



# **Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2016**

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## INTRODUCTION

This plan has been developed in conjunction with the requirements of *Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act* of 1986, specifically Subtitle A, Section 303; and the Utah State Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission (53-2a-7 U.C.A.)

This plan addresses the following key provisions that are essential to emergency planning, including but not limited to:

- Identification of facilities that are subject to the requirements of local emergency planning, as well as any facility that may not be specifically subject to the regulation, but could still be of concern in an emergency, in addition to any facilities that are subject to Tier II reporting.
- Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners, operators and local emergency response personnel as a result of any release of a hazardous substance.
- Designation of a Community and Facility Emergency Coordinator.
- Notification procedures sufficient to provide the timely notification by Facility Emergency Coordinators to local, state and federal emergency response agencies of a hazardous incident.
- Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by a release
- A description of emergency equipment, resources and facilities available to the community (Appendix 3).
- Evacuation plans, including precautionary evacuations and alternative traffic routes.
- Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response personnel.
- Methods and schedules for testing the plan.



## PROMULGATION DOCUMENT

This plan was provisionally approved and adopted by the Local Emergency Planning Committee for Salt Lake County, Utah, in a general Local Emergency Planning Committee meeting on February 27, 2017 subject to the requirements of SARA Title III, with further refinements, completion of facility hazard analyses, and a public comment period.

The signatories of this document, in consideration of the following mutual promises and covenants, agree and understand that:

- The Salt Lake County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Emergency Response Plan (ERP) shall coordinate activity among agencies to protect the public health and environment during and following a hazardous materials incident.
- The ERP shall be updated at least annually under the direction of the LEPC. Appendices of this plan may be updated as needed.
- Implementation of the plan at the time of the incident shall be accomplished by notification of the LEPC through the local Incident Commander, the Salt Lake County Emergency Manager, or the Salt Lake County Emergency Management Duty Officer.
- A designated person or team from each agency will be trained and available for responding to incidents involving hazardous materials within the agency's jurisdiction, as defined in the agency's portion of the "Assignment of Responsibilities."
- The Incident Command System shall be utilized by all responding personnel covered by this plan.
- It shall be the responsibility of all involved agencies to obtain compliant emergency training for response and support personnel, as defined in that agency's portion of the "Assignment of Responsibilities."
- All agencies shall participate in periodic hazardous materials drills and exercises.



## **AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

### **Authorities**

1. Title III, Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99.499)
2. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund), Public Law 96-510
3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 U.S. Code 2.1 (October 1, 1980)
4. Utah Code, Annotated, 53-2a-7, 1987 (amended in 2013)
5. Utah Administrative Code, Rule 710 (Nov, 2016)
6. Local Mutual-Aid Agreements
7. Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan

### **References**

1. N.R.T. Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (March 1987, updated September 2007)
2. Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances (Dec. 87)

### **Federal Authorities**

1. April 22, 1987 Part II, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter J, Parts 350 and 355; and Appendix A to Part 355, the List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and their Threshold Planning Quantities.



2. 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter J, Part 302.4, List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
3. June 4, 1987, Part II, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter J, Part 372, Toxic Chemical List, Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know.
4. Title 42 US Code Chapter 116
5. October 15, 1987, Part IV, 40 CFR Part 370, Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know, Tier I and Tier II Forms, Chemical Inventory Reporting.
6. October 21, 1987, Part IV, 40 CFR Part 310, Reimbursement to Local Governments for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases; Interim Final Rule.
7. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards, 29 CFR Part 1910 Standard 120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
8. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards, 29 CFR Part 1910 Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances.
9. Environmental Protection Agency, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), 40 CFR Section 311, Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting Requirements.
10. 42 US Code § 5196-5196d



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# **PLANNING FACTORS**

## **General**

Chemicals, petroleum products, explosives, radiological materials and other hazardous materials are commonly used and transported in and through Salt Lake County. The use of improvised explosive devices in crimes is on the increase each year in the United States. Domestic terrorism conducted by Animal Rights and Environment groups is occurring in the intermountain west and in Utah. The threat of international terrorism remains a possibility to which the President of the United States has requested all to be prepared. Residential areas encroach more each year on the urban/wildland interface. The operational concept, upon which this plan is based, is applicable to all hazards and mitigation. This plan covers actions to be taken in response to an incident involving chemicals, biological agents, radioactive materials, nuclear contamination, explosive devices, and any other large-scale incident in the county. It also outlines preparedness measures by responders.

Emergency responders in Salt Lake County have continually recognized the need for hazardous materials emergency response and coordination capabilities. This is prompted by an increasing number of incidents, both locally and nationally, involving hazardous materials. In addition, in light of the threat of terrorism from domestic and international groups and individuals, it is both wise and necessary to expand these capabilities. We can only expect an increasing number of incidents in Salt Lake County.

## **Transportation Routes**

Salt Lake County has a number of major highways: I-15, I-215, I-80, US-89, SR-201, SR-154, SR-68, the Legacy Parkway, and the Mountain View Corridor; which pose threats for potential hazardous incidents and accidents. Additionally, there are three major rail lines that traverse the Salt Lake County, carrying both freight and passengers, creating unique hazmat scenarios. Salt Lake County is also home to the Salt Lake International Airport and the South Valley Regional Airport. The Salt Lake International Airport (in 2015) was the 25<sup>th</sup> busiest airport in the United States, also carrying both passengers and freight. Waterways also traverse the county, creating scenarios where hazmat releases create specialized response and problems. Multiple pipelines also wind through Salt Lake County, carrying different hazardous materials.

Also, industry throughout the county is making technological changes that include an ever-increasing number of sophisticated hazardous materials processes. Transportation through Salt Lake County of hazardous materials by rail, highway, air, and pipeline





present a totally different situation when an accidental release occurs. We must also accept the fact that the transportation industry and industry in general, are attempting to make their operations more efficient by consolidating materials and increasing container size. In many cases this compounds the problems for the fire departments and responders in containment of products, areas affected, and overall size of involvement, etc.

## **Response Plan & Personnel**

This response plan identifies the resources in Salt Lake County that are available for response to CBRNE incidents and other large-scale incidents. It also outlines the response of all agencies and disciplines to incidents within and outside of the county.

