NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

CURRENT REVISION DATE:
November 17, 2006

First Adopted June 9, 1989

Financial Assistance For This Plan was Provided by the
Florida Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management

PREPARED BY:
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL PREVENTION

AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

PREPARED BY:
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

FIRST ADOPTED ON:
June 9, 1989

CURRENT REVISION DATE:
June 30 2006 - draft

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the enactment by Congress of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and enactment by the Florida Legislature of the Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1988 impose upon Local Emergency Planning Committees preparedness requirements for response to emergencies involving the release of extremely hazardous substances; and

WHEREAS, In compliance with this mandate, County Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans have been developed and submitted to the Local Emergency Planning Committee to become a component of the regional plan; and

WHEREAS, this plan is intended to provide the framework for and encourages the development of detailed standard operating procedures by local emergency response organizations charged with protecting the public's health and safety; and

WHEREAS, this plan has reviewed and exercised and the results of those efforts have been incorporated into this updated plan; and

WHEREAS, this plan is now being submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials for final approval; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE THAT:

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2005 Update be hereby adopted.

PASSED AND DULY ADOPTED by the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee, at a regular meeting held on the 17th day of November, 2006.

_____
Edye Rowell, Chairman

ATTEST:

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1.0 PLAN OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) was passed by Congress in 1986, and is also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III). This Act requires the preparation of local hazardous materials emergency response plans. The State of Florida uses the eleven regional planning council districts, depicted in Illustration 1-1, to perform this function. Following federal legislation, the Florida Legislature passed the Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1988, as amended, which establishes a fee system to fund the development of regional and county response plans.

In compliance with this mandate, the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (NCFLEPC) has prepared and updated this hazardous materials emergency response plan for its eleven-county region. The Committee is also actively pursuing the successful implementation of its responsibilities through the programs being developed and carried out by the LEPC and agencies of local government.

The responsibilities placed on the LEPC and on local government agencies include establishing predetermined chains-of-command for managing local resources during a hazardous materials emergency, as contained in county plans and, if the emergency exceeds local response capabilities, procedures on how to request state assistance. Although facilities that have reported that they store or have on-site extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) in amounts over the threshold planning quantities (TPQs) are specifically addressed in this plan, a framework is established for the development of procedures to include all types of hazardous materials releases.

A range of possible emergency situations and some measures to minimize the adverse impacts of a toxic chemical release are also described in this plan. All local emergency response organizations are encouraged to use the information contained in this plan to develop their own hazardous materials standard operating procedures. Prior agreement on incident command systems and operating procedures is essential for the safety of local response agencies including law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire and rescue, and the public.

Response strategies included in the plan assume the existence of specific resources and capabilities that are subject to change over time. Therefore, it is important that the plan be regularly updated to include changes in available resources in addition to adding new facilities that locate in the region.

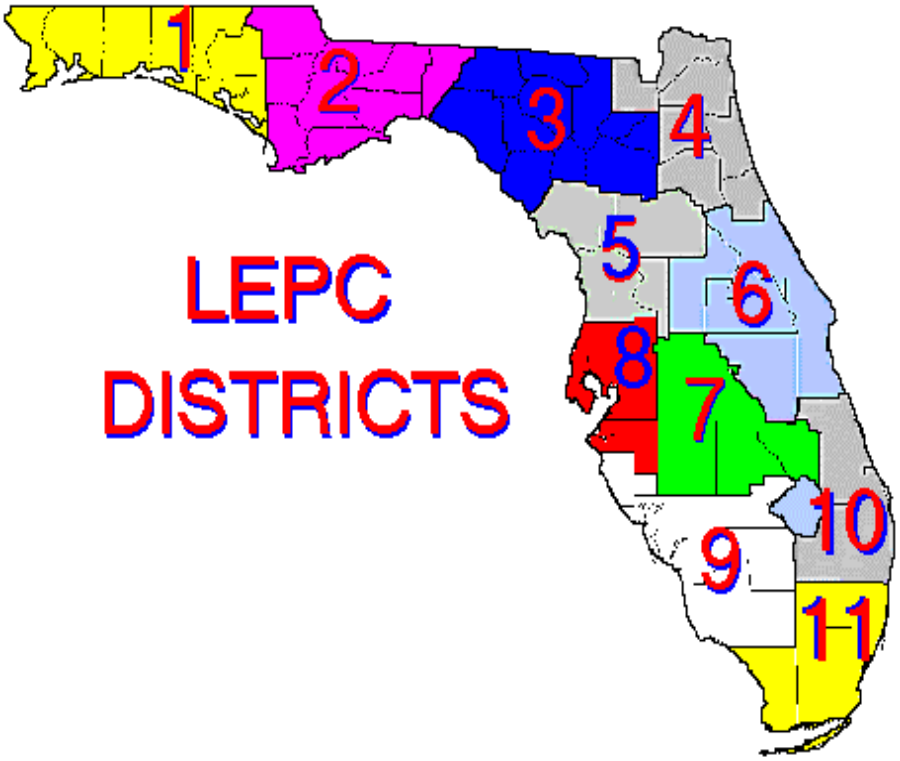
Once the threat to human life has been removed, consideration will be given to mitigating adverse environmental consequences.

