

Missouri Emergency Response Commission

Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan

County Local Emergency Planning Committee

Or

Local Emergency Planning District

2022/2023

A record of changes to the plan will be noted on the Record of Amendments, which will contain the following:

- .A complete list of plan users will be maintained in a central location specified by the

[illegible]

[illegible]

PREFACE

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan (HMEP) was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 303, The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and Missouri General Law.

The Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)/Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD) will adopt this plan to provide for the protection of the public located within COUNTY/COUNTIES, Missouri in the event of a hazardous chemical emergency.

LEPC/D Chairman Printed Name

LEPC/D Chairman Signature

Date

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*****TBD

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The [REDACTED] LEPC/D Hazardous Material Emergency Plan (HMEP) has been prepared to meet both Federal and State statutory planning requirements, and to provide for a higher degree of preparedness to respond to incidents involving hazardous chemicals. Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, which requires local and state governments to plan for chemical emergencies. Missouri General Law 11CSR10-11.210-250 require emergency planning by communities for chemical emergencies.

The primary purpose of this plan, however, is to provide the framework and methodology to efficiently respond to hazardous materials emergencies within [REDACTED] County/Counties, Missouri so as to protect lives, property and the environment.

In order to meet the emergency planning requirements, the [REDACTED] LEPC/D will either develop or maintain a stand-alone hazardous materials response plan, which can become an annex to a county government's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the [REDACTED] County/Counties, Missouri Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan are to:

1. Describe courses of action that will minimize hazards to life and result in adverse impacts upon the environment from the release of a hazardous material.
2. Establish procedures to provide for a coordinated effort by the state municipalities and private industry in response to a hazardous materials emergency.
3. Identify emergency response organizations, equipment and other resources that can be utilized during a hazardous materials incident.
4. Provide a mechanism to integrate community and facility response procedures.

ORGANIZATION

- A. The basic plan describes general information about the purpose and scope of this hazardous materials emergency plan and system.
- B. The hazard analysis portion describes the known hazardous chemical facilities and transportation routes within [REDACTED] County/Counties, Missouri.
- C. The plan is then divided into functional Annexes that describe different components of an emergency response for hazardous materials incidents.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	American Red Cross
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 198-(PL 96-510)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMPACK	
CHEMTRC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
CMED	Centralized Medical Dispatch Center
CWA	Clean Water Act
DECON	Decontamination
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPH	Department of Public Health
EBS/EAS	Emergency Broadcast System/Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographical Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HMEP	Hazardous Material Emergency Plan
HMRT	HAZMAT Response Team
HSRRS	Homeland Security Regional Response System
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IEMS	Integrated Emergency Management System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee

LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
MERC	Missouri Emergency Response Commission
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NACA	National Agriculture Chemicals Association
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCRIC	National Chemical Response & Information Center
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center/Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide
NRT-1A	Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans
OHMTADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
PIO	Public Information Officer
RQs	Reportable Quantities
RRT	Regional Response Team (State or Federal)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL 99-499)
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard (DOT)
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Hazardous Materials incidents of varying degrees of severity will occur within the _____ County/Counties, Missouri jurisdiction. Such an incident can occur at a fixed facility or on a transportation route or a combination of the two.
2. Assistance will be provided from adjoining localities, mutual aid agreements, the _____ HAZMAT team, the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and the Federal Government, depending upon the magnitude of the incident.
3. The county has appointed the _____ (job title) as the Community Emergency Coordinator. The Coordinator's name and contact information will be on file with the LEPC/D Chairperson, MERC, and SEMA.
4. Depending on the magnitude of an incident, this plan or portions of it will be implemented to coordinate actions, conserve resources and expedite mitigation of the incident.

Comments, corrections, or suggestions on any aspect of this plan should be sent to:

_____ LEPC/D Chairperson
_____ LEPC/D Chairperson Contact Information

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

Section 303(c) of SARA Title III stipulates nine (9) planning provisions that must be adequately addressed in this plan. The plan also meets requirements found in NRT1 & 1A documents. The below chart lists the provisions and their locations(s) in the LEPC/D Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

Regulatory Citation	Section 303(c) Requirement	Location of Provisions
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(1)	Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subtitle that are within the emergency planning district; identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in Section 302(a); and identification of additional facilities contributing to or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subtitle, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.	Basic Plan- Hazard Analysis Annex K- Facility Profiles
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(2)	Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and personnel to respond to any release of such substances.	Annex A- Notification and Alerting
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(3)	Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators who shall make the determinations necessary to implement the plan.	Basic Plan- Assumptions Basic Plan- Hazard Analysis Annex D- Assessment and Evaluation
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(4)	Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinators to persons designated in the emergency plan and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of the Section 304).	Annex A- Notification and Alerting Annex B- Direction and Control
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(5)	Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and area or population likely to be affected.	Basic Plan-Local Conditions Annex D- Assessment and Evaluation
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(6)	A description of emergency facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subtitle, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.	Annex A- Notification Annex B- Direction and Control Annex C- Containment

		Annex E- Public Warning and Emergency Information
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(7)	Evacuation plans, including provision for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.	Annex E- Public Warning and Emergency Information Annex F- Protective Actions
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(8)	Training programs, including schedules for training of medical response and medical personnel.	Annex H- Training Annex I- Exercises
42 U.S.C. 11003(c)(9)	Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.	Annex H- Training Annex I- Exercises
42 U.S.C. 11003(a) Plan Required	Each local emergency planning committee shall complete preparation of an emergency plan in accordance with this section not later than two years after October 17, 1986. The committee shall review such plan once per year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any facility may occur.	

HAZARD ANALYSIS

This section contains a list of all facilities that have reported hazardous material/chemical inventories to the local fire departments, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, and the [REDACTED] LEPC/D in compliance with EPCRA, Sections 302 & 312(c); as well as facilities, modes of transportation considered a risk by the [REDACTED] LEPC/D. This section also identifies a list of facilities and areas/locations that are at increased risk during a hazardous materials incident by the [REDACTED] LEPC/D. The hazardous analysis is updated annually after the deadline for submission of Tier II reports. Information on highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines are included. The information on highways, railroads and waterways is completed from contacting transportation entities.

Note: Refer to **Annex K** of this plan for details on EHS facilities.

**The following lists reflect the status of reporting as of [REDACTED] (Date).

A. EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACILITIES

Facility Name	Facility Address	Emergency Contact Name	Emergency Contact Phone No.	Emergency Contact Email	Substance(s)

B. HIGHWAYS

History	Material	Hazard Class	No. of Trucks

C. RAILROADS

The following are examples of the type of information that should be included in the railroad hazard analysis. Information that should be included is: route name of hazardous material and quantity.