Emergency response personnel within Salt Lake County will respond to all incidents within their respective jurisdictions, and will utilize their capabilities to protect life, property, environment, and to secure the area to prevent further damage/injury from the incident. They will also respond to provide mutual-aid as incidents dictate.

The Incident Commander and emergency response personnel at the scene must use extreme caution in response procedures so that they do not involve themselves with tactical operations that exceed the capabilities of their personnel, training, and/or equipment.

Each response agency should have a full understanding of their capabilities and insure that proper equipped and trained personnel be dispatched to CBRNE incidents. This may be accomplished through mutual-aid, private industries, and/or other agencies.

The implementation of this plan will result in quicker, safer and more efficient response to any type of incident and provide greater protection to the public that we serve.

## **Facility Identification & Characteristics**

Facilities that are subject to the requirements of local emergency planning, as well as facilities that are not specifically subject to the regulation, but could still be of concern in an emergency, are listed in the CAMEO data base maintained by the Salt Lake County Emergency Management Bureau and distributed annually to fire departments within Salt Lake County.



# Operational Concepts

## **General**

Major emergency hazardous materials incidents/accidents require activation of the Local Emergency Planning Committee Plan to provide coordination between agencies. This includes agencies within and outside Salt Lake County. It is essential that response agencies understand and use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Support agencies will increase the need for coordination during the emergency. If the local capabilities are overwhelmed, support may come from other jurisdictions such as county, state, or federal agencies. The use of these resources may be directed from an Emergency Operations Center or Emergency Coordination Center depending on the type of incident/accident and the level of response.

## **Purpose**

Primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of Salt Lake County rests with the respective local governments, city and county officials. This plan is based on a response at the lowest level of government. It should include all agreements of cooperation between agencies within a jurisdiction. If the situation exceeds this level of government's capabilities, additional assistance will be requested from Salt Lake County. In these instances—in coordination with the Salt Lake County Health Department, the Salt Lake County Emergency Manager will notify the County Mayor as to the status of the emergency and coordinate the county's resources to include personnel, equipment, volunteer relief and other governmental agencies. The State of Utah Division of Emergency Management will coordinate state agencies; and, if deemed necessary, request a Presidential Declaration through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This level of declaration allows supplemental federal financial and technical assistance.

The primary purpose of the plan is to provide effective coordinated emergency response to incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials in Salt Lake County. For the purposes of this plan, hazardous materials are defined to include any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard as defined under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1910.1200 and as defined in this document; also radioactive and non radioactive materials, and explosives in reportable quantities, as well as other chemical hazards that may be present within Salt Lake County.

We shall strive to increase the public's knowledge and access to information on the presence of hazardous materials/chemicals in their communities (and the releases of them into the environment), through information obtained through the LEPC, in



compliance with Title III Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know section of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

Special needs for disabled, elderly, day-care centers and non-ambulatory hospital patients, as well as domesticated/agricultural animals will be considered by each individual agency within its capabilities.

## **Situation and Assumptions**

### **Situation**

#### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Legislation**

SARA requires identifying the locations and transportation routes of facilities developing a plan for response to a release, and establishing Right-to-Know Provisions for substances identified as extremely hazardous, plus thousands of other potential environmentally damaging hazardous substances and toxic chemicals.

The portion of these chemicals specifically identified by name is given in the “List of Lists” which is published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

#### **SARA Facilities**

Over 300 businesses and industries within the Salt Lake County LEPC’s jurisdiction have been identified. However, Salt Lake City, West Valley City and West Jordan City each have their own LEPC’s, which have their own independent plans and facilities identified for local response initiatives.

#### **Local, State and Federal**

Local, state and federal facilities located within the boundaries of Salt Lake County are subject to the requirements of SARA Title III, and will participate in the planning and Right-to-Know provisions of the law.

#### **Non-SARA Substances/Chemicals**

Other chemicals, not on lists specified by SARA, can cause hazardous situations that require a similar response to the emergency but may not have the same reporting and Right-to-Know provisions and may be included in the provisions of this plan.

#### **Hazardous Waste Sites**



All sites used for the legal or illegal disposal of hazardous wastes as defined by 40 CFR 261-3 and Utah Administrative Code R315-2-3, pose a threat to the public health and safety and will be considered a “facility” for planning and response purposes.

## **Assumptions**

### **Transportation of Chemicals**

Considering the volume of highway transportation, rail, pipeline, and air traffic that passes through Salt Lake County daily, a significant risk to the public, property and the environment exists from hazardous materials transportation accidents.

### **Chemicals at Fixed Sites**

Hazardous chemicals are manufactured, processed, utilized, disposed of, and otherwise handled at fixed sites throughout the county. Because these require human and mechanical processes, there is a potential for an accidental release into the environment.

### **Radiological Materials**

Radiological materials transported through the county, or in use at hospitals, industrial or research facilities, will be treated as a form of hazardous materials in the context of this plan.

### **Protective Action Considerations**

Evacuation may not be the most preferred method of protective action in the immediate vicinity of a hazardous material (HazMat) release. In-place sheltering or other public protection measures may be considered as well, dependent upon the size, type, and location of the release.

### **Requirement for Specialized Assistance**

The technical complexities of hazardous materials involved are often beyond the capabilities of the local emergency responders and require assistance from trained chemical experts from other state agencies and/or from industry within, as well as outside Salt Lake County.



## Public Concern

Any significant release will likely cause public concern and may cause intense pressure from elected officials and the media for information that may not be available until laboratory analyses are made. If questions are not answered within a reasonable amount of time, public confidence may wane.

## Importance of Liaison

Liaison between all levels of government will be established to provide a unified and consistent flow of information. If necessary, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be stood up, or a Joint Information System will be utilized to provide a central point of contact for the public and the media.