1.0.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is not a response agency for hazardous materials releases. Therefore, successful plan implementation depends on the information from facilities containing hazardous materials being made available in a useful form to train and equip first responders.

Also important is the public's right-to-know about hazardous materials in the counties and the region, involvement in the planning process, and knowledge of appropriate actions to take in case of an actual emergency. Another indicator of successful implementation is the involvement of the regulated community and its efforts to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials.

ILLUSTRATION 1-1
FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEES



The LEPC is actively developing and implementing programs that work towards reducing the risks associated with hazardous materials to the community and first responders. These programs are aimed at three primary audiences: the regulated community, the public , and first responders.

To assist the regulated community, the LEPC has notified facilities of their potential reporting requirements and has provided technical assistance. The LEPC has implemented a public information program to inform the public about its "right-to-know". Finally, the LEPC provides access to training

programs for first responders at the awareness and operations levels.

Information contained on the Tier Two chemical inventory forms submitted by subject facilities to the LEPC has been entered into a computerized database for easy updating.

The LEPC continues to sponsor "Community Right-to-Know Awareness" seminars for the public to explain what information is available, how to obtain the information, and what literature might be helpful in interpreting the data.

With the LEPC as the lead start-up organization, the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team has been established. Current Team members include Gainesville, Alachua County, Bradford County, Starke, Columbia County, Lake City, Gilchrist and Union Counties.

1.0.2 RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTY PLANS

Ideally, the LEPC plan should serve as an "umbrella" to the county plans. It is important that the LEPC plan recognize the responsibilities placed on local government agencies, as described in the county plans that provide the basis for this plan.

EPCRA places the primary responsibility for the development of hazardous materials emergency response plans on the LEPC. Florida emergency planning legislation places the responsibility of actually responding to hazardous materials emergencies on local governments.

Each County has a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that describes how the County will respond to any emergency, including hazardous materials.

1.0.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEPC HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN

The LEPC plan was originally adopted on June 9, 1989 and is updated annually.

The following process is used to update the plan. Issues that need to be updated in the LEPC plan are identified through the implementation activities conducted by the LEPC. These issues are then referred to either the First Responders Subcommittee or the Public Information Subcommittee for review and comment. The changes proposed by those Subcommittees are then forwarded to the Plan Review Subcommittee for integration into the LEPC plan.

The proposed plan update is then submitted to the full LEPC for review and adoption. Goals for plan updates include making the plan shorter by eliminating unneeded sections, more efficiently organizing resource information, and addressing additional issues that are identified through incidents, projects and programs.

1.0.4 PROCEDURES FOR PLAN REVISION

Due to extensive document restructuring, the 2003 plan update completely replaces all previous versions of the plan.

Future revisions are anticipated to be made on a section level basis. An update package will be provided to all registered plan recipients. This will include a new Table of Contents that reflects the effective date of each

section. The effective date is included at the bottom of every page in the body of the plan. If additional page numbers are needed between existing page, supplemental letters will be added. In cases where this is not practical, the remaining portion of that chapter may be renumbered and replaced in that update.

1.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PLANNING EFFORT

The NCFLEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan has been developed based upon guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team (NRT-1), the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials, and the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management. Under contract with the state, the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council provides staff support for the LEPC. Portions of the plan that address local emergency response capabilities have been developed with input from local government emergency response personnel. Site-specific hazards analyses were developed with input from EPCRA Section 302 facility owners and operators and are based on the county plans. The hazards analyses (hazards identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis) are included by reference only.

The LEPC has responsibility for the development and maintenance of this plan. County emergency directors are responsible to the Boards of County Commissioners and the LEPC for insuring that prompt and effective protective measures can and will be taken in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials.

