ANNEX H

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous materials incidents are addressed in detail in the Meramec Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. This document is available to emergency responders and planners throughout the Meramec Region. PLEASE NOTE: Due to the sensitive nature of information contained within the hazardous materials emergency response plan, citizens must request that information by contacting the Meramec Regional Emergency Planning Committee directly.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish policies, guidelines and an organization for response to a hazardous materials incident in The City of Rolla. The City of Rolla Emergency Operations Plan is designed to work closely with the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for the Meramec Region of Missouri which includes Rolla.

II. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. Situation

1. Rolla is vulnerable to a variety of hazardous materials incidents due to transportation, storage and use in the area.
2. Several transportation routes (highway and rail) parallel streams and transverse through Rolla.
3. There are a number of fixed facilities located in the city that use, produce and/or store hazardous materials. Additional information regarding these facilities is on file with the Rolla Emergency Management Agency, the Meramec Regional Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the fire departments. Included in the information are the material safety data sheets (MSDS), Tier II information, etc.
4. Resources (trained personnel and equipment) in Rolla for response to a hazardous material incident are limited.
5. Response to a serious chemical incident will require outside resources, i.e., adjacent counties, cities, state and federal government and the private sector.

B. Assumptions

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, and the need to exercise the guidelines and policies set forth in the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for the Meramec Region of Missouri as well as this Rolla EOP.
2. Proper implementation of these plans and guidelines will reduce or prevent releases and related exposure to the public and environmental damage.
3. The use of local and outside resources will require substantial coordination.

4. Awareness of hazards and appropriate training may reduce some incident damage, but incidents may occur with little or no warning.
5. Protective actions for the general population may include in-place sheltering, and/or evacuation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Initial response to a hazardous materials incident will be by local officials. The first responder (agency) will make an assessment of the situation and classify the emergency as specified below and in the Basic Plan.

Level I - No evacuation other than from the immediate scene. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders in fire service using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of Level I incidents are, minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents, small releases of corrosives, and illegally discarded chemical containers which are not in danger of releasing substances.
Level II - An incident/accident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. These incidents may require the use of special chemical protective gear to Level B. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation.
Level III - An incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation and the expertise or resources of private industry and state and federal governments.

B. Depending on the classification of the incident additional notifications will be made in accordance with the notification list as provided in Appendix 2 to Annex A. Support agencies will be alerted and/or requested to provide assistance as necessary.
(The immediate notification of appropriate public agencies of a hazardous chemical release is the responsibility of the spiller.)

C. Public warning will be issued in accordance with guidelines set forth in Annex B. Response Actions will be based on the following population protection options:

Evacuation - Evacuation can be completely effective, if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud.

1. In-Place Shelter - In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce the air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action.
2. Ingestion Advisory - Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release. A threat to food and water supplies must be identified and information released to the public.
3. Sewage and Runoff - A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and serious environmental problems.

In order to make sound decisions regarding evacuation, indoor protection, etc., these decisions must be based on a thorough analysis of the hazards involved, the characteristics of the surrounding community, and an assessment of atmospheric conditions.

D. Response activities will be documented by the LEPC. This documentation will be evaluated for development of new training sessions. Data on overall incident occurrence will be provided to all participating organizations and used for plan revisions.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The organization for Hazardous Materials Response will be set up along the same functional lines as explained in the Basic Plan.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

Any or all of the participating agencies/organizations of Rolla emergency operations may be called on in response to a hazmat incident. Each organization/ agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for their task assignments as specified in this annex, and the Basic Plan.

C. Task Assignments for Hazardous Materials Incidents

The following task assignments relate to hazardous materials response. Additional assignments are listed in the Basic Plan.

1. LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

a. Hold scheduled meetings to establish short and long range plans subject to TITLE III Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program.
b. Provide support and focus on the hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazards analysis or updating the current analysis utilized.
c. Give guidance and manage the development of a Hazard Materials Response Annex to the Rolla Emergency Operations Plan for the service area that utilizes the expertise and resources of public and private organizations and provides for safe, timely and cost effective response by public and private groups.
d. Outline methods and schedule training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, academic institutions and available private participants.
e. Serve as the point of contact for Community Right-to-Know.

2. ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS

a. Appoint a representative to manage hazardous materials systems, and to report all chemical incidents/accidents to both the LEPC and other agencies as required by state and federal laws.
b. Set policy and adopt budgets to allow administrators with the technical skills and authority to be responsible for Incident Management in the event of a hazardous materials incident/accident.
c. Advise responsible city officials to insure that the best measures will be taken to protect the general public, property and the environment.

