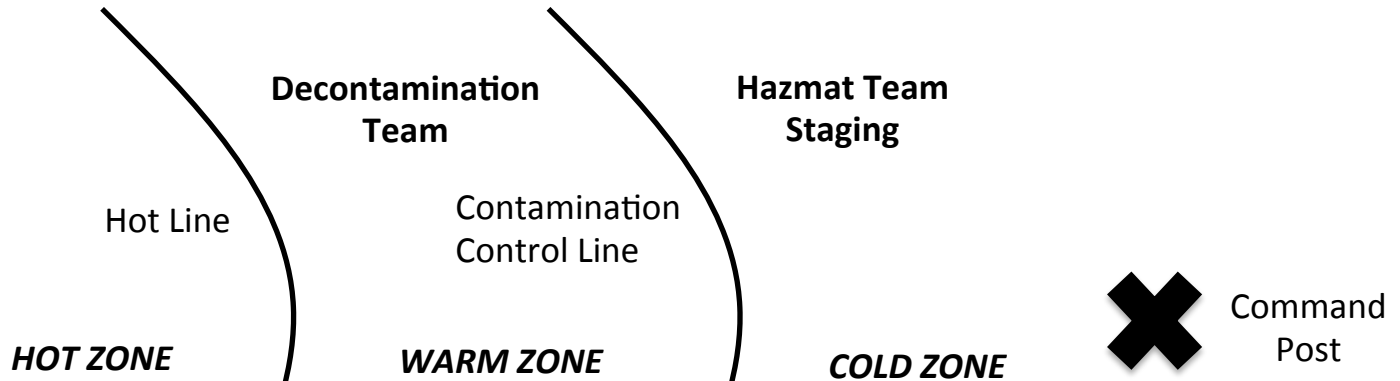
Restoration

1. The local health department, in conjunction with state and federal authorities (EPA, ODNR, etc.) is in charge of restoration efforts.
2. Treatment of contaminated soils and sediments is the responsibility of the industrial site.
3. When feasible, contaminated soils and sediments will be treated on site. Technologies available include incineration, wet air oxidation, solidification, encapsulation, solution mining (soil washing or flushing), neutralization/detoxification, and microbiological degradation.
4. Off-site transportation or storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site may be provided in cases where the EPA determines these actions:
 - a. Create increased capacity to manage the situation.
 - b. Are necessary to protect public health and/or the environment.
5. Contaminated soils and sediments may be removed from the site. Technologies used to remove contaminated soils include:
 - a. Excavation
 - b. Hydraulic dredging
 - c. Mechanical dredging
6. Alternate water supplies can be provided via multiple means, including:
 - a. Individual treatment units
 - b. Water distribution system
 - c. New or deeper wells
 - d. Cisterns

Chemical Incident Site Diagram

Distance between release and hotline will vary depending on chemical products involved.

Distance between operations area and command post to be at least 150' depending on severity of incident, materials involved, and scene characteristics.



Distance between hot line and contamination control line to be at least 120' depending on severity of incident, materials involved, and scene characteristics.



Safe distance from incident site; designated for incoming personnel, equipment, and supplies

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

**ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
TAB F: Response Agency Contact List**

Agency	Contact	Position/Title	Office Phone	Cell Phone
--------	---------	----------------	--------------	------------

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

**ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
TAB F: Response Agency Contact List**

Email

Richland County Emergency Operations Plan

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Tab J: EHS Hazard Analysis

A hazard analysis identifies hazards for a particular geographic area. This section provides a brief overview of the risk posed by EHS, non-EHS, and transportation systems.

EHS Facilities

Each EHS facility in Richland County has an emergency coordinator who is assigned responsibility for hazardous materials response and training within the plant. In the interest of managing costs, all facilities will attempt to contain small spills internally. Personnel have been, and will continue to be, trained on procedures to safely contain small spills.

Larger facilities in the county conduct internal exercises annually to evaluate their plans and capability to manage internal responses. Smaller facilities have plans in place but may not conduct specific exercises. Every EHS facility in Richland County maintains an internal hazardous materials response plan that will be implemented in the event of a spill. The LEPC should be notified of spills; the LEPC will notify the Ohio EPA as appropriate.

Each EHS facility tasked with emergency responsibilities in the countywide hazardous materials response plan is responsible for updating their internal plans and procedures based upon the results of emergency responses, drills, exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency response organizations. All changes will be submitted to the LEPC for review prior to inclusion in the facility's plan. Facility emergency coordinators will provide pertinent data regarding their facilities during emergency and non-emergency periods.

Non-EHS Facilities

The LEPC has studied non-EHS facilities that could pose a risk to Richland County, including propane and gasoline storage facilities and carefully reviewed each location. It was determined that each of these locations has appropriate safety protocols in place to ensure that issues do not arise. LEPC also reviewed all recorded spills to date and determined that no known spills have occurred at these locations. Should a spill occur, LEPC determined that there is limited risk to the surrounding area or population.

Transportation Routes

Most hazardous materials transportation incidents in Richland County have occurred on U.S. Route 30 and Interstate 71; these are the most heavily traveled highways in the county. Past incidents have involved tractor-trailers hauling multiple chemicals at different locations along these highways. Several other spills, most often involving gasoline or diesel fuel, have also occurred on these roadways. Spills on other roadways in Richland County have occurred; these generally involved fuel spills of 50 gallons or less.