The LEPC has the responsibility to annually revise and adopt this plan. Plan revisions will reflect changes in implementation procedures, improved emergency preparedness capabilities, and the amelioration of deficiencies identified through reviews, drills, exercises, and actual responses.

1.2 EMERGENCY PLANNING BASIS

The following sections describe the North Central Florida Region, available hazardous materials response capabilities, hazards and vulnerability analyses that together provide the bases for the plan.

1.2.1 REGIONAL DESCRIPTION

Much of the North Central Florida Region is largely undeveloped and rich in natural areas and resources. In addition, it has been relatively untouched by the rapid growth occurring in other parts of the state. A map of Florida's counties and LEPC boundaries is included in Illustration 1-1. Detailed descriptions of the counties, demographics, and climate are available from the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council Strategic Regional Policy Plan.

The region consists of eleven counties covering an area of 6,813 square miles with Dixie and Taylor counties bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Inland counties include Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, and Union.

Overall, the population density is very low with a total population of around 434,000. Approximately one-half of the population of the region is located in Alachua County. Currently, the region's population comprises less than three

percent of the state's total population. Special populations include a number of correctional institutes distributed over the region, the University of Florida, and a concentration of medical facilities in Gainesville.

Sensitive environmental areas include the Suwannee and Santa Fe Rivers, areas with a high recharge rate to the Floridan Aquifer, and the Gulf of Mexico. Land use patterns include urban development centered around municipalities with a majority of the area classified as rural. Groundwater is the almost exclusive source of potable water.

The transportation of hazardous materials occurs primarily on the highway and rail systems described below and shown in Illustration 10-1. Interstate Highways 10 and 75 provide ground transportation to south Florida, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Atlanta.

U.S. Highway 27 connects Gainesville and Perry and continues to Tallahassee. U.S. 90 follows a route parallel to Interstate 10 and U.S. 98 parallels the Gulf coast. U.S. 301 is a major north-south highway through the eastern portion of the region, providing access between the Gainesville and Jacksonville areas. State roads 51 and 349 connect Live Oak with the Gulf coast. State Road 100 passes through Lake City and Starke in its route to the Atlantic Ocean.

Overall, the regional road network consists of 1,101 miles of rural and 130 miles of urban roadways. Included in this are 177 miles of interstate highways and 1,054 miles of state and county roads and highways.

Railroad activity in the region is primarily freight transportation. Service is provided by CSX Transportation and Norfolk Southern. Passenger rail service in the region consists of two routes, one north-south connecting in Waldo and the other east-west connecting in Lake City.

1.2.2 SUMMARY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE RESOURCES

The North Central Florida Regional Hazmat Team has greatly expanded the capabilities and service area cover by a timely hazmat response. Response resources are located in Gainesville, City of Alachua, Starke, Lake City and Fanning Springs.

A few facilities (Clariant, TimCo, and Buckeye Florida) have on-site hazardous materials response capabilities and are involved in a dialogue with the LEPC regarding supporting off-site response.

Chapter 7 contains a description of hazardous materials response teams. Most larger municipal water and wastewater treatment systems have some resources for dealing with leaking chlorine cylinders and containers.

A number of public-sector and private-sector Section 302 facilities have hazardous materials response capabilities and will be encouraged to enter into agreements with local responders. These teams typically are specialized in responding to a limited number of chemicals that are present at their facility. The hazmat team from Clariant, Inc. is actively involved in training with Gainesville Fire Rescue. Also, many water and wastewater treatment plants require additional

written procedures, training, equipment, and back-up personnel to safely respond to a chlorine release.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROPERTIES

The chemical properties of a hazardous material are intrinsic to the substance and are independent of facility location. Table 1-1 contains a summary of the chemical properties of each extremely hazardous substance identified in the eleven-county planning district.

The "level of concern" (LOC) represents the estimated concentration of an extremely hazardous substance which may cause irreversible acute health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short duration. The lower the LOC the more toxic the substance.

The risk associated with a release is also dependent on the physical state. Gases typically become airborne more readily than liquids. Gases stored under pressure also have the additional risk of sudden release of pressure. Liquids or molten solids generally become airborne through evaporation. Powdered solids are likely to become airborne only if propelled into the air by force, e.g., an explosion. The typical use of each extremely hazardous substance is also listed in the summary table.

