AREA PLAN FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

MOTHER OF COUNTIES
MARIPOSA COUNTY

MARIPOSA COUNTY

Prepared by
Mariposa County Health Department
Division of Environmental Health
Updated 2016
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of Mariposa is home to many companies and industries that manufacture, store, use and dispose of hazardous materials. The County is also exposed to hazardous materials transported over state routes and county roads. The main routes through the County include State Route 49 and State Route 140. Sections of State Route 132, State Route 120, and State Route 41 also run through Mariposa County.

On any given day, an assortment of petroleum products, agricultural pesticides, and industrial chemicals are moved within and through our County with the possibility of generating a hazardous material incident.

Hazardous material incidents, primarily due to accidents on surface routes, have occurred and will continue to occur in the County. Although most of these incidents have been easily handled, the potential threat to life and property is high.

This plan is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, to successfully counter the effects of an emergency involving hazardous material.

This plan will be used in conjunction with the Mariposa County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and the Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan.

Jurisdiction familiarity and use of the plan will:

1. Abate exposure of the population and environment in a hazardous material incident.

2. Provide for a graded response calling up only those local, state or federal resources as required by the existing situation.

3. Ensure that the most qualified people are available to assist the Incident Commander in a timely manner.
PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Mariposa 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 three stages of emergency management to assist personnel involved in hazardous materials emergencies: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery/Mitigation.

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 topics covered in the Area Plan. They are organized in the three categories of emergency management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and Mitigation. A Glossary of Terms for both hazardous materials and terrorism is provided as the first appendix in this section.

Edition Date: September 2009- This project was funded through the State Office of Emergency Services FY-07 Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant # HMECA8033160.
BACKGROUND

The County of Mariposa is home to many companies and industries that manufacture, store, use and dispose of toxic materials. The County encompasses 1455 square miles, much of which is state or nationally owned land, and prime range land. Mariposa County is among the top vacation destinations for national and international trips due to Yosemite National Park being located in Mariposa County. This plan outlines the method and procedures which policy makers and County regulatory and response agencies will use for managing, monitoring, containing and removing the hazardous substances that may threaten the environment, public health and Mariposa’s main economic base, tourism.

The County is exposed to hazardous materials transported over state routes and county roads. There are no railroads or water transport ways in the county. The main routes through the County include State Routes 49, 140, and stretches of State Routes 132, 120, and 41. On any given day, an assortment of petroleum products, agricultural pesticides, and industrial chemicals are moved within and through Mariposa County with the possibility of generating a hazardous material incident.

Surveys show the following classifications of hazardous material are generated, stored, used or transported in Mariposa County:

- Explosives, A, B, and C
- Toxics
- Corrosives
- Flammable Liquids
- Combustible Liquids
- Oxidizers
- Cryogenics
- Compressed Gases (Flammable and Nonflammable)
- Radioactive Materials
- Exotic Fuels/Propellants

Hazardous material incidents, primarily due to accidents on surface routes, have occurred and will continue to occur in the County. Although most of these incidents have been easily handled, the potential for threat to life and property is high.

The agricultural businesses in Mariposa County could also be a source of hazardous materials incidents. Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals may be harmful to public health, safety or the environment.
DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AREA PLAN

The objectives of this Area Plan are to meet State requirements as detailed in the California Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95 to address how hazardous material incidents will be handled in Mariposa County. This area plan is designed to meet those requirements and encompass all of the required items (See Appendix 3 for Optional Model Reporting Form for Area Plans).

Senate Bill 391 which became law on September 30, 2004, modified the California Food and Agriculture Code, Section 12997.7. This bill required CalEPA to establish minimum standard protocols for responding to pesticide drift emergencies and local governments to include these protocols in their Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans (Area Plans). This Area Plan provides pre-emergency planning, communication, training, cost recovery or fiscal reimbursement protocols as required by SB 391. See Appendix 5 for information on the pesticides handled in the county, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for those pesticides, and medical reimbursement procedures.

This plan is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination to successfully counter the effects of an emergency involving hazardous materials.

This plan will be used in conjunction with the Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan and the Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan.

Jurisdiction familiarity and use of this plan will:

1. Abate exposure of the population and environment in a hazardous material incident.

2. Provide for a graded response calling up only those local, state or federal resources as required by the existing situation.

3. Ensure that the most qualified people are available to assist the Incident Commander in a timely manner.

SCOPE

This plan covers Hazardous Materials Incidents (HMI).

A Hazardous Material Incident (HMI) is any incident where a release, * or threatened release, ** of a hazardous material *** has occurred.

* "Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency.

** "Threatened release" means a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or the environment.

*** "Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. "Hazardous materials" include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering
agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

“Hazardous substance” means any substance or chemical product for which one of the following applies: (1) The manufacturer or products is required to prepare a MSDS for the substance or product pursuant to the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act (Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 6360) of Part 1 of Division 5 of the Labor Code) or pursuant to any applicable federal law or regulation. (2) The substance is listed as a radioactive material in Appendix B of Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, maintained and updated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. (3) The substances listed pursuant to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. (4) The materials listed in subdivision (b) of Section 6382 of the Labor Code.

“Hazardous waste” means hazardous waste, as defined by Sections 25115, 25117, and 25315. (Health and Safety Code)

This document outlines responsibilities for those County Departments and Divisions which have a significant role in dealing with planning and/or incident response, as stated in the Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan and the Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan; provides requirements for those communities working under the auspices of the administering agency; initiates a formal incident notification system within Mariposa County; and generally ensures that a trained, knowledgeable, well-equipped group of multi-jurisdictional representatives will be available in a timely manner to assist a designated Incident Commander in any hazardous material situation.

In California, all state agencies are required to use the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as outlined in Section 8607 of the California Government Code. SEMS standardizes the 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 Incident Command Structure, the Incident Commander (IC) has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

The State legislature, in recognizing the risks that hazardous materials and wastes pose to emergency responders and the community, created a hazardous materials disclosure program under Chapter 6.95, Section 25500., et seq., of the Health and Safety Code. This program requires the Mariposa County Health Department (MCHD) to develop a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Area Plan (Area Plan) detailing the duties and responsibilities of government and other response agencies in a hazardous materials incident.
A. ADMINISTRATION

1. Administering Agency

The Mariposa County Health Department is the Administering Agency and Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) under California Health and Safety Code 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. The MCHD will request input from participating agencies on the Area Plan Distribution List (Appendix 2). County departments involved in hazardous materials incident planning or response are responsible for notifying the CUPA Program Manager (209) 966-2220 of any changes in emergency response procedures or equipment that would substantially affect the Area Plan.

2. Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

In 1995, legislation was promulgated that required CalEPA to consolidate hazardous material and hazardous waste permitting, inspection and enforcement activities under one local agency. The Mariposa County Health Department was approved by CalEPA as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Mariposa County. As a CUPA, the Mariposa County Health Department 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 (Cal ARP), and aboveground storage tanks.

3. Activation of the Area Plan

This Area Plan will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Supervisors. 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 California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA). 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 at a potential hazardous materials incident.

4. Deactivation of the Area Plan

This 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. Clean up 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. The Area Plan is a working document. As information affecting emergency operations changes (such as 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:

- Review the Area Plan annually for changes in contact and pesticide information.
- 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.
☑ CalEMA 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 plan are obligated to inform the MCHD 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 MCHD where they will be discussed and evaluated for inclusion in the plan. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding the Area Plan.

This plan should also be modified any time responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous material incidents change.
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. Part II of this document provides a detailed description of the roles, resources, and responsibilities of government and nongovernmental agencies that respond to hazardous materials incidents. This section will describe the pre-planning functions and relationship to other plans and agencies.

1. Relationship to Other Plans

a) State Plans

Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan

The California State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan developed and known as the 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. Recently a decision was made to split the document into two - the California State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan which must be approved by the California Emergency Council and the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit. This 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 and is a great reference document. Some of the appendices to this Plan are from the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit.

The 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 State OES Warning Center, mutual aid programs, and direct calls to various agencies.

b) Regional Plans

Hazardous Materials Response Plan

The Region V LEPC Hazardous Material Response Plan, as mandated by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), describes hazardous material emergency response for the seven Region V counties: Mariposa, Fresno, Merced, Madera, Tulare, Kings, and Kern. The Regional Plan addresses mutual aid, hazardous materials transportation issues, hazard analysis and coordination of incidents that cross jurisdictional boundaries. The Area Plan supports this Regional Plan.

c) Local Plans

(i) Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan

The County of Mariposa’s Office of Emergency Services operates under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Mariposa County is part of the State Emergency Management Agency’s Inland Region.
The Mariposa County Board Chair will direct the Office of Emergency Services, serving as the Director of Emergency Services. The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for implementing the Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan through the efforts of the Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services.

The Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services maintains the Mariposa County 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.

Emergency functions are assigned to county department heads, or other key individuals for coordination and execution in the event on a major disaster. The Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services organization is depicted on the following page. These persons, or their representatives, will be assembled in a central facility called the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC will have communication capability so that all disaster relief forces can be directed from one central location and liaison established with the state and other communities and agencies. Within the EOC, required information will be received, recorded, plotted, and analyzed so that timely and coordinated decisions can be made. Common information will be displayed for all individuals to see and use. The EOC is generally located at the Sheriff's Office:

5099 Old Highway North
Mariposa, California 95338

An Emergency Operations Center may be located near the incident.

(ii) Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan

The Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan is maintained by the Mariposa County Health Department, Division of Public Health. The Mariposa County Health Department Health Officer has the authority to declare a local public health emergency and is responsible for implementing the local Public Health Emergency Plan. The Health Officer or his designee will direct the emergency response activities in regards to a local public health emergency. The Departmental Operations Center (DOC) for MCHD will be located at:

Mariposa County Health Department
4968 Eleventh Street
Mariposa, California 95338

The Health Officer will appoint a liaison to the Emergency Operations Center if it is activated. Depending on the event, the Lead Public Health Nurse or Lead REHS would most likely be sent.
Emergency Management Organizational Chart

EOC/OES Director
Emergency Manager

Liaison Officer
Agency Representatives
Safety Officer

EOC Emergency Services Coordinator

Public Information Officer
Management Advisory Group

County Counsel
Sheriff
Fire Chief
Public Works Director
Health Officer
Ag. Commissioner

Operations* Section

Fire Service Branch Director
Fire Chief

- Fire Ops. Unit Leader
- USAR Unit Leader
- Haz-Mat Unit Leader

Law Enforcement Branch Director
County Sheriff

- L. E. Ops. Unit Leader
- Coroner Unit Leader
- Security Unit Leader
- Search & Rescue Unit Leader

Public Works Branch Director
Public Works Director

- Utilities Unit Leader
- D/S Assess. Unit Leader
- Public Works Unit Leader

Medical & Health Branch Director
Public Health Dept.

