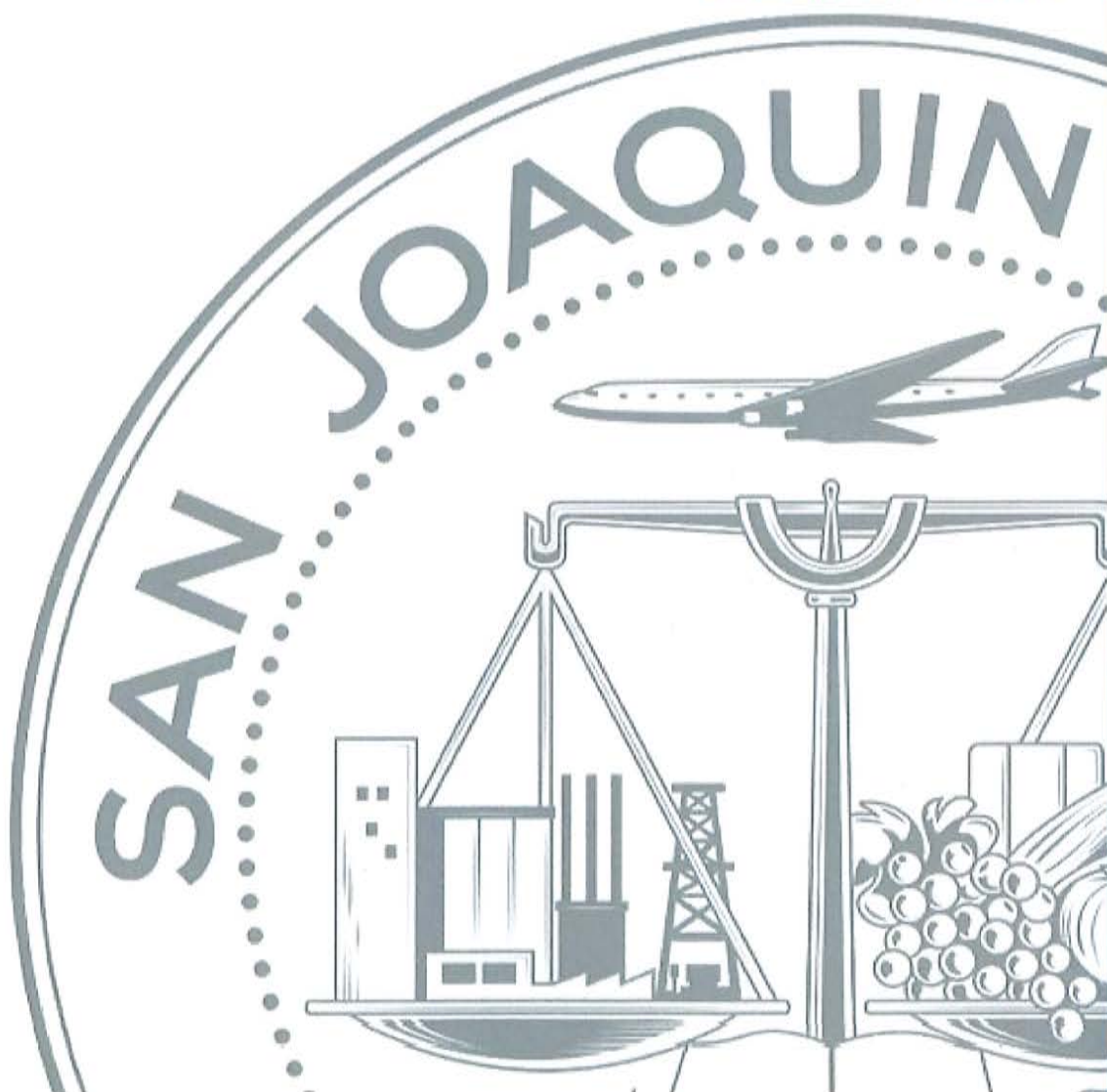




ESF - 10

Hazardous Material Area Plan Annex

DECEMBER 4, 2019



APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION

Emergency Support Function 10 & Hazardous Material Area Plan

While no plan will completely prevent all issues caused by a hazardous materials incident, good plans carried out by well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This plan meets the requirements for an Area Plan as established by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. It has been included as part of the County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

It outlines the areas of responsibility during a hazardous material incident and was developed using guidance and regulations from various local, state, and federal agencies and departments. This Annex / Area Plan supersedes any previous versions of a hazardous material annex and/or Hazardous Material Area Plan.

As part of the County's and several cities' efforts and responsibilities to preserve life, property, and the environment, it has been reviewed by:

- County Office of Emergency Services
- County Fire Chiefs Association
- County Emergency Services Agency
- County Environmental Health Department
- California Office of Emergency Services, Fire-Rescue Division, HazMat Section

The Area Plan and Annex becomes effective upon the signatures of the County's Environmental Health Director and Emergency Services Council Chair. Their signatures authorize and empower the various hazardous material officials to perform their appropriate roles in accordance with current rules and regulations.



Kasey Foley
Interim Environmental Health Director

12/13/19
Date



Marcia Cunningham
Chair, Emergency Services Council

10/12/2019
Date

AREA PLAN

Primary Agency: San Joaquin County (SJC) Environmental Health Department

Supporting Agencies: SJC Fire Agencies
SJC Law Enforcement Agencies
SJC Office of Emergency Services

Review: this Annex / Area Plan has been reviewed the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Fire Rescue Division, Hazardous Materials Section – Jack Harrah, Senior Emergency Services Coordinator

References: Various references are cited in the document including:

- 19 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Division 2
 - o Chapter 4 Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory and Response Plans
 - § 2622. Pesticide Drift Exposure Incident
- California Health and Safety Code § 25503 – Business and Area Plans

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Administration: SJC Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the EOP. Management, coordination, reviews, and revisions are outline in the Plan Administration section of the EOP. It is available in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Library.

Area Plan Administration: SJC Environmental Health Department (EHD) will coordinate review and revise the Area Plan in accordance with Cal OES guidelines at least once every three years or sooner when significant changes occur, such as exercises, incidents, or code or regulation updates. This Area Plan supersedes all previous Hazardous Material Area Plans and related appendices and annexes and, at the time of its promulgation, is up-to-date with current codes and regulations.

The Area Plan may be used in concert with the SJC EOP, Joint HazMat Response Plan, and other related county emergency plans.

Area Plan Distribution: This document upon signature will become an annex to the EOP. The primary method of EOP distribution is electronic, with a copy available in Web EOC¹ Advanced File Library of OES Folder and on the SJC OES webpage. This annex will also be distributed to various members of the EHD.