## Assistance Requests

Normally, local government requests Salt Lake County assistance only when local resources have been expended. However, due to the technical nature and the equipment expense of a hazardous materials response, some cities have limited response capability. Salt Lake County recognizes this fact and intends to **supplement local capabilities, not to supplant them**. The Incident Command System—when implemented by local government—will allow the county, or other resources, to become part of the response network without disrupting local effort. The decision to initiate a request for assistance, provided for in this plan, should be made by the Incident Commander, Unified Command, or other emergency responders when they determine that a hazardous material is involved and circumstances may pose an immediate hazard to public health and/or the environment. The assistance requests are initiated by calling the Duty Officer at the Salt Lake County Emergency Management Bureau, who will notify the appropriate personnel and/or agencies. Assistance requests may be made directly through Salt Lake Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC), or other authorized dispatch systems. All responders, both local and requested, must abide by the strictest of safety standards, including the use of personal protective clothing recommended by the Emergency Response Guide or the Department of Health.

## Economy

The economy may not be affected by a hazardous materials spill, unless the spill's effects are broad enough to close down significant portions of business or industrial areas. Also, the delivery of services into the area will be postponed until the area can



be decontaminated. All regulatory and contractual obligations will continue as normal.

### **Property, Facilities and Infrastructure**

All property, facilities, and infrastructure will be brought to a new normal, as close to pre-disaster order, as soon as the decontamination process and any additional required inspections or public safety requirement are completed.

## **ACTIVATION STAGES**

A series of "Activation Stages" has been devised to clarify levels of response. However, it should be noted that these activations levels are intended as a guide only. It is likely that a Normal Response in an area of the county having a fully equipped hazardous materials team, may very well be a Community Emergency in an area of the county which has little or no response capability. In all cases, the level of health and environment threat will be the key factor in the determination of the response level.

This Hazardous Materials Plan will be activated in stages as follows:

### **Normal Response: (NIMS LEVEL 1)**

Emergencies that are handled through normal response without reducing the available response to other incidents.

### **Community Emergency: (NIMS LEVEL 1 or 2)**

Emergencies that may require a major commitment of resources.

### **Minor Disaster: (NIMS Level 2)**

Any disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and results in only minimal need for state or federal assistance.

### **Major Disaster: (NIMS Level 2 or 3)**

Any disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified and potential federal assistance will be predominantly recovery-oriented.

### **Catastrophic Disaster: (NIMS Level 3)**

Any disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery needs.



# **ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

## **Purpose**

### **Develop Plans**

Appropriate city and county departments/agencies shall develop and maintain contingency plans to support the Salt Lake County Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials ERP.

### **Develop Facility Participation**

All agencies shall encourage the participation of business, industry, government and volunteer agencies in planning and support at all levels of government aimed at the development of an overall enhanced response and recovery capability to hazardous material releases.

## **Participants**

### **County/City Mayor**

Appoint a County/Local Community Coordinator that is charged with reviewing all reported hazardous material incidents/accidents to appropriate local and state agencies.

### **Community/Facility Emergency Coordinator**

See Appendix 2 for a list of Emergency Managers

1. Has working knowledge of the Salt Lake County LEPC Hazardous Materials Response Plan.
2. Advises county/city officials to ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect the population.
3. Serves in an appropriate capacity on the LEPC and provides technical input on the development of hazardous materials response plans.
4. Notifies Salt Lake County Emergency Management (SLCoEM) and State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) of a Community Emergency or larger hazardous materials incidents.
5. Assists the LEPC, through the planning process, in identifying individuals who



should be assigned functional responsibilities necessary to the planning and implementation of the hazardous materials response plans.

6. Develops, in conjunction with the LEPC and county officials, a system for rapid notification of the appropriate elected officials, key staff, public safety officials, volunteer organizations, and institutions/sites at risk.
7. Assists the local fire/emergency response agencies in the preparation for a coordinated re-entry into the evacuated area.
8. Develops and delivers training to those individuals, agencies, and services that will be expected to respond to a HazMat emergency.
9. Coordinates planning with the LEPC, health department, and hospitals to maintain the ability to handle and treat hazardous materials accident victims.

### **Salt Lake County Emergency Management Bureau**

1. Make appropriate notifications to county agencies and State DEM. The Bureau will also coordinate additional governmental and private assistance, and coordinate arrangements for state and federal government assistance, as may be necessary.
2. Takes responsibility for the development, maintenance, and exercise of the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan; including ESF-10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials), the LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and resides within the Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Center.
3. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The Salt Lake County Emergency Management Designee shall serve as the Chair of the LEPC. The committee's Co-Chair shall be elected from the committee at large.

The LEPC shall:

- A. Hold scheduled public meetings to establish short- and long-range plans





subject to the requirements of SARA Title III.

- B. Provide planning focus and support to facilities and companies planning for hazardous materials incidents at their location.
- C. Receive notifications from Tier 2 facilities and respond to requests for assistance.
- D. Receive comments from the public about areas of concern and/or problems.
- E. Process Community Right-to-Know requests in compliance with the law and any applicable LEPC rules and/or policies.
- F. Respond to requests for information from private and public entities in compliance with the law and any applicable LEPC rules and/or policies.
- G. Receive technical incident response assistance, which will be accomplished using SARA Title III data and other information sources.
- H. Adopt policy, rules and procedures to accomplish the goals and objectives of the LEPC.

The LEPC may:

- A. Issue administrative notices, orders, and actions to enhance compliance.

### **City/District Attorney**

- 1. Act as legal advisor on items related to public safety.
- 2. Assist in legal issues that may arise due to the LEPC's implementation of SARA Title III.
- 3. Assist in legal issues that may arise due to chemical accidents/incidents or violations.



## City/County Fire Departments

1. Implement the Incident Command System within the federally mandated National Response Framework & NIMS guidelines, and assume the roles of Incident Command when responding within their own jurisdiction.
2. Determines the incident level and directs response operations regarding:
  - A. Status of incident;
  - B. Harmful nature of materials involved;
  - C. Type, condition, and behavior of shipping container;
  - D. Conditions (location, time, and weather);
  - E. Spread of hazardous materials after release; and
  - F. Potential losses versus control measures available.
3. Decides which public protective actions are appropriate based on the initial phase of incident and clearly specifies objectives and tactics which may include but are not limited to:
  - A. Establishing staging areas.
  - B. Rescue of the injured and commence evacuating the exposure area.
  - C. Coordinating with on-site authorities and the ECC.
  - D. Coordinating, as well as implementing the necessary resources, in order to neutralize or contain hazardous material or waste.
  - E. Coordinating the activities of all support agencies at the Incident Command Post. Briefs health, medical, law enforcement and other authorities on the



hazard evaluation and environmental assessment.