- Emergency Medical Services Unit Leader
- Personal Health Unit Leader
- Environmental Health Unit Leader
- Mental Health Unit Leader

Planning/Intelligence Section

Situation Unit Leader

Documentation Unit Leader

Resource Status Leader

Technical Specialist

Demobilization Unit Leader

Logistics Section

Communications Unit Leader

Transportation Unit Leader

Purchasing & Supply Unit Leader

Facilities Unit Leader

Information Systems Unit Leader

Care & Shelter Unit Leader (Human)

Care & Shelter Unit Leader (Animal)

Finance/Administration Section

Auditor/Controller

Personnel Unit Leader

Compensation & Claims Unit Leader

Cost Unit Leader

Reference: Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan

* The Operations Section Chief Position may be staffed differently dependant on the type and severity of the event.

MARIPOSA COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN PART I-8
2. Mutual Aid Agreements

   a) Master Mutual Aid Agreement

   The foundation of California’s emergency planning and response is the State Emergency Management Agency’s statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are available to cope with a given situation.

   The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. It created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed.

   To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions. Mariposa County is located within Mutual Aid Region V, along with the Counties of Fresno, Merced, Madera, Tulare, Kings, and Kern.

   ✓ Merced County CalFire Hazardous Materials Unit

       Merced County CalFire Hazardous Materials Unit can be accessed by and through CalFire Units responding to incidents in Mariposa County.

   ✓ City of Merced Bomb Squad

       Mariposa County Sheriff’s Office has a specific mutual aid contract with City of Merced Bomb Squad for hazardous materials emergency response related to explosive devices.

3. Coordinating Activities

   a) Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

       The Region V 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. The seven county Region V LEPC includes Fresno, Kings, Kern, Tulare, Merced, Madera and Mariposa counties. The LEPC includes public agency, nonprofit and private industry representatives from throughout the region, that meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss hazardous materials issues. The LEPC’s primary responsibilities include:

       ✓ Develop and maintain a comprehensive regional hazmat emergency plan,

       ✓ Review regional chemical release information, and

       ✓ Conduct hazardous materials release public education activities.

       They also provide many excellent training opportunities.

   b) Pesticide Drift Coordination

       At the beginning of each year, the County Agricultural Commissioner will review the list of the most heavily used agricultural chemicals particularly identifying those pesticides and fumigants which are known to drift or volatilize and are applied at high rates per acre. Any changes to the list will be forwarded to the Health Department for distribution. This list is attached as Appendix 5. Information about chemical hazards,
emergency response issues, decontamination, and emergency medical treatment is provided in this Appendix as well as information on reimbursement for medical expenses. This Area Plan is distributed to agencies that may be involved in a pesticide drift incident.
C. CUPA REGULATORY PROGRAM

The Mariposa County Health Department's CUPA regulatory program includes identifying businesses within Mariposa County that store or use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. MCHD, as the CUPA, inspects all businesses in Mariposa County that are regulated by Chapters 6.5, 6.7, and 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code at a minimum, every three years.

The MCHD provides the fire department's communication center with information on local businesses within their jurisdiction using and storing hazardous materials. MCHD has also identified businesses that handle and store extremely hazardous material(s) and present the greatest risk to emergency responders. It is the responsibility of each fire jurisdiction to determine the necessity of pre-fire inspections.

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

The disclosure program requires handlers of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes to prepare a business emergency response plan called a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and submit the business plan to MCHD. The intent of the disclosure program is to provide first responders with site-specific information such as chemical inventory, emergency phone numbers, and facility site maps indicating location and quantities of hazardous materials and wastes.

MCHD accepts business plans in a format which meet the State requirements. Currently, MCHD only accepts business plans from facilities and handlers in a hard copy (paper) format.

Business plans submitted by each handler under Chapter 6.95 of the California Health & Safety Code are physically stored at the Mariposa County Health Department in the town of Mariposa. MCHD provides emergency responders with an electronic copy of the business plan.

As the business plans are received by MCHD and entered into the computer system, the information will become available for analysis and review for pre-emergency planning. During a hazardous materials incident the information from the business plans may be used to supplement the Area Plan guidelines at fixed facilities. By developing hazardous materials emergency response plans, both businesses and governmental agencies can be better prepared for a coordinated response to these hazardous materials incidents, thereby minimizing potential risks to life, property, and the environment.

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 newspaper or field surveys.

The Agricultural Commissioner conducts pesticide monitoring inspections, pre-site inspections, headquarters inspections, storage inspections, and application inspections on both commercial and private applicators as well as pesticide illness investigations.

2. Integrating Information from the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)
Cal-ARP (California Accident Release Prevention) facilities are required under state and federal law to develop Cal-ARP plans (see Appendix 6 for the CalARP Plans for one of the two CalARP facilities in Mariposa County). One of the components of these plans is a detailed analysis of the off-site consequences to the public and the environment resulting from a catastrophic release and/or a significant release of extremely hazardous materials. These off-site analyses take into consideration sensitive populations including the presence of institutions (schools, hospitals, long term health care facilities, child day care facilities, and prisons), parks, recreational areas, and major commercial, office, and industrial buildings.

A second component of the plan includes an emergency response program. Procedures for informing and interfacing with the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases, emergency planning, and emergency response are included in this component.

The agency which would have hazardous material incident commander responsibility for the jurisdiction in which a Cal-ARP facility is located, shall use the off site consequence information for a catastrophic release and/or a significant release of a hazardous material contained in the Cal-ARP plan for that facility, to develop a pre-emergency plan for those Cal-ARP facilities within it's jurisdiction.

The pre-emergency response plan shall be developed in conjunction with the Cal-ARP facility and shall include procedures for notification and possible evacuation of sensitive populations.

A copy of these pre-plans shall be sent to Health Department.

3. Business plans, Cal-ARP plans, and Area Plan access and distribution

Information is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year from the business plans, Cal-ARP plans, or Area Plan to any responding agency by fax. The Health Department may be contacted Monday-Friday from 8AM-5PM at (209) 966-2220 and after hours through the Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center at (209) 966-3615.

4. Total Number of Regulated Businesses

Mariposa County CUPA Regulates 136 facilities under its Hazardous Materials Unified Program.

5. Code Enforcement and Education

The MCHD, as the CUPA, works to reduce the number of hazardous materials incidents and to minimize impacts when incidents do occur. This is accomplished through, inspections, education, and code enforcement when necessary.

6. Pesticide Drift Protocols

This Area Plan provides pre-emergency planning, communication, training, 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

Mariposa County Health Department is using the Envision® data management system for tracking the following information about Mariposa County business facilities:
✓ Location and contacts
✓ Inspection and enforcement actions
✓ Underground storage tanks (USTs) status
✓ Permit issuance, status and expiration dates
✓ Financial, accounts receivable, billings, and payments

Contamination cases are tracked through the State Water Quality Control Board's Geotracker program.
D. HAZARD ANALYSIS

1. General Situation

The County of Mariposa is vulnerable to a wide range of threats. In recent years, the county has experienced several disastrous events such as floods, fires and rock slides. The increased use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials further complicate the threat picture.

Mariposa County, with its varying topography, mix of urban and rural areas, and rapidly growing population, is subject to a wide variety of negative impacts from various hazards and threats. There are three broad categories of hazards that threaten: natural, technological and domestic security threats. These are as follows:

**Natural Hazards**
- ✔ earthquakes
- ✔ floods
- ✔ wildland fires
- ✔ extreme weather
- ✔ landslides
- ✔ contagious diseases

**Technological Hazards**
- ✔ dam failure
- ✔ hazardous materials including pesticides
- ✔ transportation emergencies
- ✔ sewage spills
- ✔ water contamination

**Domestic Security Threats**
- ✔ civil unrest
- ✔ terrorism

2. Hazards Overview

a) Transportation

Hazardous Materials emergencies, primarily due to surface routes, have occurred and will continue to occur in Mariposa County. The area is routinely exposed to hazardous materials transported over state routes, and county roadways. On any given day, petroleum products, agricultural pesticides, and industrial chemicals are moved within and through Mariposa County with the possibility of generating a hazardous materials incident.
b) Business and Industry

Mariposa County is home to many businesses that use and store hazardous materials and generate hazardous wastes. Most of them are small to mid-sized operations such as automotive shops and maintenance yards. Gas stations, public utilities, fire stations, and water and wastewater treatment operations also comprise a large portion of regulated facilities with the potential for hazardous material releases.

c) Agriculture

The agricultural businesses in Mariposa County could also be a source of hazardous materials incidents. Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals may be harmful to public health, safety, or the environment.

d) 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. Mariposa County is a rural and isolated area where illegal drug manufacturing can and does result in the disposal of numerous toxic chemicals.

e) Illegal Disposal

Hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, solvents, paint, or asbestos) is occasionally dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways. Akin to drug lab waste, illegally dumped hazardous waste poses a threat to human health, property, and the environment.

f) Propane

Mariposa County depends on Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) for utility energy needs for many residences and businesses throughout the area. There are three facilities that store large quantities (10,000 gallons or more). There are also delivery tanker trucks with capacities of 9,000 gallons of LPG which create a threat to the road systems.

g) Wild Land Fires

Fires are a threat to the County with the greatest potential for exhausting local resources.

3. Sensitive Populations

Mariposa has one hospital, John C Fremont Hospital. Mariposa has three health clinics: the John C. Fremont Clinic in Mariposa and one in Greeley Hill on the north side of the county, and the Indian Health Clinic. Mariposa Family Medicine is the doctor’s office in town. There is a senior citizens center in town as well as a senior residential care home in Midpines. John C. Fremont Hospital also has a skilled nursing facility, the Ewing Wing, which is attached to the hospital. Mariposa County Unified School District includes fourteen schools: Mariposa Elementary, Mariposa High, Woodland Elementary, Mariposa Middle, Cathey’s Valley Elementary, Coulterville Greeley, Coulterville High, Yosemite National Park Valley, Yosemite Park High, Lake Don Pedro Elementary, El Portal Elementary, Jessie Benton Fremont 7-12 Community, Spring Hill Opportunity High, and Sierra Home School. Mariposa also has several licensed preschools, including Mariposa Preschool Co-Op, Cathey’s Valley Preschool, Acom Cooperative Preschool, Greeley Hill Preschool, and Lake Don Pedro Preschool.
Preschool. There are numerous in-home child day care facilities as well.