Assumption: Since the Area Plan is currently an annex of the County's EOP, elements such as emergency evacuation (Evacuation and Population Protection Annex), emergency communication (ESF 2), and public alerting are addressed in other parts of the EOP.

The SJC Area Plan was updated by Tetra Tech, Inc. in cooperation with EHD.

¹ [SJC Web EOC link](#)

Annex / Area Plan Record of Changes: All updates and revisions to this annex will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented by emergency response personnel.

Date	Change No.	Change made by (name and title)	Summary of Changes

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Area Plan, as an annex (Emergency Support Function 10) to the County's EOP, concurrently serves as the Hazardous Material Area Plan. Its dual role is to ensure compliance to the various statutes, codes, and regulations as well as provide a framework for managing the hazardous material responsibility throughout San Joaquin County.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The EOP has been developed pursuant to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) guidance. The Area Plan has been developed pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code. It is designed to identify responsibilities and provide coordination of emergency response at a local level. Identification and coordination of response levels of agencies involving local, county, regional, state and federal resources are indicated. This plan is designed to provide guidelines to minimize danger to the public, and to protect property and the environment from exposures as a result of a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident.

This Area Plan involves mitigation of incidents pertaining to hazardous materials that pose a threat to life, property and the environment. It identifies the responsibilities of those San Joaquin County departments that have a significant role in mitigating a HazMat incident. This plan promotes a formal incident notification system within San Joaquin County and municipalities, and insures a trained, knowledgeable, well-equipped group of personnel representing various local agencies will respond in a timely fashion to assist a designated Incident Commander.

The plan is based on the mutual aid concept among fire agencies, which will provide the jurisdiction initially impacted with the level of response required to alleviate the problem. This process is designed to have a minimum negative effect on the community and the environment. Support is provided for overall HazMat management including coordination of data management and dissemination of emergency response plans. SJC EHD is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the County. As such, the CUPA has the responsibility for establishing the Area Plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within its jurisdiction. The 2019 edition of the Area Plan has been formatted to enhance compliance with guidance from California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

3 PROPOSED AREA PLAN

3.1 GENERAL

This document describing the SJC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System is prepared according to statutory requirements.² There are seven (7) municipalities that have

² §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code; §852.62.2, Article 2, Chapter 5, Subdivision 4, Division 1, Title 14, Code of Regulations

specific procedures and authorities for HazMat response in their individual operational plans. This summary does not supersede those plans or policies but instead summarizes the common ideas and capabilities in the individual operational plans.

SJC organizes and structures hazardous material emergency response according to current state and federal regulations and SEMS guidance.³

3.2 OBJECTIVES

Administrative Objective: Is to meet minimum State statutory requirements for the development of area plans.⁴ This includes describing the SJC hazardous materials response system and those procedures and capabilities common to all jurisdictions.

Operational Objectives: The overall goal of the SJC Hazardous Material Response System, developed by the jurisdictions of San Joaquin County, is to protect public health, prevent environmental damage, and ensure proper use and disposal of hazardous materials. This response system has three operational objectives:

1. Maintain effective response capability to contain and control releases and mitigate their impact on the general public and environment.
2. Maintain the capability to oversee long-term cleanup and mitigation of residual release effects on public health and the environment.
3. Ensure that the efforts of all jurisdictions and agencies are effectively integrated.

Prevention Objective: The prevention of incidents is an effective and purposeful goal. Countywide prevention activities include a combination of inspections and regulatory oversight, training courses, and enforcement actions. A primary tool for accomplishing prevention is enforcement of state and federal statutory requirements.⁵

3.3 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION ACTIVATION

San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) is the agency certified to implement the unified program and is the Administering Agency for business plans and CalARP. Under this program, businesses must prepare emergency plans for hazardous materials incidents, train employees, and make proper notifications during incidents. EHD staff reviews plans, training documents, and general safety conditions during routine inspections. As the County CUPA, EHD oversees the following programs:

- Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans)
- California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP)
- Underground Storage Tanks (UST)
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act Program (APSA)
- Hazardous Waste Generator (HW)
- Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment (Tiered Permitting)

Other agencies and jurisdictions within the San Joaquin County also provide prevention activities, including:

³ §8606, Article 9.7, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, Government Code; Incident Command System (ICS) Module HM120-Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies

⁴ §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

⁵ §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

Fire Agencies (Fire Codes)
Regional Air Pollution District (Air Pollution Regulatory Program)
Agricultural Commissioner (Agricultural Chemical Use and Pesticide Drift Programs)
Community Development Department (Building Codes and Planning Code Ordinances)
Public Works (Household Hazardous Waste Program)

3.4 PLAN APPROVAL AND EXISTING FORMAL AGREEMENT

Formal approval is obtained during the preparation process for some elements of this document. Respective governing boards, or designees, approve local plans and procedures reflected in this document that are not multi-jurisdictional. The SJC Emergency Services Council (ESC) approves the multi-jurisdictional EOP elements of the document and meets twice a year. The existing agreements include:

1. Joint Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response Team Agreement (San Joaquin County, Cities of Stockton, Lodi, Ripon, South County Fire Authority, Defense Depot San Joaquin, and signatory rural fire districts).
2. San Joaquin Operational Area Agreements. Signatory information is maintained at SJC OES.

3.5 AREA PLAN UPDATE

A complete review of the Area Plan is conducted at least every three years by EHD following approved procedures pursuant to section 3.4 of the SJC Hazardous Material Area Plan. A certification of this review and any changes are submitted to Cal OES every three years by EHD. The Joint HazMat Response Team Policy and Guidance is maintained and updated in accordance to the Joint HazMat Response Team Agreement.

3.6 AREA PLAN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The Area Plan is an annex to the County's EOP.

The efforts of all jurisdictions and agencies of the County will include enhancing their ability to integrate all involved agencies and jurisdictions into a unified organization that will implement this standardized system. Joint pre-planning activities will include setting up structures and policies to ensure that that integration occurs.

3.7 BUSINESS PLAN INFORMATION

Businesses are required to submit their Hazardous Materials Business Plan information and documents using the California Electronic Reporting System (CERS). This system for gathering and sharing information on business and plans greatly enhances the quality of plans, reduces workload, and ensures faster access.

Businesses certify their plans and inventories that are correct from November 1 through January 15. However, changes may be received any time throughout the year. Refer to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503 for the legal requirements for business plans and reporting periods.⁶

⁶ Business and Area Plans requirements

3.7.1 Integrating Business Information into Area Plan

Strategic response planning is accomplished by incorporating information from the business emergency and risk management plans into this Area Plan. For example, facilities with large quantities of a regulated substance, which pose a threat to large populated areas, may become candidates for a large-scale exercise of this Area Plan. Such drills at local business facilities involving Joint HazMat Response Team members and many other response disciplines have become common in the San Joaquin Operational Area.