- F. Requests the necessary support by type (technical assistance, manpower, equipment, etc.) through dispatch, and if dispatch is overwhelmed, or the order is deemed outside of the normal requests, then the request is through the local EOC/ECC.
  - G. Developing and maintaining the HazMat Team Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
  - H. Providing assistance in search and rescue operations. Maintains records of all persons in the exclusion area. Provides for decontamination of personnel and equipment.
  - I. Communicating through an established radio network system. Communications will be networked through the ECC, fire department mobiles, radios, mobile phones and pagers.
- 4. The Incident Commander/Unified Command (IC/UC) shall have responsibility for all persons at chemical fires, explosions, leaks, or spills. The Incident Commander shall also direct and adopt any and all measures that are necessary and advisable for suppression of chemical fires, protection of life, property, and the environment.
  - 5. The Fire Chief, Fire Marshall, State DEM, County/State Department of Health, and/or Incident Commander/Unified Command shall have the enforcement power, if necessary, to request facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may increase or catalyze the fire, explosion, or leaks to a dangerous or uncontrollable level, according to current applicable laws/statutes.
  - 6. The Fire Department is responsible for the initial response, evacuation, and isolation, and if capable, containment of the hazardous materials.

### **City/County Public Information Officer (PIO)**

One person should be designated as the PIO by the Local Incident Command Agency.



### Initial Actions:

1. Work with Incident Commander on press releases.
2. Set up press briefing area in secure location.
3. Establish both incoming and outgoing telephone communications at press briefing area, if possible.
4. Periodically get status summary from Incident Commander.
5. Provide information at the press briefing area to local media informing them as to the nature of the emergency, if possible.

### Long-Term Actions:

1. Coordinate press releases with all agencies involved.
2. Coordinate with state and federal PIOs.
3. Be the direct liaison with all news media.
4. Do follow-up after the emergency is over for evaluation purposes.
5. Offer on-going contact with media for wrap-up story.
6. Represent the city/county at the Joint Information Center (JIC).

### Law Enforcement (Police/Sheriff)

1. Maintain law and order and provide field operations support to the Incident Commander/Unified Command (IC/UC).
2. Establish outer incident boundaries, determine location of access & traffic control points in accordance with IC/UC guidelines/recommendations.



3. Provide for evacuation warning support and coordinate evacuation to sheltering areas or to pick-up points.
4. Maintain security of designated areas.

### **City/County Public Works**

1. Provide resources to support the Incident Commander.
2. Provide damage assessment regarding infrastructure including, but not limited to: roads, bridges, selected buildings and utilities.
3. Provide staff support to the Emergency Operations Center and Incident Command Post.
4. Provide assistance with traffic control, supplying barricades, etc.

### **Salt Lake County Health Department**

1. Provide technical advice and assistance in the alleviation of public health and environmental hazards associated with hazardous materials releases.
2. Provide appropriate information for actions associated with the decontamination, cleanup and disposal, or other handling of hazardous materials.
3. Provide assistance in early assessment of health and environmental hazards associated with a hazardous materials release, by dispatching agency staff at the request of the Incident Commander.
4. Provide oversight of responsible party or landowner in cleanup and disposal efforts, which may include, but is not limited to:
  - A. Environmental monitoring of air, water, soil, vegetation and environmentally sensitive areas for hazardous materials contamination.



- B. Obtaining and/or monitoring the activities of cleanup contractors when requested to do so by the Incident Commander.
  - C. Determining acceptable levels of hazardous materials in the air, soil, or water.
5. Serve as the interface with state environmental agencies for hazardous materials accidents or incidents as required.
  6. Provide to the LEPC notification of greater than Community Emergency hazardous materials releases and other emergencies with timely periodic evaluations of the situation as they are reported to the health department.
  7. Provide technical representation at the County's EOC during a Community Emergency or larger response, and coordinate technical assistance as required.
  8. Coordinate with the appropriate agencies to supply technical advice and assistance in the disposal of damaged or contaminated food stuffs and commodities, and the decontamination of household goods.
  9. Work closely with the State Laboratory for the analysis of hazardous materials/regulated waste as may be required.

### **Local Jurisdiction Responsibilities Emergency Manager**

1. Serve in an appropriate capacity on the LEPC and provide technical input on the development of hazardous materials response plans relating to your city.
2. Notify the LEPC of Community Emergency or greater hazardous materials incidents (801-743-7100).
3. Assist the LEPC through the planning process in identifying the individuals who should be assigned the functional responsibilities necessary to the planning and implementation of the hazardous materials response plans within their community.



4. Develop, in conjunction with the LEPC and city officials, a system for rapid notification of the Mayor and Council, key staff, public safety officials, volunteer organizations, and institutions/sites at risk.
5. Oversee, participate and/or cooperate with all PIO functions in coordination with the Incident Commander, to prepare and disseminate emergency public information guidance and materials concerning protective actions to the population at risk. This may include the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radios, TV stations, and other available resources (reverse 911, Social Media, etc.).
6. Assist the local fire/emergency agencies in the preparation for a coordinated re-entry into the evacuated area.
7. Develop and deliver training to those individuals, city agencies, and services that will be expected to respond to a HazMat emergency within their community.
8. Coordinate planning with the LEPC, health department, and hospitals to maintain an ability to handle and treat hazardous materials accident victims.

### **City, Township, or Town Councils (or equivalent)**

1. Report to and function from an appropriate EOC/ECC, or other pre-designated central coordination point.
2. Participate in the Policy Group and in major policy decisions with regard to active chemical incidents affecting their city.
3. Extend or cancel use of resources as emergency measures for public safety.
4. Establish policy for mitigation and recovery within the jurisdiction.



## **Volunteer Organizations Responsibilities**

1. Maintain a comprehensive resource listing of all member organizations, points of contact, and the types of services each organization could provide on a voluntary basis in case of a hazardous materials emergency.
2. Derive consensus guidelines and standards from the member organizations as they pertain to hazardous materials.