E. TRAINING

1. Training Overview and Responsibilities

Hazardous material emergency response training may be accomplished through various methods including, but not limited to classroom training, field exercises, and incident critiques. Pursuant to standards set by California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) (CCR TITLE 8, Section 5192) employees who are responsible for responding to hazardous material emergency situations that may expose them to hazardous substances must be trained in how to respond to expected emergencies. For further guidance regarding additional training needs and frequency of training, see CCR Title 8, Section 5192. The intent of this Area Plan is to identify the minimum training requirements as set forth in the regulations. Each responding agency is responsible for documenting and tracking the training of their employees according to internal policies and procedures.

Activities required when responding to incidents can be divided into five broad, interacting elements:

(1) Recognition: Identification of the substance involved and the characteristics which determine its degree of hazard.
(2) Evaluation: Impact or risk the substances pose to public health and the environment.
(3) Control: Methods to eliminate or reduce the impact of the incident.
(4) Information: Knowledge acquired concerning the conditions or circumstances particular to an incident.
(5) Safety: Protection of responders from harm or risk.

2. Levels of Training

According to Federal (29 CFR 1910.120) and State (CCR Title 8, Section 5192) regulations, there are five levels of "employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response...". These are minimum levels of training and should be considered the basis for all responders. Training should be based on the hazards that are expected to be encountered, and higher degrees of initial and continuing training are recommended.

The five levels of training are:

a) Level 1: First Responder (Awareness Level)

First responders at the awareness level are 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 authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or shall have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

✓ An understanding of what hazardous materials are and the risks associated with them in an incident;
✓ An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present;
✓ The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency;
✓ The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible;
An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness level individual in the employer’s emergency response plan, including site security and control, and the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Emergency Response Guidebook; and
The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

b) Level 2: First Responder (Operations Level)

First responders at the operations level are 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 responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level, and the employer shall so certify:

Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
Know how to select and use proper PPE provided to the first responder operational level.
An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations and rescue injured or contaminated persons within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available with their unit.
Know how to implement basic equipment, victim, and rescue personnel decontamination procedures.
An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

c) Level 3: Hazardous Materials Technicians

Hazardous Materials Technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a 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 technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and, in addition, have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

Knowledge of how to implement the employer’s emergency response plan;
Knowledge of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment;
Ability to function within an assigned role in ICS;
Knowledge of how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician;
Understanding of hazard and risk assessment techniques;
Ability to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit;
Understanding and the ability to implement decontamination procedures;
Understanding of termination procedures; and
An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

d) Level 4: Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous Materials Specialists are individuals who respond with, and provide support to, hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician. However, their duties require a
more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local, and other government authorities in regard to site activities. Hazardous Materials Specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the Technician level and, in addition, have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

✓ Knowledge of how to implement the local emergency response plan;
✓ Understanding of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment;
✓ Knowledge of the State Emergency Plan;
✓ Ability to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist;
✓ Understanding of in-depth hazard and risk techniques;
✓ Ability to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available;
✓ Ability to determine and implement decontamination procedures;
✓ Ability to develop a site safety and control plan; and
✓ Understanding of chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.

e) Level 5: On-Scene Incident Commander

Incident Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level will receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the Level 2: first responder (operations level) and, in addition, have competency in the following areas (and the employer will so certify):

✓ Know and be able to implement the employer's ICS;
✓ Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan;
✓ Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team;
✓ Know how to implement the local emergency response plan;
✓ Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing; and
✓ Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

3. Training for Personnel Serving as Support Personnel at Hazardous Materials Incidents

Skilled support personnel as defined in Title 8 CCR § 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.

These 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.

4. Other Agency Training

CalFire employees, Law Enforcement and most Mariposa County Fire Department first responders have completed the 16 hour First Responder Operations (FRO) Training and/or the FRO Decontamination Level
training.

Mariposa County Environmental Health Department personnel are trained at the FRO, 24 Hour HazWoper and/or 160 Hour Hazardous Materials Technician level and are called as a Technical Reference as part of Hazardous Materials Group per the Incident Command Structure.

5. Training Documentation

State law (CCR TITLE 8, Section 5192) requires documentation for hazardous materials response training. Each agency will be responsible for maintaining the documentation on employee hazardous materials emergency response training (to meet all State and Federal requirements for both initial and refresher training). Each agency's training officer is responsible for the maintenance and completeness of these training files. A training log should be maintained listing each employee's annual refresher due date.

6. Drills and Exercises

Tabletop exercises shall be conducted on a regular basis to test the Area Plan. Responsibility for developing and conducting the exercise may rotate amongst different agencies. The Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services shall be responsible to periodically coordinate a mock hazardous materials incident. This mock exercise shall be designed to evaluate the response capability to a hazardous material incident involving a significant release of an extremely hazardous material. This exercise shall involve all agencies that have jurisdictional and/or legal responsibilities.

Specific responsibilities and procedures for voluntary participation of local businesses shall be included in the planning and staging of these mock exercises.

The exercises shall be designed to test all of the following:

- use of SEMS/NIMS, Unified Command, and the ICS system
- coordination of multiple-agency and/or multiple-jurisdiction response
- notification and first response
- communications (including primary and alternate communication methods)
- evacuation/shelter in place
- decontamination

Any agency involved with the mock exercise should be involved with the critique of the incident. The Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate compilation of the critique information and provide copies to all involved agencies.
A. NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

Depending on incident factors, multiple agencies (fire, law enforcement, public health, or the business itself) may respond to a hazardous materials incident. Many of these agencies have some statutory functional responsibility for incident mitigation. In order to ensure effective information flow and coordination between the responding agencies at the scene of a multi-agency incident, a Unified Command Post and the use of Unified Command shall be implemented whenever possible. Each response agency should provide a representative to remain at the command post who will have authority to speak for and commit agency resources.


All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil and radioactive materials require immediate verbal notification. Notification must be made to the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), 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.

2. 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

The Mariposa County Sheriff’s Department is the Public Safety Access Point (PSAP) for all hazardous material incidents involving county responders. The IC will make the determination regarding who is to be notified. It is assumed that the general public will use 911 to report incidents. The 911 emergency call system provides notification to the correct jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of all agencies who may receive a non-911 Hazardous Material Incident call to forward the call to the Sheriff’s Office non-emergency line at 966-3615. The Sheriff’s Office will then alert the proper agency.

The public agency arriving first on-scene should request needed resources through their dispatch and take whatever immediate counteractions necessary to contain and reduce the spread of the material and its effects within the training limitations of the responding personnel.

3. Dispatch Procedures
The dispatch center of the Sherriff's Office will be the incident ordering point. All mutual aid and incident support requests will be handled through the dispatch center of the incident Commander. When notified of a hazardous materials incident, the dispatch center of the agency with mitigation responsibilities will:

✓ Confirm the report through the appropriate agency (if necessary) and alert all required agencies.
✓ Place a call to the California State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911.
✓ Maintain a log of calls (agency, person contacted, and time of the contact).
✓ The dispatch center will monitor the field operations and provide all communication coordination required. This may include the notification of radio and/or television stations of incidents in their area to disseminate information on protective measures or evacuation.

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

✓ 911
✓ Mariposa County Sheriff's Office (through the 911 system)
✓ Mariposa County Health Department (CUPA) (209) 966-2220
✓ State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911

4. Agencies to be Notified

a) Mariposa County Health Department Notification

A staff member of the MCHD may be contacted regarding a hazardous materials incident or other health concern at (209) 966-2220 or (888) 777-0377 during business hours. After business hours, MCHD staff may be contacted through the Mariposa County Sherriff's Office Dispatch Center at (209) 966-3615. The alerted MCHD staff member will contact the Emergency Command Center to obtain information regarding the incident and confirm that they are responding.

b) The California Emergency Management Agency's State Warning Center

The Center must be notified of a hazardous materials incident. The Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services, Mariposa County Sheriff's Office, representative of Public Health, or facility initiating the incident, depending on the specific case, will make the notification to the State Warning center for hazardous material incidents. The Warning Center will issue a control number for the incident and will in turn notify other state agencies (if necessary) of the incident.

c) Additional Agencies as Appropriate:

Other agencies will be contacted by the dispatch center of the agency having jurisdiction on an as-needed basis, as determined by the IC. In the event of a spill involving hazardous material or hazardous waste which constitutes an immediate threat to public health, the County Health Officer may initiate actions to declare a local health emergency if necessary. Notifications may be made to:

✓ California Highway Patrol (911) if the spill occurs on a highway in the State of California
✓ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Sherriff's office will notify consistent with the MOU between CalFire and the Sheriff's office)
✓ National Response Center (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.
PART I - BASIC PLAN

The Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of an extremely hazardous material can be found in 40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A. This list can be found at the following website:

http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoehs.nsf/Alphabetical_Results?open view

The Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of a hazardous substance can be found in 40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4. This list can be found at the following website:

http://www.epa.gov/oerrpage/superfund/programs/er/triggers/haztrigs/302table01.pdf

✓ Cal/OSHA (Santa Rosa) (707) 576-2388 for serious injuries or harmful exposures to workers.
✓ California Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch at the State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 for all radiological incidents.
✓ Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) (Sacramento) (916) 324-1826 for hazardous waste tank system releases and secondary containment releases.
✓ Public Utilities Commission (San Francisco) (415) 703-2782 for natural gas pipeline releases.
✓ Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG) Branch at the State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 for waterway spill/release.
✓ Phone numbers for other agencies, depending on the nature and location of the incident can be found in Appendix 11.

4. Responsibility Matrix

A Government Roles and Responsibilities Matrix has been developed to assist the IC to determine the functional responsibilities of various agencies during a large scale incident (Appendix 7). A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal response agencies is provided in Part II of this document including roles in a pesticide drift exposure incident.