3.8 ENSURING BUSINESS PLAN ACCURACY AND PRE-INCIDENT SURVEYS

As the CUPA, EHD conducts activities to enhance business preparedness under California State statutes.⁷ These include identification of businesses storing more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a hazardous material or waste for regulation.⁸ They also include review of mandated business emergency plans with the specific goal of preventing or minimizing incidents. Business inspections include safety comments (made by an inspector) and confirmation of inventories, training documentation, and business plan information. Pre-planning for specific facilities is not performed during inspections.

3.8.1 Fire Department Access to Program Data

Business plans and inventories, site maps, and specific response information are available to fire and police departments. These local agencies are responsible for developing site-specific response pre-plans using the information gathered by EHD and available in CERS.

Fire agencies can request for a list of businesses handling hazardous materials from the CUPA in order to identify fixed potential hazards for additional planning. The highest priority is potential hazards near vulnerable populations such as senior citizen residences, schools and day care centers, and any access and functional need groupings.

3.9 RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM – ACUTELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Handlers of acutely hazardous materials must comply with the Risk Management Program (RMP) identified under the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) regulations.⁹ This program incorporates hazard evaluation techniques and risk reduction strategies to be used by businesses to manage acutely hazardous materials.

CalARP stationary sources must comply with the CalARP regulations. Businesses that comply with CalARP regulations and laws will be in compliance with RMP. These facilities have inspections, risk reduction plan reviews, and audits to be in program compliance. A facility is given 30 days to submit an RMP to comply. The Unified Public Agency remains involved in the risk reduction strategy.

⁷ §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

⁸ §25507, Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

⁹ §2735.1, Article 1, Chapter 4.5, Division 2, Title 19, California Code of Regulations and §25531, et seq., Article 2, Chapter 6.95, Division, Health and Safety Code

3.10 AREA PLAN CHECKLIST

Criteria for developing Area Plan content is obtained and reviewed from various different regulatory programs during update cycles. Some of these programs are outlined in State Health and Safety Code for basic Area Plan content and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) programs for development of oil spill plans.

4 PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOLS FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

4.1 RESPONSE

Response to HazMat incidents will be in accordance to current local, state, and/or federal guidelines and procedures. Assessment of the scene will determine the course of action. The incident commander will be responsible for overall scene command and direction.

Each jurisdiction listed below maintains its own EOP that outlines activation criteria. Additionally, these jurisdictions will comply with state and federal regulations as well as adopted countywide Joint HazMat Team Policies and Guidelines.

4.1.1 Emergency Operations Plans

1. City of Escalon Emergency Operations Plan
2. City of Lathrop Emergency Operations Plan
3. City of Lodi Emergency Operations Plan
4. City of Manteca Emergency Operations Plan
5. City of Ripon Emergency Operations Plan
6. City of Stockton Emergency Operations Plan
7. City of Tracy Emergency Operations Plan
8. San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan
9. San Joaquin County Operational Area Emergency Operations Procedures

4.1.2 San Joaquin County, State of California, and U.S. Federal Procedures

1. Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Operational Policies and Guidelines
2. State of California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
3. United States Coast Guard 11th District Area Contingency Plan

4.1.3 Communications Centers

1. San Joaquin Area Emergency Alert System Plan
2. San Joaquin Operational Area Procedures
3. County of San Joaquin Sheriff's Communications Center Procedures
4. City of Stockton Fire Department Communications Center Procedures
5. Valley Regional Emergency Communication Center Procedures

4.2 APPROACH, RECOGNITION, AND EVALUATION OF INCIDENTS

Current HazMat procedures and guidelines will dictate the way in which local fire and other agencies respond to various HazMat calls.

Local, state and federal agencies provide statutory awareness training to personnel that may come upon a release or threatened release. This defensive-level training covers basic recognition, material evaluation, and initial notification procedures. It does not provide offensive-level training.

4.2.1 Approach and Evaluation

Approach, entry, and physical evaluation activities are covered in the HazMat Technician and Specialist level training. The Joint Hazardous Material Team Policy and Guidelines describes how team members with that level of training will approach and evaluate unknown materials, or threats of unknown materials.

4.3 IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL RELEASE IMPACTS

Responsibility to determine the potential hazards and impact of a release or threat of a release is that of the Incident Commander or designee. The IC's decision may be based on consultation with the EHD, County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC), law enforcement agency, or another allied agency.

4.4 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES

The Joint HazMat Response Team Policy and Guidelines outlines the appropriate and required emergency equipment and training obligations and are consistent with current guidance and state and federal requirements and guidelines.

4.5 MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES

Guidelines for conducting decontamination and facility protection actions can be found in the Joint HazMat Response Team Policy and Guidelines. Monitoring and decontamination guidelines are consistent with current HazMat procedures and guidance that can be found in National Institutes for Health guidance.¹⁰ Decontamination of HazMat entry team and other effected personnel will follow current countywide fire protocols and state and federal regulations.

5 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

5.1 GENERAL

San Joaquin County advocates hazardous material prevention plans as part of its overall program. Ongoing pre-planning occurs to address the diverse capabilities needed for effective response if an incident does happen. Cities and special districts participate in this effort through the processes identified below.

5.2 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Coordination with industry takes place during fire code inspections, business plan inspections, and individual contacts. Site specific planning and coordination for response to a hazardous material incident occurs at the city and special district level.

¹⁰ Decontamination Information

Planning and coordination will occur among first responder agencies in areas such as response, training and exercises, public notification, and follow-up for HazMat incidents, including pesticide drift. Cal OES has issued guidance protocols for pesticide drift.¹¹

5.3 INDUSTRY COORDINATION

A business plan is required to be developed by a business as defined in the California Health and Safety Code regulations.¹² This plan must address emergency response by employees.¹³ An employer response plan is also required by Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).¹⁴

These statutes describe the employers' responsibility to develop the response plan, elements of the plan, and procedures for handling emergency incidents. The plan shall address how the private business employer will interact with the public-sector emergency responder at the time of an incident.

5.4 COORDINATION AMONG AGENCIES

5.4.1 San Joaquin Emergency Services Council

General emergency response coordination of jurisdictions within the County occurs through the San Joaquin Emergency Services Council. This Council meets bi-annually to coordinate, collaborate, and communicate disaster preparedness activities for county departments and jurisdictions within the Operational Area on the preparation of emergency and disaster plans, policies, and procedures. A copy of the description and membership of the Council is available at the County OES office.

5.4.2 San Joaquin County Fire Chiefs Association

The County's Fire Chiefs Association and respective fire agencies work together on various fire and emergency services efforts, procedures, and mutual assistance. The Association has committees which address specific areas related to fire and emergency medical services (EMS).