The following hazardous materials are transported through _____ (County) on the _____ Railroad:

UN Number	Chemical	Cars Per Month

The following hazardous materials are transported to _____ (County) from _____ (Location) on the _____ Railroad:

UN Number	Chemical	Cars Per Month

The following hazardous materials are transported from _____ County to _____ (Location) on the _____ Railroad:

UN Number	Chemical	Cars Per Month

D. WATERWAYS

E. PIPELINES

F. ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS FACILITIES (Alphabetical Order)

Facility Name	Address	Contact	Phone No.	Email Address	Population

G. ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS AREAS/LOCATIONS

Area/Location	Access/Functional Need	Estimated Population	Emergency Contact (If Applicable)	Emergency Contact Phone (If Applicable)

It is important to note that the proximity of some of these facilities to major transportation routes and/or adjacent facilities may in fact compound the effects of a hazardous materials incident. The possible permutations are too numerous to list here. Recent efforts to review and update facility plans will take this into consideration. All received [REDACTED] County facility plans will be on file at the [REDACTED] LEPC/D determined location.

If available, the CAMEO database and MARPLOT mapping programs allow for simulations of releases from these facilities. Plotting the containment plumes on maps of the area shows what population would be affected from a specific release. Maps unloaded from the eCEMP program can be used for the purposes of this plan.

Below is an example of the type of information that should be available on the map that belongs in this section of the plan. Included on the map are the facilities that could have a release; access and functional needs facilities (ex. schools, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, etc); access and functional needs areas and locations; areas where large crowds would gather such as malls, stadiums, and arenas; critical infrastructure such as courthouse, fire department, police department.

**HAZARD ANALYSIS MAP
Extremely Hazardous
Substance Facilities,
Transportation Access and
Functional Needs Facilities,
Access and Functional Needs
Areas/Locations**

**ANNEX [REDACTED]
Notification and Alerting**

Purpose

To provide for the initial notification to the local 24-hour point of contact, the state 24-hour point of contact (Missouri Department of Natural Resources), the state coordinating agency, and the National Response Center (NRC) of a hazardous material emergency and the subsequent alerting of other local and state response personnel.

Situation

Timely, informative, and accurate notification of a hazardous material emergency is critical for an effective emergency response operations. Section 304 of EPCRA requires the immediate

notification of the community emergency coordinator and the State when a release of an extremely hazardous substance or hazardous chemical in an amount above the reportable quantity (RQ) occurs. Specific information is required by the notification such as a chemical name, method of release, health effects, medical attention and protective actions.

The Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) believes direct notification through the local point of contact is critical. The Release Report Form provides notification through the local point of contact. The Release Report Form should be used when calling the 24-hour contact point [REDACTED]. Under federal requirements, the NRC must be notified.

The local point of contact is the local fire department through the 911 dispatch center. The nature and extent of the incident will dictate the order and number of phone calls to be placed. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) must be immediately notified of any hazardous materials emergency that meets the Level 2 or Level 3 criteria.

Participating Agencies

Primary Local Points of Contact (ex. 911 Dispatch Center)

County/City	Point of Contact	24-Hour Phone Number

Alternate Local Points of Contact (ex. Police or Fire Dispatch)

County/City	Point of Contact	24-Hour Phone Number

Additional Points of Contact

Federal/ State Call Center	24- Hour Phone Number
Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-634-2436
National Response Center	800-424-8802

State Response Procedures

1. Upon notification of a hazardous material emergency, SEMA shall record all emergency notification information.

2. DNR shall receive and act upon requests for state assistance.
3. DNR shall notify the appropriate state agencies of the hazardous materials emergency.
4. State agencies will provide assistance as described in the Missouri Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan.

Emergency Assistance Contacts

Federal Agency	Telephone Number	Location
Department of Transportation		
Environmental Protection Agency Region VII		
Federal Emergency Management Agency		
National Response Center		
Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
U.S. Coast Guard		
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control		
Center for Disease Control		
U.S. Army Operations Center		
Defense Logistics Agency		
Department of Energy		
U. S. Bureau of Explosives		
Federal Bureau of Investigations		
National Weather Service		
Poison Control		
CHEMTREC/CHLOREP		

State Agency	Telephone Number	Location
Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR)		
Missouri Radiological Emergency Team (MoRET)		
Missouri Department of Transportation		
Department of Agriculture		
Missouri State Emergency Management Agency		
Missouri Division of Fire Safety		

Department of Health and Senior Services		
Missouri National Guard		
Red Cross		
Developmental Disability Services of XXXX County		
Deaf LEAD		
Missouri Assistive Technology		
Missouri Developmental Disability Council		

National Organization	Telephone Number	Location
American Association of Railroads (AAR)		
National Agricultural Chemical Association		

Local Agency	Telephone Number	Location
**Hospital		
**Utilities		
**Law Enforcement		
**Fire Department		
**Ambulance		
**Media		
**Catholic Charities		

Transportation	Telephone	Location
**Pipeline		
**Railroad		

Bordering Jurisdiction	Emergency Contact	Phone Number
North		
South		
West		
East		

Mutual Aid Agreement	Emergency Contact	Telephone Number

Hazardous Material Facility	Facility Emergency Coordinator	Telephone Number

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE FORM

Locally Dial 911 – NRC Dial 1-800-424-8802
Missouri Department of Natural Resources 1-573-634-2436

1. Caller Name: _____ Call Date: _____
2. Affiliation: _____ Time: _____
3. Telephone: _____ Ref #: _____ Yes / No
4. Material Released: _____ EHS: _____ DOT# / CAS #: _____
5. Amount Released: _____ Gals/Lbs: _____
6. Date of Release: _____ Time: _____ Duration: _____ Hrs _____ Min
7. Release Medium: _____ Air _____ Water _____ Land _____

(include height and direction of plume) (-----describe terrain-----)

8. Weather Conditions: _____
(Direction, MPH, Temperature, etc.)

9. Location of Release: _____
(address – street, building #, City, County, etc)

10. Facility Name: _____
Address: _____

11. Facility Emergency Contact: _____
(Name) (Address)

12. Incident Description: _____
(Color, odor, solid, liquid, gas)

13. Nearby Populations: _____

14. Other Hazardous Materials Nearby: _____

15. Additional Notifications Made:
Local Fire Department Yes / No Time: _____
Community Emergency Coordinator Yes / No Time: _____
MO DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES Yes / No Time: _____
Federal National Response Center Yes / No Time: _____

16. Number of Dead / Injured: _____ 17. Dead / Injured taken to: _____

18. Action Taken: _____

19. Form Completed by: _____
(Print Name and Title) (Signature)

ANNEX

Direction and Control

Purpose

To provide for effective leadership, coordination, and unified on-scene command of emergency response forces in the event of a hazardous material emergency.

