ANNEX A, ENCLOSURE A

OES STANDBY PROCEDURES

ANNEX A, ENCLOSURE B

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN

ANNEX B

FIRE AND RESCUE

Introduction

This annex provides general procedures for fire suppression and rescue activities during disaster operations. It outlines specific responsibilities and functions for the county fire services. This annex supplements the standard operating procedures of the county fire service.

Objectives

The objective of this document is to pre-identify responsibilities and general procedures for the fire service in regard to large scale emergencies. Each fire department will maintain standard operating procedures for performing their assigned roles.

Concept of Operations

The County Fire Service will maintain operating procedures to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Conduct fire suppression operations.
2. Conduct heavy and light rescue operations.
3. Assist in evacuating threatened, or impacted, areas of the County.
4. Assist hazardous material technical personnel to the extent of fire department training.
5. Conduct radiological monitoring operations.
6. Maintain recall rosters and procedures for department personnel.
7. Provide medical first aid.
8. Provide mutual aid in accordance with established procedures.

Organization and Responsibilities

Local

The County contains 14 rural fire districts and 6 city fire departments. A local mutual aid agreement exists for automatic mutual aid and mutual aid requests. A county operational area fire mutual aid coordinator manages the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Region

The Region IV Fire Mutual Aid Coordinator is the Rancho Cordova Fire Chief. He is responsible for organizing and coordinating the dispatch of resources from within his region.

State of California

The State of California Office of Emergency Services Fire Division has the responsibility for fire mutual aid coordination at the state level.

Policies and Procedures

Fire Departments will maintain policies and procedures for accomplishing their identified responsibilities within their districts. The County Fire Mutual Aid Coordinator will maintain policies and procedures, agreed to by county fire departments, for meeting mutual aid requests.

APPENDIX B-1

FLOODS

Pre-flooding

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Place personnel on standby	Fire Chiefs
Check serviceability of equipment	Fire Chiefs
Provide assistance to evacuation activities	Mutual Aid Coordinator
	Operations Chief
Provide rescue services	Fire Districts

Flooding in Progress

Coordinate for rescue of persons	Operations Chief (ICS)
Assist Reclamation Districts	Operations Chief
Assist with hazardous material spills	Operations Chief

APPENDIX B-2

EARTHQUAKE OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Dispatch units to survey damage	Fire Departments
Protect emergency equipment from aftershocks	Fire Departments
Call in reserves	Fire Departments
Conduct Search and Rescue Operations	Operations Chiefs
Provide information to EOC	Incident Commanders
Conduct Fire Suppression Operations	Incident Commanders
Coordinate deployment of county resources	Area Authority
Coordinate mutual aid requests	Area Authority Mutual Aid Coordinator
Provide first aid	Operations Chiefs
Establish radio traffic guidelines	Area Authority Communications Unit Supervisor

APPENDIX B-3

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Isolate and deny entry to spill site	Incident Commander
Provide wind direction to responders	Dispatch Centers
Aid injured without exposing responders	Incident Commander
Notify County OES	Dispatch Center
Attempt to identify material according to SOP's	Incident Commanders
Conduct evacuation operations	Incident Commander
Establish Command Post	Incident Commander

ANNEX C

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Introduction

This annex addresses general procedures for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of life and property during disasters. It provides guidelines for the functions of law enforcement agencies in regard to evacuation and security operations. This annex supplements the standard operating procedures of the county law enforcement agencies.

Objectives

The objective of this annex is to provide general guidance on law enforcement responsibilities during disaster operations. Law enforcement agencies will maintain internal operating procedures for accomplishing these responsibilities.

Concept of Operations

Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff's Department will maintain operating procedures to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Maintain a 24-hour warning capability in the Sheriff's Communication Center. Notify officials according to standing operating procedures.

2. Be prepared to activate sirens, warning devices for special facilities, and warn special facilities without warning devices.

3. Evacuate threatened, or impacted areas, of the County.

4. Maintain recall rosters for department personnel.

5. Provide security for evacuated areas, disaster areas, mass care facilities, and government installations.

6. Maintain law and order during disaster operations.

California Highway Patrol

The Stockton Area Highway Patrol will maintain operating procedures to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Control traffic on highways and local roads where they have traffic investigation authority.

2. Assist in evacuation, security, law enforcement, and notification activities.

Organization and Responsibilities

Local

The County Sheriff, who is a member of the county emergency management staff, will be responsible for:

1. Coordinating law enforcement and traffic control operations within the jurisdiction.

2. Coordinating law enforcement and traffic control support to other functions.

3. Evaluating status reports and determining priorities for commitment of law enforcement resources.

4. Determining the need for additional resources and submitting appropriate requests to the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Mutual Aid Region

The Region IV Law Enforcement Coordinator is the Sacramento County Sheriff. He is responsible for organizing and coordinating the dispatch of resources from within Region IV.

State of California

The State of California Office of Emergency Services Law Division has the responsibility for law enforcement mutual aid coordination at the state level.

Policies and Procedures

The Sheriff's Department will maintain policies and procedures to accomplish the identified responsibilities. These policies and procedures will conform to this annex and the hazard specific requirements outlined.

APPENDIX C-1

FLOODS

Pre-flooding

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Prepare to move personnel from detention facility if appropriate	Jail Manager
Place Reserves on standby	Watch Commander
Review evacuation routes and warning procedures	Operations Chief
Place towing services on standby	Watch Commander
Warn population in threatened areas if evacuation ordered	Operations Chief
Provide traffic control for evacuation	Operations Chief
Provide assistance in evacuating institutionalized persons.	Operations Chief
Provide security for vacated areas	Operations Chief
Establish Access Controls to vacated areas	Operations Chief

Flooding in Progress

Activate warning procedures	Operations Chief
Implement evacuation plans	Operations Chief
Reconfigure security patrol areas	Security Group Supervisor
Coordinate for rescue of persons	Rescue Group Supervisor
Provide law enforcement services at mass care facilities	Operations Chief

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Introduction

The following general evacuation procedures will be used for flood operations. Evacuation information conforms to the following definitions:

Population - Listing of known permanent residents of the district to include known seasonal labor residents.

Main Evacuation Route - These routes were chosen on the basis of the best trafficability under adverse weather conditions. In general, evacuation should be toward Highways 4, 5, or 12 and then east to the collection points.

Collection Point - Once an evacuation is imminent, representatives of government and assistance agencies, such as the Red Cross, will move to the preplanned collection point. As evacuees are moved out, they will be stopped at this point and provided information on the location of shelters, the availability of assistance, and the on the general situation. First aid can be provided if necessary. A count of evacuees, and reports of missing persons, will be collected at this location.

Additional Information - This will be pertinent information about a district that will help residents and emergency responders evacuate an area more efficiently.

APPENDIX C-2

EARTHQUAKE OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Dispatch units to survey damage	Watch Commander
Protect emergency equipment from aftershocks	Watch Commander
Provide alternate communications if necessary	Communications Unit Supervisor
Call in reserves	Watch Commander
Provide information to EOC	Operations Chief
Assist in Search and rescue operations	Operations Chief
Provide security as necessary	Operations Chief
Provide traffic control	Operations Chief
Protect inmates within jail	Jail Manager
Remove the dead	Coroner
Request mutual aid if necessary	Sheriff

APPENDIX C-3

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Isolate and deny entry to spill site	Incident Commander
Aid injured without entering contamination zone	Incident Commander
Establish Command Post	Incident Commander
Notify Office of Emergency Services	Watch Commander
Provide wind direction to responders	Dispatch Center
Attempt to identify material according to SOP's	Incident Commander
Conduct warning and evacuation operations	Operations Chief
Provide security at mass care facilities	Operations Chief
Coordinate with other agencies	Agency Representative

APPENDIX C-4

RANCHO SECO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Law Enforcement operations will be in accordance with the Rancho Seco Offsite Plan, extracts of which are contained in this appendix.

APPENDIX C-3

Sheriff's Department

Hazardous Material Emergencies

General

The general role of the Sheriff's Department in hazardous material emergencies. General considerations for department personnel.

Incident Command

If this department can be part of the incident command, identify those circumstances under which that will occur.

Objectives

Objectives of the department during hazardous material emergencies. Objectives could be separated into two scenarios; when the Sheriff's Department is part of the incident command, and when they are supporting an incident commander from another agency.

Equipment

Identify special equipment or other material resources that the Sheriff's Department will need to fulfill its responsibilities.

Action Checklist

This checklist should be by position (identified by IC position and agency position if possible). Checklists will be designed to be used in an actual emergency. These checklists will include key actions as well as those specific actions which were identified in prior planning.

Shelter. (Reception and Care and In-place Protection). This function describes the policies, procedures, roles, and responsibilities associated with the protection and care of evacuees and those people who rely on in-place shelter in lieu of evacuation. It addresses shelters that protect people from the effects of a disaster, temporary housing, food, clothing, and other essentials that a large number of people who have been displaced from their homes would need. It explains the conditions under which people should be placed in protective shelter

Page/Reference

and how this process would be implemented. Further, it describes the in-place protection options tailored to meet the different hazards (nuclear attack, natural, and hazardous material) the jurisdiction faces. The plan:

1. Identifies suitable shelter to protect people from the risk conditions assumed. Specifically the plan should identify: _____

   (a) Facilities (schools, churches, motels, restaurants) that are appropriate for short term use as lodging and/or feeding facilities for evacuees who do not require fallout shelter protection. _____

   (b) Facilities suitable as public fallout shelters (including shelter capacities, protection factors, fire vulnerability codes, and relative blast protection codes and spaces) from the national facility survey or best available estimates.* _____

2. Allocates specifically defined segments of the population to specifically identified shelters or shelter complexes.* _____

3. Tasks public works to identify shelter/reception and care facilities that are safe to use in post-earthquake environments. _____

4. Describes the fallout shelter system or organization, duties, staffing, and logistics.* _____

5. Tasks the RDO to make provisions for the crisis training of radiological monitors for all public fallout shelters designated for use.* _____

6. Identifies upgradable facilities (including shelter capacity, protection factor, if known, and the allocation of shelter spaces to the public) which can be used as a resource to cover shelter deficits.* _____

7. Describes use of the expedient fallout shelters to meet shelter deficits, if requires.* _____

8. Tasks an organization/agency to develop a crisis shelter stocking plan for the jurisdiction's public shelter.* _____

Page/Reference

9. Designates space within lodging/shelter facilities to house institutionalized or special needs groups.* _____

10. Designates facilities within commuting distance of the hazardous area for essential workers and their families.* _____

11. Assigns responsibilities (individual(s), organizations(s)) for emergency mass feeding operations.* _____

12. Identifies facilities for mass feeding.* _____

13. Tasks an organization/agency to be responsible for crisis upgrade of shelters.* _____

14. Describes the procedure for crisis marking of unmarked facilities.* _____

15. Tasks an organization/agency to manage reception and care center teams.* _____

16. Describes the methods for managing reception and care activities (registration, staffing, lodging, feeding, pertinent evacuee information, etc.).* _____

17. Tasks an organization/agency to manage the jurisdiction's fallout shelters and to assign trained managers and staff to all public fallout shelters when opened to the public.* _____

18. Describes the methods used to assign people to lodging, shelters, and feeding facilities.* _____

19. Describes the methods used to keep public fallout shelter free from contamination (monitoring, decontamination, quarantine, etc.).* _____

20. Describes the methods for limiting the exposure of individuals within the jurisdiction to gamma radiation and hazardous materials.* _____

ANNEX G

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS

Introduction

This annex describes construction and engineering operations, assigns responsibilities, and establishes policies and procedures for disaster response. This annex supplements standard operating procedures of county agencies.

Objectives

The objective of this document is to pre-identify responsibilities and general procedures for the public works department and associated organizations in regard to large scale emergencies. The Public Works Department and associated organizations will maintain standard operating procedures for performing their assigned roles.