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

The Incident Commander will be responsible for notifying the medical facilities and the John C. Fremont Emergency Room of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s) and appropriate information (e.g. the number of people affected, or the chemical substances encountered.) The IC should provide the medical facility with as much information as possible prior to any personnel or member of the public being transported to the medical facility. The local base hospital is John C. Fremont Hospital at 5189 Hospital Road in Mariposa and will coordinate and activate the inter-hospital mutual aid plans for large volume hazardous material related injuries and their treatment. The hospital has specific internal decontamination procedures.

a) All medical response operations are defined under SEMS and a component of the State Emergency Plan.

b) Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) is responsible on a 24 hour basis for:

✓ Coordinating disaster medical care operations within the county. (See the Mariposa County Public Health Emergency Plan)
✓ Coordinating the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations in the affected area.
✓ Maintaining liaison with the IC or designated contact for other relevant emergency services such as: communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, welfare, etc.
PART I - BASIC PLAN

✓ Requests for additional medical transportation resources, if local resources are insufficient, will be made through the EMS Agency.
✓ Communicating with other EMS Agencies on matters requiring assistance from their jurisdictions, state or federal governments.
B. 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, was updated in 2004 to be consistent with the National Homeland Security Program. SEMS standardized the 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 emergency response agencies use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the ICS structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate response consistent with the Area Plan.

2. Incident Command System

   Emergency response agencies operating at the field response level of an incident shall utilize the ICS, incorporating the functions, principles and components of the ICS.

   A glossary of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Terms is included in Appendix 1 to provide common and readily understandable definitions to facilitate communications and operations among hazardous material emergency responders when dealing with hazardous material incidents.

   The five functions of the ICS organization are management (command), operations, planning and intelligence (information), logistics, and finance. A brief description of the roles of the command staff positions of the standardized ICS system follows.

   a) Incident Command Authority

   Incident Command - The IC or Unified IC has overall management, coordination and responsibility over a hazardous material incident. The IC is responsible for evaluating needs, identifying resources and procuring resources to abate the incident, protect life, environment, and property. The IC is responsible for establishing incident goals and objectives.

   Operating under the Unified Command Structure, for hazardous materials incidents, the IC authority shall be as outlined on the following matrix:
## Hazardous Material Incident – Incident Commander Responsibility by Jurisdiction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Area Served</th>
<th>On-roadway (State Highway)</th>
<th>On-roadway (not a State Highway)</th>
<th>Off-Highway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated Area of County</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Mariposa</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yosemite National Park</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Portal Administrative Complex</td>
<td>NPS/SO/CHP (Unified Command)</td>
<td>NPS/SO/CHP (Unified Command)</td>
<td>NOS/SO (Unified Command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Portal Private Property</td>
<td>NPS/SO/CHP (Unified Command)</td>
<td>NPS/SO/CHP (Unified Command)</td>
<td>NPS/SO (Unified Command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wawona Section 35</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foresta</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>NPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yosemite West</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest Property</td>
<td>USFS/CHP</td>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>USFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management Property</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>CHP/BLM (Law Enforcement)</td>
<td>BLM (Law Enforcement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Fish and Game</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>DFG (oil in waters of the State only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some specific instances such as a large oil spill, military aircraft accident or nuclear material accident, the Incident Commander may be a State or Federal Agency.

If the incident is crime related such as a meth lab, the Sheriff’s Office has IC responsibility.
**Liaison** - The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives from other agencies.

**Public Information Officer** - Under the direction of the IC, 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 multiactivity 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 a Safety Officer be appointed by the Incident Commander in all hazardous materials incidents.

**General Staff:**

**Operations** - The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing operations to control the incident. The Operations Section Chief will provide resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized. The Operations Section Chief shall be responsible for directing rescue and first aid; fire suppression activities; containment, cleanup, personnel protection, safety, and coordinating incident efforts with the IC.

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

**Logistics** - The Logistics Section Chief 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 position is under Logistics and is responsible for providing all medical care for incident personnel, providing on-site medical monitoring, and transportation if so needed.

**Finance** - The Finance Section Chief 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 RESource 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 primary functions are directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Reporting to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor are six positions including Site Access Control Leader, Decontamination Leader, Safe Refuge Area Manager, Entry Leader, Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials, and Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference. A brief description of the responsibilities of these positions...
follows:

*Site Access Control Leader* - 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.

*Decontamination Leader* - Responsible for managing decontamination operations.

*Safe Refuge Area Manager* - Responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting, information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims.

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

*Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials* - Reports to the Incident 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.

*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.

The checklists for the Hazardous Materials Group positions are included as Appendix 9.

A flow chart depicting the basic elements of the Hazardous Materials Groups positions within the Incident Command systems is shown on the next page:
Basic Incident Command Structure
C. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

1. Approach, recognition, and evaluation of releases by emergency response personnel

a) Approach

The first emergency personnel to arrive at an incident will act as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority as identified in the Incident Command Matrix on page 25. First responders are trained to respond in a defensive manner. The primary responsibilities of these responders may include the following:

✓ The order of completion of the tasks is incident specific and should be based on protecting life, health, the environment and property.
✓ Isolate the scene and deny entry (establish zones).
✓ Identify the product and product characteristics (if identification can be done safely - i.e., from a safe distance).
✓ Establish a command post in the support zone using the SEMS (Standard Emergency Management System) Incident Command System. The command post is established upwind, uphill and/or upstream from the incident.
✓ Assess the type of incident and request appropriate resources based on the level of emergency.
✓ Ensure notification of all appropriate agencies.
✓ If necessary, rescue victims if it can be done safely (i.e., if proper level of protection is available.)
✓ Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.
✓ Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place.)
✓ Conduct evacuation, if appropriate.

(Reference California Hazardous Material Contingency Plan 1990)

The IC will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e., fire, law enforcement, MCHD, public works, etc.) and designating the safety officer. An Initial Response Checklist, included as Appendix 10, can be used as a guideline for initial on-scene response actions.

b) Recognition and Evaluation

Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is usually one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. The substance involved must be identified. Among the sources of hazardous material identification are the following:

✓ 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 such as: 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 - CHEMTREC maintains one of the largest databases of MSDSs, chemical information reference resources, and networks of chemical and hazardous material experts in the world. Emergency responders and
others calling CHEMTREC have access to technical information regarding chemical products as well as telephone access to product specialists, chemists, or other experts from CHEMTREC's extensive database of contacts.

CHEMTREC is also able to provide information and assistance to physicians and other medical specialists with treatment information for acute exposures to chemicals and other hazardous materials. CHEMTREC can also assist non-English speaking callers using an interpreter service.

CHEMTREC's® primary mission is to provide this and other vital information quickly and accurately 24-hours a day. The phone call is toll-free (800) 424-9300; there is no charge to the caller for this service. The website address is: www.chemtrec.com

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). On Level II incidents, a Type II or Type I Hazardous Materials Unit will need to be requested to provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization. This unit has equipment available for sampling, monitoring and identification testing. This equipment will be used to evaluate the extent of the release. A hazmat team representative is available to provide technical support.

3. Site Control and Perimeter Security

Perimeter security and traffic control is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to allow emergency response personnel to perform their tasks without interference.

4. Pesticide Drift Protocol

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 wine grapes or hay)
✓ 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:

a) After the HazMat Team has mitigated the release and conducts decontamination activities if required, the Agricultural Commissioner will identify the pesticide causing the potential pesticide drift exposure incident. Appendix 5 provides information on pesticides of the highest volume, potential for pesticides drift and the crops these pesticides may be applied to in Mariposa County as well as Material Safety Data Sheets for these pesticides. 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.

b) The HazMat Team members 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 (1-888-855-0811) should be used to assist with language issues. Allow victims to express their concerns about the response to the incident.

c) If necessary ChemPac Response may be requested through the MHOAC. The IC must provide the delivery location, the quantity needed (1 per exposed or potentially exposed person), and a contact person.
d) The appointed emergency medical personnel will provide information to the exposed individual of the medical aid necessary and where to receive this aid. The Agricultural Commissioner will provide information to the victim(s) of their eligibility for medical reimbursement and where in the Public Health Department to follow up on completed forms or questions regarding eligibility for medical reimbursement.

e) Medical expenses however, may not be reimbursed if it is determined that the injury was not the result of a pesticide drift incident.

f) The IC may request to evacuate the affected and potentially affected area. If an evacuation is in order, 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.

g) The Agricultural Commissioner will ensure that the Mariposa County website provides a link to the Department of Pesticide Regulation website: www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/sb391.pdf which has an Information Package on the eligibility for medical cost reimbursement for victims of non-occupational pesticide drift exposure.

h) 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 Public Health Department 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 containing 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.

i) The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate the incident as soon as possible to determine if the criteria has been met to be able 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. Levels of Response

Levels of response to a hazmat may vary due to differing perceptions of the incident by response personnel, based on their experience, training, and capability. Three (3) levels of hazardous material emergencies are suggested to assist in determining the level of response needed during a hazardous material incident. The planning basis used for determining the level of a hazardous materials incident includes:

- Level of technical expertise required to abate the incident.
- Extent of Municipal, County, and State Government involved.
- Extent of evacuation of civilians.
- Extent of injuries and/or death.

a) Level I Incident (Minor)

- Spills, leaks, ruptures, and/or fires involving hazardous materials which can be reasonably contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing existing equipment, supplies and resources immediately available to the authority having jurisdiction (i.e., minor motor vehicle accident); and
- Hazardous material incidents, which do not require evacuation of civilians.
- Pesticide drift incidents involving one or more people.
b) Level II Incident (Moderate, Major/Catastrophic)

- Hazardous material incidents which can be contained, mitigated and/or extinguished utilizing the resources available within Mariposa County; and/or
- Hazardous material incidents which require evacuation of civilians within the area of the authority having jurisdiction; and/or require evacuation of civilians extending across city and county boundaries; and/or there are serious civilian injuries or deaths as a result of the hazardous material incident; and/or
- Fires involving hazardous materials that are permitted to burn for a controlled period of time, or are allowed to burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water, the threat of large container failure by explosion, detonation, or Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE); and/or
- Spills, leaks and/or ruptures which can only be contained, and/or abated using the highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel; and/or
- The hazardous material incident has become one of multi-agency involvement of large proportions, but can be handled by existing resources within Mariposa County and mutual aid agencies and/or
- A major pesticide drift incident affecting a large geographical area and/or having multiple victims and/or involving large-scale exposures and evacuations.

6. 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); and
- 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; and
- 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; and
- The presence of other nearby hazardous materials.

Initial perimeters may be set up by the first responders, but should be re-evaluated by the IC and HazMat Team as soon as possible. Control Zones (Exclusion, Contamination Reduction, and Support Zones) 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 HazMat Team.