Situation

A hazardous material emergency may require a broad range of on-scene response organizations including emergency service personnel from all levels of government, industry representatives, private contractors, and the media. The need for specialized equipment and technical knowledge during response may also be extensive, as are the number of critical decisions that must be made

in areas of release containment, emergency worker safety, public protective actions, and environmental protection.

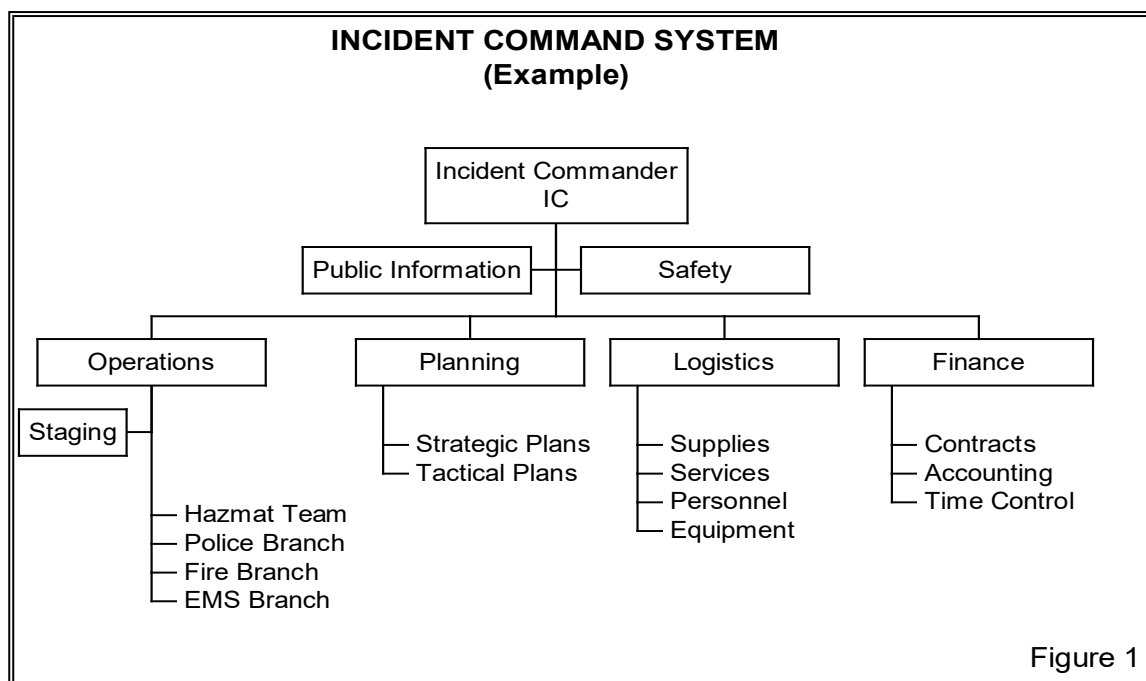
It is recognized that response organizations are typically trained to operate within their agency command structure, but they are rarely called upon to perform their duties as part of a unified and integrated multi-organizational response, such as that required for a major hazardous materials emergency. Therefore, this plan calls for implementation of a strong system of direction and control.

Direction and Control begins with the initial local response but is expanded as the emergency escalates to a larger, multi-jurisdictional response which may possibly need to be coordinated or directed by the State.

Incident Command System

Incident Command System (ICS) is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to the incident.

In accordance with OSHA regulation 29CFR 1910.120 and EPA regulation 40CFR 311, the Incident Command System must be used when dealing with any Hazardous Materials Incident and must meet NIMS requirements.



Response Procedures

Unified Command

This plan addresses the need to ensure Direction and Control for a multi-jurisdiction/multi-agency response to hazardous materials emergency, which highlights the demand for a unified command structure among responding organizations under the direction of one Incident Commander. The concept of Unified Command simply means that all agencies that have jurisdictional responsibilities and authority at an incident will contribute to the process of:

Determining overall response objectives

Selection of response strategies

Ensuring joint planning and application of tactical activities

Ensuring integrated planning and application of operational requirements; including emergency protective measures, containment, safety and security

Maximizing use of available resources

Incident Commander (Local)

Upon notification of hazardous material emergency, the ranking fire officer, or his/her designee, with local jurisdiction and authority will act as Incident Commander.

Command Post

The Incident Commander(IC) will assess the emergency situation, establish a Command Post, and institute the Incident Command System. The IC should also declare a response level according to the response level criteria listed in this section.

Responding State Agency

Upon notification by DNR of a hazardous material emergency the appropriate responding state agency may contact the IC to assess the situation. This contact can be made by the assignment of an official to the scene or by radio or telephone.

Response Level Criteria

Level 1 – Controlled Emergency Condition

Incident that can be controlled by the primary first response agencies of a local jurisdiction

Single jurisdiction and limited agency involvement

Does not require evacuation, except for the structure or affected facility

Confined geographic area

No immediate threat to life, health or property

Level 2 – Limited Emergency Condition

Potential threat to life, health or property

Expanded geographic scope

Limited evacuation of nearby residents or facilities

Involvement of one, two, three, or more jurisdictions

Limited participation or mutual aid from agencies that do not routinely respond to emergency incidents in the area

Specialist or technical team is called to the scene

Combined emergency operations such as fire fighting and evacuation, or containment and emergency medical care

Level 3 – Full Emergency Condition

Serious hazard or severe threat to life, health and property
Large geographic impact
Major community evacuation
Multi-jurisdictional involvement
State and Federal involvement
Specialists and technical teams deployed
Extensive resource management and allocation
Multiple emergency operations

Declaring a Response Level

The IC should declare a response level. If a response level has not been declared, the responding state agency should recommend that the IC declare a response level.

If necessary, the responding state agency may declare a response level for the purpose of activating and coordinating the state response. In all cases, the responding state agency should coordinate with the IC in declaring a response level.