Concept of Operations

The overall objectives of construction and engineering operations will be to :

1. Assess post-event serviceability of facilities and structures.

2. Conduct emergency repair and /or restoration of essential streets, roads, and related bridges or overpasses.

3. Conduct emergency debris clearance.

4. Support damage assessment activities.

5. Conduct flood fighting operations as appropriate.

Organization and Responsibilities

Local

The San Joaquin County Public Works Director will coordinate construction and engineering activities during disaster operations. He will allocate engineering resources for the use by operation officers and will coordinate public works mutual aid for the county. The Public Works Director and staff will provide professional expertise within the county emergency operations center to evaluate debris clearance, inspection, shelter construction, and other disaster engineering needs for proper allocation and use of resources.

Operational Area

_____

*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

The San Joaquin County Public Works Director will operate as the Operational Area Construction and Engineering Mutual Aid Coordinator. He will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the Mutual Aid Region Construction and Engineering Coordinator.

Mutual Aid Region

The Mutual Aid Region Construction and Engineering Coordinator will have the overall responsibility for coordinating construction and engineering operations within the region, and will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the State Construction and Engineering Coordinator.

State

The State Construction and Engineering Coordinator will have overall responsibility for coordinating statewide construction and engineering operations and requirements.

The following state agencies have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing, or coordinating support as listed below:

California Conservation Corps

- Provides personnel and/or equipment to support emergency debris clearance operations.
- Provides work crews for flood fighting and other related work.

California Highway Patrol

- Assess damage to streets and highways
- Close dangerous routes
- Remove obstructing vehicles
- Implement strict traffic control into and around impacted areas.
- Assist Caltrans with route recovery priorities.

Department of General Services (Office of the State Architect)

Responsible for clearance of debris from state-owned buildings, sewers, and water systems.

Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

- o Assess damage to state highways
- o Establish route recovery priorities
- o Remove debris
- o Make repairs and establish detours to restore highway transportation on selected routes
- o Assist local agencies as required
- o Assist the California Highway Patrol with traffic regulation

Office of Emergency Services

- o Coordinates the debris clearance performed by state agencies
- o Provides guidance to local jurisdictions and state agencies in the preparation and submission of applications for Federal grants for emergency debris clearance

Federal

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- o Assists in flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and flood control
- o Assists in emergency debris clearance, demolition, and emergency repair or replacement of roads.

Private Sector

The Associated General Contractors (AGC) of America and the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association (EGCA) are directly available to any legally constituted authority, or authorities, undertaking emergency operations.

The Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) has a large number of volunteers who may be made available to support governmental efforts directed towards damage assessment and determining the serviceability of damaged buildings. Through the Association, other types of engineers may be obtained.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

The Public Works Department will maintain operating procedures for accomplishing the assignments identified in this annex. The Director of Public Works will establish priorities of work depending on the nature of each event.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

APPENDIX G-1

EARTHQUAKE OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Dispatch units to survey for damage, fires, and other effects	Incident Command
Dispatch team to check Camanche Dam	East Bay MUD
Check key public works facilities to determine extent of damage	Public Works
Provide alternate communications	Communications Unit Supervisor
Assure that equipment is moved to open areas in event of aftershocks	Public Works Director
Activate contractors	Logistics Chief
Mobilize personnel and heavy equipment	Logistics Chief through Public Works
Determine priorities for construction and engineering activities	Incident Command
Allocate personnel and equipment in accordance with established priorities	Operations Chief
Organize heavy equipment crews	Public Works Mutual Aid Coordinator
Provide barricades for traffic and access control	Public Works
Repair damage to essential routes	Route Clearance Group Supervisor
Coordinate with utilities on repair	Operations Chief
Request assistance from Region Public Works Mutual Aid Coordinator	Operational Area Mutual Aid Coord
Provide information to Incident Cmd	Agency Representatives

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

APPENDIX G-2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Check with Incident Commander to determine Public Works role	Public Works Agency Rep
Provide equipment and crews as needed in accordance with prior agreements	Public Works

_____

*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

APPENDIX G-3

FLOOD OPERATIONS

Actions	Assigned Responsibility
Mobilize work crews for flood fighting operations	Reclamation Districts
Estimate sandbag needs	Logistics Chief
Coordinate levee work	Reclamation Districts
Clear Debris from channels	Reclamation Districts, Public Works
Establish communications net	Communications Unit Supervisor
Provide barricades	Agency representative

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

APPENDIX G-4

WAR DEFENSE EMERGENCIES

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Review availability and location of heavy construction equipment.	Public Works
Contact major suppliers of essential materials	Public Works
Review plans and requirements for the construction of expedient shelters	Public Works
As required, procure, allocate, and utilize essential resources	Logistics Chief
Assess surviving resources and assist in postattack operations by allocating available resources	Incident Command
Provide and install signs and barricades in support of in-place sheltering movement operations	Operations Chief

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

APPENDIX G-5

RANCHO SECO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Actions	Assigned Responsibility

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

Public Works

Page/Reference

1. Clear debris in an emergency.
   _____

2. Provide backup electrical power to the EOC.
   _____

3. Prepare and maintain a resource list that
   _____
   identifies source, location, and availability of earthmoving equipment, dump trucks, road grades, fuel, etc., that could be used to support disaster response/recovery operations.

4. Ensure potable water supply during an emergency.
   _____

5. Restore utilities to critical and essential
   _____
   facilities.

6. Provide sanitation services during an emergency.
   _____

7. Inspect, designate, and demolish hazardous struc-
   _____
   tures.

8. Protect the water supply and sewage system from
   _____
   the effects of hazardous materials incidents.

9. Drain flooded areas.
   _____

10. Determine the safety of emergency operations
    _____
    facilities, public shelters, and reception and care centers in a postearthquake environment.

11. Determine the safety of evacuation routes
    _____
    (including airstrips/airports) in a postearthquake environment.

_____

*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

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*Denotes mandatory civil defense (including strategic nuclear attack) planning requirements.

ANNEX H

RESOURCES AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Introduction

This annex contains general procedures for providing or coordinating the provision of services, equipment, and supplies to support disaster operations. It describes the governmental organization responsible for providing resources and support, transportation, utilities, and procurement. It also describes procedures for accessing private sources of these items.

Objectives

The objective of this annex is to pre-identify responsibilities and general procedures for the logistics function of the county emergency management organization.

Concept of Operations

The Logistics function of the County emergency management organization will be performed by the General Services Agency, the Human Services Agency, the local Red Cross, and associated agencies. This function will be conducted in accordance with the procedures of the Incident Command System.

The General Services Agency Director, or his designated representative, will perform the role of Logistics Chief. He is responsible for developing standard operating procedures for accomplishing the responsibilities assigned to the Logistics Section.

Organization and Responsibilities

Local

The Logistics Chief will be assisted in his functions by the following department representatives.

Purchasing Agent - Support Branch Director

Assistant Purchasing Agent - Supply Unit Leader

Human Services Director - Facilities Unit Leader

Public Works Transportation Planner - Ground Support Leader

Parks and Recreation Director - Service Branch Director

Communications Officer - Communications Unit Leader

EMS Coordinator - Medical Unit Leader

Health Services Director - Food Unit Leader

These functions will be accomplished in accordance with the Incident Command System and departmental standard operating procedures. Private suppliers will be contacted through this organization.

Operational Area

The County Logistics Chief will serve as the Operational Area Resources and Support Mutual Aid Coordinator. He will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the Mutual Aid Region Resource Coordinator.

Mutual Aid Region

The Mutual Aid Region Resource Coordinators who will function under the direction of the California Office of Emergency Services Regional Manager, will be selected by representatives of the designated state agencies and will be responsible for coordinating appropriate support operations.

State

The State OES Director will have overall responsibility for coordinating statewide resources and support operations and requirements.

The state agencies listed below have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing, or coordinating the provision of resources and support services:

Supply/Procurement

Department of General Services (Office of Procurement)

Personnel

Employment Development Department

Transportation

Department of Transportation

Utilities

Office of Emergency Services (Utilities Division)

Federal

During peacetime emergencies, certain federal agencies can provide resources and support to state and local governments under separate statutory authorities. Following a Presidential declaration of a major disaster, assistance provided by federal agencies will be coordinated by the designated Federal Coordinating Officer.

During nuclear defense emergencies, the Federal Government would direct and control production, distribution, acquisition, and use of critical resources. The Federal Government would identify those activities and resources essential to national security and would provide guidance to producers and distributors.

Policies and Procedures

Standard operating procedures will be maintained by all agencies for accomplishing their assigned responsibilities.

APPENDIX H-1

EARTHQUAKE OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibilities
Mobilize resource and support personnel	Personnel Director
Activate Multipurpose Staging Areas	Operations Chief
Allocate resources and supplies according to established priorities	Logistics Chief
Coordinate transportation resources	Ground Support Unit Leader
Distribute medical supplies to Casualty Collection Points and hospitals	Supply Unit Leader
Coordinate distribution of water, food, and consumables	Supply Unit Leader
Assist other agencies in procuring and transporting piping for potable water	Supply Branch Director
Provide chemical toilets as needed	Supply Unit Leader
Coordinate with utilities	Logistics Chief
Provide emergency equipment and coordinate with major suppliers	Logistics Chief
Provide emergency power where needed	Logistics Chief
Procure and allocate personnel and resources required for emergency opns	Logistics Chief
Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Resources and Support Coordinator	Logistics Chief

APPENDIX H-2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibilities
Check with Incident Commander and Operations Chief for support needs	Logistics Chief
Mobilize resources and support personnel	OES, Personnel
Coordinate Transportation resources	Ground Support Unit Leader
Coordinate with utilities to close down and isolate sewage and water systems	Operations Chief
Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region	Logistics Chief

APPENDIX H-3

FLOOD OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibility
Place resources and support personnel on standby	Logistics Chief
Organize teams for sandbagging	Support Branch Director
Establish a communications system	Communications Unit Leader
Coordinate transportation resources	Ground Support Unit
Establish and support facilities	Facilities Unit
Arrange for potable water	Supply Unit
Provide emergency power as needed	Supply Unit
Provide flood fight supplies	Supply Unit
Establish facilities	Facilities Unit

APPENDIX H-4

WAR OPERATIONS

Action	Assigned Responsibilities
Check availability and location of transportation, equipment, and supplies	Public Works
Review plans and status of sanitation and water supply measures and equipment	Health Dept

NOTE: This section should include the responsibilities of the Employment Development Department and the Personnel Department. per Mike Cockrell 6/26/91

ANNEX I

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

Introduction

This annex provides general guidance for the conduct of public information activities during disasters. The County Public Information Office and the Office of Emergency Services are responsible for maintaining standard operating procedures for accomplishing their assigned responsibilities.

Objective

This annex establishes procedures for the following.

* The rapid dissemination of accurate instructions and information to the public during periods of emergency.

* Responding to media inquiries and calls from the public.

* Establishing a media center for use by representatives of the print and electronic media.

* Establishing a public information organization supporting county emergency operations.

Concept of Operations:

The California Emergency Public Information System includes city, county, Office of Emergency Services mutual aid region, State, and Federal public information officers, as well as public information representatives from private agencies. The scope of the emergency will determine how many levels of the system become actively involved in emergency public information release.

The County public information officer will release information and instructions locally and will provide status information to public information officers at the next higher level of government. The County PIO will coordinate in advance with the public information representatives of local private agencies such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and utility companies so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.

When the OES emergency public information organization at the state headquarters in Sacramento is activated, public information officers will be assigned to the affected OES mutual aid region to gather status information from local jurisdictions.

Concept of Operations: (continued)

Mutual aid region public information officers may reply to media calls, and will relay information from the state and federal levels to local public information representatives.

The State OES public information officer will summarize the disaster situation for the media and report on state agency response activities. The State OES public information office will coordinate news releases pertaining to a particular jurisdiction with that jurisdiction pubic information officer prior to their dissemination.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's public information office will provide information on federal response efforts and federal assistance programs and may provide staff support to the state on request.

Policies and Procedures:

The County Public Information Office and the Office of Emergency Services will maintain standard operating procedures for accomplishing assigned responsibilities.

Organization and Responsibilities:

The San Joaquin County public information function will be organized as described in this section. Public information organization and activities will be consistent with the Incident Command System.