5.4.3 San Joaquin County Health Care Services and Pesticide Drift Protocols

The San Joaquin County Health Care Services meets regularly with the CAC, EHD, and related agencies to present information on the health hazards and what emergency responders, when called to a pesticide drift incident, may expect.

The State Department of Pesticides Regulations and the CAC manage codes and regulations regarding pesticide drift. San Joaquin County as an Operational Area is recognized in many state and federal plans as an involved agency requiring interaction with that respective agency. County OES can coordinate and assist with any calls placed upon the Operational Area by other agencies. Such agencies can include, but are not limited to:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

¹¹ Cal OES Pesticide Drift Guide

¹² California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503

¹³ 29 CFR 1910.120(l)(1)(i)

¹⁴ 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8)(i)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)
California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA)
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

5.5 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

5.5.1 California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Public safety agencies provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions under the provisions of the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Under this agreement, Cal OES has the responsibility to extend hazardous materials technical functions mutual aid among other counties.

5.5.2 San Joaquin County Fire Service Mutual Aid Agreement

Mutual aid agreements exist among the county fire agencies. These agreements outline various policies, procedures, and mutual aid support for fire and emergency services throughout the county. This includes HazMat, EMS, and incident command equipment and personnel. The County Fire Chiefs Association orchestrates the various mutual aid agreements

5.5.3 Out of County Agreements

San Joaquin County does not currently have any specific hazardous materials out of county mutual aid agreements in place. However, systems and provisions exist for traditional mutual aid to other counties and jurisdictions under the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.¹⁵

5.5.4 Private Business or Facility Agreements

San Joaquin County does not have any specific or informal agreements with businesses for facilities that could provide mutual aid. However, agreements could be made on a case-by-case basis if the need arises during emergency operations.

5.6 ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

Activation and deactivation of emergency responders are conducted under Incident Command System (ICS) standard protocols. The San Joaquin Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Policies and Guidelines manual outlines activation and deactivation procedures for hazardous materials incidents. For major medical disasters, deactivation guidelines are governed by the San Joaquin County EMS Agency policies¹⁶. Activation and deactivation procedures for all other disasters such as flood, earthquakes, and wild land fires are conducted under SEMS guidance documents and mutual aid agreements and are outlined in the EOP.

5.7 ACCESS TO FUNDING

The Incident Commander may be authorized to make financial decisions regarding the management of an incident. Certain funds may be available for specific aspects of the hazardous materials mitigation.

¹⁵ CA Master Mutual Aid Agreement

¹⁶ San Joaquin County EMS policies

5.7.1 Reimbursement/Cost Recovery Options

County OES may assist with the coordination of funding reimbursement when the incident has reached a qualifying threshold. Daily operations, cost recovery or any funding reimbursement for incidents, such as abandoned materials and the like, is the responsibility of the responding agency.

5.8 ACCESS TO DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND CONTRACTORS

Jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining procedures and funds for obtaining emergency clean up contractors for spills without a responsible party. Incidents that occur on public land will be the responsibility of that agency for remediation. San Joaquin County Public Works is responsible for cleanup on county roadways public right-of-way. Incidents that occur on private property shall be the responsibility of the owner, tenant, or responsible party.

5.8.1 Available Disposal Sites

There are no full-service hazardous waste facilities in San Joaquin County. Waste removal businesses transport material out-of-county after pick-up. Small quantity waste resulting from emergency response activities performed by the County can be taken to the San Joaquin Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

San Joaquin Household Hazardous Waste Facility is located near the Stockton Metropolitan Airport. This facility is primarily for small-volume household disposal. However, they can be used for the disposal of unique waste streams such as blood-contaminated waste.

5.9 STATE AUTHORITY TO APPROVE FUNDING

Funding for removal of hazardous wastes from spills or clandestine drug laboratories including roadside and off highway abandonment is available from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). A September 4, 1998, letter issued by that agency describes the process for accessing these funds. Guidance documents describing criteria and processes for accessing the Emergency Reserve Account (ERA) and the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account.¹⁷ The DTSC can be contacted during workday hours at (800) 260-3972. After hours the DTSC Duty Officer can be contacted via the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

5.10 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

The San Joaquin County response system is based on the ICS models as approved by SEMS and NIMS as outlined in the EOP. Under this system a County specific organizational scheme is in place called the "Standardized ICS Structure."¹⁸

5.11 PHASES OF INCIDENT

5.11.1 Initial Response Phase

Once a release occurs, or threatens to occur, the response system described in this plan is initiated. The responsibilities of first response agencies (e.g. fire, law enforcement, EMS) include deciding whether a hazardous material has been involved, protecting the

¹⁷ CA Drug Lab Cleanup Account

¹⁸ Cal OES - SEMS Authority

public, possible rescues, area isolation or evacuations, and containment actions that do not present a high exposure risk to first responders.

5.11.2 Criteria for Change in Phase

The Incident Commander shall determine the change from Initial Response to Control and Stabilization when on-scene resources are in place and adequate to begin mitigating the hazard. The change shall take place when initial efforts to warn and/or protect the public are complete, initial isolation practices enacted, and any basic containment actions are complete. Once this has been done, the incident can be moved into the Control and Stabilization Phase.

5.11.3 Control and Stabilization Phase

First responders will mobilize appropriate resources that can undertake specialized activities. These activities may include public health protection and monitoring, entry into contaminated zones, hazard identification and containment, and investigation. The County is presently able to support on-scene activities with resource and command coordination capabilities through mobile field command posts and local EOC.

5.12 COMMAND STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Position descriptions are intended to ensure proper role definition, prevent duplication, or failure to undertake needed actions and to improve coordination among multiple responding agencies. Fire and other responding emergency services agencies will follow ICS, NIMS, and SEMS guidance outlining roles and responsibilities of activated positions.

5.13 CONTROL AND STABILIZATION PHASE

Once initial response objectives are accomplished, the response system is prepared to shift control to long-term stabilization activities. The Joint HazMat Response Team will make entry and manage the situation. As necessary, EHD will coordinate any long-term objectives, which may include the final identification of the material, the monitoring of cleanup efforts, and any exposure monitoring and follow up.

5.13.1 Private Sector Role

In some cases, the private sector may be involved with some or all phases of an incident. When a private sector Responsible Party (RP) has been identified, the RP shall manage the incident to the best of their ability, training, and resources as part of the Unified Command. With industries and facilities, the RP may take the lead if appropriate. This is especially true if the incident initiates from or is on private property. Under San Joaquin County policy, a private sector RP as part of Unified Command shall not command public sector resources. If incident command is to remain with local law enforcement, fire, or other public agency, the RP shall work within the ICS structure to coordinate their contractor hiring, cost recovery, and cleanup responsibilities. It is the responsibility of EHD to ensure proper cleanup is conducted by the RP as well as those proper disposal techniques and procedures are used. EHD will monitor the cleanup operations until the hazard is mitigated as best as required by law.