## Responsibilities Common to All Agencies/Facilities

1. Designate personnel who are available and capable of responding to hazardous materials emergencies, including regular updates as personnel and training levels change.
2. Adhere to the provisions and procedures of the Salt Lake County Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan.
3. Channel on-site media communications through the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) or Incident Commander (IC).
4. Cooperate with the directions of the Incident Commander (IC) for on-site emergency response activities.
5. Educate and train employees in hazardous materials response on a continuing basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120 and/or NFPA 471, 472, 473.
6. Participate in a post-incident evaluation to aid future prevention and improved emergency response.
7. Conduct and/or participate in drills or exercises using this response system.
8. Participate in briefings, critiques and after-action reports/debriefs

### **Planning and Response Procedures**

1. Cities, Townships, Towns and Salt Lake County are responsible to complete an Emergency Operations Plan which includes a section on hazardous materials. A copy of the plan must be on file with the LEPC and be updated as per their requirements and statutes. That plan must comply with the following:
  - A. Define response actions.



- B. Define the roles and expectations of each group and responders.
2. Cities, Townships, Towns, and the County must create and/or maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for response to hazardous materials incidents which must comply with the following:
- A. Define and assign the basic command functions, including a standard method of assuming and continuing command.
  - B. Define a method to divide command responsibility through the delegation of areas and functions to officers.
  - C. Describe all aspects of communications and dispatch.
  - D. Define the rules for incident safety.
  - E. Define guidelines that establish and describe tactical priorities and related support functions.
  - F. Define a regular method of initial resource deployment.
  - G. Outline responsibilities and functions of various agencies, units, and organizations.
  - H. Take immediate action steps to safeguard public health and the environment.
  - I. Use emergency responder evaluation criteria to determine if a hazardous chemical, biological agent, or radioactive material, is present.
  - J. Inform first responders of procedures to follow.



K. Notify City, Township, or Town Coordinators in a timely manner who in turn shall report the incident to the LEPC.

3. Each agency is responsible for the documentation of its cost for reimbursement.

### Emergency Notification

The initial notification of the covered release or accident is made by the facility or carrier.

**You Will, Without Delay, immediately report the incident to (in order of importance and report):**

**1. 911 (Local Jurisdiction)**

2. The National Response Center at 800-424-8802 or (202) 267-2675
3. The Utah State Department of Environmental Quality at (801) 536-4123, or current listing
4. The Salt Lake County Local Emergency Planning Committee at (801) 743-7100, or current listing

Consider contacting National Weather Service (NWS) Salt Lake Office regarding any and all incidents where weather may be a factor at (801) 524-4377 or (801) 524-4378.

**Contents of Notification** – Notice shall include the following information (to the extent known at the time of the notice and so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results):

- A. Your name and phone number or radio call number.
- B. Location and type of accident.
- C. Chemical name or identity of the substance involved in the release.
- D. Indication of whether the substance is regulated by an agency of the government.
- E. Estimate of the quantity of any such substance that was released into the environment.
- F. Time and duration of the release.
- G. Medium or media into which the release occurred.
- H. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention



necessary for exposed individuals.

- I. Any known or anticipated environmental risks and appropriate mitigation measures.
- J. Recommended precautions to include evacuation distances, if appropriate.
- K. Actions taken by the facility.
- L. Status of any injured persons. The initial notification can be made orally by telephone, radio or in person.

## 5. Written Follow-up Release Reports

Within the time frame of the applicable local, state or federal regulations after a release requiring emergency notification, the facility is requested to provide to the LEPC a written follow-up emergency notice updating the initial oral information including, but not limited to any reports and communications prepared for other governmental agencies regarding the event.

## 6. Response

Public safety response is based upon the five response levels previously described. No response will be made if the facility reports that the release is non-reportable and is within the facility's property line, and they have sufficient in-house resources, and poses **NO** threat to public safety.

## 7. Mitigation

On-site basic hazardous materials mitigation activities and planning are the responsibility of the facility in accordance with federal, state and local requirements and regulations to conduct these activities.

## 8. Incident Management

Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5) and 29 CFR 1910.120 requires the use of the Incident Command/Management System for all emergency response organizations.

## 9. Remediation/Clean up



Remediation work must be performed by qualified individuals with oversight by either the IC/UC and/or the Salt Lake County Health Department, in accordance with applicable local, county, state and federal laws, federal regulations, rules, and ordinances. The current state, county or locally adopted rules or standards which may include the International Fire Code (IFC), and the Utah Code Annotated (UCA) 19-6-301 to 19-6-326 state that site remediation shall be performed by the responsible party, or, if they are unwilling or unable to, by the property owner. In the event that the responsible party or property owner is either unable or unwilling to remediate the contamination, the jurisdictional agency may contract for the activity and pursue legal remedy.

#### 10. Safe for Public Entry

The Responsible party and/or property owner shall clean up hazardous materials incidents and certify to the health department that the site is safe for human occupancy.

#### 11. On-Site Response Plan

In accordance with SARA Title III, each facility with Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) is required to designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC). The FEC is responsible to insure facility compliance with this plan and all local, state and federal regulations.

### **Containment and Cleanup/Disposal**

1. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate emergency containment procedures to protect the public safety is assigned to the Incident Commander.
2. The responsible party is, by law, responsible and liable for all cleanup/ disposal operations. The health department, in conjunction with the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. E.P.A., is responsible for overseeing and/or monitoring the cleanup/disposal operations.
3. The initial assessment of the incident is undertaken by the responsible party. It should be recognized that the capability to assess the situation is supported by in depth knowledge of the chemicals and the environment. The responsible



party is liable for damages resulting from a release and is motivated to provide timely and accurate assessment of each situation. Other assessment capabilities are available.

- A. The Utah State Department of Environmental Quality has the ability to monitor and assess exposure.
- B. The Federal Regional Response Team has in-depth assessment and monitoring resources.
- C. Private sector resources that may include qualified individuals and/or equipment.
- D. Local or Regional Hazardous Material Teams at the request of IC/UC.
- E. National Guard Civil Support Team (CST) at the request of an IC/UC.