Public Information Officer:

The County Public Information Officer will operate from the County EOC and will be supported by a staff as described in the EOC standard operating procedures. He/She will be the focal point for public information activities and will direct rumor control and on-scene public information activities. He/She will coordinate with the PIOs of other jurisdictions.

Rumor Control:

The County Rumor Control Function will be conducted from the County EOC. The Rumor Control Officer, along with staff from the Probation and Mental Health Departments, will operate under the direction of the Public Information Officer and in accordance with standard operating procedures.

On-Scene Public Information Officers:

On-scene public information officers will be designated from the appropriate public safety agency. These officers will handle press that arrive on the disaster scene. They will coordinate

their releases and briefings with the county PIO in the EOC. They will operate in accordance with county standard operating procedures.

Special Procedures:

Briefings:

The Public Information Officer and staff will conduct periodic media briefings as appropriate. The County PIO will be responsible for scheduling briefings, determining participants, and notifying the media. EOC briefings will be conducted in the Jury Assembly Room of the Courthouse.

On-scene briefings will be conducted after coordination with the County PIO. These briefings will take place at an appropriate field site and will only cover information available to the on-scene agencies.

Press Releases:

During multiple jurisdiction operations, such as a Rancho Seco emergency, the County PIO will follow plan procedures for coordinating press releases with other jurisdictions. The County PIO will determine the need and timing of all county written press releases.

Written press releases will be prepared by the PIO and reviewed by the Incident Commander prior to release. Press releases will be used to disseminate complex information, widely requested information, and to clarify rumors.

Emergency Public Information Staff:

The County maintains lists of trained public information officers and support staff. For staff names refer to the San Joaquin County Emergency Staffing and Telephone Directory maintained by the Office of Emergency Services and the Personnel Department.

ALERTING AND WARNING

General

Warning is the process of alerting governmental agencies and the public to the threat of imminent extraordinary danger. This enclosure identifies the alerting and warning systems which exist at the federal, state, and county level for this purpose. It also describes the warning process for the different types of potential threats.

Federal Warning Systems

National Warning System (NAWAS)

The national warning system is a nationwide attack warning system which can also be used for peacetime emergencies. This system is a dedicated wire-line system which provides two-way voice communications between the individual warning points. It is activated nationally from two protected federal facilities, the National Warning Center at the North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the Alternate National Warning Center in Olney, Maryland.

Each state warning point controls and supervises the National Warning System drops within its jurisdiction. The system can be used in peacetime by state and local governments under certain conditions. The system is tested regularly.

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service transmits continuous weather information on 162.55 MHz in the northern San Joaquin Valley. This system is used to broadcast warnings of severe or unusual weather conditions.

Emergency Broadcast System

The Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) is a federal warning system designed in voluntary cooperation with the broadcast media. It is accessed by local government through control radio stations. The primary control station for the San Joaquin-Calaveras County Operational Area is radio station KJAX, 1280AM. Further details of this system is contained in the San Joaquin-Calaveras Operational Area EBS Plan.

California Warning Systems

National Warning System, State of California

The State of California ties into the National Warning System through a warning point at the State Office of Emergency Services Headquarters in Sacramento. The alternate state warning point is located at the California Highway Patrol Headquarters in Sacramento. System terminals are located in each 24-hour county dispatch center in the state.

California Warning System (CALWAS)

The California Warning System consists of the state portion of the National Warning System and several state controlled public safety radio and data systems. These state systems are located in the 24-hour county sheriff dispatch centers in the state. This warning system consists of:

California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS)

California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS)

California Emergency Services Fire Radio System (CESFRS)

California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS)

Local Warning Systems

Details of the local warning systems are contained in Attachment ???, **Local Warning Systems**.

Alert and Warning Procedures

Specific alert and warning procedures are described in Attachment ???, **Alert and Warning Procedures**.

LOCAL WARNING SYSTEMS

1. **General**

The County Sheriff's Communication Center has primary responsibility for 24-hour receipt and dissemination of alerts and warnings. This center, upon receipt of a warning from state or other officials, will contact appropriate county emergency response personnel depending on the type of warning, the emergency level, and existing standard operating procedures. If the county emergency operations center is mobilized, that facility will assume primary responsibility for local warning.

2. Notification of Local Emergency Response Personnel

Specific procedures for the notification of emergency response personnel upon an emergency warning are contained in the Annexes of this plan. Notification of County personnel is accomplished by telephone, radio, or pager.

3. Public School Warning System

Upon receipt of a warning, the County Office of Education uses a telephonic "fan-out" system to notify school districts. Each school district notifies its schools through the telephone system or district radio systems.

4. Hospital Warning System

Hospitals are warned of medical and other emergencies through the procedures outlined in Annex F, **Emergency Medical Services**. Warning of county hospitals is by the Med-Net (HEAR) Radio System.

5. Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant Warning System

The control room of the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant warns the surrounding counties and the State Warning Center of emergency situations through a dedicated wire-line two-way voice system with a facsimile machine network as a back-up. Instruments on this system are located in the Sheriff's Communications Center and the county emergency operations center.

6. Local Public Warning Systems

6.a Emergency Broadcast System

The Emergency Broadcast System can be accessed for public warning and instruction through the County Office of Emergency Services. The National Weather Service has direct access to this system.

The EBS control station, KJAX, 1280AM, can be accessed from the county emergency operations center by dedicated ring-down telephone and a radio operating on their frequency.

6.b Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant Siren Warning System

Warning sirens have been installed in the northeastern section of the county in order to warn county residents living within 10 miles of the Rancho Seco reactor of developing emergencies. This system is activated from the County Sheriff's Communications Center by radio encoders.

6.c Civil Defense Siren Warning System

This system, which was installed in the early l960's, has been disconnected. However, some of these sirens can still be activated from their location. They are located at schools and fire houses in the Stockton Metropolitan area.

6.d Mobile Warning Systems

The Ripon Fire District maintains a civil defense siren mounted on a trailer which can be towed around an affected area. This siren can be deployed to other jurisdictions through the mutual aid system.

Law enforcement, fire, and public works vehicles have public address systems installed. These units can be used to alert affected areas to a developing emergency situation.

ALERT AND WARNING PROCEDURES

1. **General**

This attachment describes the procedures used to alert and warn government officials and the public of potential, or existing, threats. Only a broad overview is provided in this document. Further details of alert and warning procedures can be found in the annexes of this plan and the standard operating procedures of county agencies and dispatch centers.

2. Peacetime Alert and Warning Procedures

2.a Severe Weather Warnings

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues warnings of severe weather through a system of bulletins and statements. These warnings are issued by NWS offices in California when the forecast weather conditions are likely to occur, or are occurring. Severe weather alerts and warnings are transmitted to the State Warning Center by NWS teletype systems or the National Warning System. The Warning Center in turn transmits the information on the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) or other available systems to the affected area. For details on the National Weather Service Warning System refer to any local NWS office.

2.b Flood Warnings

A flood emergency is normally preceded by a period of rising waters where warning time is available. During these periods of potential flooding the joint Federal/State Flood Warning Center located in Sacramento provides on-going flood stage and river bulletin information. Specific flood warnings are also issued by that agency.

River stage and flood information is provided to the State Warning Center where it is disseminated over the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) to affected areas. Flood information can also be accessed directly by local government by telephone or computer from the California Flood Center.

2.c Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant Warning Procedures

The control room of the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant uses dedicated telephone and facsimile lines to alert county and state officials within 15 minutes of the declaration of an emergency at the plant. Further warnings and information is provided over dedicated systems from the utility's emergency operations
facility in Sacramento once it is mobilized.

Rancho Seco warnings are received in the Sheriff's Communications Center. Notification of County officials and officials of other jurisdictions follows a standard operating procedure depending on the severity of the emergency. Notification is accomplished by telephone, radio, or pager systems. Notification of public safety agencies would be through their normal dispatch frequencies.

Alerting of the public living within 10 miles of the plant is accomplished through a system of sirens and the emergency broadcast system. The siren system is activated at certain preplanned conditions or upon the decision of County officials. Simultaneously, the emergency broadcast system is activated in order to provide instructions and emergency information to the affected public.

2.d Seismic Sea Wave Warnings

The National Warning System is an integral part of the Seismic Sea Wave (Tsunami) alerting system. Reports of major earthquakes which may generate seismic sea waves are transmitted to the Honolulu Observatory and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center for evaluation. The staff of these facilities determine the appropriate action to be taken and relay warnings to the West Coast states over the National Warning System. The state warning system is then used to relay the warnings to affected counties.

2.e Major Fire Warnings

Initial warnings of major fires are normally issued by the affected area through the Operational Area Fire Coordinator to state fire officials.

2.f Earthquake Warnings

In general, earthquakes will occur without warning. However, if a warning is issued by the appropriate state officials, it will be disseminated to the affected areas over the California Warning System. The State Warning Center has a seismic alarm system that alerts officials of earthquakes that have occurred. Information on the location of the earthquake, as well as magnitude and other information from state seismological stations, will be transmitted over the National Warning System or State Local Government system. Information from the affected area will also be transmitted on these systems.

3. **Attack Warnings**

The Federal Warning Centers disseminate attack warning information to state warning centers over the National Warning System. The states in turn transmit the information to local agencies on the National Warning System circuit. Other state communications systems would be used to ensure receipt of the warning.
Upon receiving such a warning the Sheriff's Communications Center will notify county officials according to standard operating procedures. Public safety agencies will be notified over their normal dispatch frequencies.

While the Civil Defense Siren System, as such, no longer exists, individual sirens are still in place and can be activated from their location. Two types of signals would be used to alert the public. The ALERT signal is a 3 to 5 minute steady tone which indicates that an emergency situation exists or is imminent. The ATTACK signal is a 3 to 5 minute wavering tone which indicates that an actual attack is in progress. The public should tune to the Emergency Broadcast System for information and instructions if the sirens are activated.

This warning system can also be used for issuing accidental launch and fallout warnings. The National Warning System is tested regularly while the Civil Defense sirens are not.

San Joaquin County

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

AREA PLAN

ANNEX J

FEBRUARY, 1992

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE
AREA PLAN

APPROVAL PAGE:

The San Joaquin County Area Plan, as approved below, provides procedures to prepare for and respond to hazardous material emergencies. These procedures include plans to disseminate warnings and provide emergency information during an emergency, as well as procedures for emergency response to hazardous material emergencies. The Area Plan is written ia accordance with the requirements of the California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, California Code of Regulations Title 19, including Article 3, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency SARA Title III - Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 Section 302(c).

This plan is considered final when the signatures listed below have been completed, and the procedure will be effective on the date that the final signature is obtained.

Sincerely,

DateCounty OES Coordinator

DateAsst. Coordinator Hazardous Materials

DateState Region IV Mutual Aid Manager

FEBRUARY, 1992

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c. Authority

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b. Provisions for Integrating Information from Business Plans
c. Reporting Form for the Area Plan

3. **SECTION 2722, PROCEDURES & PROTOCOLS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL:**

a. Guidelines for approach, recognition, and evaluation of releases and threatened releases by emergency response personnel
b. Monitoring and Decontamination Guidelines for Emergency Response Personnel and Equipment

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b. Provisions for Pre-Emergency Planning and Coordination Among Emergency Response Personnel Within the Jurisdiction:
c. Procedures to Access Local, State and Federal Funding and Assistance:
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APPENDIX A: "SJC FORM ORIGINALS"

SECTION

INTRODUCTION:

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The highways and other main transportation routes are becoming less isolated as bedroom communities are beginning to pop up around the county. With continuous growth, the transportation routes serve as an easy mark for the development of new subdivisions as residents desire commuter conveniences. The transportation of hazardous materials will become more compounded due to the increase in movement of businesses and residents from the Bay Area into the valley. The routes which will be impacted the hardest by the new growth patterns will be Highway 580, Highway 205, Highway 120, Highway 120 Bypass, Interstate 5, and Highway 99.

The following transportation routes have been identified as areas with a notable history of hazardous material incidents. The identification of these areas has been based strictly on past incidents.