The County does not have any pre-arranged agreements with the private sector for the use of resources on incidents beyond the responsibility of the private sector entity.

5.14 INCIDENT TERMINATION PHASE

All involved parties should agree to terminate an incident; any concerns should be communicated prior to termination. The Control and Stabilization Phase shall not transition into the Incident Termination Phase until all involved agencies agree that such a change can take place.

6 NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

6.1 COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING AGENCIES

The San Joaquin Operational Area is served by a 9-1-1 system with various Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP).

6.2 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Responsible Parties: Business shall establish and implement a business plan for emergency response to the release or threatened release of a hazardous material. Emergency services should be notified in accordance with current codes and regulations.¹⁹ Businesses should follow their response protocols prior to the arrival of any emergency response personnel.

Emergency Service Agencies: Public safety, fire, and emergency services will follow current protocols and procedures for assessing the situation, requesting additional resources, coordinating notifications, and managing the situation. Each agency shall be responsible for maintaining a personnel contact list.

6.3 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

On-Scene Communications: The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for ensuring communications during an emergency. A Communications Unit Leader may be assigned to develop a field communications plan and operations.

Based upon the assessment of the situation and the ability to manage the scene, the IC will determine what agencies or officials need to be contacted including, but not limited to, OES, EHD, EMS, Public Health Services, and CAC.

Current policies and protocols will determine which government official may need to be notified during a HazMat incident.

Alternate Communication Systems: ESF 2 – Communication outlines and addresses various and alternate form of communication.

6.4 RESPONSE AGENCY RESPONSE AND COORDINATION ROLES

Agencies having HazMat response responsibilities will adhere to current rules, regulations, and plans and protocols. Each agency is responsible for maintaining a current communication list of contacts for personnel and potential contractors. Responses will be in accordance with SEMS and NIMS guidance.

¹⁹ §25510, 19 CCR Sections 2630-2632

6.4.1 Local Agency Response

At the local level the Incident Commander will orchestrate the coordination during the emergency response. Incident coordination, management, and mitigation requirements will vary depending on the size of the incident.

6.4.2 San Joaquin County Operational Area

Operational Area Emergency Operations Center: OES operates the Operational Area EOC to coordinate information and intelligence sharing, resource management, and jurisdictional coordination. The EOC center at 2101 E. Earhart Avenue, Stockton, is equipped with various radio, telephone, and intra/internet systems to enable communications with incident commands and emergency operation centers of other jurisdictions.

Environmental Health Department: EHD serves as the CUPA for the County and is responsible for coordinating hazardous materials release events. EHD is also responsible for coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies with public health and cleanup responsibilities and authorities to determine the public health risks and mitigations of an incident.

Multi-Casualty Mass Decontamination: The Joint HazMat Response Team will manage decontamination policies and procedures in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and guidelines.

6.4.3 Local Emergency Proclamations and Declarations

An incident may or may not require a "Proclamation of Local Emergency" by a designated official with one of the cities or the County. Special districts cannot proclaim an emergency. The Local Health Officer may issue a "Declaration of Local Health Emergency" if emergency measures are needed to prevent a serious threat to public health.²⁰ Protocols for making such proclamations or declarations will be consistent with the State Emergency Plan and Government Code and are outlined in the County EOP.

6.4.4 Regional and Statewide Response

A locally based State agency can be the Incident Commander for a local incident. Such a situation would still be considered a local response. If an incident overwhelms local capabilities or is forecast to deplete available local resources, the San Joaquin County Operational Area may request seek additional resources from the State.

6.4.5 Federal Agency Response

Within the San Joaquin Operational Area there are federal jurisdictions involving water conveyance systems (canals and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta), military bases, and other institutions. Responses to non-staffed federal facilities such as the Delta-Mendota Canal will involve an initial response by the local agencies with subsequent notification to the appropriate federal authority.

Local responders may also be an initial responder to incidents in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. They may manage the incident and cleanup when an incident involves a private responsible entity such as a private vessel or a private marina and is a small spill. Spills not under the responsibility of a private party, or large spills that are imminent threats to the public or environment, will require immediate notification of the Federal On-Scene

²⁰ §8630, Article 14, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code; 62 Ops. Atty. Gen. 710, 11-16-79; §101085, Article 2, Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 101, Health and Safety Code.

Coordinator (FOSC). This coordinator can be USCG, EPA, or Department of Defense. Initial notification can be made through the USCG National Response Center.²¹

Response to military bases and other federal fixed facilities will be dictated by the potential threat to the general public and/or environment. Federal resources at the site will conduct the initial response with local responders notified to help manage the incident. In a stable incident, mitigation and cleanup will be managed by the federal agency with responsibility for that site.

6.5 CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT SYSTEM

The State of California requires submission of a report following an incident. It is the responsibility of the agency or business making notification to the State Warning Center (CSWC) to complete the required paperwork of the Department of Toxic Substance Control since completion of this paperwork complies with current codes and regulations.

Incidents in the San Joaquin Operational Area that result in ground, water, and air contamination, or incidents resulting in human death or injury, must be reported to the CSWC. The CSWC must receive and initial a verbal incident report. An exception is for motor vehicle fluid spills of less than 40 gallons on roadway, sewage overflows, and leaks in low-pressure fuel lines to residential properties.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and California law require responsible parties to report hazardous material releases if certain criteria is met.

If an accidental release exceeds the EPCRA minimal reportable quantity, the facility must notify State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees for any area that might be affected and the National Response Center and provide a detailed written report. Information about accidental chemical releases must be made available to the public. In addition, any significant or threatened release of hazardous material requires immediate reporting to the CSWC.²²

7 TRAINING

7.1 BUSINESS TRAINING

State law requires training business employees on their facility emergency plan. If requested, EHD will send training guidance to businesses participating in the Chapter 6.95 program of the California Health and Safety Code.²³ Businesses may also use outside training sources, including those classes provided by EHD or conduct in-house training. EHD reviews business-training records during the inspections of regulated businesses to verify the training is being performed.

²¹ §8607, Article 9.5, Chapter 7, Division 2, Title 2, California Government Code

²² CA Spill Release Reporting

²³ §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

7.2 FIRST RESPONDER

First responders and designated HazMat responders will be trained in accordance with current local, state, and federal guidance, protocols, and regulations. The County Fire Chiefs Association may assist in coordinating fire personnel training. Each emergency response agency is responsible for documenting and maintaining their personnel's training records.

7.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COMMITTEES

As part of a countywide effort to provide HazMat response, there are various committees that address matters related to policies, protocols, and procedures; certifications; response; and training and exercises. The county Fire Chiefs will ensure that trained HazMat personnel meet the required state and federal standards.^{24, 25} Consistent with fire and emergency service response, the Joint HazMat Response Team will utilize SEMS and NIMS guidance.