Authority Dynamics and Transfer

Just as the dynamics of on-scene Direction and Control operations expand and change as an incident escalates leadership and authority may also have to be transferred as an emergency expands. In this regard, the following criteria could be used to determine where Direction and Control authority should be centered:

Geographic area involved
Single or multi-jurisdictions affected
Number of response agencies
Resource commitments
Response operational requirements (i.e. fire fighting, environmental contamination, public health impacts, evacuation, containment, and emergency medical)
State and/or local statutes/ordinances
Based on these criteria, authority, unified command and the designation of an Incident Commander could change as a hazardous material emergency expands.

Responsibilities

Response Level 1 – Controlled Emergency Condition

Responding local agency(s) designate Incident Commander
Command Post established, incident Command System implemented
Incident Commander establishes liaison with the Facility Emergency Coordinator
Incident Commander ensures the appropriate local emergency organization(s) are notified and briefed
Notify State DNR (573-634-2436)
Incident Commander evaluates the need to declare a higher response level, if appropriate
Continue evaluation of incident

Response Level 2 – Limited Emergency Condition

Identify Incident Commander
Command Post established, Incident Command System implemented

Incident Commander evaluates the need for a Deputy or other on-scene assistants
 Incident Commander designates a Safety Officer
 Unified command established
 Notify DNR (573-634-2436)
 Incident Commander evaluates the need to declare higher or lower Response Level
 Local chief executive notified and briefed
 Public Information Officer notified or appointed by Incident Commander
 Local Chief Executive evaluates the need to declare a Local State of Emergency
 Local Emergency Manager or Incident Commander determines the need for activation of the local Emergency Operations Center
 Continue evaluation of incident and make adjustments as necessary

Response Level 3 – Full Emergency Condition

If the incident begins at this level, response activities must include all functions designated at the previous level (Limited Emergency Condition above)

Chief Executive declares a Local State of Emergency and notifies SEMA

Emergency Manager activates the Emergency Operations Center

A full Emergency Condition Response level could be of a magnitude that requires resources from State and Federal agencies and other national sources. The Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) coordinates the application of the state's resources in an emergency, in support of local government. At this response level, unified command would likely include State and possibly, Federal resources. Local and State officials should re-examine response requirements and designations of the Incident Commander at this time based upon the scope, technical complexity and State and local statutes and ordinances.

Response Levels may be given designation titles by agreement between planning authorities. As plans and procedures are developed (with the district) it is recommended that specific response levels be given standard titles, (i.e. Level One, Two, and Three) or some comparable designations. Such titles should be consistent within and between adjacent districts.

Community Direction and Control

Position	Name/Agency/Department	Telephone

ANNEX

Containment

Purpose

Provide for the control of hazardous material release or spill into the environment.

Situation

The fixed-facility or transporter, or other organization, responsible for a spill of a hazardous material is liable for the spill.

The EPCRA Section 302(c) facilities in each community have designated a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC) to act as liaison to the Community Emergency coordinator (CEC) in a hazardous materials emergency. The FEC will arrange for the use of containment material provided by the facility in a mutual aid situation.

The Incident Commander will make determinations regarding the need for resources and assistance. DNR and/or SEMA will coordinate the provision of state containment resources. The responding State agency will determine if federal assistance is required and contact the Regional Response Team (RRT).

Response Procedures

Response Level Criteria

Level 1 – Controlled Emergency Condition

Incident Commander will assess the impact of the release, the need for containment operations and clean up. DNR, facility personnel and the responsible party may assist.

Fire Chief monitors containment assistance and resource requirements.

Safety Officer monitors health impact of all containment activities on emergency workers and nearby residents. Health Officer and EMS may assist.

Level 2 – Limited Emergency Condition

Incident Commander, in consultation with DEP, facility personnel and responsible party takes appropriate containment action.

Local Fire Chief activates Facilities Emergency Coordinator (see Attachment 1) and coordinates containment resources and assistance.

Facilities Emergency Coordinator advises Fire Chief of facilities' containment resources situation.

Fire Chief assesses need for State resources to assist with containment.

Safety Officer monitors health impact of all containment activities on emergency workers and nearby residents. Health Officer and EMS may assist.

Response Level 3 – Full Emergency Condition

Incident Commander, in consultation with DEP, HAZMAT Team and other technical specialist, will determine if appropriate containment actions can be implemented without State assistance.

If State assistance is requested, the State responding agency will determine if Federal assistance will be requested through the Federal Regional Response Team

Incident Commander should coordinate containment resources and assistance providing responding personnel are qualified and have received appropriate containment training and adequate protective equipment is available.

Facilities emergency Coordinator continues to provide support to Incident Commander.

ANNEX

Assessment and Evaluation

Purpose

To obtain and analyze hazardous material release information in order to determine the threats and impact of the emergency on people and the environment and to recommend protective actions to decision-makers.

Situation

A release or threatened release of hazardous material could result in serious and quickly escalating threats to the public. The physical or chemical characteristics of hazardous materials may include toxicity, flammability or reactivity. These factors require technical analysis by qualified and approved specialists in order to determine existing hazards, the anticipated course of the incident and any new hazards if things go wrong. Because the situation may change rapidly, it is important the analysis be done thoroughly by specialists in order to ensure public safety.

Responders arriving at the scene without knowledge of the hazardous materials involved will attempt to determine at a distance what material is involved, ensuring utmost regards for personal safety and staying upwind of the incident scene. Binoculars should be used to read

placard identification numbers and responders should then contact their emergency communications dispatcher. After referring to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook and other sources (i.e.: CAMEO) for information on hazards from the material involved, responders will cautiously determine if any victims require rescue and take appropriate action.

Few communities in Missouri have the extent of expertise to analyze the wide range of hazardous material emergencies that can occur and would need to request technical assistance for many types of emergencies. A critical element of assessment and evaluation is to recognize when additional expertise is needed and how to obtain it. Local Fire Departments can directly request local (if available) or State Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams.

The process of assessment and evaluation (A&E) takes place at several levels. At the emergency site, the Incident Commander must have expertise available that can provide technical guidance. Local or state Response Teams may provide this technical guidance. Determination of the type of hazard involves knowing what hazardous material is involved and it's potential impact and containment status.

State assistance should be requested through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Federal assistance will be requested by the responding State agency.

Assessment priorities may include:

Identifying the material involved

Determining its hazard potential

Measuring the magnitude of release of material into the environment

Assessing health impact of the release on emergency workers, the public and environmental resources

As the incident continues, it may be appropriate for an in-depth analysis to be performed at a location where experts can assemble in the proper analytical environment, such as the on-scene Command Post or the local Emergency Operating Center (EOC). In this situation, all appropriate information from the scene should be provided to the assessment and evaluation specialists.