. Interstate 5 - north county to south county
. Highway 99 - north county to south county
. Highway 120 Bypass - between Highway 99 and Interstate 5
. Highway 205 in Tracy
. Highway 580 in Tracy
. Highway 12 from Delta area through Lodi into Lockeford/Clements
. Tracy Blvd. - few blocks north and south of Highway 205 in Tracy
. Rural and Delta areas - illegal drug lab waste dumpings

The aforementioned transportation routes have the most significant rates of hazardous materials incidents. The typical type of incident involves a vehicular accident with a big rig. The vehicles usually lose diesel or gasoline which requires clean-up. Incidents have occurred where tankers transporting hazardous materials (such as anhydrous ammonia) have been involved in accidents. There is a concern for any residential or commercial populations which might be impacted by such an incident.

f. Provisions for Integrating Information from Business Plans:

The Hazardous Material Management Plans (HMMP) for San Joaquin County are kept in the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services (OES) as well as at each business site which is required to submit a plan. Businesses which have 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet (STP) of a hazardous material at any one time in a year must submit an

HMMP to the Administering Agency. The San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services is the Administering Agency for the entire County.

The plans are filed alphabetically by business name. Additionally, information from the HMMPs is entered into a data base which utilizes Apple hardware and FoxBase software.

The information has been disseminated to the fire departments in one of two ways. The majority of the fire departments do not presently have computer systems and therefore received hard copies of the HMMPs. The following fire departments have Apple computers and are able to receive the data from OES via diskettes: Lodi, Manteca, and Stockton.

The City of Stockton Fire Department, which has over 800 plans on file, is in the process of writing a software program to accommodate the FoxBase information.

The information which has been provided by the businesses contains specifics about chemicals at the sites. Any persons desiring information about a particular business site can access the information through the "Community Right-To-Know" provision of Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Section 25500 of the California Health and Safety Code. The information is available to first responders on a 24-hour basis.

The businesses are required to submit information regarding mitigation procedures in the event of an unauthorized release occurring at the facility. The procedures must describe actions which will be taken by the businesses as well as containment and monitoring equipment available at the site. Safety equipment must also be listed. The OES inspectors must confirm all information listed on the HMMPs while conducting inspections. At the time of the inspection, the inspectors discuss hypothetical situations which might require the businesses to activate any mitigation procedures.

No businesses have been required to develop an RMPP to date with the exception of new facilities under construction. OES will contact businesses with extremely hazardous substances to screen, rank, and prioritize for RMPP requests.

The San Joaquin County Planning Department has 100 year flood plain maps. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (F.I.R.M.) are also available upon request.

Public Works Flood Control Division has topographical maps which show the elevations in the 100 year flood plain. Businesses which are located in the 100 year flood plain are required to have proper structure elevations in accordance with the regulations.

g. **Reporting Form for the Area Plan:**

OES is currently collecting the Extremely Hazardous Substances registration forms as required under Section 25533 of the California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95,

Division 20. Businesses which pose a significant threat to the public safety and to the environment due to the handling of extremely hazardous materials may be required to develop a Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP).

SECTION

SECTION 2722, PROCEDURES & PROTOCOLS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

Hazardous Material Team members will initially attempt to identify the materials involved through non-entry methods. If the materials are not identified after attempting this the team leader will assess the situation to determine if entry can be made, and at what protective level. Criteria for permitting entry in a situation where the materials are not identified are outlined in the Protective Clothing Section.

h. **Guidelines for approach, recognition, and evaluation of releases and threatened releases by emergency response personnel:**

Non-Entry Material Identification

A. Team members will use the following techniques, from an upwind location, to identify the materials involved which do not require entry into the Hot Zone.

1. Evaluate container type, shapes and markings with binoculars.

2. Interview incident commander, first responders, responsible parties, witnesses, and others on the scene, and refer to reference books.

3. Obtain shipping documents, Hazardous Material Management Plans, or Material Safety Date Sheets, as long as they are not in the Hot Zone.

4. Try to determine quantity, physical nature, and characteristics of the material.

5. Have the Emergency Operations Center follow up on any leads that may assist in identification, i.e. Chemtrec.

B. Team members will use available information to try to identify the material. While any identification will involve some judgement, team members should be careful not to guess. Any probable identification should be backed with sound information. Uncertainties should be clearly outlined when informing the Incident Commander or other agencies, including the press.

Site Characterization and Analysis

A. Along with attempting to identify unknown materials through non-entry methods, the Team Leader will conduct a site characterization and the analysis study. This preliminary evaluation of a site's characteristics will be performed prior to entry into the Hot Zone. This will

aid in the identification of possible hazards and assist in the selection of appropriate protective equipment. The following information will be compiled.

1. All conditions will be identified that indicate that inhalation or skin absorption hazards may be present which are immediately dangerous to public health and safety. Such conditions include confined space entry, potentially explosive or flammable situations, visible vapor clouds, the presence of dead animals, or bulging drums.

2. A description of the response activity and/or the job task to be performed by the HazMat Team, including equipment needed.

3. Probable duration of all HazMat Team activity.

4. Site topography and site accessibility by air and road.

5. Best routes for evacuation of responders and the public if necessary.

6. Potential pathways for hazardous material dispersion.

7. Present availability, and capabilities of the HazMat Team and availability of outside HazMat personnel.

8. Agencies involved in the response and the location of their personnel.

B. Based on the results of the site characterization and analysis, the personal protective equipment to be used for entry into the Hot Zone will be selected. A protection level will be selected which will ensure an exposure below established permissible limits for suspected hazardous substances and health hazards. See Protective Equipment Protocol Section for further guidance.

C. If the preliminary site characterization and analysis does not produce sufficient information to identify the hazards or suspected hazards of the site, then Level B protection will be provided as minimum protection and direct reading instruments will be carried for identifying conditions which are immediately dangerous to life and health. A decontamination zone will be established in the warm zone.

i. Hazard Evaluation Policy

Throughout the process of identifying and handling the materials involved, all team members will be concerned with evaluating the hazards present. In addition, this evaluation will be reported to the Emergency Operations Center, the Incident Commander, and regulatory and emergency response agencies with possible jurisdiction. Care must be taken to provide sound

evaluations of the hazard situation. The following guidelines will be followed to assist in this process.

j. Hazard Evaluation Procedures

A. Using the information gathered through non-entry means and from the site characterization, the team leader will attempt to identify all potential hazards present at the site and their specific characteristics and implications.

B. The team leader should assume worst case scenarios based on available information. He/she should identify chemicals and hazards definitely on the site, chemicals and hazards probably on the site, and chemicals and hazards possibly on the site.

C. The team leader will determine the nature of the hazards that could be encountered and will ensure that appropriate protective measures are taken to protect emergency responders and the public. The hazard evaluation will determine the level of protection that the Primary Entry Team members will wear.

D. The team leader will use hazards identified as possibly present for planning team activities. He/she will use extreme caution in reporting chemicals possibly present. Chemicals should be reported as unknown unless enough information is available to be reasonably sure that they are there. Even then, the probable presence of a chemical should be strongly qualified when reporting to other agencies or the media.

The following procedures have been established by the San Joaquin County Hazardous Material Response Team. The procedures must be followed by the team leader if an entry into a hot zone is to be conducted at an incident. The guidelines were developed by referencing the Code of Federal Regulations 1910 and by utilizing information obtained from various classes.

k. Area Isolation and Entry Denial Policy

A. The Hazardous Material Team Leader will work with the Incident Commander to ensure that the area containing hazardous materials is isolated and entry denied to non-team members. Free entry will not be allowed until the materials are identified and any hazard removed.

B. If for any reason the Incident Commander will not isolate the area containing the materials the HazMat Team will not continue to conduct operations. The team leader should contact the Emergency Operations Center.

C. Lacking any information on the materials the minimum isolation area will be 200 feet.

l. Hazard Zone Operating Procedures

A. The following zones (perimeters) will be established by the Team Leader at hazardous materials incident sites. The Team Leader will evaluate information immediately available to him/her to determine the appropriate radius of each zone. The shape and radius of the zones will be determined by the magnitude of the problem, wind direction and velocity, surrounding topography, the nature of any containment of the materials, and any other information available.

Hot Zone

Immediate danger area surrounding the problem site. Only to be entered by team members with appropriate protective equipment and training. Cannot be entered without a rescue officer available and stationed just outside the Hot Zone.

Warm Zone

Area surrounding the Hot Zone which presents a minimum hazard to personnel. Emergency response personnel only will be allowed into this zone. The general public and non-essential personnel will not be allowed in this zone.

Cold Zone

Area surrounding the Warm Zone which presents no hazard to personnel. Command Posts, Casualty Treatment Areas, facility representatives, news media, and agency liaisons will be staged in this area.

B. The above isolation zones will be maintained until any hazard is removed. However, their size may be adjusted as additional information is gathered or mitigation actions are undertaken.

C. Hazard Zones for large incidents involving more than 20 responders should be delineated with barriers or line tape to assist with control and zone identification. The Team Leader or the Incident Commander will brief all responders on smaller incidents involving less than 20 responders.

D. The Incident Commander must make the final decision on lifting the hazard zones based on the advice of the HazMat team leader and other agencies.

m. **Monitoring and Decontamination Guidelines for Emergency Response Personnel and Equipment.**

These protocols will be followed if it is determined that entry into the Hot Zone is necessary. A decision to enter the Hot zone should be based on a sound objective to be accomplished. A thorough hazard analysis should be performed prior to a final decision. Site entry will be performed for one of the following reasons.

1. To identify unknown chemicals by taking a sample for the HazCat kit or performing a closer examination of container markings.

2. To provide containment of the materials within the Team's capabilities.

3. To provide rescue within the capabilities of the Team.

4. To gather information critical to the proper clean-up or mitigation of the material involved.

Given one of the above reasons for performing entry, the team leader will adhere to the following guidelines.

n. **Pre-Entry Procedures**

A. Personal protective equipment for the entry team will be selected based on the hazard evaluation and the guidelines in the Personal Protective Equipment Section of this document.

B. All team personnel will meet current training guidelines.

C. All team personnel on-site will receive a briefing by the team leader which covers the task to be accomplished, how it will be accomplished, an escape plan, and plans for other possible contingencies.

D. Based on the hazard evaluation, the team leader will calculate a maximum duration for which members shall be in the Hot Zone.

E. The Incident Commander will be briefed and provided with instructions for possible contingencies.

F. All entry personnel will be assigned specific equipment, and all equipment will be thoroughly checked prior to use.

o. **Site Entry and Control Procedures**

A. At least two qualified team members will make up the entry team. A Safety/Rescue Officer will also be present to monitor operations in the same level of protection.

B. A decontamination area will always be established which will be monitored or staffed by at least one individual prepared to wash down members of the entry team.

C. Equipment taken into the Hot Zone will be kept to a minimum to minimize necessary decontamination, and all electronic survey instruments will be kept in plastic bags.

D. Communication between entry personnel and the safety/rescue officer will be maintained at all times through radio communication or hand signals. If any member of this team loses communication then all personnel will exit the Hot Zone.

E. The Entry Team will constantly evaluate potential hazards to themselves and personnel outside of the Hot Zone. Team members will not proceed into a situation where a possible explosive, flammable, or extremely toxic situation is indicated.

p. Decontamination Procedures

The decontamination will follow standard operating procedures defined in the Hazardous Materials Response Team Training Manual.

A. A decontamination area will be established at all sites containing hazardous materials or unknown substances. The OES team leader will determine the extent of preparation for decontamination based on his/her hazard evaluation.

B. Fire department personnel may be used to staff the decontamination area. Such personnel will be in the same level or one level lower and must be trained.

C. All personnel and equipment entering the Hot Zone will be decontaminated following final exit if the material is hazardous and exposure possible. The team leader may determine extent of decontamination based on type and extent of exposure.

D. All equipment will be bagged for additional cleaning after the operation as soon as possible using team SOP's.

E. Personnel exposed to mildly toxic materials or greater will take a shower following the operation in addition to on-site decontamination. Personal equipment will be maintained at the office.

q. Personal Protection Policy

During operations the team leader will select personal protective equipment which will protect team members from the specific hazards which they are likely to encounter. Equipment selection will be always based on conservative hazard assessments. Selection of appropriate protective equipment is a complex process that must be based on the unique circumstances of each incident. The following protocols merely provide a general guide for San Joaquin County operations.

r. Personal Protective Equipment Selection Procedures

A. Personal protective equipment selection will be based on the identified hazards, or suspected hazards, their routes of potential ingestion (inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion), and the performance of PPE and seams in providing a barrier to them.