7.4 EXERCISES

Periodic exercises will be scheduled to improve readiness and test equipment and procedures. Each emergency services agency will coordinate their exercise schedule. Drills and exercises may be conducted in conjunction with other emergency services or allied agencies.

8 PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

8.1 SITE PERIMETER SECURITY

Responders in the San Joaquin Operational Area shall follow incident objectives established by the Incident Commander. Current related HazMat and fire-rescue guidance, policies, and procedures for site safety and security will be followed.

8.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR INFORMING PUBLIC

The Incident Commander has responsibility for ensuring that the general public is informed of hazards or possible hazards. It may be necessary to coordinate with outside agencies for notifying individuals or populations that may be affected by incidents involving transportation vehicles, railroads, or vessels in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta waterways.

When releasing information to the public, the PIO would work together with the Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or senior municipal officials.

8.3 NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

Operational Area agencies have attempted to standardize some notification systems so that authorized personnel can assist other jurisdictions with communications. The field incident commander may assign a Public Information Officer (PIO) tasked to appropriately handle the distribution of safety information and any potential or real hazard information. This position may be the point of contact for questions from the media. If an incident escalates, the PIO may request

²⁴ §5192(q)(6), Article 109, Chapter 4, Division 1, Title 8, California Code of Regulations [29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)]

²⁵ §5192(l)(6)(7), Article 109, Chapter 4, Division 1, Title 8, California Code of Regulations and RCRA

additional resources and/or the activation of a Joint Information Center (JIC) / Joint Information System (JIS).

Reference: Alert and Warning Functional Annex and ESF 15 – Public Information.

8.4 EVACUATION, MASS CARE, AND SHELTER IN PLACE

Large-scale incidents posing a hazard to the general public may require an evacuation or rescue plan. In some cases, protective actions may involve "shelter-in-place" recommendations instead of evacuation.

Reference the following for additional or supplemental information:

ESF 6 – Care and Shelter

ESF 15 – Public Information

Alert and Warning Functional Annex

Evacuation and Population Protection Functional Annex

8.5 SHARING POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROPERTIES

First responders will make an initial site assessment. Once the HazMat Response Team has been activated, a Technical Reference position is assigned to work with the Assistant Safety Officer and team members to identify hazards. Where a representative of the party responsible for the spill is available and is knowledgeable of the chemicals present, the Technical Reference will work closely with that person to identify risks. An attempt will be made to obtain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or other technical documents to aid in determining material properties.

Identification of potentially hazardous substances will be through sampling of the material or air monitoring. Material sampling will be performed with a hazard categorization test kit, pesticide test kits and reagents, drug lab test kit and reagents and their respective testing procedures. For air monitoring a combustible gas indicator, colorimetric tubes, halogen detector or radiological survey equipment will be used. Upon completion of testing, results will be documented, noting any identified characteristics of chemicals, and forwarded to the appropriate agency.

8.5.1 Information on Pesticides

The CAC references the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's online database for the trade and brand names containing the same active ingredient. Any agricultural chemical trade name should be found or can be cross-referenced in the "Farm Chemical Handbook." Copies of the relevant SDS may be kept by the CAC.

8.5.2 Informing the Public of HazMat Properties

Once assessment of the materials has been completed, the PIO will work with the HazMat Response Team and EHD to develop media releases to agencies and the public.

8.5.3 Release Scenarios

An ICS structure for response agencies has been developed to manage incidents ranging from most-likely scenarios to pesticide drift to weapons of mass destruction incidents. Implementation of this structure is the fundamental method for ensuring public and responder safety.

8.5.4 Preplanning Properties for Protective Actions

Part of ongoing RMP planning is to assess impact of releases in a worst-case scenario to schools, businesses, and residential areas. Businesses must develop release plumes, health risks, and quantities based on historical climate data, terrain surrounding the facility, and population. The Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) requires businesses to develop diagrams and characteristics of a facility (site map).

8.5.5 Safe Route of Approach

The on-site incident commander or designee will inform the dispatch center of the safest responding route for incoming units.

8.6 MEDICAL RESOURCES

Current County (fire, law, and EMS) response protocols will determine which units are dispatched to emergency calls. The medical group supervisor will determine what, if any, additional resources may be required. Should additional emergency medical resources be needed, current protocols and procedure will determine the type of responding units. The San Joaquin County Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator will coordinate area medical resources.

Reference ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical

8.7 INCIDENT RECOVERY OPERATIONS

The IC should consult with the Incident Safety Officer and the County Health Officer prior to terminating any declarations or proclamations for the HazMat incident. Once this is accomplished, EHD and Health Services officials will work with appropriate agencies on a plan for clearing impacted areas for reoccupation. During the Recovery Phase, EHD will be the lead agency and follow ICS guidelines.

8.7.1 Disaster Recovery Plan

An evacuation area pass system was developed to control flow of people and vehicles into an area. This plan allows initial recovery agencies to prepare the area, control criminal activity, and for critical business activity to resume as soon as possible. Once an area has been deemed safe for entry, residents may be allowed in on a limited pass, if the area has not already been determined ready for normal activities.

Reference ESF 14 - Recovery

9 SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

9.1 AGENCY RESPONDERS

9.1.1 Fire Agencies

Countywide fire agencies are equipped with the resources that meets the needs of their jurisdictions and comply with current protocols and regulations. The use and maintenance of equipment meets or exceeds current regulations and industry standards. Each agency's leadership will ensure compliance to regulations, usage, testing and maintenance of equipment, and maintenance of records.

9.1.2 HazMat Response Teams

The San Joaquin County Operational Area has four (4) HazMat response vehicles.

Stockton Fire Department– Type 2

Lodi Fire Department – Type 2

South County Fire Authority – Type 2

County Environmental Health Department

Hazardous materials technicians and specialists are supplied by daily shift personnel for the fire departments that are signatories to the Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Agreement and the available hazardous material specialists in the EHD. The Team will test and maintain their equipment in accordance with current standards and regulations.

Personnel and equipment call-out is performed under procedures contained in the Joint Hazardous Materials Team Policies and Guidelines Manual.

Hazardous material response units, personnel and equipment meet the required state standards. Personnel assigned to HazMat units have been appropriately trained and exercised and are equipped with the appropriate resources for their assigned responsibility.

9.1.3 Public Works/Municipal Utilities

Public Works agencies and municipal utility departments in the Operational Area can assist hazardous materials operations by shutting down water lines and closing storm drains and sewer lines. They are also a resource for heavy equipment, sand/absorbent, and drainage materials to use on defensive operations such as diking large spills. During evacuations or area closures, these agencies may provide barricades, electronic directions signs, and road signs.