1.2.4 SUMMARY OF HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSES

A hazards and vulnerability analysis is conducted for facilities that report under Section 302 that they contain at any time during the year an extremely hazardous substance over the threshold planning quantity. The analysis is based upon an on-site inspection of the facility. The hazards analyses are included by reference taken from the eleven county plans in the LEPC district. The hazards analyses include the name of the county, name of the facility, chemical identity, location, quantity, and nature of the hazard. The vulnerability analyses estimate the geographic areas that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne EHS at concentrations sufficient to cause irreversible acute health effects or death to human populations during a release. The vulnerable zone radius distances vary significantly with wind speed and atmospheric stability. The vulnerable zones shown represent the modeling worst-case for each release.

Decisions concerning whether or not to evacuate as well as evacuation distances are incident-specific and must be made at the time of an accidental release. An estimated vulnerable zone should not automatically be used as the basis for evacuation during an incident response.

1.3 HAZARDS ANALYSES

EPCRA provides the authority for the LEPC to request planning information necessary for developing and implementing emergency response plans for hazardous materials.

Comprehensive hazardous materials planning depends on a clear understanding of what hazards exist within the region and what risk they pose to its residents. To gain this understanding, site-specific hazard analyses for airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances were prepared utilizing information collected during on-site visits to the facilities. These hazards analyses serve as the basis for developing and revising the

emergency response plans that are mandatory under EPCRA.

The hazards analyses include known potential acute health hazards for facilities reporting under Section 302. The plan identifies which hazards are of high priority and should be addressed in the emergency response planning process. There are thought to be more facilities (mainly agricultural) in north central Florida that are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302. Continuing programs through the LEPC have been implemented to make these facilities aware of their reporting obligations.

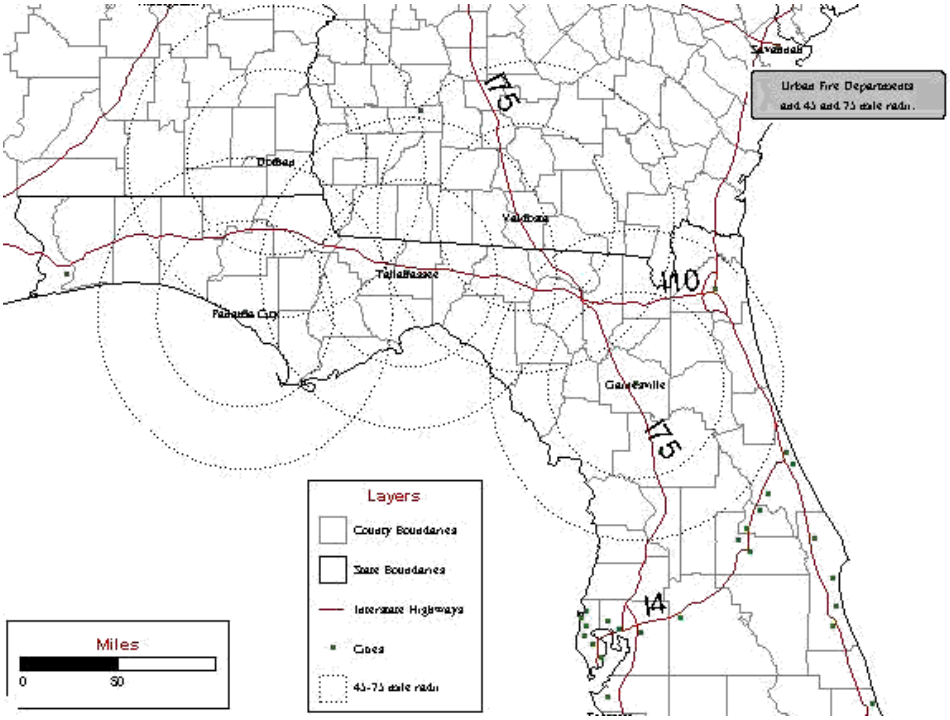
In a hazards analysis, information includes the chemical name, maximum quantity on the site, maximum amount in interconnected vessels (vessel amount) and the vulnerable zone radius and area for wind speeds of 3.4 miles per hour (low wind) and 11.9 miles per hour (high wind). The hazards analysis consists of the following three components: hazards identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis.

1.3.1 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazards identification provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property. The CAMEO software from the U.S. EPA contains the list of extremely hazardous substances and data used in the hazards analyses. A hazards identification includes the following information:

Chemical identities.
The location of facilities that use, produce, process, or store hazardous materials.
The type and design of chemical container or vessel.
The quantity of material that could be involved in an airborne release.
The nature of the hazard most likely to accompany hazardous materials spills or releases (e.g., airborne toxic vapors or mists which are the primary focus of this guide); also, other hazards such as fire, explosion, large quantities stored or processed, and handling conditions.