B. The team leader will also consider the nature of the tasks to be performed and length of exposure time. Effects of potential heat exhaustion, physical hazards, and stress on the durability of protective materials will be considered.

C. The presence of unknown chemicals in a state or condition where they could be inhaled or absorbed through the skin will automatically require Level A protection (see below) for entry into the Hot Zone.

D. All equipment must be completely functional to original specifications in order to be used.

E. Personnel must be fully trained on each item of protective equipment before using it in actual operations.

s. Personal Protective Equipment Categories

The following categories of personal protective equipment are established for the use of the team leader. The team leader may alter a category based on the hazard analysis of a specific situation. However, the team leader should document the reasons for making changes and will brief all entry team members on the reasons for the change(s).

Level A Protection

To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required due to highly toxic environments or when the hazard is unknown.

1. Pressure-demand, full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by NIOSH.

2. Totally-encapsulating pressurized chemical protective suit, i.e. Chemrel, Responder, or Life Guard suits.

3. Coveralls

4. Gloves, outer, chemical resistant
5. Gloves, inner, chemical resistant

6. Boots, chemical resistant

7. Hard hat

8. Two-way radio (if appropriate)

9. Overbooties

Level B Protection

To be used when a high level of respiratory protection is necessary but there is no likelihood of skin absorption. There are no vapors or gases known to be present. Level B equipment will also be used when there is less than 19.5% oxygen in the atmosphere.

1. Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, as in Level A

2. Disposable suit, i.e. Sigell, saranex or poly coated tyvek

3. Coveralls

4. Gloves, outer, chemical resistant

5. Gloves inner, chemical resistant

6. Hard hat and two way radio communications

7. Boots, outer, chemical resistant

8. Boot-Covers, outer, chemical resistant (disposable), optional

Level C Protection

To be selected when the concentration and types of airborne substances are known, any hazard is very minimal, and the criteria for using cartridge-equipped respirators are met.

1. Full-face or half-mask, air purifying, canister-equipped respirators (NIOSH approved)

2. Disposable or Sigell suits

3. Hard hat

4. Gloves, outer, chemical resistant

5. Gloves, inner, chemical resistant

6. Boots, chemical resistant

7. Boot-covers, outer, chemical resistant (disposable), optional

8. Goggles, face-shield, and head cover when half-face respirator is used

9. Two-way radio communications

Level D Protection

To be used when nuisance contamination only is present.

1. Coveralls, cotton or tyvek

2. Gloves, surgical

3. Boots/shoes, chemical resistant

4. Boots, outer, chemical resistant (disposable)

5. Hard hat

6. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles

7. Face shield or head cover (optional)

t. Sampling/Hazard Categorization Kit Policy

The "Turkington" chemical analysis manual and kit will be used to perform field analysis and hazard categorization. Modifications to original procedures will be documented and inserted in the team "hazcat" manual. The senior team member present will be responsible for overseeing field hazard analysis.

u. General Guidelines for Performing Field Analysis

A. Field analysis will be performed only after other means of material identification have been attempted. Field analysis should not be used to further "define" a known hazardous material unless there is a sound reason based on public safety or clean-up efficiency reasons.

B. Field analysis should be performed by two qualified team members. Tests should be repeated to ensure the highest level of reliability.

C. Field analysis results should be accompanied by estimates of the certainty or uncertainty of the conclusions. Particularly in releasing results to the public, test results should be qualified accordingly.

D. All field analysis procedures used and results should be documented. Modifications of HazCat procedures should be written down along with the reasons for making the modifications.

E. Do not allow analysis to become guessing. Inconclusive results should be recognized as such and other means of identification obtained.

F. A "HazCat" form will be completed for each sample tested.

G. Specify that HazCatting will not be done in the Hot Zone.

v. **Sampling Procedures**

A. Sampling will be performed by the entry team which is protected in accordance with the personal protection protocols.

B. Sampling personnel should inspect sampling equipment to ensure that contamination is not present. All sampling equipment will be cleaned as soon as practicable after field analysis is complete.

C. Sampling will be conducted in accordance with generally recognized procedures.

D. Only sufficient samples will be gathered for field analysis.

E. Sample containers will be numbered if multiple samples are taken.

SECTION

SECTION 2723, PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING:

w. Provisions for Pre-Incident Surveys of Business Sites:

The California Health and Safety Code Section 25508 allows authorized employees of Administering Agencies to inspect businesses which handle hazardous materials in quantities equal to or greater than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet (STP).

In San Joaquin County, the Office of Emergency Services (OES) is conducting the inspections for those such businesses. It is anticipated that each business will be inspected annually. Upon inspection, the inspectors are directed to review business plans with owners and operators, verify proper storage and handling of hazardous materials, and confirm employee training records.

The intent of conducting inspections is to impress upon the owners and operators the importance of planning for emergencies. The inspectors review the business plans for accuracy and completeness. Business plans which are incomplete or inadequate are revised to reflect a well thought out pre-emergency plan.

(b) Specific site information is incorporated into the business plans in a variety of ways. Information regarding topographical maps and detailed site diagrams are required for the business plans. Written descriptions of evacuation routes must also be included in the plans.

Upon receipt, review, and approval, OES disseminates the information to the local fire departments. Copies are also kept on file at OES.

The inspectors, at the time of inspection, verify the layout of the maps and diagrams. Any discrepancies must be immediately corrected by the owner or operator and resubmitted to OES for approval.

(c) In San Joaquin County, the inspections for Section 25508 are not coordinated with any other agencies unless a request is made by a fire department. Should such a request be made, OES and the fire department would conduct a joint inspection.

The Local Health District inspects businesses for underground storage tanks and for small waste generators. These inspections are accomplished strictly by the Local Health District and are not coordinated with OES.

Each fire district in San Joaquin County conducts its own pre-fire planning inspections in cooperation with the Fire Prevention Bureaus. The fire districts maintain their own files and records and often pass along referrals to OES and vice versa.

x. **Provisions for Pre-Emergency Planning and Coordination Among Emergency Response Personnel Within the Jurisdiction:**

(a) Refer to Appendix _ for signatures of agencies in agreement with Area Plan.

(b) Reference the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the San Joaquin County Fire Chief's Mutual Aid Agreement.

(c) The Local Emergency Planning Committee is currently developing a final regional plan which includes equipment and resource availability from each county in the region. The intent of the regional plan is to provide neighboring counties with specific information concerning the type of resources available for possible mutual aid.

(d) The Business Plans address response resources available on site per facility. The information is available from the fire departments and the administering agency.

(e) San Joaquin County is fortunate to have a member of the Chlorine Response Team residing in the Tracy community. Should a chlorine release occur, dispatchers are directed to notify CHEMTREC. CHEMTREC in turn will request assistance from the Chlorine Institute. The Chlorine Institute will dispatch members of the team to assist local emergency agencies.

(f) The San Joaquin County Fire Chief's Association meets on a monthly basis. The meetings provide OES with an opportunity to update the chiefs on the progress of the hazardous material program.

The Toxic Enforcement Strike Force meets monthly to discuss businesses and incidents which involve hazardous materials. The committee is comprised of representatives from the District Attorney's Office, OES, Local Health district, city and county fire chiefs, California Highway Patrol, and utility district members. Cases are discussed and reviewed by the task force with the District Attorney's Office taking the lead. Reports of illegal activity related to hazardous materials are considered for possible civil and/or criminal penalties.

Meetings are held occasionally for users of the hazardous materials program. These meetings are generally targeted at the fire chiefs and provide the group with opportunities to discuss the data base as well as emergency response.

y. **Procedures to Access Local, State and Federal Funding and Assistance:**

Hazardous materials clean-ups consume extraordinary amounts of money. The following funding procedures outline funding sources available in San Joaquin County depending on the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. Incident Commanders are encouraged to explore creative means to pay for the costs of clean-ups including responsible parties, State Superfund, Clandestine Drug Fund, or as a last resort, the jurisdiction's own budget.

State Superfund monies will not always be granted upon request. The Department of Health Services defines specific criteria which must be held accountable for the clean-ups, and unless the responsible party will not cooperate **and** the incident poses a threat to public health, Superfund should not be accessed.

CRACNET should always be contacted for clandestine or suspected clandestine drug labs. CRACNET cannot assist with funding coordination unless they are immediately notified of the incident. Failure to work with CRACNET may result in the County or a city paying for the dismantling and clean-up costs for a drug lab. The tedious process of submitting claims can be avoided if CRACNET is involved from the beginning.

i. **Unincorporated Areas of San Joaquin County:**

a. Incidents which occur outside of city limits and which have no responsible party and which pose an immediate threat to the public health will be coordinated by OES. OES will attempt to access State Superfund monies (See Appendix - insert Superfund policies) to pay for the cost of clean-ups. OES will either stay on-scene or make arrangements to have a representative on-scene to oversee the clean-up. OES will submit all paperwork, including the work log, to the Department of Health Services within 5 working days.

b. Incidents which have a responsible party will be coordinated by OES. OES will provide a list of clean-up companies to the responsible party, but will not endorse or recommend any one particular clean-up company. If a responsible party will not cooperate, or cannot pay for the clean-up costs, then OES will attempt to access State Superfund monies.

If all avenues for funding have been explored and have not proven to be accessible, then OES will pay for the clean-up and will subsequently submit a claim to the responsible party. OES will turn the case over to the District Attorney's Office if the responsible party refuses to reimburse OES for those costs incurred by the clean-up. OES will additionally submit a claim for labor and equipment utilized to assist with the incident. (See Appendix - insert equipment log form).

OES has a limited amount of funds available to pay for hazardous materials incidents in the unincorporated areas of the county and must therefore be frugal with expenditures.

c. Incidents which involve clandestine drug labs will be coordinated with the Combined Rural and City Narcotics Enforcement Team (CRACNET). CRACNET will take the lead for determining whether or not the lab qualifies as a clandestine lab. Upon verification, CRACNET will contact the Clandestine Lab Task Force and will make arrangements to have the lab dismantled and all hazardous materials removed. If the Task Force refuses to take on the case, then OES will be called in to assess the risk and to make arrangements for the clean-up.

The clean-up costs incurred by the County will initially be paid for by OES. Upon receipt of the invoices, OES will coordinate with CRACNET and/or with the Sheriff's Department to submit a claim for reimbursement to the
Clandestine Lab Task Force. The reimbursement claim must be submitted by a law enforcement agency and must involve a prosecutable case. Because of this, OES will submit its clean-up costs to the law enforcement agency which will in turn submit the total packet to the State. The law enforcement agency will reimburse OES as soon as the claim has been completely processed.

ii. **Unincorporated Areas of San Joaquin County with City of Stockton Fire Contract:**

Incidents occurring in the Country Club, Lincoln, or Eastside fire districts shall be funded as those incidents in the unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County.

iii. Stockton City Limits:

iv. Tracy City Limits:

v. Manteca City Limits:

vi. Lodi City Limits:

vii. Escalon City Limits:

viii. **Ripon City Limits:**

A Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) group has been active in San Joaquin County since April 1989.

A CAER group will not be utilized to fund clean-ups of a hazardous materials incident, however, it is hoped that the accumulation of minds and resources will provide San Joaquin County with possible alternative methods of disposal.

The businesses which will participate in the CAER group will potentially be excellent resources for chemical specific information.

z. **Provisions for Access to State Approved and Permitted Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities and Emergency Response Contractors:**

San Joaquin County has contracted with a variety of commercial clean-up companies, however the county does not have a standing contract with any one company in particular. Listed are companies which San Joaquin County utilizes for hazardous material mitigation and disposal:

1. American Environmental Corporation
2. I.T. Corporation
3. NorCal Systems
4. O.H. Materials Corporation
5. Crosby & Overton

American Environmental Corporation (AEC) is available on a 24-hour basis to respond to San Joaquin County from Rancho Cordova. AEC typically has a 2 hour response time depending on the time of the incident.