9.1.4 County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC)

The CAC can assist with issues regarding Pesticide Drift. California State law requires the CAC to enforce pesticide regulations within a county. The CAC is the subject matter experts in assisting an IC with proper guidance and information during a pesticide emergency within the Operational Area.

9.1.5 Public Health Department

In the event of a significant hazardous materials incident, the Public Health Department may become a resource for information. The Medical Health Branch in the EOC would be responsible for coordinating and supporting area medical resources. Specific details for activation and personnel are outlined in the EOP.

9.1.6 Law Enforcement Agencies

Area and state law enforcement agencies maintain protocols and procedures for responding to HazMat or potential HazMat incidents. These agencies may assist with crowd control, road closure, traffic control, incendiary or explosive devices, evacuations and/or incident command.

California Vehicle Code (CVC) designates the appropriate law enforcement agency as having incident command authority at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident. The code also permits for the assigning of incident command to a local law

enforcement or fire protection agency on roadways other than freeways.²⁶ CHP is the primary law enforcement agency for California freeways.

9.1.7 Environmental Health Department

The on-scene IC will assess the situation and determine a course of action. This may include the response by an EHD staff member. Current communication procedures will determine how to contact EHD. EHD maintains the necessary records and resources and may respond to an incident as warranted.

9.1.8 Private Sector

The San Joaquin County Department of Purchasing and Support Services maintain a comprehensive resource directory. The directory contains an alpha listing of vendors for supplies and equipment. Some vendor contacts are maintained on the Operational Area website for public use in obtaining disaster supplies (e.g. sand, sandbags, survival supplies, and emergency radios).

9.1.9 Public Sector

County OES maintains a computer database directory with contacts for local, state, and federal agencies. This directory is available on a 24-hour basis. The various mutual aid coordinators keep agency contacts for their specific discipline. If a resource request does not fall within an established mutual aid system, the Operational Area Logistics Section has access to this resource list to locate the appropriate agency that can provide the resource.

9.2 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

There are several EOCs throughout the County in the various municipalities. Each has its own protocols and procedures for activation.

9.2.1 County (Operational Area) EOC

The County has identified a primary location for the County EOC at the Robert J. Cabral Agricultural Center in South Stockton. This facility maintains necessary equipment and resources for Operational Area functions. The alternate EOC location is the Sheriff's Department Headquarters - 700 Michael Canlis Blvd., French Camp, CA

9.2.1.1 *Department Operations Center (DOC)* – The Sheriff's Office, EMS, EHD, and Public Health can activate respective DOCs as needed.

9.2.2 City Emergency Operations Centers

All the cities in the Operational Area have designated a facility to serve as their EOC. Each municipality has established protocols for activation

²⁶ CA Vehicle Code Section 2454

10 INCIDENT CRITIQUE AND FOLLOW-UP

10.1 POST INCIDENT ANALYSIS FOR ROUTINE INCIDENTS

During routine incidents in the Operational Area responders will follow the guidelines in the Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Policies and Guidelines Manual. The scheduling of incident de-briefs will follow current procedures.

10.2 COMMUNITY CRITIQUES

A community debriefing or public comment session allows the responding agencies and the community to communicate the what, why, or how certain events or actions happened. While not required, this may prove beneficial and provide an opportunity for the public to voice comments and concerns. Public session may include a communication liaison or PIO to facilitate the meeting.

Reference: ESF 15 – Public Information

11 BUSINESS AND AREA PLANS SECTION 25503(E) INFORMATION

11.1 BUSINESS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

EHD is the CUPA and is responsible for the carrying out of Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code.²⁷

11.2 DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The data management system for the County's business plans is a relational database (EnvisionConnect) licensed by Decade Software Company. Both the business plan requirements²⁸ and the RMP requirements are contained in the database.²⁹

Access to related information can be obtained through the CERS Portal. Lead User authority is managed by EHD and is provided to each emergency agency to maintain.

12 LOCAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

12.1 IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCAL CONDITIONS

12.1.1 Significant Natural Resource Areas

The most environmentally sensitive areas of San Joaquin County include the areas in proximity to the Stanislaus, Calaveras, San Joaquin, and Mokelumne Rivers and their tributaries as well as the legally defined Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. All agencies take additional precautions for incidents that occur in sensitive areas because of the inherent

²⁷ §Article 1 & 2, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

²⁸ Title 19 CCR Chapter 4.5 Article 3, §2745.3 et seq.

²⁹ §25503, Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

mobility potential for spills in waterways and the subsequent widespread threat to wildlife and water supplies.

Various locations within the County are also the habitat for approximately 97 endangered species. Most notable are riverside or riparian species such as the San Joaquin Riparian Brush Rabbit and the Riparian Wood rat. The county is also the habitat of the San Joaquin County Kit Fox. In situations where an endangered species may be encountered, the Incident Command shall work with the CDFW, the California Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information and species protection.

12.1.2 Structures Located in Marine Waters

The Port of Stockton is the major maritime facility within the county. The Port encompasses a variety of functions from fuel storage and blending facilities, storage of bulk dry and liquid hazardous materials to loading and offloading hazardous materials from vessels. More than 4 million tons of cargo are imported and exported annually. Included in this cargo were cement, fertilizers, and anhydrous ammonia. In case of an emergency involving the Port, the Port of Stockton Police Department is the Incident Commander. They shall work with Port of Stockton authorities and the RP involved. In recent years, the Port Authority has extended to the decommissioned naval base of Rough and Ready Island. This facility now houses a wide array of distribution centers and storage areas posing further hazardous materials risk.

Other structures located in marine waters throughout the county include private marinas, marinas with fuel docks, boatyards, and public boat ramps. On river and delta waters, jurisdictional responsibility for hazardous materials releases, including oil, may be either the CDFW Oil Spill and Prevention Response (OSPR) or the USCG Sector San Francisco. County resources may be called in to assist with initial assessment, site control or deployment of resources such as sorbent pads and booms.

12.1.3 Areas Where Spills are Most Likely to Occur

Spills are most likely to occur when hazardous materials are in transit or being transferred from one mode of transportation or storage to another. In most situations, spills will be minor and are competently handled by on-scene personnel. The most common scenario for such types of spills are concentrations of industry involving hazardous materials such as the Port of Stockton and major transportation arteries such as Interstate 5 and Highway 99. Transportation risk is also present in other modes of transport throughout the County as found in pipeline systems, rail networks, Major Intermodals (one Burlington Northern Santa Fe [BNSF] and two Union Pacific), and Stockton Metropolitan Airport.