The A&E specialist must also determine what additional information is needed. Inquiries will be directed to individuals at the scene and to the owners of the material, or to other experts involved.

A compilation for the information about the incident that may be needed is found in the Hazardous Materials Release Form. A Hazardous Materials Data Sheet may also be completed at this time.

Other sources of information that may be used include:

North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Orange Book)

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Handbooks

CHRIS Manual

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) which are filed with the local Fire Department, LEPC/D, and MERC

Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)

EPA Chemical Profiles (for Extremely Hazardous Substances)

Chemical Industries or Laboratories nearby

Farm and Related Industry

Institutions of Higher Learning

Hazard Simulation Models (CAMEO, EIS/C, etc)

Private Consultants

Local Contractors (State Contractors)

In certain cases, the physical characteristics of a material may be important. For example, if a toxic gas is heavier than air, responders should be advised to avoid low areas. If a material reacts violently with water, fire fighters should not use water. Attachment 2, Incident Technical Data Form is used to record important information.

Meteorology may be of significant importance and should be factored into the assessment. The wind direction may indicate areas or people at risk. Wind speed may help to predict the amount of warning time that will be available in the event of a sudden spill or explosion producing toxic by-products. Atmospheric dispersion will depend on meteorological conditions. Analysts also need to evaluate the weather forecast to prepare for changing conditions, such as precipitation, which may react with materials.

A&E analysts must evaluate the potential impact by area and its population. Special consideration must be given to additional facilities, which would contribute to the problem, those which are subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to the emergency site and the nature of their activities, and those with a special role in emergency response.

Response Procedures

Response Level Criteria

Response Level 1 – Controlled Emergency Condition

Incident Commander conducts joint assessment with the Facility Emergency Coordinator
Incident Commander provides facility assessment technical information to the Local Emergency Manager, if appropriate.

Local Emergency Manager provides facility assessment technical information to the Health Officer or Commissioner of Health, if appropriate.

Response Level 2 – Limited Emergency Condition

Incident Commander and Facility Emergency Coordinator continue joint assessment.

The Incident Commander will determine if additional assessment resources are required.

The State/Local HAZMAT Team and/or Missouri DNR will:

Deploy assessment monitoring resources.

Determine the magnitude of the release.

Estimate health impact of release on the community.

Based upon available protective action guides recommends protective actions to the Incident Commander

The Incident Commander will make protective action decisions and execute the decision through an emergency order, if appropriate

If appropriate, the Local Emergency Manager or Incident Commander will advise State officials of the local A&E findings and potential A&E support requirements.

Response Level 3 – Full Emergency Condition

The Incident Commander will designate an A&E Officer

The State/Local HAZMAT Team and/or Missouri DNR will:

Deploy assessment monitoring resources

Determine the magnitude of the release.

Estimate health impact of release on the community.

Recommend protective actions based upon available protective action guides, to the On-Scene Commander

Request assistance from the State in further assessment and evaluation, if required

The local Chief Executive will make protective action decisions and execute the decision through emergency orders, if appropriate

The Local Emergency Manager and the Incident Commander will request additional State A&E support, if required

The responding State agency (if required) will determine if the situation requires Federal assistance. If required they will contact the Federal Regional Response Team (RRT). The Chemical Incident Technical Data Form (Attachment 2) will be prepared for the RRT by local/state agencies.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE FORM

Locally Dial 911 – NRC Dial 1-800-424-8802
Missouri Department of Natural Resources 1-573-634-2436

1. Caller Name: _____ Call Date: _____
2. Affiliation: _____ Time: _____
3. Telephone: _____ Ref #: _____ Yes / No
4. Material Released: _____ EHS: _____ DOT# / CAS #: _____
5. Amount Released: _____ Gals/Lbs: _____
6. Date of Release: _____ Time: _____ Duration: _____ Hrs _____ Min
7. Release Medium: _____ Air _____ Water _____ Land _____
(include height and direction of plume) (-----describe terrain-----)
9. Weather Conditions: _____
(Direction, MPH, Temperature, etc.)
9. Location of Release: _____
(address – street, building #, City, County, etc)
11. Facility Name: _____
Address: _____
11. Facility Emergency Contact: _____
(Name) (Address)
12. Incident Description: _____
(Color, odor, solid, liquid, gas)
16. Nearby Populations: _____
17. Other Hazardous Materials Nearby: _____
18. Additional Notifications Made:
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Local Fire Department | Yes / No | Time: _____ |
| Community Emergency Coordinator | Yes / No | Time: _____ |
| MO DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | | Yes / No Time: _____ |
| _____ | | |
| Federal National Response Center | Yes / No | Time: _____ |
16. Number of Dead / Injured: _____ 17. Dead / Injured taken to: _____
18. Action Taken: _____

19. Form Completed by: _____
(Print Name and Title) (Signature)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SHEET

Name of Material: _____

DOT Hazard Class: _____ UN/NA#: _____

CAS Number: _____ Chemical Formula: _____

Physical Description: _____

SPECIFIC HEALTH PROPERTIES:

Health: _____

Flammability: _____

Reactivity: _____

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

IDLH: _____ ppm PEL: _____ ppm Odor Threshold: _____ ppm

Flash Point: _____ ° F (degrees) Specific Gravity: _____

Ignition Temperature: _____ ° F (degrees) Boiling Point: _____

Flammable Limits: _____ % to _____ % Water Solubility: _____

Vapor Density: _____ Other: _____

Reactive with: _____

Possible Extinguishing Agents: _____

Protective Equipment Required: _____

First Aid: _____

Evacuation Distances: _____

Reference: Cameo Chemicals and Niosh Pocket Guide

ANNEX

Public Warning and Emergency Information

Purpose

To provide timely, reliable, and effective warning to the public in the event of a hazardous material emergency. To provide emergency information pertaining to the need for protective actions and provide information on the emergency situation to the media.

Situation

A release of a hazardous material into the environment could quickly bring harm to public health. The public, however, can be protected through the implementation of protective actions. In order for protective actions to be effective, the public must be first, warned or alerted that an emergency exists and secondly, instructed on what to do.

The Part 5, Basic Plan hazard analysis of _____ County has identified facilities and transportation routes, which have extremely hazardous substances, where protective actions could be implemented. A map depicting the location of these sites can be found in the hazard analysis section of Part 5. Residents will be warned by a combination of the following resources when available: media announcements and Emergency Alert System (EAS); emergency vehicles with sirens and public address systems; door to door notification by uniform personnel; telephone calls to specific locations (schools, hospitals, etc); Fixed Emergency Sirens for communities who have them.