Control Zones provide an organized system that aids the IC in properly managing and mitigating hazardous material incident while maximizing protection of emergency response personnel and the public. A sample diagram of Control Zones and other designated areas at a hazardous materials incident can be found in Appendix 15. Control Zones should be established as follows:

a) Exclusion Zone

Exclusion Zone (Hot 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) A Safe Refuge Area is set up in the Exclusion Zone on the upwind side of the hazard site adjacent to the Decontamination Reduction Corridor.

(v) 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:

✓ Identifying the material(s) involved in the threatened release;
✓ Conducting rescue, if appropriate; and
✓ Containing and abating the release or threatened release.

b) Contamination Reduction Zone

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) A Decontamination Corridor should be established within the Contamination Reduction Zone. The extent of
decontamination will be Contamination Reduction Zone determined by the product(s) involved and the amount of exposure. 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 (VOCs), 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 three basic levels of decontamination procedures include:

✓ Decon Level 1 — Contamination likely, but not definitely known
✓ Decon Level 2 — Contamination known, but no skin contact
✓ Decon Level 3 — Contamination known and skin contact evident

(iii) 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 Reduction Control Line and hazardous materials units will usually be located just outside this line.

Operations conducted in the Contamination Reduction Zone include:

✓ Decontamination of victims and emergency response personnel; and
✓ Decontamination of equipment.

(See Appendix 16 for more detailed decontamination information for response personnel and contaminated victims).

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.

d) Outer Perimeter

This is the boundary beyond which public access is limited and the public cannot cross into the Support Zone.

7. Evacuation/ Shelter in Place Planning

a) General procedures

The decision to evacuate due to a hazardous material incident is determined by the IC, based upon the following factors:

✓ Type of hazardous material involved
✓ Condition of the material
✓ Duration and amount of release
✓ Condition of containment devices
✓ Wind speed, direction and potential changes
✓ Weather conditions: temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure
✓ For pesticide drift incidents, the IC, in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner, must 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.

The Mariposa County Sheriff's Office has the authority to implement an evacuation in Mariposa County. An evacuation should be implemented if sufficient time exists to complete the evacuation before the hazard reaches any part of the
evacuation area, and if the evacuation would cause a lesser risk to public health and safety than sheltering-in-place. Fire agencies, MCHD and the Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District (MCAPCD) have the ability to determine evacuation distances. Fire agencies may initially use the evacuation distances referenced in the Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. The Emergency Response Guidebook can serve as a guide to first responders (law enforcement, fire, health, transportation) for initial action to be taken at a hazardous material incident, including basic emergency actions and evacuation distances for various materials.

b) Evacuation responsibilities

(i) Incident Commander (IC)

✓ Takes appropriate actions to see that information on the evacuation is disseminated to all individuals within the area to be evacuated. The evacuation will be conducted by the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies. The jurisdictional law enforcement agency has the primary responsibility to establish evacuation routes during a hazardous materials incident evacuation, and will select the best routes from the endangered area to mass care facilities, considering the size of the population to be moved, and road capacity.

✓ Identifies area to be evacuated and specifies lines of the perimeter. In incidents where the area involved is greater than site-specific evacuation plans allow for, a decision will have to be made by the Incident Commander to shelter in place or to evacuate the affected population. Once the decision to evacuate is made, it will be necessary to determine the area to be evacuated and the number of persons involved. The best available means will be used to warn and instruct the public. Evacuations involving only a small number of people can generally be handled without elaborate measures by on-scene public safety personnel. Evacuations involving a large number of people will require the determination and establishment of traffic and access control points, evacuation routes and evacuation assembly points. If the area to be evacuated is large, it may be necessary to divide it into sub-areas in order to expedite and prioritize movement. Persons closest to the hazard would generally be warned and evacuated first. The evacuation area would be expanded until all of the threatened population is evacuated.

✓ Coordinates to initiate the evacuation.

✓ Ensures that evacuation information is continuously disseminated to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other agencies. The public will be alerted and given instruction by various means, including AM/FM radio announcements and television announcements through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), sirens, mobile loud speakers and personal contact.

✓ Verifies whether the evacuation is emergency or precautionary.

✓ Takes measures to prevent and control against looting in the evacuation area.

(ii) County Office of Emergency Services

✓ Coordinates shelter locations and evacuation pickup points with American Red Cross.

✓ Notifies appropriate individuals on the Emergency Alert List (see Section E. Emergency Communications).

✓ Notifies the CalEMA of the situation and provides appropriate updates.

✓ Provides continuous monitoring of the situation to ensure that activities are proceeding as directed and that agencies involved in the support operation are informed of the status of the evacuation.

✓ Maintains liaison with the IC or designated contact for emergency services such as communications, fire, and rescue.

(iii) Human Services Agency

✓ Opens shelters as requested and provides staffing as determined.

✓ Provides information to the EOC on the status of the shelter and its occupants.
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✓ Coordinates the distribution of information to the public with the EOC and the PIO.
✓ Mass Care is the function and process by which the Human Services Agency activates the Red Cross who provides for immediate emergency needs of disaster victims or emergency workers in a disaster-affected area in the most expeditious manner, without identifying specific needs of individuals or families on a case-by-case basis. Mass Care assistance is provided through any necessary combination of three integrated elements – individual or congregate temporary shelters, fixed or mobile feeding operations, and the direct distribution of relief supplies.
✓ Sheltering - Sheltering may include congregate sheltering or the use of commercial facilities, such as motels and hotels, as shelters for individuals or families. Shelters may be open in anticipation of a disaster, during an evacuation, or after a disaster occurs. Shelters are intended as a safe haven from impending disaster and/or short-term emergency housing until disaster victims can return to their homes or locate alternate housing after a disaster. Whether before or after a disaster, shelters will be located in safe areas and provide appropriate services.
✓ Feeding - Feeding operations will provide regular meals in shelters and appropriate food service at additional fixed sites or via mobile distribution for victims in the affected area. Food will meet public health and nutritional requirements, and to the extent possible, match the religious and cultural sensitivities of those being served.

(iv) School Districts

✓ Coordinates with Human Services Agency on the availability of schools to be used as shelters.
✓ Coordinates with the EOC on public information.

c) Shelter Locations and Transportation

Evacuation procedures will be coordinated between the IC or a designated representative, and the County Office of Emergency Services. Together, these representatives will select the most appropriate area for establishing a shelter. The County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with the Human Services Agency and the appropriate school districts to select the best location within the area which has been identified for sheltering. Upon determination of the shelter location, the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will coordinate with the IC to establish evacuee pick-up points.

Sheltering information including evacuation centers and evacuee pick-up points will be distributed to the following:

✓ Incident Site
✓ Evacuation Section
✓ News Media via Public Information Officer
✓ Other agencies as appropriate

8. Post Evacuation

Once the evacuation area is determined to be safe, Environmental Health will advise the IC that it is safe for the evacuees to return. The IC should advise the EOC of the actions to be taken prior to the removal of barricades or collapse of the evacuation perimeter. The EOC will coordinate with the emergency shelters to develop plans for returning the shelter inhabitants to the evacuated area. The PIO is responsible for disseminating post evacuation information to the news media through the Agency having Incident Command responsibility.

Depending on the incident, Environmental Health should provide post information to evacuees regarding their evacuated areas. This may include information on:
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- Cleaning procedures for clothing, cooking utensils and furniture
- Proper handling/storage of food substances
- Care of pets/plants
- Proper sanitation procedures
- Lingering or long term health effects

After the incident conclusion, the County Office of Emergency Services will assemble information from the Red Cross, and other agencies participating in the evacuation for the consolidation of appropriate formal records.

9. Sheltering in Place

Sheltering-in-place is a viable alternative to evacuation for incidents involving a short-term, unexpected toxic airborne release, when there is little or no time for notification and evacuation. Sheltering-in-place requires that people stay indoors and make their homes and buildings airtight. This can be done by closing doors, windows and vents and by closing air conditioning and heating systems until the toxic cloud passes. Once the toxic cloud has passed, the concentration of toxic material indoors may be higher than outdoors, due to infiltration. It may then be necessary for the occupants to move outdoors.

The decision to shelter-in-place is the IC's responsibility and should be based on the following:

- Type of Material released and concentration
- Estimated duration of the release
- Location of the release
- Toxicological effects
- Atmospheric conditions such as wind direction, speed, temperature, stability and dispersion patterns
- Time of Day
- Number of people at risk
- Type of population (ambulatory, non-ambulatory)
- Location of population
- Emergency response and response time
- Time necessary to conduct evacuation
- Adequacy of the shelters

The effectiveness of sheltering-in-place is dependent on initial public information and periodic informational updates. (See Appendix 14 for information on Sheltering in Place planning and procedures)

10. Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination

All hazardous material incident responders will follow standardized procedures on Medical Monitoring and Surveillance and on Decontamination procedures. They are based on California Specialized Training Institute's (CSTI) standardized training and guidelines.

11. Containment and Control

The agency with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident will have primary responsibility to contain, control, and mitigate releases. If the incident is localized the IC may call Environmental Health to contact a private emergency response contractor for containment and disposal. Contact information for emergency response contractors, disposal sites and public and private agency resources is included in Appendix 8.

12. Drug Labs
For any incident involving a drug lab, the Sheriff’s Office is initially contacted. The Sheriff will contact the Merced/Mariposa Narcotic Task Force (MMNTF) which will be the lead agency and the IC for the duration of the incident. If the incident involves a fire and/or rescue, other agencies may be involved under Unified Command. The Environmental Health Department would be contacted for clean up decisions and response as needed. The Department of Toxic Substances Control could also be notified through the Environmental Health Department and can provide sampling and industrial hygiene assistance and clean-up contractors through their Clandestine Drug Lab Removal Program.

13. Terrorism Response Protocols

If a terrorism event occurs, response agencies will follow protocols in the Terrorism Emergency Response Section of the Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan.

14. Radiological Incident

The IC should contact CalEMA for assistance from appropriate agencies.

15. 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 rests with Mariposa County Health Department Health Officer and IC in consultation with shipper, owner, or other responsible party, who will utilize all available resources, such as technical advisors, health experts, etc., to assist in this declaration.

The following guidelines can be used to determine when the IC can transfer responsibility for site control:

- 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, Environmental Health Department, or another regulatory agency;
- Environmental issues (such as spills to creek, etc.) are under control. Input from the Department of Fish and Game 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.