3. CITY ATTORNEY

a. Act as legal advisor on items related to public health and safety.
b. Assist in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to Title III implementation or specific chemical release incidents.
c. Provide enforcement of regulations and initiate legal action against parties responsible for the release of chemical hazards that violate state and/or federal regulations.

4. CITY CLERK

Maintain an accurate and responsive data bank for all vital information arising from a chemical release incident in/or affecting their jurisdictions.

5. FIRE SERVICES

a. Determine the hazard level of the incident, and direct response operations including:

    1) Establish site security areas and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector(s).
    2) Determine the nature of the hazardous material.
    3) Based on estimates of likely harm, establish options for mitigation, selecting appropriate options and managing the mitigation effort.

b. Coordinate with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provides information sources as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the material, hazard evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
c. Develop and maintain the Fire Service HazMat Team ***SOGs*** . This effort should also include mutual aid resources.
d. Direct facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may increase or catalyze the fire, cause explosions, create toxic gas releases, or cause potential environmental damage.

6. INCIDENT (ON-SCENE) COMMANDER

The Incident Commander is the individual in charge on site, in accordance with the Rolla EOP, Appendix 3 to the Basic Plan. The Incident Commander will coordinate all actions including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Provide initial hazard assessment to response personnel and the general public.
b. Lead the initial environmental assessment.
c. Prescribe personnel protective measures.
d. Issue public warning.
e. Establish an on-scene Command Post.
f. Determine when re-entry is possible.

7. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

a. Coordinate guidelines for temporary storage of stabilized hazardous materials and manage legal disposal.
b. Provide personnel safety information to the Incident Commander, and if necessary, serve as site safety officer.
c. Provide an environmental analysis of the situation and recommend property, epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with the public health issues involved with hazardous materials incidents.
d. Monitor response personnel and general public exposures to chemical, biological and radiological agents.
e. Manage the distribution and use of health resources. Allocate medical supplies in short supply.
f. Inform the public of the health risks associated with chemical related hazards and identify the appropriate self-help or first aid actions and other suitable survival measures.

8. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

a. Assign priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities.
b. Transport, treat, and distribute victims to medical facilities.
c. Provide a liaison between medical personnel and the Incident Commander. Notify the area hospitals that receive victims of what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.
d. Provide medical assistance in the hazard or contamination reduction sector for response personnel.

9. ALL EMERGENCY SERVICES

a. Each emergency responding agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on scene and confer with this individual for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority

to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods, and resolve conflicts.

b. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation actions, after close coordination with all agencies involved and in-depth discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees.

c. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contamination is the responsibility of the manufacturer or carrier who released the materials. Assistance in removal and disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

d. A post-incident analysis report and critique shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander with input solicited from all involved agencies. Copies of all post-incident reports shall be submitted to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, conducting debriefs, plan modifications and future use in training and exercise programs.

D. Reception and Care activities are covered in Annex L.

E. Public Information Activities are covered in Annex C.

V. PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Fixed Facilities

1. Designate a hazardous materials coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of this plan and for the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans and ***SOGs*** . These plans will include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response guidelines and available mitigation resources.
2. Alert the Rolla Police Department in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
3. Provide technical support as requested in the development of off-site risk assessments and contingency planning.
4. Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
5. Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in chemical hazard exercises, drills, and other training activities.
6. Initiate notification of a chemical release incident, and provide information to the appropriate officials/agencies as specified in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA),as amended.

B. Pipeline Industry

1. Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes the policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.

2. The company's Hazardous Materials Coordinator will contact each site and direct the company's mitigation activities and support off-site efforts during any chemical release emergency.
3. Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the comprehensive training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.

C. Rail and Highway Hazardous Materials Carriers

1. Develop a chemical incident emergency response plan.
2. Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous material incident involving their stock.
3. Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incident(s) involving their stock or property.
4. Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
5. Provide technical expertise, personnel, and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.
6. Provide a useful list of major hazardous material commodities shipped, and periodically update this list.

D. State and Federal Support

1. Planning, training and on-site assistance are available through state and federal agencies. Details of these resources and methods of acquisition are described in the State Emergency Response Commission Chemical Emergency Plan.
2. Notification of releases to state and federal agencies is the responsibility of the person or organization releasing regulated chemicals.
3. Access to State resources for support during an incident/accident is through the Incident Commander or as specified in the Rolla EOP, Appendix 4 to the Basic Plan.