The Incident Commander will determine with local and mutual aid police and fire departments, a process to warn the public of the emergency and protective actions. The Public Information Officer will be an integral part of that process. A person should be assigned to coordinate the warning function activating those local and mutual aid resources that may be available and to request state assistance when needed. Missouri Highway Patrol resources may be available to backup local capabilities.

The process should be to determine first the area needing to be warned; second, a comprehensive means for warning including: route alerting (emergency vehicles with sirens and PA systems) door-to-door if practical, and targeted telephone calls to special locations (schools, hospitals, etc). The PIO should contact local media to advise them of the situation and provide the information needed to be given to warn the public.

Resources assigned to Route Alerting should be coordinated to insure that all impacted areas are warned. Special care should be taken to insure that units assigned to Route Alerting are not sent into the hot zone or areas for which they are not adequately protected.

Personnel assigned to any door-to-door warning effort should be, to the extent possible, uniformed public safety personnel. Special care should be taken to insure that units assigned to this function are not sent into the hot zone or areas for which they are not adequately protected.

Pre-scripted messages and warning for advising residents to shelter in place or evacuate are found at the end of this section.

Additional pre-scripted messages will be created to accommodate identified access and functional needs populations (ex. additional languages, braille, sign language interpreter).

County has taken the following pro-active measures to educate its residents about planned response procedures: Neighborhood/Public meetings; handouts to neighborhoods/students; media events, including talk shows; presentations; etc.

Response Procedure Checklist

	The Public Information Officer should monitor the situation and be prepared to respond to public and media requests for information. Only the PIO should be allowed to give any information regarding the incident.
	Incident Commander, based on the protective action decision, activates local warning system, if necessary, which may include sirens, route alerting and residential door to door alerting.
	Incident Commander advises Local Emergency Manager if there is a need to activate EAS.
	The Local Emergency Manager may advise the Public Information Officer to activate EAS directly by a request through the State Coordinating Agency (SEMA) or to the local EAS station. Note: SEMA should be advised of any EAS request by requestor
	EAS messages are prepared by the Public Information Officer and approved by the Incident Commander (See Sample Messages, Attachment 1)
	Public Information Officer is responsible to media requests for information of the situation
	The Incident Commander, based on protective action decisions, shall insure that appropriate actions are taken to warn the affected public.
	City/Town Police Department advises the Incident Commander and the Missouri Highway Patrol if there is a need for Highway Patrol assistance in public warning.
	The Incident Commander will advise the Emergency Manager if there is a need for state assistance with public warning.
	Missouri Emergency Management Agency implements the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and if necessary, notifies the Missouri Highway Patrol to provide assistance in public warning.
	Local Emergency Manager or Incident Commander advises Public Information Officer to activate EAS.
	EAS messages are prepared by the Public Information Officer and are approved by the Incident Commander. (See Sample Message, Attachment 1)
	The Public Information Officer and/or Emergency Manager activates EAS and prepares and submits messages for broadcast to the media. The Public Information Officer establishes a joint news center/area where all media can obtain information on the emergency.

Emergency Alert System Message Samples-Public Warning & Emergency Information

Message 1- Residential Shelter in Place

“ A hazardous material release has occurred at (*site of emergency*). The Fire Department is requesting all persons in the area(s) of (*identify danger areas*) to immediately take shelter indoors. Officials are requesting this protective action until such time that the incident is over.

Once indoors, residents should:

Close and lock all exterior doors and windows.

Turn off all air conditioning/heating systems/fans.

Turn off clothes dryer and any venting fans from the kitchen, bathroom, etc.

Insure that family pets are indoors and/or livestock are inside their barns with the doors and openings closed

Stay inside until advised otherwise by emergency responders.

Please make sure your neighbors are aware of this bulletin.

Stay tuned to this TV, radio station or alert system for further information and instructions”.

Message 2- Residential Evacuation

“A hazardous material release has occurred at {*site of emergency*}. The City/Town Fire Department is requesting all persons in the area of {*identify danger areas*} to immediately evacuate the area. Fire officials are requesting residents to evacuate as soon as possible. Residents should leave via the following routes(s): {*identify street/roads to use*}. Shelters have been opened at {*identify shelters name/location*}. Residents needing emergency transportation should call {*identify emergency transportation number*}. Please make sure your neighbors, home-bounds, latchkey kids and mobility impaired neighbors you know, are aware of this bulletin, and assist them if possible. Public safety officials are requesting residents to follow their instructions immediately and to drive safely. Tune to radio station {*identify radio station*} for information while driving.”

Message 3- Emergency Transportation Request

“The City/Town Fire Department is requesting any person needing emergency transportation to call the following number: {*identify emergency transportation number*}. Transportation is available to transport residents without transportation to shelters that have been opened. This number is for emergency transportation requests only. Public safety officials are requesting residents to use the telephone for emergency calls only. Residents should stay tuned to this station for information and instructions.”

Message 4- Shelter in Place(School Population)

“The City/Town school system is advising parents that students in the {*name school(s)*} are safely protected in their schools. Students will remain there until the emergency is over and it is safe for them to leave. City/Town school representatives will advise via this station, instructions for parents and guardians as soon as it is safe. Emergency Responders are requesting parents not to call the school and not to attempt to drive to the school. Emergency Responders request residents to follow their instructions. More information will be provided by the school(s) and fire personnel as soon as it becomes available.”

Message 5- Evacuation(School Population)

“The City/Town school system is advising parents that students in the {*name school(s)*} are being evacuated to {*identify host schools*} that are in a safe location. Students will remain there until the emergency is over and it is safe for them to leave. City/Town school representatives will

advise via this station to provide updated instructions for parents and guardians as soon as it is safe. The Fire Department is requesting parents not to call the school and not to attempt to drive to the school. Fire Department and public safety agencies are requesting all residents to follow their instructions. More information will be provided by school and fire personnel as soon as it becomes available.”