16. Clean-Up 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 includes the following:

- The responsible party will be directed to clean-up and properly dispose of the spilled materials. Mariposa County Environmental Health Department or their designee will oversee this action.

- If no responsible party can be identified, MCHD may try to procure state or federal funding for clean up. The next section (Section D of the Response Section) provides information on state and federal clean-up funds.
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✓ If an incident occurs On-Highway (CalTrans right-of-Way), the CHP as Incident Commander 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 clean-up companies. This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.

✓ In the event of a petroleum spill on a county roadway, CHP will be responsible for ensuring the incident is mitigated. If there is more than sheen, the responsible party would be required to spread absorbent to control the spill and remove the contaminated sand/absorbent. If there is no responsible party, MCHD will coordinate the mitigation and removal of the county roadway spill. If immediate pick up is needed due to health hazard, quantity, or characteristics of the materials, MCHD will contact a hazardous waste contractor. This does not relieve the responsible party from ultimate financial responsibility.

✓ Drug lab clean ups will be the paid by the responsible party. If immediate mitigation and clean up is needed, it would be coordinated by MCHD and the MMNTF /Mariposa County Sheriff's Office. The State (Department of Toxic Substances Control) maintains funds (Emergency Response Account for Hazardous Materials spills/abandonment/illegal drug labs) and can hire contractors for emergency cleanup and removal of hazardous materials at hazardous material incidents in certain instances. DTSC assistance for off-highway removal/disposal may be requested by local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. DTSC assistance for removal of suspected 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 (See Section D Funding Sources).

17. Liability

It is imperative that responsible parties in hazardous material incidents be identified. The responsible party is liable for the cost of clean-up and recovery operations; they may undertake the clean-up operations themselves if:

✓ The operation can be done safely;
✓ The responsible party's personnel have appropriate training pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120; and
✓ The clean-up operation can be completed in an acceptable timeframe.

The responsible party may request assistance from private cleanup contractors, as long as they meet the criteria set forth above.

HazMat Team and/or other emergency response personnel shall not directly contact private clean up or disposal companies. In the event that a responsible party is not identified or is uncooperative with regard to clean-up, authorization for private clean-up contractors must come from the MCHD. (See Appendix 8 for the list)

Responsible parties should be informed that they are financially responsible for the clean up and disposal of hazardous materials.

18. Return to Occupancy - Health Determination

If public health issues are a concern, the Mariposa County Health Officer may be requested to assist the IC with making a determination on when to allow individuals to return to the affected area. In most situations, an MCHD representative would also be consulted on public health issues and return to occupancy decisions (especially for drug lab incidents). The County Health Officer must certify that a hazardous materials incident is concluded.
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 environmental health standards. The MCHD, in coordination with Central Valley Water Quality Control Board, the Air Pollution Control District and/or Department of Toxic Substances Control will make these determinations.

D. FUNDING SOURCES - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

Several state and federal agencies maintain specific funds and/or financing for hazardous material incidents, which may be accessed under specific circumstances. Mariposa County Division of Environmental Health shall act as point of contact and liaison for funding requests to or through the following agencies.

1. State Resources

   The State operates a number of funds earmarked for specific aspects of hazardous materials emergency response. State Funds include:

   a) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Emergency Reserve Account - Preferred Funding Source

      This account is used to fund clean up 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 State Warning Center (800) 852-7550, or by requesting contact with the Cal EPA on-call Duty Officer (800) 260-3972. Local ICs will serve as the point of contact for requesting funds from the Emergency Reserve Account for incidents within their respective jurisdictions.

      Information on the applicability and use of the Emergency Reserve Account is included in Appendix 18.

   b) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) 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 Clean-up Account is included in Appendix 19.

   c) Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account

      This fund is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board. It can be used for expenses incurred by pubic
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 State Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a SWRCB representative to go to the scene.

d) 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 hour).

e) Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account

This account provides funds administered by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) for pollution incidents, impacting State wildlife and habitat resources. A DFG representative must be on-site to determine eligibility for the fund. The State Warning Center should be contacted at (800) 852-7550 to request a DFG Warden respond to the scene.

2. Federal Government

a) 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 and
- Local and state agency technical support

They can be contacted through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

b) 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.
E. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

1. Communications for Emergency Responders

Coordination of all communication should be the responsibility of the appropriate Dispatch Centers. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to ensure that they have adequate communication resources available for their use. The dispatch center for the Incident Commander will be the resource ordering point and shall assign command and tactical frequencies as necessary.

2. Public Information and Warning Systems

Alerting and warning involves the notification of emergency response personnel, as well as notifying the affected public. Mariposa County utilizes an Emergency Alert List to alert and activate its emergency response personnel.

The Emergency Alert List is centered on the five SEMS functions. The list includes personnel who are part of each SEMS function in the County Emergency Operations Center, as well as other technical employees of the County.

The County Sheriff has the primary responsibility in alerting and warning the public, with assistance from the Public Information Officer and Team, as deemed necessary. Alerting and warning the public may be accomplished through the Emergency Alert System, special broadcasts, or simply driving up and down the streets using the public address system.

The Emergency Alert List is to be activated and implemented when an emergency or disaster affects the County of Mariposa and poses a major threat to life, property, and/or the environment.

The Mariposa County Coordinator of Emergency Services, the Directors of Emergency Services, or the Incident Commander may activate the Emergency Alert List when a hazardous materials incident occurs or threatens to occur in the County of Mariposa. (See the Mariposa County Emergency Operations Plan for the Emergency Alert List and other emergency communications methods)

✓ The Mariposa County Information Line can be reached by calling 966-1133.

✓ The primary Emergency Alert Radio Station for Mariposa County is KMJ-AM 580.

✓ Nixle is the Emergency Notification System utilized by Mariposa County to notify residents and businesses of emergency situations. The Nixle system sends out recorded information to all listed and unlisted telephone numbers, cellular phones, text messaging and email in a specified area. The entire County of Mariposa is covered by the Nixle system however, the specific area activated is discretionary and identified by management staff at the County Emergency Operations Center and local public safety officials.

✓ Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) is a special e-mail and wireless cell phone or pager based message system that delivers official information about emergencies and disasters to the public and the news media in California. Additional information on EDIS can be found on the following website: http://www.edis.ca.gov.

✓ The California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) is a web based system for registered users that can distribute public health emergency information via cell phone, email or land line.

✓ The AT&T Language Line translation service [1-888-855-0811] can be activated 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.

3. 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

4. Media

Hazardous materials incidents typically gain the media's attention. It is the policy of Mariposa County to cooperate with the media to the greatest extent possible. According to ICS protocol, all press releases must be cleared through the on-scene IC. An Emergency Public Information Checklist, Appendix 12, provides actions to consider when releasing information to the public and media based on the type of incident (low hazard, high hazard, etc.) Appendix 13 also includes sample news releases and questions that might be asked by the media.

(Reference: State HazMat Incident Tool Kit)

a) News Media Access to Hazardous Materials Incident Scenes

Section 409.5 of the California Penal Code authorizes law enforcement agencies to deny public access to areas of calamity, accident or disaster. Section 409.5(d) exempts the news media from Section 409.5. Reasonable attempts should be made to accommodate the news media on-scene, however there are exceptions to the news media rule. The media may be denied access when:

✓ It is believed that a crime has caused the incident.
✓ It is believed that press access will interfere with emergency operations. (This exception should not be used as a blanket exemption to sensitive areas - members of the press should be accommodated with at least limited access to the site, if possible.)
✓ It is probable that the press could disturb evidence at the scene.

Equipment and/or personnel subjected to possible contamination, resulting from encroachment upon contaminated area or other events, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures taken.

F. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Available Supplies and Equipment

This section contains information on equipment and supplies available in Mariposa County for response to hazardous materials emergencies. The Fire Departments, Public Works Departments and CalTrans have the ability to clean up small petroleum hydrocarbon releases on roadways and on the right of way. These agencies are capable of responding in various degrees and have designated staff to test, maintain, and decontaminate equipment on a regular basis.

MCHD maintains limited equipment including the following: Combustible Gas Detector, Multi Gas Detector, Handheld
PART I - BASIC PLAN

Anemometer, UV light, Water Sampling Supplies, Digital pH Meter, absorbent socks and pillows, limited PPE and respiratory protection for employees. This equipment is kept in the MCHD offices at 5100 Bullion Street. (See Appendix 13 for a complete inventory)

Agency equipment lists are subject to change as new technology is developed and roles and responsibilities change. Current listings of supplies which are available for use during an emergency response are attached in Appendix 13. It is the responsibility of each agency to update their lists annually and submit them to Environmental Health for inclusion in the Area Plan.

2. Testing and Maintenance of Emergency Supplies and Equipment

Fire protection agencies will be responsible for maintaining and testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) and structural fire fighting equipment. This equipment will be tested and maintained according to manufacturer’s specifications.

All other agencies that maintain equipment and supplies that are available for response to a hazardous materials incident are responsible for the testing (suitability for use in hazardous material incidents per the manufacturer’s instructions) and maintenance of this equipment. Responding agencies must ensure there are adequate emergency supplies on hand at all times.
A. POST INCIDENT ANALYSIS

Post Incident Analysis and After Action Reports

Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services will host and facilitate post-incident analysis and critiques following large scale hazardous material incidents whenever this plan is activated within the County. Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services may coordinate interagency participation to evaluate each incident and agency coordination, and to determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures and/or this plan.

For all Level I incidents, the post-incident analysis may be conducted as needed.

For all Level II incidents, the post-incident analysis shall take place as soon as practical, but within 72 hours of the incident conclusion, or as directed by the Incident Command/Unified Command staff.

An After Action Report and Corrective Action Plan (AAR/CAP) will be prepared by Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services and distributed to those agencies involved in the incident. Each agency may also create their own After Action Report to critique their own departmental response. An After Action Report/Corrective Action Plan Template and procedure is included as Appendix 20.

In some situations, changes to procedures or policy may occur due to a AAR/CAP. If any changes affecting the Area Plan occur, the changes must be provided to the CUPA Program Manager who is responsible for modifying the Area Plan and distributing modifications. Mariposa County Health Department shall determine the necessity for revisions in response procedures and this Area Plan.
B. INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction will initiate an investigation to determine the cause of the incident, identify the responsible party and evaluate the need for prosecution in the event of a criminal violation. Following the incident all members of the command post should make notes of the chronology of the incident to insure the accuracy of the final report. In addition, personal notes are helpful when being deposed generally about one year following the incident. Personal notes are confidential and are not a part of the public right to know document, but they may be subpoenaed for any court proceeding.