#### 4. Restoration

- A. The City, Townships, Towns and/or County, in conjunction with state and federal authorities, will direct the responsible party's restoration efforts.
- B. Treatment of all contamination is the duty of the responsible party and/or approved contractor.

#### 5. Resources for Cleanup and Disposal

The State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Environmental Response and Remediation, (801) 536-4123, may be able to identify cleanup and disposal resources.

### **Documentation and Investigative Follow-Up**

The responsibilities for documentation of accidental releases are:

- 1. To prepare a written report of the incident including time, cause of spill, material and quantity released, location, response actions, etc. (See Emergency Notification Procedures. Appendix 1)



2. To keep accurate records of the unauthorized discharge of hazardous material.

## **Procedures for Annual Testing and Updating of the Plan**

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committee for Salt Lake County and all member jurisdictions are responsible for scheduling, designing, conducting and evaluating all areas of the plan.
2. An exercise will be conducted to train personnel on the use of this plan. Each exercise and/or incident will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this plan and its support system. The plan will be revised based on the results of the exercise or incident evaluation.
3. As revisions are made, revised, and updated, changed pages will be provided to all individuals and agencies involved with the execution or support of the plan. This may be done either hard-copy or digital format. It is the responsibility of the copyholder to keep individual copies current.

## **Training**

1. Training courses are available within the state through the Utah State Fire Marshal's Section, FEMA, U-Train, the Utah Valley University's Utah Fire and Rescue Academy (UFRA), and other approved sources.
2. Responders shall be trained in the proper safety procedures, as required by 29 CFR 1910.120 Subparagraph q, to use when approaching a hazardous materials site, shall have a working knowledge of how to use the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, and shall know how to find shipping papers in trucks, aircraft, watercraft, and trains.
3. Responders shall have a basic understanding of and be able to apply ICS and other NIMS components.
4. Managers who will fill the functionary positions in ICS should have specialized training to enable them to implement the assigned roles.



5. All responders to hazardous materials incidents must be trained to the level required by OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120.





# APPENDIX 1 —

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND RECOGNIZED

### ABBREVIATIONS

<u>AAR</u>	Association of American Railroads
<u>AIChE</u>	American Institute of Chemical Engineers
<u>ASCS</u>	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
<u>ASME</u>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
<u>ASSE</u>	American Society of Safety Engineers
<u>ATSDR</u>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<u>BOE</u>	Bureau of Explosives
<u>CAER</u>	Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CMA)
<u>CDC</u>	Centers for Disease Control (HHS)
<u>CEPP</u>	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
<u>CERCLA</u>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (PL 96-510)
<u>CFR</u>	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>CHEMNET</u>	A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors
<u>CHEMTREC</u>	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
<u>CHLOREP</u>	A mutual aid group comprised of shippers and carriers of chlorine
<u>CHRIS/HACS</u>	Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System
<u>CMA</u>	Chemical Manufacturers Association
<u>CPG 1-3</u>	Federal Assistance Handbook: Emergency Management, Direction and Control Programs
<u>CPG 1-8</u>	Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans
<u>CPG 1-8a</u>	Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans
<u>CWA</u>	Clean Water Act
<u>DOC</u>	U.S. Department of Commerce
<u>DOD</u>	U.S. Department of Defense
<u>DOE</u>	U.S. Department of Energy
<u>DOI</u>	U.S. Department of the Interior



<u>DOJ</u>	U.S. Department of Justice
<u>DOL</u>	U.S. Department of Labor
<u>DOS</u>	U.S. Department of State
<u>DOT</u>	U.S. Department of Transportation
<u>EENET</u>	Emergency Education Network (FEMA)
<u>EMA</u>	Emergency Management Agency
<u>EMI</u>	Emergency Management Institute
<u>EOC</u>	Emergency Operating Center
<u>EOP</u>	Emergency Operations Plan
<u>EPA</u>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<u>ERD</u>	Emergency Response Division (EPA)
<u>ERP</u>	Emergency Response Plan
<u>FBI</u>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<u>FEMA</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<u>FEMA REP 5</u>	Guidance for Developing State and Local Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness for Transportation Accidents
<u>FWPCA</u>	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
<u>GHS</u>	Global Harmony System
<u>HAZMAT</u>	Hazardous Materials
<u>HAZOP</u>	Hazard and Operability Study
<u>HHS</u>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<u>HSPD</u>	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
<u>ICS</u>	Incident Command System
<u>IC/UC</u>	Incident Command/Unified Command
<u>IEMS</u>	Integrated Emergency Management System
<u>LEPC</u>	Local Emergency Planning Committee
<u>MSDS</u>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<u>NACA</u>	National Agricultural Chemicals Association
<u>NCP</u>	National Contingency Plan
<u>NCRIC</u>	National Chemical Response and Information Center
<u>NETC</u>	National Emergency Training Center
<u>NFA</u>	National Fire Academy



<u>NFPA</u>	National Fire Protection Association
<u>NIOSH</u>	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
<u>NOAA</u>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<u>NRC</u>	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<u>NRT</u>	National Response Center
<u>NUREG 0654</u>	Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radio FEMA-REP-1 logical Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants
<u>NWS</u>	National Weather Service
<u>OHMTADS</u>	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
<u>OSC</u>	On-Scene Coordinator
<u>OSHA</u>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL)
<u>PSTN</u>	Pesticide Safety Team Network
<u>RCRA</u>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<u>RQs</u>	Reportable Quantities
<u>RRT</u>	Regional Response Team
<u>RSPA</u>	Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT)
<u>SARA</u>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499)
<u>SCBA</u>	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
<u>SDS</u>	Safety Data Sheets
<u>SERC</u>	State Emergency Response Commission
<u>SPCC</u>	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
<u>TSD</u>	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
<u>USCG</u>	U.S. Coast Guard (DOT)
<u>USDA</u>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<u>USGS</u>	U.S. Geological Survey
<u>USNRC</u>	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission



## APPENDIX 2 — DEFINITIONS

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A site from which local, state and federal agencies coordinate off-scene support to on-scene responders.