IT Corporation is also available on a 24-hour basis. IT is utilized particularly in the south part of the county due to the proximity of its San Jose office. IT Corporation responds either from Martinez or from San Jose and will typically have a 2-3 hour response time.

NorCal Systems is relatively new to San Joaquin County. The company is based in the Bay Area and has just recently opened a branch office in Stockton. NorCal Systems will be utilized in the future pending a price list confirmation.

O.H. Materials Corporation from West Sacramento has not been utilized by San Joaquin County in the past due to the distance and the delayed response time. However, if Superfund monies are to be accessed and the amount exceeds the $5,000 cutoff, the county may be directed by the State Department of Health Services to use O.H. Materials Corporation.

San Joaquin County has been very successful in accessing the aforementioned companies with a relatively quick response. The county has emergency 24-hour telephone numbers available to make an immediate contact with the dispatchers of the clean-up crews.

The county does not transport hazardous materials to disposal facilities. When a commercial clean-up company is contracted by the county to clean-up and dispose of hazardous materials, then the county receives a copy of the manifest. The clean-up companies are relied upon by the county to make a proper and legal disposal of the hazardous materials. Should a question arise as to the appropriateness of one disposal facility over another, the person inquiring should be directed to call the State Department of Health Services for information.

aa. **Development of an Integrated Response Management System Providing Standardized Organizational Structure, Terminology and Procedures for use during a release or threatened release:**

The San Joaquin County Multi-Hazard Functional Planning System defines agency responsibilities by emergency type. Hazardous materials incidents are covered in the County Multi-Hazard Functional Plan. This plan is being developed by the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services. As a quick reference, the following phases of a hazardous material incident define the duties of involved agencies:

(a) The phases of a hazardous material incident are listed with the associated general agency responsibilities.

Initial Notification
Incident Command
Site Security and Control
Evacuation
Scene Assessment
Hazardous Material Identification
Decontamination
Emergency Medical Treatment
Evidence Collection
Site Mitigation
Funding Coordination
Paper Work and Reports
Critique

Initial Notification: Reports of hazardous material incidents generally are received over the 9-1-1 emergency phone lines. Calls which originate in the unincorporated areas of the County are directed into the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Telecommunication Department. 9-1-1 calls which originate within city limits are directed into the city's law enforcement agencies and may then possibly be transferred to a fire department. (i.e. City of Stockton Police Department receives the initial call and may transfer the 9-1-1 call to the City of Stockton Fire Department).

Agencies with jurisdiction are then dispatched to the location of the hazardous material incident. Depending on the type of call, OES may be notified as well as the Local Health Department.

Law enforcement agencies, including Fish and Game, are also notified depending on the jurisdiction and the nature of the incident. The Local Air Pollution District, Regional Water Quality Control Board and the District Attorney's Office may also become involved.

AB2185 - OES notification required.

Once a notification has been made on the 9-1-1 phone line, County OES will assist with making the necessary phone calls to the other agencies of jurisdiction if requested. If a call originates after business hours, OES may request the dispatchers to make the phone calls to the other agencies.

If a hazardous material incident occurs within the following city limits, notifications should be made by the designated agency:

City of Stockton: Notifications will be made by Fire Dispatch.

City of Tracy: Notifications will be made by_____.

City of Manteca: Notifications will be made by_____.

City of Lodi: Notifications will be made by_____.

City of Escalon: Notifications will be made by_____.

City of Ripon: Notifications will be made by_____.

Incident Command: The Incident Command System (ICS) will be initialized by the first responding agency on-scene. The senior position of the first responding agency shall assume command until the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction arrives on-scene.

The San Joaquin County Fire Chief's Association has adopted the ICS for San Joaquin County. Identification vests have been distributed and should be utilized during an incident. A Command Post shall immediately be established by using a green light to signify the location. The location should always be upwind and uphill from the incident.

The law enforcement agency of jurisdiction will be legally in charge of the incident.

The unified command structure during a hazardous material incident may be the structure of choice, as the scene may involve a criminal as well as a hazardous nature. The decision making process might better be accomplished by developing a unified command structure.

Site Security and Control: Site security will be set up by the law enforcement agency. Public Works may be contacted to provide barricades or fences for the duration of the operation. The hot, warm, and cold zones should immediately be defined and should be marked by using a highly visible tape or ribbon. The Incident Commander shall ensure that the zones are respected and that unnecessary persons do not enter into an inappropriate zone.

Evacuation: Evacuations will be conducted by the law enforcement agency. Evacuations can be accomplished by using a variety of resources. The County may need to activate the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) to broadcast the evacuation information via radio. (See Section 2726 for EBS activation procedures).

Law enforcement personnel should be used to canvass the streets involved in the affected area and should use public address systems or bullhorns to announce the evacuation.

Evacuation notification should be conducted in a three phase process. The first phase is to direct the law enforcement units to travel through the area with sirens sounding. The noise will act as an alert system to awaken and notify citizens of an incident.

The second phase of the evacuation will involve the law enforcement units driving through the same area as the first phase utilizing loudspeakers. Evacuation announcements will be broadcasted to the citizens.

The final phase of the evacuation consists of law enforcement personnel conducting a door-to-door notification.

Following is a list of information which should immediately be communicated to the citizens.

1. Reason for the evacuation
2. Specific areas to be evacuated
3. Routes to be used for egress

Additional information should include the following:

1. Telephone number to be used for relatives to call for information regarding the evacuation.
2. Estimated duration of the evacuation.
3. Relocation areas if applicable.
4. Messages to instruct citizens to take pets, medication,...
5. Instructions for closing vents and/or turning off pilot lights.

Evacuations may not be necessary in all hazardous material incidents. Incidents which are minor will be isolated, and citizens will be denied entry into the area surrounding the incident.

Hazardous material incidents which are short in duration (even if acute materials are involved) should be considered prior to conducting an evacuation. The time element involved in conducting the actual evacuation process may exceed the time frame in which the hazardous material will be in the area. As an example, an anhydrous ammonia leak on a windy day will pass through an area quickly. The most practical step to take to provide safety to the public would be to recommend "sheltering in place."

"Shelter in place" includes notifying the citizens as in the above evacuation notification phases. However, rather than instructing citizens to leave the area, citizens are instructed to close windows and doors and to shut off any ventilation systems such as air conditioners and heating systems.

The local media should also be notified of the impending evacuation plan. The media should be employed to disseminate information. The media coverage is widespread and should be taken advantage of by the Incident Commander. The media should not be relied upon however, as the sole means of conducting the evacuation notification. The media should be used to compliment any on-going efforts to notify the citizens.

Scene Assessment: An assessment of the incident must be made immediately to determine the extent of the risk and possible dangers. The Incident Commander must relegate responsibilities to on-scene personnel. OES and the Local Health District should be consulted and should be relied upon to determine the nature of the incident.

OES is equipped with sampling and monitoring tools and with personal protective equipment. OES will enter into a hot zone under the condition that a full hazardous materials team is present and that a decontamination plan can be implemented upon exit from the hot zone.

OES, using the sampling and monitoring tools, will report the results to the Local Health District. OES will additionally recommend mitigation measures which should be taken to stabilize the incident. The Local Health District will in turn make a recommendation to the Incident Commander regarding abatement actions.

Hazardous Materials Identification: The first on-scene agency should attempt to make a field identification of the substance involved in the incident if it is possible from a distance. Labels, Department of Transportation numbers (D.O.T. Un/NA #), container shapes and sizes, and shipping papers should be considered for identification purposes.

Binoculars should be stored in every emergency response unit and should be depended upon for substance identification. Emergency response agencies have been discouraged from tasting, touching, or smelling substances as a means for making an identification. Guide 11 in the 1987 Emergency Response Guidebook should be used as an initial reference for unknown materials.

OES, Lodi Fire Department, Manteca Fire Department, and the Tracy Defense Depot have the HazCat kits for field identification of unknown substances. Personnel from the aforementioned agencies are trained to conduct the hazcat at the incident site. The resulting information will be passed on to the Incident Commander and to the Local Health District representative so that a decision can be made on how to proceed with the incident.

Every emergency response unit (fire, law, and ambulance) in San Joaquin County has a 1987 Emergency Response Guidebook and all personnel have been trained to use the book. The book is to be used for the first few minutes of the incident by the first on scene unit. Other sources should be consulted as soon as possible prior to making any drastic moves.

The Lodi Fire Department and the Manteca Fire Department both have CAMEO capabilities at their stations. Hazardous material plumes can be plotted by using the computers.

Decontamination: A decontamination plan shall be developed prior to any entry into a hot zone. The plan shall address procedures to minimize exposure and contamination to other personnel and to effectively decontaminate those that enter the hot zone. The plan shall be communicated to the hazardous material team as well as to the fire department on-scene and to the Incident Commander.

The decontamination site shall be established in an area that will limit the exposure of uncontaminated personnel or equipment to contaminated personnel or equipment.

All personnel and equipment leaving a hot zone shall be decontaminated. The extent of the decontamination will depend on the severity of the incident and the potential for exposure. Decontaminations usually are conducted by fire personnel on-scene.

Decontamination procedures vary from fire district to fire district:

Unincorporated Areas:

Fire districts in the unincorporated areas will utilize the equipment and staff from the County Hazardous Material Team to conduct decontamination. The firefighters have been trained to set up and conduct a decontamination utilizing the County Hazardous Material Team's equipment.

Stockton City:

The Stockton City Fire Department has the capabilities and the equipment to conduct a decontamination. The decontamination equipment is housed in the Hazardous Material Van which is located at Company 2. The Stockton Fire Department may request the County Hazardous Material team and van to respond to provide back-up or support. The City of Stockton is currently in the process of developing an engine company which will respond out of Station 1 to hazardous materials incidents. This engine company will respond throughout the city limits and will provide mutual aid services to surrounding fire districts upon request.

Lodi City:

The Lodi City Fire Department does not currently have the ability to make an entry into a hot zone or to provide equipment for decontamination. The Lodi Fire Department will request the County Hazardous Material Team and van to respond to provide the needed services. The firefighters have been trained to set up and conduct a decontamination utilizing the County Hazardous Material Team's equipment. Lodi fire personnel will be utilized by the Hazardous Material Team to actually set up and perform the decontamination.

Manteca City:

The Manteca City Fire Department does not currently have the ability to conduct an entry into a hot zone, or to provide equipment for decontamination. The Manteca Fire Department will request the County Hazardous Material Team to respond into the City limits to provide the needed services. The firefighters have been trained to set up and conduct a decontamination utilizing the County Hazardous Material Team's equipment.

Tracy City:

The Tracy City Fire Department does not currently have the ability to conduct an entry into a hot zone, however they too have been trained to work with the County Hazardous Material Team and equipment. They will provide back-up and support and will conduct the decontamination. The Tracy City Fire Department will request the County Hazardous Material Team to respond into the City limits to provide the needed services.

Emergency Medical Treatment: OES will adopt the Region IV

Site Mitigation: The Incident Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that the site is returned to its original state. The Local Health District shall provide recommendations for the actual site mitigation. The Local Health District may contact the State Department of Health Services for the authority to force a clean-up should there be a discrepancy over clean-up procedures. The State Department of Health Services may take on the incident as a referral if clean-up measures cannot be resolved by the involved parties at the local level.

Public Works departments may be capable of conducting a limited amount of work to restore the scene. Private commercial clean-up companies in most cases will be utilized to provide site mitigation.

Funding Coordination: See Section 2723 (9)

Paper Work and Reports: The California Hazardous Materials Incident Report System (CHMIRS) forms shall be filled out by the fire department of jurisdiction unless previous arrangements have been made with the San Joaquin County OES. The CHMIRS forms must be mailed either to the State OES or to the California State Fire Marshall every 30 days.

Reports shall be written by each agency which is required to keep track of incidents. Reports written for incidents which may involve the District Attorney's Office shall follow the format which is required by the District Attorney.

See Appendix_____ for Superfund Work Log form procedures.

Critique: See Section 2728.