The MCHD maintains an Inspection and Enforcement Plan which describes the CUPA’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
- Summary of Violations
- Notice to Comply
- Re-inspection
- Administrative Penalties
- Office Hearing
- Permit Revocation
- Administrative Enforcement Orders
- Quarantine
- Civil Case
- Criminal Case

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.
C. COST RECOVERY

In accordance with CCR Title 19, HSC, and California Fire Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency, including the HazMat team, are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with 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.

Spills or incidents occurring on private property shall be the responsibility of the property owner and/or the responsible party causing the spill. All costs associated with response and recovery from a spill or incident, be it public or private, shall be the responsibility of the property owner and/or the responsible party causing the spill.

For incidents in which a responsible party cannot be identified or will not comply, see Section D Funding Options.
D. MITIGATION

Reducing the risk to people, environment, and property is the basic goal of emergency management. Mitigation, therefore, is considered the principal foundation of emergency management because it helps reduce the number of victims, property loss, and environmental damage. The mitigation phase is the ongoing effort - at federal, state, local, and individual levels - to prevent or lessen future emergency or disaster incidents and the impacts they have on people, property, and the environment. Examples of mitigation activities would include the following:

- Legislation, laws and regulations
- Variances
- Zoning and land use management
- Engineering and building codes
- Compliance
- Hazard Mitigation (HAZMIT) Plans & Teams
- Technical guidance & assistance
- Financial assistance
- Hazard Identification
- Risk Analysis
- Evaluation
- Research
- Education

Mitigation should be viewed as the means to decrease demands for emergency response resources; it reduces the principal causes of injuries and deaths; it enables a quicker lifesaving response and economic recovery because the community infrastructure remains intact; and it reduces the societal impacts of the emergency because it results in less disruption to the social environment. In essence, mitigation is the foundation of sustainable community development.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

A. LOCAL AGENCIES

1. Law Enforcement
   a) Assume Incident Commander Responsibility as designated for off-road incidents.
   b) Assume Incident Commander responsibilities on roadway until a representative who has the appropriate IC authority as identified in the Incident Command Matrix arrives on scene.
   c) While acting as Incident Commander, initiate action to identify the materials involved in the incident. Provide field hazard categorization and analytical instruments to supply the rapid identification of unknown materials and the assessment of risk. Provide outside contract for sample identification when appropriate.
   d) Initiate containment operations as required, in coordination with MCHD on-scene representative.
   e) Establish traffic control, area security and crowd control throughout the operation (setting up points and road blocks as required).
   f) When designated as the Incident Commander, determine the need for evacuation, assisted by the MCHD representative, and/or the use of CHEMTREC, or the business plan information available from the laptop computer in the Mariposa County Fire Department Response truck, or other resources.
   g) Assist in rescue operations and handling of injured in cooperation with fire departments, ambulance services, and the Emergency Medical Services Agency.
   h) Provide assistance (emergency transportation, access to closed areas, radio use, etc.) to technical advisors summoned by the Incident Commander.
   i) Coordinate on-scene acquisition of support equipment (lights, generators, necessary heavy equipment, special rescue materials, etc.).
   j) Assist Incident Commander in coordinating all press releases, designating a media coordinator when required.
   k) When designated Incident Commander, assume primary responsibility to investigate hazardous material releases in conjunction with the District Attorney, Health Department, and other agencies.
   l) When designated as Incident Commander, complete the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form, gathering input from all other officially recognized responders. When responding in support of another agency’s Incident Commander, provide input to ensure a complete report to CalEMA.
   m) Support a local hazardous material response Incident Commander training program.
   n) Provide teams, instruments and monitors for radiological accidents (CHP).

2. Fire Protection
   a) Deal with all fire suppression requirements.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

b) Provide information derived from the pre-fire plans regarding notification, evacuation, prevention, mitigation, and specific inventories to all responders and Incident Commanders.

c) Assist in rescue operations, basic victim decontamination, and handling of injured in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, ambulance services, and the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator.

d) Provide rescue activities with the ambulance services and the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator when large numbers of victims are involved, when contamination is a concern, when lengthy transportation times are a factor, and/or when several jurisdictions are responding to the operation.

e) Provide medical monitoring for victims and emergency responders.

f) In conjunction with the Incident Commander, District Attorney, MCHD, and other agencies, assist in the investigation of incidents.

3. Public Works/Public Utilities Departments

A. Public Works Resources will be limited to operations within safe zones.

a) Upon notification and request to respond to any incident, report to the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief, if the position has been established, and obtain an incident briefing.

b) Provide the Incident Commander with an immediate assessment of the short-term traffic impact for all road spills, and actively assist with any traffic control problems with personnel and equipment as required.

c) Determine if mutual aid is required. If required, contact the following agencies for assistance:
   (i) Mariposa Public Utility Department
   (ii) CalTrans

d) Coordinate emergency public information with County Public Information Officer and the Incident Commander.

e) Furnish equipment and supplies by contract to support containment operations initiated by the Incident Commander.

f) Provide the Incident Commander with information on drainage area influence when wash down operations/spill runoff is a consideration.

g) Assist in the estimating cleanup costs by providing data on normal road repair requirements (equipment, time, costs, etc.).

h) County Road Department personnel will coordinate with the Incident Commander and MCHD in obtaining equipment, trained personnel, and the proper method of removing any hazardous material within their area of responsibility. In the event the incident involves a life-threatening emergency, the Mariposa County Health Officer will confer with the Public Works Director to request a cleanup contractor in order to prevent additional injury or death.

i) On a regular basis, provide activity status reports to the Incident Commander and/or the Operations Section Chief.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

j) Supply data to support a final Incident Commander’s report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form. Forward all incident documentation, including reports, to County OES for the preparation of the after-action report.

B. Local Public Utilities Districts are responsible for the maintenance of community water systems. They will provide resources for remedial actions in coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the State Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water, when a hazardous material incident may affect water sources such as treatment plants and pumping stations.

4. Mariposa County Health Department

a) Maintain vehicles, equipment, and personnel to respond upon notification and provide technical information, incident risk assessment, and advice to the Incident Commander to include immediate and long-term health hazards, potential environmental problems, evacuation requirements and proper methods of cleanup or remedial action by responsible parties.

b) Upon notification and request to respond to any incident, report to the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief, if the position has been established, and obtain an incident briefing.

c) Determine the extent of the Health Department’s assistance required, including personnel and equipment required.

d) Provide direct technical assistance to the Incident Commander when the incident involves radioactive materials:

   (i) Provide access to radiation detection equipment.
   (ii) Provide access to basic isotope data.
   (iii) Advise on specific techniques and options available.
   (iv) Provide advice and evaluation of a radioactive hazard based on radiological monitoring.

e) Determine what actions that the Health Department is required to perform, including the following actions:

   (i) Determination of general health hazards confronting emergency responders and the Mariposa communities.
   (ii) Determination of long-term health hazards.

f) Declare a “Local Public Health Emergency” by order of the Health Officer when such action is appropriate, based on a scene evaluation and risk assessment, both long-term and short-term.

g) Assist the County Coroner with the identification and preservation of the deceased.

h) Coordinate emergency public information with County Public Information Officer and the Incident Commander.

i) On a regular basis, provide activity status reports to the Incident Commander and/or the Operations Section Chief.

j) Document the occurrence of symptoms among exposed persons (emergency responders and the general public) and conduct long-term evaluation of such exposures where appropriate.

k) Forward all incident documentation, including reports, to County OES for the preparation of the after-action
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

report.

l) In coordination with the Medical Unit, assist medical providers (ambulance crews and hospital staff) in coping with contamination problems.

m) Determine cleanup/decontamination completion and declare area safe for public use.

n) Provide information necessary for Incident Commander to submit the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

o) In conjunction with the Incident Commander, District Attorney, Fire and other agencies, assist in the investigation of incidents.

5. Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC)

a) Any hazardous material incident deemed appropriate by the Incident Commander may request a minimum Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance with transport capabilities to respond upon request through the incident ordering point.

b) Respond on request to directly coordinate the medical response (primarily when large numbers of victims, contaminated victims, and/or several jurisdictions are involved). Consult the Mariposa County Medical/Health Disaster Plan.

c) Determine the need for and coordinate the activation of Emergency Medical Services.

d) Coordinate ambulance and patient destination through the local Direct Control Facility.

e) Obtain necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident (through contact with the MCHD, an accredited Poison Control Agency, or other special contacts), and transfer this information to the appropriate receiving hospital(s).

f) In conjunction with the Medical Unit, assist hospital staffs and ambulance crews in coping with possible contamination problems.

g) Assist the Incident Commander in compiling a final report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

h) Support a local hazardous material incident training program.

6. Agriculture Department

a) Respond on request. Assist in identification or confirmation of the involvement of agricultural chemicals, and advise of potential hazards (toxicity, pervasiveness, etc.) and safety precautions to be taken when dealing with known pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, defoliants, rodenticides, avicides, and plant growth regulators).

b) For pesticide drift incidents, the Agricultural Commissioner, in coordination with the IC must 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.
c) When suspect material is potentially an agriculture product, and cannot be immediately identified, assist the MCHD representative in determining the best response.

d) Maintain current listings and access to local manufacturers who maintain an emergency response team for their product.

e) Investigate all suspected violations of law pertaining to safe use of pesticides as related to the hazardous material incident in question. Assist the IC and Environmental Health in enforcement of the Food and Ag. Code as it pertains to pesticide drift protocols as established by AB-391.

f) Assist the Incident Commander in compiling his final report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

7. Mariposa County Office of Emergency Services

   a) Upon notification and request to respond to any incident, report to the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief, if the position has been established, and obtain an incident briefing.

   b) Determine whether or not the County EOC will need to be activated. If not, assist the Incident Commander by assuming any of the ICS positions.

   c) If activation of the County EOC is required, report back to the center and begin the activation and setup process.

   d) Recall all Mariposa County OES staff to office.

   e) Assess the availability and condition of OES resources.