Message 6- Shelter in Place(Braille)

Message 7- Shelter in Place(Additional Community Languages Spoken, not English)

Message 8- Shelter in Place(Large Print)

Message 9- Shelter in Place(Sign Language Interpreter)

Message 10- Shelter in Place(Additional Needs)

Message 11- Evacuation (Braille)

Message 12- Evacuation (Additional Community Languages Spoken, not English)

Message 13- Evacuation Large Print)

Message14- Evacuation (Sign Language Interpreter)

Message 15- Evacuation (Additional Needs)

Message 16- Emergency Transportation Request (Braille)

Message 17- Emergency Transportation Request (Additional Community Languages Spoken, not English)

Message 18- Emergency Transportation Request (Large Print)

Message 19- Emergency Transportation Request (Sign Language Interpreter)

Message 20- Emergency Transportation Request (Additional Needs)

Route Alerting Message Samples

Route Alerting Message 1- Shelter in Place

"This is the **{identify response agency}**. A hazardous material emergency has occurred, please go and stay indoors. Close all of your windows and doors to keep air out of your home. Turn on your television to get more complete instructions. Shut all doors and close your windows. Turn on your television and tune to Channel **{identify channels(s)}** to get more complete instructions. Please make sure that your neighbors are alerted."

Route Alerting Message 2- Evacuation

"This is the **{identify response agency}**. . An emergency evacuation has been declared, evacuate to **{identify shelter name/location}** via **{identify streets/roads}**. For emergency transportation please call **{identify emergency transportation number}**. Please make sure your neighbors are alerted.

Route Alerting Message 3- Shelter in Place (Braille)

Route Alerting Message 4- Shelter in Place (Additional Community Languages Spoken, not English)

Route Alerting Message 5- Shelter in Place (Large Print)

Route Alerting Message 6- Shelter in Place (Sign Language Interpreter)

Route Alerting Message 7- Shelter in Place (Additional Needs)

Route Alerting Message 8- Evacuation (Braille)

Route Alerting Message 9- Evacuation (Additional Community Languages Spoken, not English)

Route Alerting Message 10- Evacuation (Large Print)

Route Alerting Message 11- Evacuation (Sign Language Interpreter)

Route Alerting Message 12- Evacuation (Additional Needs)

ANNEX

Protective Actions

Purpose

To implement actions that would reduce or eliminate public and emergency worker exposure to hazardous materials released into the environment.

Situation

Local government has the primary responsibility to protect its residents. Local emergency responders will be tasked with determining protective actions to initiate in order to protect the public. State and federal resources will generally supplement and complement on-going local protective action activities. In hazardous material incidents, protective actions typically involve the following actions:

Isolate the hazard area to prevent exposure to the hazardous material or its effects. The creation of hot, warm and cold zones and prevention of vehicular and pedestrian traffic into them prevent further injuries.

Sheltering-in-place inside structures to reduce exposure to the hazardous material in the air. The basic premise is to create as airtight as possible enclosures to prevent the hazardous material from reaching the enclosures occupants. This option is especially suitable for releases of short duration, generally less than two hours. Incidents involving pressurized tanks of toxic gases are a common scenario for this option.

Evacuation from the hazardous area. The premise here is to remove the population from the hazard area, i.e. the hot zone. The evacuation is normally accomplished by vehicle, but could be accomplished by simply walking if the hazard area is small. Personal vehicles, buses, chair-vans and public safety vehicles are often used to move the affected population. Special attention should be given to personal protection equipment needs of personnel involved in the transportation efforts into the hazard area. Strict controls are needed to prevent access into areas beyond the personal protective equipment capabilities of the personnel involved in the evacuation.

In the event of large scale incidents involving multiple municipalities, state resources may assist in coordinating resources to multiple jurisdictions.

Collateral activities, depending on the scope and length of the incident, related to the population protection process include: sheltering, mass care and consequent management (impact on business activity, etc). The American Red Cross is the primary agency for operating shelters. The **County** Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has a listing of shelters and their capacities and should be referenced.

If any evacuation is required, please call the local Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Response Procedure

Population Protection Measures

Response Level- Controlled Emergency Condition

	The Incident Commander will determine if population protection measures are warranted or needed. The facility specialist and/or resources found may be used to assist in this determination.
	The senior fire service representative will assume the Incident Commander role and delegate the various ICS positions (Safety, Operations, Public Information, etc) to the extent necessary.
	Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones. Typically, at this level, population protection measures are limited to isolation of the spill area/contamination area.
	Marking of the above zones and ensuring all workers and public safety responders are aware of zone boundaries.
	In the event of an exposure of anyone to the hazardous material involved, the person exposed will be assessed and a determination made if decontamination and/or medical treatment is needed.
	The Incident Commander shall determine if a licensed clean-up contractor is needed and if the spill is reportable under DNR and Federal Guidelines. If the spill is reportable, ensure DNR and/or National Response Center are contacted.

Response Level- Limited Emergency Condition

	The Incident Commander will determine the extent and types of population protection measures to be taken.
	The North American Emergency Response Guidebook should be consulted for determining the initial population protection zone and measures to be taken.
	The Incident Commander shall establish protective action zones including hot, warm and cold zones. The location of these zones shall be made known to all responding emergency personnel.
	Based upon the threat, a determination will be made on what population protection actions(s) will be initiated. Actions to consider for protective actions include isolation, sheltering-in-place, and evacuation.
	Once the decision is made regarding population protection measures, the Public Information Officer will be instructed to take measures to warn the affected areas.
	For implementing the population protection measures, a Unified Incident Command system will be initiated, including representatives of resources that will be used to affect the measures. Typically, the following resources will be used: Fire Department, Police Department, Emergency Medical Services, Transportation Assets (buses, chair vans, taxis, etc.), Public Works Department, American Red Cross
	The Incident Commander shall designate an individual to coordinate the resources assigned to carry out the protection measures. Special care should be taken to ensure that units assigned to protective measures are not sent into the hot zone or areas for which they are not adequately protected
	Request needed personal protective equipment for personnel assigned to population protection measures.

	The protective measures coordinator must organize the resources to ensure the area is completely isolated and that transport resources are available for those without transportation. A system will be needed to ensure that the request for transportation was routed to the transport resources in an efficient manner.
	For those situations involving multiple municipalities, the command system should include representatives from the affected cities and towns.
	Depending on the length of time residents are expected to be away from their homes, consideration should be given to opening shelters.
	The American Red Cross should be contacted to assist in the opening of shelters. Shelter locations should be determined based on the projected largest population protection zones. Hazardous material specialists should be consulted.
	For those actions that involve an emergency evacuation, an emergency number will be designated for those persons needing emergency transportation. The PIO will be advised of the number. The number chosen should have the capacity to handle large volumes of calls.
	For those situations resulting in the contamination of residents/non-emergency response personnel, steps should be taken to ensure that they have been processed through a decontamination unit.
	For those areas for which sheltering-in-place is the appropriate measure, ensure those areas are warned (see Annex E, "Public Warning and Emergency Information").
	Determine an orderly re-entry plan for allowing residents and workers back into evacuated areas when it is safe to do so.