SECTION

SECTION 2724, NOTIFICATION and COORDINATION:

bb. **Provisions for Notification of and Coordination with Emergency Response Personnel:**

cc. **Identification and Utilization of Alternative Forms of Emergency Communications:**

dd. **Responsibility Matrix or Listing of Specific Emergency Responsibilities of Responding Organizations:**

ee. Provisions for notification to State OES of Release Reports Under the California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS):

San Joaquin County uses the Incident Command System to coordinate emergency operations. Under this system, it is the Incident Commander's responsibility to appoint a Communications Unit Leader, if necessary, to coordinate communications.

General responsibilities for coordinating communications at the County Emergency Operations Center, and for assisting the Incident Commander, lie with the County Office of Emergency Services with the cooperation of the County Communications Department.

The Office of Emergency Services will maintain the communications capability of the Emergency Operations Center in order to support field operations. The County Communications Department will provide, or arrange for, technical services to emergency response agencies for communications support.

Emergency response agencies within the county will use their assigned frequencies for intra-agency communication. The Office of Emergency Services, in cooperation with the assigned Communications Unit Leader, will coordinate the use of an inter-agency command and control frequency. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the following alternatives can be used.

County Local Government Radio System - Two frequencies are available which can be used in conjunction with the radio cache located in the County Field Command Posts. These frequencies also allow communication to the Emergency Operations Center.

Public Safety Radio Systems - An appropriate public safety channel may be assigned for inter-agency coordination. The following frequencies allow communications to the EOC.

County Fire Red, Blue, and White - channel 1
County Sheriff - channels 1 and 2
County Mednet Radio System - channels 1 and 2

Amateur Radio Systems - The County EOC and field command posts are equipped to operate amateur radio systems. These amateur frequencies can be used for communications to the EOC from the field when staffed with amateur radio operators.

IIK: A portable radio cache is located in the county field command posts. These radios can operate on the Local Government channels and provide compatible communications to outside agencies involved in the response.

SECTION

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All employees with hazardous material responsibilities will receive initial training according to the office training schedule. This training will include general hazardous material safety training in addition to specific training required by their jobs. All employees will receive refresher training each year on those tasks or subjects that they have not used enough to maintain proficiency. The San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services Training Manual will serve as the basis for determining required training, minimum proficiency, and required refresher training.

Maintenance of Training Records

A. Training records will be maintained on each employee during his/her employment. This will record the subjects that have been completed and any evaluations or tests completed. Summaries of actual emergency response activities will be inserted to help with evaluation of training needs.

B. Training records will be reviewed at least twice a year in order to determine refresher training needs. Guidelines for refresher training will be contained in the office training manual.

Training Outlines and Lesson Plans

A. Training outlines and lesson plans will be maintained for each subject taught by office personnel. Outlines and lesson plans will be reviewed prior to each use to ensure that information is current and correct.

SECTION

SECTION 2725, TRAINING:

ff. **Establish Provisions for Training Emergency Response Personnel to Respond to a Release of Hazardous Materials:**

gg. **Provisions for Joint Field or Table Top Exercises:**

SECTION

SECTION 2726, PUBLIC SAFETY and INFORMATION:

SECTION

PROCEDURES FOR SITE PERIMETER SECURITY

During a Release:

hh. Provisions for Informing Business Personnel and the Affected Public of Safety Procedures to Follow During a Release:

ii. Designation of Responsibility for Coordinating Release of Information to Public and the Emergency Broadcast System:

jj. Provisions for Informing Medical and Health Facilities of the Nature of the Incident and the Substance(s) Involved:

kk. Provisions for Evacuation Plans:

SECTION 2726: PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

18A: In accordance with the County Emergency Operations Plan, law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the incident site will provide site perimeter security. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible, according to agreements put together by the County Toxic Enforcement Strike Force, for coordinating the replacement of law enforcement personnel with private security services if appropriate.

18B: The Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Material Guidelines cover procedures for safe approach to incident sites.

18C: Business emergency plans are on file with the Office of Emergency Services and county fire districts which include business emergency contact names. Office of Emergency Services procedures require coordination with business representatives during an emergency. This coordination would include the possible provision of site security by the business both during and after the emergency period. Guidelines for minimum site security activities are included in the standard operating procedures of the Toxic Enforcement Strike Force.

19A: Business plans required under Section 25500 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code include provisions for notification of site employees affected by an emergency.

19B: Notification of the public would be by public safety personnel through public address systems and personal contact.

19C: See above.

Procedures for activating the Emergency Broadcast System to provide instructions to the public are contained in Annex I of the County Emergency Operations Plan. This annex also includes the Emergency Broadcast System Plan for San Joaquin County.

19D: The Emergency Broadcast System is available 24-hours per day for broadcasting emergency instructions. Initial warning of affected persons can only be accomplished through door-to-door contact by public safety personnel.

19E: The County maintains an Emergency Operations Center on the 6th floor of the County Courthouse. This center contains 10
standby telephone booths for responding to public inquiries. During an emergency these booths would be manned in accordance with Annex I, Public Information, of the County Emergency Operations Plan and the EOC standard operating procedures.

19F: The Office of Emergency Services provides a public information program which operates on a request basis. Proactive public education is conducted for the people living within 10 miles of the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant. Additional proactive education activities are being explored.

20A: San Joaquin County uses the Incident Command System for coordination of emergency operations. Under this system the Incident Commander is responsible for appointing a public information officer for providing public information. The County Public Information Officer may perform this role, or may support the assigned public information officer from the County Emergency Operations Center. Information released to the public and the media must be cleared with the incident commander in accordance with Annex I, Public Information, of the County Emergency Operations Plan.

20B: The County Emergency Operations Center is linked to the EBS control station by dedicated telephone and radio. Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System is through the County Office of Emergency Services or the County Sheriff or County Administrator. Procedures for activating and operating the system are contained in Attachment 1, Annex I, Public Information, of the County Emergency Operations Plan.

21A: The following is a brief summary of the Emergency Medical Annex of the County Emergency Operations Plan. Complete details of the County Multiple Casualty Plan are contained in that document.

"The Multiple Casualty Plan" outlines an emergency communications system for the medical community which is based on the Mednet Radio System and a telephone conferencing system. This system ties the seven acute care hospitals and pre-hospital providers together during emergencies. A "blast" telephone conferencing system is used to coordinate rapid notification and information exchange between county hospitals. The County EOC is tied to this system.

Channel 2 of the Mednet Radio System is used for communication between the Control Hospital (San Joaquin General Hospital) and Medical Officers operating at field sites. Paramedic UHF radios can also be used for this purpose. County hospitals would be notified of the emergency by the first on-scene emergency medical technician. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for notifying other medical/health facilities, if appropriate.

County hospitals have laboratories which can perform normal medical, chemical, toxicological, and radiological analyses. Dameron Hospital has specific agreements with many businesses to maintain the ability to treat contaminated victims from those identified chemicals. County hospitals are otherwise not prepared to perform non-routine analysis or readings of radiological dosimetry. The only in-place decontamination at Lodi Memorial Hospital and Doctor's Hospital of Lodi.

The county conducts a yearly exercise of the multi-casualty plan and a bi-annual exercise of the radiological response plan for the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plan.

22: San Joaquin County uses the Incident Command System to coordinate emergency response. In single jurisdiction incidents the agency designated by law, or that jurisdiction's leadership, will provide the incident commander. In multiple jurisdiction incidents a unified incident command will be established which contains representatives of all agencies having jurisdiction over the incident site. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for facilitating inter-agency coordination and ensuring that an incident command is established.

The incident commander will use business emergency plans to assist in the identification of sensitive populations and proper evacuation routes. Other agencies, such as the weather service, can be used to supplement this information. Business emergency plans will also provide facility and neighborhood characteristics and ingress and egress routes.

Evacuation distances will be determined by emergency responders by referencing the Department of Transportation Emergency Guideline Manual for Hazardous Material Incidents. Recommendations from the Local Health District and the Office of Emergency Services can be used to supplement this guidance.

The Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring the safety of personnel conducting the evacuation. The Local Health District and the Office of Emergency Services is responsible for providing guidance in this area. This guidance will include recommendations for exposure limits, substances, and decontamination requirements.

The Office of Emergency Services will be responsible for the establishment of reception and shelter areas and mass care facilities. The County Emergency Operations Plan provides details on the specific procedures for coordinating with public and community agencies, such as the Red Cross, for these tasks. If there are injured victims involved, the County Multiple Casualty Plan will be activated (See Annex D, San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan).

This plan provides for notification of medical personnel and mobilization of medical resources and expertise.

The Office of Emergency Services, the Lodi Fire Department, and the Manteca Fire Department possess the CAMEO II computer modeling and data program. These agencies will provide release scenario information and hazardous material property information when requested. The management of the business involved will also be required to provide additional data and information in these areas. Business emergency plans contain some basic information for immediate use.

The law enforcement agency with jurisdiction will provide security for evacuated areas. The Local Health District will make, in conjunction with the County Medical Disaster Coordinating Team (see Annex D, County Emergency Plan), decisions concerning re-entry of evacuated neighborhoods.

SECTION

SECTION 2727, SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT:

ll. **Listing and Description of Available Emergency Response Supplies and Equipment Specifically Designated for the Potential Emergencies Present in the Jurisdiction, and Reflecting Response Capabilities:**

mm. **Provisions for Testing and Maintenance of Emergency Equipment Under the Direct Control of the County:**

SECTION 2728, INCIDENT CRITIQUE and FOLLOW-UP

nn. **Incident Critique and Follow-up:**

SECTION

STATE SUPERFUND $$$$!!

oo. **SOURCE:**

Section 25354(a) of the California Health and Safety Code establishes a fund to assist governmental agencies with clean-up costs for preventing emergencies due to hazardous substances*.

pp. **CRITERIA FOR ACCESSING $$$$:**

The release of a hazardous material must pose a substantial hazard to human health. To determine the potential hazard, the following factors must be considered:

- **Type of hazardous substance spilled or released;**
- **Quantity of hazardous substance spilled or released;**
- **Hazardous characteristics of the substance;**
- **Location of hazardous spill in relation to water supply, or public access.**

The incident must present an emergency due to the threat, or actual occurrence of fire or explosion, or human exposure to a hazardous substance. Information on the nature of the substance must be provided to the State Duty Officer when requesting funding assistance from the Department of Health Services (DHS). Funds will only be authorized if the substance has been identified as being hazardous. If that determination cannot be made by the local requesting agency and there is no reason to believe that the substance is hazardous, then the Duty Officer may authorize a contractor to make an on-scene inspection and evaluation.

qq. **SERVICES AVAILABLE:**

To prevent an emergency, site fencing, guard service, and taking laboratory samples to determine if there is a health problem may be approved by the Duty Officer. These types of situations are limited to $5,000 with a verbal approval by the Duty Officer.

Generally, Superfund is used to immediately mitigate a hazardous material incident by contracting with a clean-up company. DHS has standing contracts with IT Corporation. The Duty Officer will decide which company will be awarded the job.

If there is an uncooperative responsible party, DHS may authorize a clean-up company to complete the job. The responsible party will then be billed by DHS for the cost plus $500.00 or 10% of the direct expenses incurred, whichever is greater.

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* Hazardous substances do not include petroleum products, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel. Nontoxic, nonflammable, noncorrosive storm water run-off into gutters or storm sewers is also not included in the definition of a hazardous substance.

Generally, Superfund is used to immediately mitigate a hazardous material incident by contracting with a clean-up company. DHS has standing contracts with -IT Corporation. The Duty Officer will decide which company will be awarded the job.