      (i) Response Information Management System (RIMS)
      (ii) OES Communications Van
      (iii) Cellular Phones
      (iv) Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

   f) Perform a communications check for all Operational Area radio frequencies.

   g) Anticipate department logistical needs (i.e., feeding and lodging requirements, potential re-supply needs, etc.).

   h) Provide OES status report to Emergency Command Center.

   i) Verify other department resource status reports from the County Emergency Command Center.

   j) Establish communications with the County Administrative Officer and other Key County Officials, as necessary, providing an assessment of the unfolding situation.

   k) Establish communications or make contact with Operational Area member jurisdictions and special districts.

   l) Make all necessary preparations to activate the County EOC in the event activation is required or requested.

   m) Based on the situation, recommend an emergency proclamation to the County Administrative Officer and the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

n) Coordinate emergency public information with the County Public Information Officer.

o) Organize and prepare the incident after-action report, based on the incident reports and related documentation provided by each of the responding emergency response agencies.

p) When evacuations occur, coordinate reception and care requirements with the County and local volunteer agencies using checklists from the Operational Area Plan.

q) Determine the need and coordinate local disaster declarations.

r) Will be the primary coordinator for a formal exercise program with all affected agencies and businesses.

s) Assist the administering agency in all initial phases of planning to ensure compatibility with all hazard plans.

f) Provide the Incident Commander with information necessary for the final Incident Report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

8. Coroner

a) The Coroner has the responsibility for determining the circumstances, manner, and cause of death in all fatalities involving hazardous materials. (See California Government Code, Section 27491, for all deaths requiring inquiry by Coroner.)

b) When notified by Incident Commander or County Communications of any deaths due to hazardous materials, the receiving investigator will ascertain the number of deaths known at that time and type of hazardous material. The bodies of deceased persons shall not be moved or disturbed from their positions without permission from the Coroner. Any personal property shall remain with the body.

c) An investigator or investigative team will respond to the scene and coordinate with the Incident Commander to ascertain possible hazards to the Coroner staff and to facilitate an orderly removal/disposition of the remains. They will coordinate requests for special facilities with the Incident Commander.

d) As the Coroner staff has no special safety equipment, those needs will be coordinated with the Incident Commander.

e) Remains and personal property of deceased persons will be transported to the Mariposa County Coroner’s Facility or designated staging areas for processing by Coroner staff or their designees.

f) Coroner staff will process the remains to determine identification and cause of death. The Coroners staff will make notification to the next of kin and release the personal property. Use the Salvation Army, Red Cross and local ministers to assist with relatives.

g) The Coroner will provide input for the Incident Commander to complete and finalize a report of the incident and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

h) The Coroner will process the remains of deceased and provide for storage or mass burial according to the Coroner’s Office operating procedures for major disasters.

9. Mariposa County Human Services Department
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

a) Upon notification and request to respond to any incident, report to the Incident Commander or the Logistics Section Chief, if the position has been established, and obtain an incident briefing.

b) Determine the extent of the Human Services Agency's assistance required, including personnel, services and facilities.

c) Determine what is required from the Human Services Department beyond the following actions:

d) Coordinate with American Red Cross and Salvation Army to provide food, supplies, and equipment needed by emergency responders and victims at mass care facilities.

e) Respond to temporary evacuation sites.

f) In coordination with the American Red Cross, activate and manage emergency shelters.

g) Activate crisis counseling with Public and Mental Health Department

h) Crisis Intervention

i) Activate "Registration and Inquiry" System with American Red Cross.

j) In coordination with the American Red Cross, state and federal agencies, locate and allocate emergency and temporary housing.

k) Coordinate emergency public information with County Public Information Officer and the Incident Commander.

l) On a regular basis, provide activity status reports to the Incident Commander and/or the Logistics Section Chief.

m) Forward all incident documentation, including reports, to County OES for the preparation of the after-action report.

10. Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District

a) Upon notification and request to respond to any incident, report to the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief, if the position has been established and obtain an incident briefing.

b) Based on available incident information, determine whether or not to activate the Mariposa County Air-Borne Emergency Response Procedure (supplement to the Public Health Emergency All Hazards Plan) and provide technical advice to the IC on airborne contaminant plume modeling, evacuation or shelter in place decision-making, evacuation distances, and additional notifications based on the Procedure.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

B. STATE AGENCIES

1. California Department of Fish and Game
   a) Assume responsibilities as State Agency Coordinator for all off-road hazardous material incidents that have contaminated streams or waterways and, as such, actively support the Incident Commander in all necessary contact with State Agencies.
   b) Respond on request and assist local authority in determining possible effects and the mitigation measures required to protect wildlands, fish, and game.
   c) Supply information to the Incident Commander to complete the required final report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.
   d) Fulfill the role of lead agency in determining the completion of cleanup when natural resources are threatened.
   e) The Director acts as the State Operating Authority to represent the State on the Federal Regional Response Team.

2. California Department of Water Resources
   a) Respond on request and assist local authority in determining any impact and/or necessary mitigation steps involving the State water project.
   b) Assist in compiling a final incident report and the California Hazardous Material Incident Report Form.

3. California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   a) Respond on request and assist local authority in determining the impact of an incident on any nearby waterways and/or underground aquifers.
   b) Primary responsibility is to protect the State’s surface, coastal and ground water resources.
   c) Issues cleanup and abatement or cease and desist orders to responsible parties, assesses fines and pursues recovery of costs for abatement, mitigation or contract cleanup.
   d) Provide laboratory analysis of water samples when required to substantiate contamination.
   e) Assist in compiling a final incident report.

3. California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) assumes the role of Incident Commander for all roadway incidents in unincorporated areas of the County, outside city boundaries and on state highways. In the event another agency has primary investigative authority over the incident, the CHP will:
   a) Upon request of the affected jurisdiction, provide technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous materials transportation provisions.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

b) Upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for hazardous materials incidents via the SEMS hierarchy.

c) Evaluate and report road conditions to the Incident Commander and County OES.

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

e) Reroute traffic under CHP jurisdiction in coordination with the Incident Commander.

f) Prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas as requested by the Incident Commander.

g) Assist local authorities in maintaining law and order.

4. California National Guard

a) In the event of a "State of Emergency" declaration, the National Guard will respond with equipment and personnel when directed by the Governor or his/her designee.

5. California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)

a) In addition to authorizing the closure of state highways, CalTrans:

b) Assists in containment of substances determined non hazardous and restoration of the orderly flow of traffic.

c) Assists the California Highway Patrol with traffic control and routing requirements.

d) Assists in the clean up of materials deemed safe by the Hazardous Materials Response Team and/or Health Officer and MCHD as safe for clean up by Roads Division Personnel in concurrence with the CalTrans Hazardous Materials Coordinator.

e) Restores contaminated highways and other transportation facilities under its jurisdiction.

f) Activates and coordinates Hazardous Waste clean up contractors for all spills on State Highways.

g) Coordinates with Health Officer and MCHD for mitigation of residual Health threat or contamination.


a) The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) updates and maintains the State of California Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan. In addition, CalEMA:

b) Coordinates with the California Highway Patrol to notify and alert appropriate State and Federal agencies regarding an incident.

c) Coordinates State mutual aid.

d) Provides authorization (Mission Number) for state funding and assistance.

e) Provides training assistance to local jurisdictions.

7. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

Performs fire protection suppression and prevention duties for about 30 million acres of wildland in the state. Cal Fire is also responsible for protection of the resources as it relates to timberlands. In addition to their state responsibilities, CalFire may provide fire service to some local jurisdictions under contract. In such cases, Cal Fire carries out the responsibilities of local fire suppression agencies as they relate to hazardous materials incidents. Riverside, Merced, Napa, and Butte Counties provide hazardous materials response teams staffed by CalFire personnel. CalFire also staffs local government resources through its contracts with local governments. These resources are available through the normal mutual aid systems. In the event of a significant hazardous materials incident, CalFire may provide:

a) Incident Command Teams (ICT).

b) Support emergency feeding operations of other state agencies.

c) Mobile Communications Units and logistical support as requested by the Incident Commander.

d) Field observers to monitor conditions or monitor environmental contamination as requested.

e) Support to local fire fighting agencies in accordance with fire mutual aid agreements.

f) HazMat trained personnel (Tech/Specs) to assist with the incident.

g) Emergency response hand crews for support of incident operations or logistics.

h) Law enforcement personnel (CalFire has statewide peace officer powers and authority to enforce all California criminal statutes)

i) Explosive ordinance disposal technicians.

j) Pipeline safety inspectors.

k) Fixed and rotary wing aircraft.
PART II – Roles and Responsibilities

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency

   a) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides support to state and local governments for disaster relief when a hazardous materials incident causes sufficient damage to merit a presidential declaration of a major disaster.

2. United States Environmental Protection Agency

   b) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) chairs the National Response Team and co-chairs, with the Coast Guard, the Regional Response Team. In addition, The EPA:

   c) Provides On-Scene Coordinators for the inland zone and Remedial Project Managers for remedial actions and provides Scientific Support Coordinators for responses in the inland zone.

   d) Provides expertise on environmental effects of hazardous material releases.

   e) Provides legal expertise on the interpretation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and other environmental statutes.

   f) Administers the Federal Superfund.

3. United States Forest Service

   a) The U.S. Forest Service (USFS), (Sierra National Forest and Stanislaus National Forest in Mariposa County) is the primary response agency during incidents which occur within the boundaries or on joint-jurisdiction property. USFS may lend assistance to the County when the emergency/disaster is beyond the scope of civil authority resources. Assistance will not be delayed or denied in the absence of a reimbursement commitment from the USFS.

   b) Requests for such assistance may go directly to USFS if immediate help is needed to save lives, preventing human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. This assistance may be in the form of limited technical advice or limited disaster response by equipment and personnel. If the need is not immediate, USFS assistance must be channeled through the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

4. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

   a) The National Park Service will provide access to National Park Service lands as needed for response actions and expert advice and assistance on historic sites and archeological issues.

   b) The National Park Service has its own emergency response organization for incidents within its boundaries but may call upon County response agencies for assistance.

5. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

   a) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may provide expertise in the field of oil and gas drilling, production, handling, and transportation by pipeline. BLM also provides access to BLM lands as needed for response actions.
D. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

The following organizations may be accessed for additional support during a hazardous materials incident as determined by the IC:

American Red Cross
Civil Air Patrol
Salvation Army
Special Districts/Public Utilities
Merced Irrigation District
Sierra Telephone
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Water Districts
HazTech Systems, Inc. (HazCat)
Chlorine Institute
Manufacturing Chemists Association (CHEMTREC)
National Agricultural Chemist Association
National Fire Protection Association
Underground Service Alert
Radio Amateurs Civilian Emergency Services (RACES)
Upper Merced River Watershed District