12.2 IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES AND LOCAL AREAS OF CONCERN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12.2.1 Facility Prioritization

There is no set prioritization of facilities identified for resumption of normal activities. However, in the case of a large-scale disaster, such as an earthquake, prioritization will be given to critical service entities such as hospitals and other such emergency care facilities. Service infrastructure such as major highways and bridges will also be of high concern due to the needs placed on such structures during an emergency.

12.2.2 Significant Areas Requiring Closure or Protective Measures

12.2.2.1 *River Systems within San Joaquin County*

San Joaquin County is crossed by a myriad of rivers and associated tributaries that feed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. These rivers run through the county from the south, east, and to a limited degree from the north. The rivers flow into the Delta system and significantly add to the water budget. While passing through the county, many of the rivers go under major transportation routes such as CA Highway 99 and US Interstate 5. There have been situations where hazardous materials incidents on the roads have impacted nearby rivers and created a more significant response. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recognize the potential threat to rivers and other waterways when determining proper response. Further information on waterways, environmentally sensitive areas and emergency response on the waterways can be found in the San Francisco Bay and delta section of the USCG Area Contingency Plan.

12.2.2.2 *Jurisdictional Response to Hazardous Materials Releases in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*

If a hazardous materials incident occurs on a highway through the Delta, Incident Command will be the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol (CHP). The IC will ensure proper notification is made to the Cal OES. Cal OES will inform other agencies of an incident that may spread beyond the scene of the incident and have an adverse impact on the surrounding ecosystem. Emergency service response teams will follow closely the guidance of the CHP when approaching an incident scene. In many locations such as Highway 12 through the Delta, heavy traffic and narrow roads can pose a high level of traffic accident risk.

Hazardous materials entering the waterways of the Delta may require multi-agency response due to the potential of significant environmental impact and further spread/transport of the contaminant. Incident Command may initially reside with the local response agency but can switch to the state or federal level if significant resources and specialized response is required. At the state level, the CDFW is designated as the State Agency Coordinator. This agency shall work with all involved parties and local government and take part in the Unified Command structure as appropriate.

At the federal level, responsibility for control, monitoring, or oversight of spills occurring in navigable waterways shall be the responsibility of the USCG or EPA depending on the location, extent, and potential path of the discharge. The general pattern is to keep response at the local or state level as much as possible. However, the federal agencies are able to bring a large range of specialized response equipment and specially trained personnel that may not be available at the local level.

If the closure of the Stockton Ship Channel to vessel traffic is required, the Commanding Officer of the USCG Sector San Francisco shall issue a "Broadcast Notice to Mariners." The procedures for this can be determined by contacting Sector San Francisco at 415-399-3547. Local closure of rivers, navigable canals, and boating recreational areas can be authorized at the state level. Local resources such as the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office can assist with waterway closure.

12.2.2.3 Recreational Areas

The San Joaquin Operational Area encompasses a wide array of recreational areas. These range from parks established to protect endangered species, smaller residential neighborhood parks and large-scale marinas in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Incident Commander shall work with emergency services and local agencies to ensure localized and specialized concerns are met. A hazardous materials release in a recreational area may require specialized zone control and interactions with risk communications to ensure proper evacuation/closure reports are made.

12.2.2.4 Aqueducts

There are two major aqueducts that run through portions San Joaquin County, the Delta-Mendota Canal, constructed and operated by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The canal originates at the Tracy Pumping Station and parallels the California Aqueduct and Interstate 580. The countywide HazMat Team may be requested to assist for a release of hazardous material in this canal. EPA would be the agency for overall responsibility.

The second is the California Aqueduct which begins at the Clifton Court Forebay in Contra Costa County. Similar to the Delta-Mendota Canal, it runs through the southwest portion of the county. This canal is operated by the California Department of Water Resources. The Cal EPA would be the State agency responsible for any release of hazardous materials. The countywide Joint HazMat Team may be requested to assist.

13 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The following authorities and references are applicable to this Annex. Additional ones may be found in the EOP Basic Plan and Annexes.

San Joaquin County

Joint Hazardous Material Response Team Policies and Guidelines

California Codes and Regulations

California Government Code
California Emergency Services Act
California Codes of Regulations (CCR)
California Health and Safety Code
California Food and Agriculture Code
California Vehicle Code

California State Agencies

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
○ Fire & Rescue Division
○ California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)
California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)
○ California Department of Pesticide Regulations
○ California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE)
○ California Office of the State Fire Marshal, (OSFM)
California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Federal Agencies

Department of Homeland Security
○ Federal Emergency Management Agency
Department of Labor
○ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Regulations and Guidance

National Incident Management System (NIMS)
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

14 ABBREVIATIONS

Below is a list of abbreviations in this annex; additional ones may be referenced in the EOP.

CAC	County Agricultural Commission (San Joaquin County)
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protections
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CERS	California Electronic Reporting System
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System
CHP	California Highway Patrol
County	San Joaquin County
County OES	San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CVC	California Vehicle Code
DOC	Department Operations Center
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EHD	San Joaquin County Department of Environmental Health
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HazMat	Hazardous Material
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Administration
NIMS	Nation Incident Management System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPR	California Fish and Wildlife Oil Spill and Prevention Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Points
RMP	Risk Management Program
SDS	Safety Data Sheets (formerly Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS])
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SJC	San Joaquin County
SOC	State Operations Center (Cal OES)
USCG	United States Coast Guard

ATTACHMENT 1
SAN JOAQUIN AREA PLAN, MODEL REPORTING FORM

CHECKLIST for AREA PLAN ELEMENT and reference section	ELEMENT LOCATION	ELEMENT NOT PROVIDED, JUSTIFICATION ATTACHED	PROPOSED DATE FOR COMPLETION
Section 2642 – Emergency Response Procedures	Section 4		
Approach, Recognition, and Evacuation	4.2		
Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination	4.4		
Equipment Monitoring and Decontamination	4.5		
Section 2643 – Pre-Emergency Planning	Section 5		
Pre-incident Site Surveys	5.2		
Planning and Coordination	5.2 – 5.3		
Emergency Funding Access	5.7		
Disposal Facility Access	5.8		
Emergency Response Contractor Access	5.8		
Integrated Response Management System	5.10		
Section 27644 – Notification and Coordination	Section 6		
Notification and Coordination	6		
Emergency Communications	6.3		
Responsibility Matrix	6		
OES Notification	6.5		
Section 2645 – Training	Section 7		
Emergency Response Personnel Training	7.1		
Training Documentation	7.2		
Training Exercises	7.4		
Section 2646 – Public Safety and Information	Section 8		
Site Perimeter Security	8.1		
Safety Procedure Information	8.1		
Information Release Responsibility	8.3		
Medical Notification	8.6		
Evacuation Plans	8.4		
Section 27647 – Supplies and Equipment	Section 9		
Listing and Description	9		
Maintenance	9.1.1 – 9.1.2		
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