If there is an uncooperative responsible party, DHS may authorize a clean-up company to complete the job. The responsible party will then be billed by DHS for the cost plus $500 or 10% of the direct expenses incurred, whichever is greater.

rr. **DRUG LAB RELATED CLEAN-UPS:**

When a drug lab is raided as a result of a planned operation, the immediate clean up expenses (removal, storage, and testing) will not be picked up by Superfund. Superfund may be used for the following situations:

- **Cleanups of drug lab waste which is abandoned;**
- **Drug labs accidentally discovered in a populated area where there is an immediate threat to public health; or**
- **Unplanned seizures of drug labs.**

ss. **EMERGENCY RESPONSE WORK LOG:**

DHS requires the requesting agency to track and document the clean-up company's time and equipment by using the Emergency Response Expenditure Report form. The form should be completed on-scene and should be submitted to:

Department of Health Services
Toxic Substances Control Division
Superfund
714-744 P Street
P.O. Box 942732
Sacramento, CA 94234-7320

Retain a copy of the Emergency Response Expenditure Report form for the office file!

tt. **RETROACTIVE FUNDS:**

Nonexistent! Superfund monies must be authorized prior to calling in a clean-up company. The Duty Officer will not authorize expenditures after the fact. If in doubt, call and attempt to access Superfund. Think first!

uu. **TELEPHONE NUMBERS:**

During business hours, call **(916)445-1782** to directly speak with Mark Cameron. After hours and weekends, call the State Warning Control Division at **(800)852-7550**. Ask for the on-call Duty Officer.

vv. **SUMMARY:**

After obtaining information regarding the type, quantity, and overall potential health hazards of a hazardous material incident, make a determination of whether the situation meets the criteria as required for Superfund monies. Is the substance hazardous? Does it pose (or threaten to pose) an immediate threat to human health? Is there a responsible party?

ARTICLE: H

SUB-SECTION: lj

SUBJECT: DISPATCH PROCEDURES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EM

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Complaint Taker Procedure:

Obtain the following information as quickly as possible from the reporting party:

1. Location of occurrence.
    a. If on a roadway, is traffic blocked?
2. Determine if there are injuries.
3. Name, address, phone number of reporting party.
4. Type of incident: spill, leak, fire, vapors, vehicle accident, dumping, etc.
    a. If a fire is involved, how long has it been burning?
    b. Type of containers (pressurized, etc.).
    c. If leakage or spilled load, how long has substance been leaking?
5. Type of structure.
    a. Warehouse, plant, railroad car, ship, truck, pipeline, etc.
6. Name of material.
7. Weather status.
    a. Wind speed and direction, pressure, humidity.
8. If the reporting party is the driver of the vehicle, advise him to meet the first responding unit at the scene.
9. Jurisdictional Authority - Fire, Sheriff, CHP, Fish & Game, EPA, Coast Guard.

10. Level of emergency.

    a. I - No immediate threat, low escalation potential.

    b. II - Immediate threat, need mutual aid.

    c. III - Major threat, need extensive mutual aid.

NOTE: Basic information should immediately be given out for dispatch of emergency units. Get follow-up information as available.

Dispatch Procedure:

1. Dispatch proper emergency units, fire, ambulance and law enforcement as necessary.

2. Advise responders of:

    a. Situation - location, type of emergency, type of structure.

    b. Material - name, quantity, hazard class, form (liquid, powder, etc.)

    c. Level of emergency - I, II, III.

    d. Safe routes to scene (if known).

    e. Stay upwind, safe distance.

    f. Staging areas (if set-up).

    g. Radio channel for response (if different from primary dispatch).

ARTICLE: H
SUB-SECTION: lj, continued
SUBJECT: DISPATCH PROCEDURES FOR HAZARDOUS, etc.

Notification of Other Agencies:

Notify San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Service via the county 9-1-1 center.

1. Your agency name.

2. Call back telephone number.

3. Situation - location, structure type, material information.
4. Level of emergency - I, II, III.

5. Evacuation potential.

6. Environmental potential.

7. Environmental threat - water, soil, air.

8. Incident Commander - name, location, agency, title/rank.

LODI FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE: B

SECTION: 7

SUBJECT: PETROLEUM SPILL GUIDELINES

PURPOSE: TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR PETROLEUM SPILL RESPONSE IN THE CITY OF LODI

EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 1, 1988

SUPERCEDES: ARTICLE B, SECTION 7, DATED 03-09-87

This procedure is intended to cover spills or releases of hydrocarbon based petroleum products (gasoline, diesel, motor oils, etc.) on city streets, state highways, and on private property. The guidelines are intended for use by city fire personnel while engaged in responses to such spills or releases.

GASOLINE SPILLS:

1. Product is to be contained within the spilled or leaked area by the use of available material.

2. The product is to be prevented from entering the city storm drain system, or any area where there is a possibility that the product could enter the water table via absorption, the river, or canal system.

3. Contact the City of Lodi Street Department for removal of the product within the city limits. Contact the California Highway Patrol to notify State of California Cal-Trans department for removal of the product on state highway and freeway property.

DIESEL FUEL, OIL, AND TRANSMISSION FLUID:

1. Use own knowledge and discretion to make determination if the spilled petroleum product constitutes a fire hazard, health hazard, or safety hazard. Contact the proper authority or agency for clean-up of the product, applying same guidelines as above in "3".

SPILLS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY:

1. Spills of gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, or transmission fluid, on private property, that create a hazard, the City of Lodi Street Department is to be contacted. They will clean-up the product to prevent the possibility of the product entering the city storm drain system or other waterway.

SPILLS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT ON KETTLEMAN LANE:

1. Kettleman Lane (Highway 12) is a State Highway and State of California, Cal-Trans, is the agency responsible for clean-up of spilled product. Highway 99 is the same as Highway 12.

2. In some situations, the City of Lodi Street Department will lend assistance until the arrival of the personnel from Cal-Trans.

When the City Street Department or State Cal-Trans is contacted for a clean-up, provide information as to the quantity of spilled or leaked product, the approximate area contaminated by the product, and the amount of sand needed; 1 or 2 buckets or one (1) truckload, for example.

The following is a list of City of Lodi Street Department personnel to be contacted, after regular City working hours and weekend: (call in the following listed order)

GLEN BALTZER	368-6082
VERN AMAN	369-0671
CURTIS JURAN	369-5643
RON HERTZ	368-9194
MIKE WATSON	333-8826
DAVID BENDER	368-6996

SPILLS OF ANY PETROLEUM PRODUCT OF LESS THAN 40 GALLONS RESULTING FROM VEHICLE ACCIDENTS:

1. Persons responsible for clean-up are same as noted above except that fire personnel or tow truck operators may use available native materials or other appropriate absorbent materials. This absorbed material may be swept to the road shoulder and spread to dry.

ARTICLE: B
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IMPORTANT NOTE:

If there is a possibility that the absorbed material will enter the storm drain or other waterway, it shall not be swept to the shoulder and spread to dry. In these cases, it shall be picked up by the appropriate clean-up agency and properly handled.

Examples of when not to use the "sweep to the shoulder" process are:

- when there is a curb and gutter.
- when there is a storm drain to which water could flow

No amount of petroleum product shall ever be "washed down" by fire personnel.

Larry F. Hughes

Fire Chief

CITY OF LODI

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE PLAN

Committee Members

Larry Hughes
Jack Ronsko
Glen Baltzer
Fran Forkas
Ken Morgan
Larry Lorenz
Bruce Dick

October 1987

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

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October 1987

1.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT, LEVELS OF SEVERITY

The following terminology for determining hazardous materials incident severity should be used in order to ensure the proper mobilization of response resources. If there is any doubt concerning an incident, the higher level should be used.

1.1 LEVEL I HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

(No Immediate Threat to Health and Safety, Low Escalation Potential)

This level would encompass small, or very stable, spills. There is no apparent immediate hazard to the public. There is no need to evacuate. Containment of the materials is easily accomplished and mutual aid is not necessary. Examples of a Level I incident include a leak from an automobile fuel tank, a 55 gallon drum of less hazardous materials, small pesticide spill, or a gasoline or diesel spill which is contained and not ignited.

1.2 LEVEL II HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

(Immediate Threat to Health and Safety, Need Mutual Aid from Outside of City)

This level is reached when there is an immediate health hazard from spreading hazardous material, and/or evacuation is a likelihood. Specialized response will be needed for containment and neutralization of the material. Some kind of mutual aid will be required. Examples of incident at this level include: leak from a drum of poison, fire involving pesticide storage, rail car leaking chlorine, propane truck on fire, or major spill in the Mokelumne River or the W.I.D. canal.

1.3 LEVEL III HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

(MAJOR Threat to Health and Safety, Need Extensive Mutual Aid from Outside the City and County)

This level would involve a major release or potential release of toxic materials that is beyond the capability of city and county agencies to handle. State and Federal assistance will be forthcoming. Major evacuations will be required.

2.0 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The following agencies shall be contacted by the Dispatch receiving the call. For Level I incidents, call only those agencies that will be needed. They should be provided with the following information:

* What has happened and where
* Names and volumes of chemicals if known
* What special equipment may be needed
* What agencies have been notified or are on the scene

2.1 LEVEL I NOTIFICATION

ON A CITY STREET and HIGHWAY 12:

Agency	Primary Responsibilities
Police Department	Incident Command, Traffic
Fire Department	Containment, Identification,
Public Works	Cleanup, Containment

ON FREEWAY 99 and ITS OFF and ON RAMPS:

Agency	Primary Responsibilities
California Highway Patrol	Incident Command, Traffic
Cal Trans	Cleanup and Containment
Fire Department	Rescue, Containment

OFF ROADWAY:

Agency	Primary Responsibilities
Fire Department	Incident Command, Containment, Fire Control
Police Department	Evacuation, Area Security
Public Works	Containment, Cleanup

NOTE: For response of City personnel for cleanup, electrical problems, Parks and Recreation, etc., refer to the Hazardous Material Incident Personnel Resource List (attached pages A-1 thru A-3).

2.2 LEVEL II INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

In addition to all of the agencies for a LEVEL I INCIDENT, the following agencies shall also be notified:

San Joaquin County Environmental, Local Health District

Office (Stockton)	468-3420
On-Call Representative	462-8526 (Answering Service)

California Office of Emergency Services

(This agency can notify appropriate State agencies for technical, or on-site, assistance.)

Sacramento - Toll Free: (800) 852-7550

2.3 LEVEL III INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

In additional to the agencies notified for a LEVEL II emergency, the following agencies shall also be notified:

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

3.0 SPECIALIZED RESPONSE AGENCIES

IF THE INCIDENT COMMANDER NEEDS ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Cleanup of toxic materials.
Rescue from toxic environment.
Containment of spreading material.
Identity of chemical (if local resources unable).

THEN, ONE OF THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES CAN BE CALLED:

NORCAL	(209) 465-5886
AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT.	(916) 985-6666
I.T. CORPORATION	(800) 262-1900
U.S. ECOLOGY (RADIOACTIVE)	(415) 462-3750
CALIF. WATER LABS (MATERIAL I.D.)	(209) 527-4050
ANLAB ANALYTICAL LAB Office:	(916) 477-2946

	Home Phones
Tom Ikesaki, Owner	(916) 635-5676
Frank Hayward, Lab Mgr.	(916) 929-5145
Roger Elliott	(916) 758-5441

NOTE: If asked for an E.P.A. Account Number, use # 981404395

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATIONAL AGENCIES:

TOXIC INFORMATION CENTERS

U.C. DAVIS MEDICAL CENTER	(800) 852-7221
POISON CONTROL CENTER, S.F.	(800) 233-3360

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300
BUREAU OF EXPLSVS., AMERICAN R.R.	(202) 639-2222
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD	(209) 368-2701
CENTRAL CALIF. TRACTION CO.	(209) 368-2766

SUPPORT AGENCIES (RELIEF)

AMERICAN RED CROSS	24 hr. (209) 466-6971
SALVATION ARMY	(209) 948-8955

EXPLOSIVES

PRESIDIO - U.S. ARMY ORDINANCE	24 hr. (415) 561-2437 or (415) 561-2524
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SHERIFF, Larry Shelton	(209) 944-2121

UTILITIES

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC - PG&E	Dispatcher (209) 465-3867
PG&E DIVISION OPERATOR	(209) 942-1546

FOR ADDITIONAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS - SEE THE CITY OF LODI HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT, PERSONNEL RESOURCE LIST.

FOR CITY EQUIPMENT - SEE THE CITY OF LODI EQUIPMENT RESOURCE LIST.

FOR COUNTY EQUIPMENT - SEE THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY OES RESOURCE DIRECTORY.