Response Level- Full Emergency Condition

	Upon the decision to implement an evacuation as a protective action, the Incident Commander or the Local Emergency Manager will be responsible for its implementation in accordance with the local evacuation procedures. Evacuations that demand urgent and immediate action will be directed and managed by the Incident Commander. Evacuation of major scope, which includes large populations and extensive relocation and support services, will be under the authority of the Governor, coordinated by The Missouri Emergency Management Agency from the State Emergency Operations Center in Framingham.
	The Incident Commander shall ensure that adequate resources are available to cope with the situation.
	Ensure that the municipalities have made emergency declarations involved.
	Ensuring that all local and mutual aid resources have been exhausted before requesting state and if necessary federal assistance.
	Ensure that a system is created to provide the replacement of emergency workers after 12 hours of duty
	Ensure that essential services, utilities, and mass care are considered in the operations plan.
	Ensure that mitigation efforts are accomplished as fast as can be safely done.
	Insure that monitoring teams are deployed to monitor air, water and ground contamination in perimeter and affected areas, when appropriate.
	Ensure that units assigned to protective measures are not sent into the hot zone or areas for which they are not adequately protected.

	Obtain needed personal protective equipment for personnel assigned to population protection measures.
	Determine an orderly re-entry plan for allowing residents and workers back into evacuated areas, when it is safe to do so.

Shelter-In-Place Instructions

	Close all doors. Close and lock all windows. Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or thick tape.
	Set ventilation systems to 100% re-circulation. If not possible, turn off system.
	Seal any gaps around window air conditioners, bathroom exhaust fans, range vents, and dryer vents.
	Close fireplace dampers.
	Close as many internal doors as possible. If an explosion is possible, close drapes, curtains and shades over windows. Stay away from windows.

ANNEX
Emergency Resources

Emergency Resources play a central role in an effective response to a hazardous material emergency. Technical expertise, scientific instrumentation, heavy equipment, and transportation vehicles are just a few types of resources that are typically needed in a hazardous material emergency response. Knowing what resources are available locally and how to obtain them is a major step to ensure an effective management of emergency resources.

Resources held by both government agencies and the private sector should be included in the resources inventory. This inventory includes the type, location, and contact person for the resources. It will be updated annually to include all resources held by private facilities and government agencies.

Trucks, Sand, and Gravel

Company	Resource	Contact	Telephone

Hazmat Response/Clean Up Contractors

Company	Contact	Telephone	Agreement on File

Authorized Hazardous Waste Transporters (In State/Out of State)

Company	Contact	Telephone	Agreement on File

Evacuation Transportation

Company	Type	Contact	Telephone

Other Resources

Resource	Company	Contact	Telephone	Location

ANNEX

Training

Purpose

To establish a comprehensive program that will ensure appropriate training of agency personnel and emergency staff in hazardous materials response and implementation of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan.

Situation

Section 303(c)(8) of EPCRA, OSHA 29CFR 1910.120 and EPA 40 CFR 311; require that those responsible for implementing chemical emergency plans be provided training opportunities that enhance local emergency response capabilities. The [REDACTED] LEPC/D intends to utilize courses sponsored by federal and state governments and private organizations in helping fulfill this requirement. The [REDACTED] LEPC/D will also schedule courses that address the unique concerns and needs for the local hazardous materials preparedness program. Employers are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of responding personnel, as well as the protection of the public and community served.

The [REDACTED] LEPC/D will work in conjunction with the MERC and community leaders to evaluate the hazardous materials training development needs of local emergency personnel. The [REDACTED] LEPC/D will coordinate local training initiatives to ensure consistency with the hazardous materials plan and will maximize training resources available from all government and private sector.

Training Resources

Missouri Hazmat Training

SEMA Training & Exercise Management System (STEMS)
sematraining.com

National Hazmat Training

National Fire Academy
usfa.fema.gov/nfa/

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC)
cdp.dhs.gov/about/ndpc

ANNEX

Exercises

Purpose

To establish a comprehensive exercise program that will effectively implement and evaluate the **LEPC/D** Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan.

Situation

Similar to Training Programs, Section 303 (c) (9) of EPCRA places a requirement on local jurisdictions to establish “methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan”. In establishing training programs and schedules the **LEPC/D** recognizes the need for an integrated exercise program that will ensure community response agencies and facilities successfully perform their emergency roles and functions in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. An effective exercise program will also strengthen response management, coordination, and operations, plus reveal shortcomings and weaknesses that can be acted upon prior to an emergency. Corrective actions can then be taken to improve and refine public safety capabilities.

Types of Exercises

Exercises are generally classified in three major categories: tabletop, functional and full scale. Each of the exercises vary in activities and resources. Some require simple preparations and execution while others may be more complex and require greater efforts and resources. Each provide their own benefits and should be considered in the overall exercise program.

Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise is primarily a learning exercise that takes place in a meeting room setting. Prepared situations and problems are combined with role playing to generate discussion of the plan, its procedures, policies and resources. tabletop exercises are an excellent method of familiarizing groups and organizations with their roles and in demonstrating proper coordination. It is also a good environment to reinforce the logic and content of the plan and to integrate new policies into the decision making process. It allows participants to act out critical steps, recognize difficulties and resolve problems in a non-threatening format.

Functional Exercise

A functional exercise is an emergency simulation designated to provide training and evaluation of integrated emergency operations and management. More complex than the tabletop, it focuses on interaction of decision making and agency coordination in a typical emergency management environment such as an Operating Center or command location. All field operations are simulated through messages and information normally exchanged using actual communications, including radios and telephones. It permits decision-makers, command officers, coordination and operations personnel to practice emergency response management in a realistic forum with time constraints and stress. It generally includes several organizations and agencies practicing interaction of a series of emergency functions; such as direction and control, assessment, and evacuation.

Full Scale Exercise

The full scale exercise evaluates several components of an emergency response and management system simultaneously. It exercises the interactive elements of a community emergency program, similar to the functional exercise, but it is different from the functional exercise in that it adds a field component. A detailed scenario and simulation are used to approximate an emergency, which requires on-scene direction and operations, and also includes coordination and policy-making roles at an emergency operations or command center. Direction and control, mobilization of resources, communications and other special functions are commonly exercised.