Global Harmony System (GHS): The GHS is an acronym for The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. The GHS is a system for standardizing and harmonizing the classification and labeling of chemicals. It is a logical and comprehensive approach to:

- Defining health, physical and environmental hazards of chemicals;
- Creating classification processes that use available data on chemicals for comparison with the defined hazard criteria; and
- Communicating hazard information, as well as protective measures, on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Hazardous Material (Haz-Mat): Any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance which, when spilled or released into the air or into or on any land or waters of the state, may present a substantial danger to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

Immediately: Within fifteen minutes of the determination that a release of a regulated substance has left the property and/or poses a threat to public health and/or safety.

Incident: Any event that results in a spill or release of hazardous materials. Actions by emergency service personnel will be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Commander (IC): The one individual in charge at any given time of an incident.

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common command structure.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The individual on-scene responsible for coordinating the resources at each respective level of government. OSC's may include:

- Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC)
- State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)



- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

Public Information Officer (PIO): A person designated by the Incident Commander who provides information to the public and media.

Responsible Party: The owner or operator of a facility:

- Any person who, at the time any hazardous substance or material was disposed of at the facility, owned or operated the facility;
- Any person who arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport, for disposal, or treatment of hazardous materials or substances owned or possessed by the person, at any facility owned or operated by another person and containing the hazardous materials or substances; or
- Any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous materials or substances for transport to a facility selected by that person from which there is a release that causes the incurrence of response costs.
- For hazardous materials or substances that were delivered by a motor carrier to any facility, "responsible party" does not include the motor carrier; the motor carrier may not be considered to have caused or contributed to any release at the facility that results from circumstances or conditions beyond its control.

Unified Command (UC): the method by which local, state and federal agencies will work with the Incident Commander to:

1. Determine their roles and responsibilities for a given incident.
2. Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident.
3. Select a strategy to achieve agreed-upon objectives.
4. Deploy resources to achieve agreed-upon objectives.



## APPENDIX 3 — GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### Accident Site

The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a facility or along a transportation route, resulting in a release of hazardous materials; an incident site.

### Acute

Severe but of short duration. Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

### Acutely Toxic Chemicals

Chemicals that can cause severe short – and long – term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals (when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin) can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or, in extreme cases, death.

### Airborne Release

Release of a chemical into the air.

### Ambient

Surrounding. Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g. air or water).

### By-Product

Material, other than the principal product, that is produced or generated as a consequence of an industrial process.

### Chemical Process

A particular method of manufacturing or making a chemical, usually involving a number of steps or operations



### Chronic

Of long duration or having frequent recurrence. Chronic health effects are those that become apparent or continue for some time after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

### Combustible Product

Material produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a material.

### Command Post

Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site where the On-Scene Coordinator, responders and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.

### Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Program

Program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), to assist chemical plant managers in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities to develop integrated (community/industry) plans for responding to releases of hazardous materials.

### Contingency Plan

A document to identify and catalog the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

### Critical Facilities

Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communication centers.

### Decomposition Products

Material produced or generated as a result of the physical or chemical degradation of a parent material.

### Dike



A barrier such as a low wall or embankment designed to prevent a spill from spreading or flooding.

#### Disposal

The removal of waste material to a site or facility that is specifically designed and permitted to receive such wastes.

#### Emergency

A situation created by an accidental release or spill of hazardous chemicals which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, or property.

#### Evacuation

Removal of residents and other persons from an area of danger.

#### Exercise

A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

#### Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)

A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.

#### Exercise

A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

#### Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)

A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.

#### Facility

Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person who





controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

#### Facility Emergency Coordinator

Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.

#### Fence line

Outermost perimeter of facility property.

#### Hazard

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

#### Hazardous Chemical

Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard as defined under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (c).

#### Hazardous Substances (Superfund)

Substances designated as hazardous under CERLA (also known as Superfund); CERLA incorporates substances listed under the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, RCRA, and TSCA Section 7.

#### Hazards Analysis

The procedure for identifying potential sources of a hazardous materials release, determining the vulnerability of an area to a hazardous materials release, and comparing hazards to determine risks to a community.

#### Hazards Identification

Provides information on which facilities have extremely hazardous substances (EHSs), what those chemicals are, and how much there is at each facility. Also provides information on how the chemicals are stored and whether they are used at high temperatures. Mandatory facility reporting under Title III will provide most of the



information needed for a hazard identification.

### Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH)

An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (29 CFR 1910.120)

### Lethal

Causing or capable of causing death.

### Lethal Concentration Low (LCLO)

The lowest concentration of a chemical at which some test animals died following inhalation exposure.

### Lethal Dose Low (LDLO)

The lowest dose of chemical at which some test animals died following exposure.

### Level of Concern

The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

### Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.

### Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

A compilation of information required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of Title III of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain conditions.



### Median Lethal Concentration (LC50)

Concentration level at which 50 percent of the test animals died when exposed by inhalation for a specified time period.

### Median Lethal Dose (LD50)

Dose at which 50 percent of test animals died following exposure. Dose is usually given in milligrams per kilogram of body weight of the test animals.

### Morbidity

Ability to cause illness or death.

### National Response Center

A communications center for activities related to response actions; it is located at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The National Response Center receives and relays notices or discharges of releases to the appropriate On-Scene Coordinator, disseminates On-Scene Coordinator and Regional Response Team (RRT) reports to the National Response Team (NRT) when appropriate and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action when required. The toll-free number (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675 can be reached 24 hours a day for reporting actual or potential pollution incidents.

### Plume

Effluent cloud resulting from a continuous source release.

### Radius of the Vulnerable Zone

The maximum distance from the point of release of a hazardous substance at which the airborne concentration could reach the level of concern (LOC) under specified weather conditions.

### Reportable Quantity (RQ)

The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.



## Response

The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

## Risk

A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

## Risk Analysis

Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

## Special Populations

Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population due to preexisting health conditions (e.g., asthmatics) or age (e.g., infants and the elderly) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

## Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

Plan covering the release of hazardous substances as defined under authority of the Clean Water Act.