VI. CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

A. The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander in coordination with appropriate technical resources.

B. The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law, for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The local Health Department, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources, is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

C. The Incident Commander is responsible for monitoring the response activity to ensure that appropriate containment and control measures are implemented. Containment and control measures may include but are not limited to:

1. Dikes
2. Berms and drains

3. Trenches and pits
4. Booms
5. Barriers in soil
6. Stream diversion
7. Patching and plugging of containers and vessels
8. Over-packing of leaking containers
9. Portable catch basins
10. Reorientation of containers
11. Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
12. Excavating
13. Skimming or pumping
14. Dispersion or dilution
15. Vacuuming

D. Treatment of released hazardous chemicals can be physical, chemical, or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the operator. State and federal technical resources are readily available to provide technical assistance on selection or overview of treatment activities.

E. The initial assessment of a release incident should be performed by the fixed facility operators. It should be recognized that industrial capability to assess the situation may be supported by in-depth knowledge of the chemicals, facility and environmental effects. The fixed facility is responsible for damages resulting from the release and should provide timely and accurate information on a release situation.

F. Restoration

1. The local jurisdiction, in conjunction with state and federal experts, is in charge of managing restoration efforts.
2. Treatment of contaminated soils or waters is the responsibility of the spiller.
3. Off site transportation for storage, treatment or disposal may be provided by the spiller subject to state and federal regulations.

VII. TRAINING

A. Hazardous materials training can be divided into four categories for employees responding to hazardous substance releases or incidents as follows:

1. First Responder Training - This category pertains to individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release. Persons in this category are required to have sufficient training—exact hours are not specified—to demonstrate the following:

   a. An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an accident.
   b. An understanding of the potential outcomes of an emergency where hazardous materials are present.
   c. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an

emergency.

d. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
e. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan.
f. The ability to recognize the need for additional resources.

2. First Responder Operations - At this level, employees should have at least eight hours of training. Employees are considered to be at the operations level if they respond to releases for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment without actually trying to stop the release.
3. Hazardous Materials Technicians - At this level, hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases for the purpose of stopping them. Their role is generally to plug, patch, or otherwise pursue measures to stop a release. Hazardous materials technicians should have at least 24 hours of training.
4. Hazardous Materials Specialists - This category of responder is defined as an individual whose duties require a direct or specific knowledge of the various substances that they may be called on to contain. Hazardous materials specialists should have at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and have employer certification that they are able to perform specialized control, containment, or confinement functions.

B. To achieve the necessary training levels, emergency response personnel should take advantage of training courses offered through local, state and federal agencies (i.e., State Emergency Management Agency, Department of Natural Resources, etc.).

C. Each of the hazardous materials training categories should have continued training to maintain competency.

VIII. ANNEX MAINTENANCE

A. The Rolla Emergency Operations Plan will be tested and evaluated annually. These guidelines are explained in the Basic Plan.

B. The Rolla Emergency Management Director will work with the LEPC to see that the guidelines and policies set forth in this annex are included and tested in the exercises. A critique will follow each exercise to identify deficiencies so that revisions can be made if needed.

APPENDICES

1. Support Agencies for Hazardous Materials Incidents

Appendix 1 to Annex H

SUPPORT AGENCIES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

STATE ASSISTANCE	PHONE NUMBER
Governor's Office	573-751-3222
Missouri National Guard	573-751-9500
Missouri Emergency Response Commission	800-634-6946
Division of Environmental Quality (DNR)	573-634-2436
State Department of Health	573-751-6102
Clean Water Commission	816-229-3105
Air Conservation Commission	816-233-1321
Hazardous Waste Management Commission	573-796-4779
State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)	(24-hr.) 573-751-2748

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE	
Federal Emergency Management	(24-hr.) 202-646-2400
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	(24-hr.) 404-452-4100
National Response Center	(24-hr.) 800-424-8802
Bomb Disposal and Explosive Ordnance Team	
U.S. Army, Fort Leonard Wood	(24-hr.) 573-368-3814
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	(24-hr.) 301-951-0550
U.S. Department of Energy	301-353-5555
Radiological Assistance	(24-hr.) 202-586-8100
U.S. Department of the Treasury	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	816-426-7188
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	913-236-3778
U.S. Department of Transportation	202-426-1830
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) St. Louis	314-425-7131
National Weather Service (St. Louis)	800-392-8788

OTHER EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	
CHEMTREC	(24-hr.) 800-424-9300
CHEMNET	(24-hr.) 800-424-9300
CHLOREP	(24-hr.) 800-424-9300
NACA	(24-hr.) 800-424-9300
Association of American Railroads Bureau of Explosives	(24-hr.) 202-639-2222
Kansas University Medical Center - Poison Control	800-332-6633

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

Environmental Specialists, Inc. 816-523-5081
3001 East 83rd Street
Kansas City, MO 64132
24 Hour Emergency Number 816-932-1277