## Stability Classes, Atmospheric

Pasquill stability classes (ranging from "A" to "F") are meteorological categories of atmospheric conditions. Pasquill stability Class A represents unstable conditions under which there are clear skies, strong sunlight, and high levels of turbulence in the atmosphere, conditions that promote rapid mixing and dispersal of airborne contaminants. At the other extreme, Class F represents light, steady winds, fairly clear nighttime skies, and low levels of turbulence. Airborne contaminants mix and disperse far more slowly with air under these conditions, and may travel further downwind at hazardous concentrations than in other cases. Stability Class D, midway between A and F, is used for neutral conditions, applicable to heavy overcast, day-time or nighttime.

## State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)



Commission appointed by each State Governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA; duties of the Commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

### Storage

Methods of keeping raw materials, finished goods, or products while awaiting use, shipment or consumption.

### Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)

A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that triggers notification by facilities of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.

### Toxic Chemical Release Form

Information form required to be submitted by facilities that manufacture, process, or use (in quantities above a specified amount) chemicals listed in Section 313 of Title III of SARA.

### Toxic Cloud

Airborne mass of gasses, vapors, fumes, or aerosols of toxic materials.

### Toxicity

The ability of a substance to cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or death when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed by the skin.

### Toxicology

The study of the adverse effects of chemical agents on biological systems.

### Transfer

Loading and unloading of chemicals between transport vehicles and storage vessels,



and sending chemicals via pipes between storage vessels and process reactors.

### Transport Mode

Method of transportation: highway; rail (trains); water (ship/barges); pipelines; air (planes).

### Vapor Dispersion

The movement of vapor clouds or plumes in air due to wind, gravity spreading, and mixing.

### Vulnerability Analysis

Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the population within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged and the environment that might be affected.

### Vulnerable Zone

An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).



## **APPENDIX 4 — NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE**

The following notification procedures are provided for guidance only and may not reflect all local, state or federal requirements for a given release.

In the event of a release of hazardous materials, wastes, or substances, an immediate notification must be made in the following order as required by the type of material, the quantity released and/or the area affected:

**You Will, Without Delay, immediately report the incident to (in order of importance and report):**

- 1. 911 (Local Jurisdiction)**
2. The National Response Center at 800-424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. To be notified if the quantity exceeds the published Reportable Quantity (RQ). See 40 CFR 302.4 or 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix A, and 40 CFR 302.6, 40 CFR 355.40
3. The Utah State Department of Environmental Quality at (801) 536-4123, or current listing. If the quantity released exceeds the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) or Reportable Quantity (RQ) and has or will get off property, in the air, land or water. Notification must be made within fifteen (15) minutes of discovery that the release exceeds the reporting quantity.
4. The Salt Lake County Local Emergency Planning Committee at (801) 743-7100, or current listing. When hazardous materials are released in quantities reportable under State, federal or local regulations, the code official shall be notified. (IFC 2703.3.1)

Consider contacting National Weather Service (NWS) Salt Lake Office regarding any and all incidents where weather may be a factor at (801) 524-4377 or (801) 524-4378.

**Contents of Notification** – Notice shall include the following information (to the extent known at the time of the notice and so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results):

- A. Your name and phone number or radio call number.
- B. Location and type of accident.
- C. Chemical name or identity of the substance involved in the release.
- D. Indication of whether the substance is regulated by an agency of the government.



- E. Estimate of the quantity of any such substance that was released into the environment.
- F. Time and duration of the release.
- G. Medium or media into which the release occurred.
- H. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
- I. Any known or anticipated environmental risks and appropriate mitigation measures.
- J. Recommended precautions to include evacuation distances, if appropriate.
- K. Actions taken by the facility.
- L. Status of injured persons. The initial notification can be made orally by telephone, radio, or in person.

The Emergency Coordinator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementation of their response plan.

The Emergency Coordinator, within 15 days after the incident, must submit a written report on the incident to the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality, with a copy provided to the Salt Lake County LEPC. The report must include:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator
2. Name, address and telephone number of the facility
3. Date, time and type of incident
4. Name and quantity of materials(s) involved
5. Extent of injuries, if any
6. Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment
7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident

1. Depart of Transportation (49 CFR 171.15; 171.16)

In the event of a release of hazardous materials in transit (including loading, unloading or temporary storage) resulting in a fatality or hospitalization; \$50,000 damage or more; evacuation of the general public lasting more than one hour; one or more transportation route closed or shut down for more than one hour; or the operational





flight plan or routine of an aircraft is altered; fire, breakage, spillage or suspected contamination involving an etiologic material; or any condition deemed worthy of reporting by the carrier; then immediate telephonic notification through the National Response Center and follow-up written reporting.

- **State Notification** (State of Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Administrative Rule R-315-9)

In the event of one (1) kilogram of hazardous waste; one hundred (100) kilograms of a substance that by virtue of being released becomes a hazardous waste; or any quantity of a material that poses a potential threat to human health or the environment, notification must be made to:

Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Environmental Response Remediation (801 536-4123).



## **APPENDIX 5 —**

### **LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGERS**

Alta	Chris Cawley	(801) 363-5105
Bluffdale	Natalie Hall	(801) 633-6833
Cottonwood Heights	Mike Halligan	(801) 944-7098
Draper	Scott Chatwin	(801) 576-6377
Herriman	Tina Giles	(801) 466-5323
Holladay	David Chisholm	(801) 278-2172
Midvale		
Murray	Jon Harris	(801) 264-2762
National Weather Service	Kevin Barjenbruch	(801) 524-5113
Riverton	Sheril Garn	(801) 208-3120
Salt Lake City	Cory Lyman	(801) 799-3601
Sandy	Jeffory Mulcahy	(801) 568-7279
South Jordan	Aaron Sainsbury	(801) 254-3742
South Salt Lake	Blaine Daimaru	(801) 464-6726
Taylorsville	Ben Gustafson	(801) 955-2092
West Jordan	Reed Scharman	(801) 260-7300
West Valley	John Evans	(801) 963-3337
SLCo Emergency Management Bureau	Clint Mecham	(801) 743-7200
LEPC Chair	Embret Fossum	(801) 743-7200
LEPC Co Chair	Richard Moseley	(801) 256-2482