ILLUSTRATION 1-2
HAZMAT TEAM COVERAGE IN NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA



1.3.2 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The vulnerability analysis identifies areas in the community that may be affected or exposed during a release, individuals in the community who may be subject to injury or death from certain specific hazardous materials, and what facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur. A comprehensive vulnerability analysis provides the following information:

The extent of the vulnerable zones; i.e., the estimation of the area that may be affected in a significant way as a result of a spill or release of a known quantity of a specific chemical under defined conditions.
Population, in terms of numbers, density, and types of individuals that could be within a vulnerable zone.
Private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation facilities and corridors.
The environment that may be affected, and the impact of a release on sensitive natural areas and endangered species.
Nearby critical facilities, including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and other critical populations that could be within a vulnerable zone.

1.3.3 RISK ANALYSIS

The risk analysis is an assessment for the community of the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the actual consequences that might occur, based on the estimated vulnerable zones. The risk analysis is a judgment of probability and severity of consequences based on the history of previous incidents, local experience, and the best available current technological information. It provides an estimation of the following:

The likelihood (probability) of an accidental release based on the history of current conditions and controls at the facility, consideration of any unusual environmental conditions, or the possibility of simultaneous emergency incidents.
Severity and consequences of human injury that may occur, the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups.
Severity and consequences of damage to property.
Severity and consequences of damage to the environment.

1.4 HAZARDS ANALYSIS ASSUMPTIONS

Facilities that use, store or produce extremely hazardous substances present in quantities above threshold planning quantities will notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and LEPC as required by EPCRA.

Estimates of vulnerable zones are based on Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis, Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances, EPA, FEMA, DOT, 1987 and upon the following credible "worst case" assumptions:

Quantity releases: maximum quantity that could be released from largest vessel or interconnected vessels.
Rate of release to air: total quantity of gas, solid as a powder, or solid in solution is assumed to be released in 10 minutes; for liquids and molten solids, the rate is based on the rate of evaporation (rate of volatilization).

Temperature: not applicable to gases or solids as powders or in solution; for liquids, dependent on whether they are used at ambient temperature or near their boiling points; for molten solids, at their melting point.
Meteorological conditions: wind speed of 1.5 meters per second (3.4 miles per hour); Pasquill atmospheric stability type F indicating little turbulence.
Topographic conditions: flat, level, unobstructed terrain; use of the Briggs diffusion estimation model (1973) for open-country conditions.
The LEPC recommends the use of Emergency Response Planning Guideline 2 (ERPG-2), developed by the American Industrial Hygiene Association, if available. This recommendation is to be consistent with EPA's recommendations contained in *RMP Offsite Consequence Guidance, May 24, 1996.*
Level of concern: one-tenth of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" (IDLH) level can be used if an ERPG-2 value is not available.
The chemical facility owners and operators will notify state and local governments of an emergency as soon as possible to implement warning and protective actions.
The fee system implemented through Chapter 9G-14, FAC, will provide funds for the continual updating and implementing of the LEPC program.

1.5 SUPPORTING PLANS

The following federal, state, local and facility emergency plans are available to support the implementation of the LEPC Hazardous Emergency Response Plan:

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.
Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Plan.
County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs)
Florida Fire Chiefs Mutual Aid Plan

1.6 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

Many local governments are entering into formal mutual aid agreements with their neighbors with regard to emergency response assistance. The LEPC supports this effort coordinated by the Division of Emergency Management (DEM).

The LEPC is recommending the all response organizations within a county predetermine who will serve as incident commander at a hazardous materials incident. The requirements under OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.120(q) specifies the training level and competencies required of the incident commander at a hazardous materials incident.

The Statewide mutual aid plan can be activated in case of a disaster.

1.7 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Legislation and Regulations

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.
Chapter 252, Part 2, Florida Statutes.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

General and Technical References

The following documents are general and technical reference materials available for hazardous materials planning and response purposes. The LEPC has compiled a library of EPCRA literature which is available for review at the office of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (CPG 1-8), Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning guide (NRT-1), National Response Team.
Community Teamwork, U.S. Department of Transportation.
Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook, Chemical Manufacturers Association.
Disaster Operations, A Handbook for Local Governments (CPG 1-6), Federal Emergency Management Agency.
1996 North American Emergency Response Guidebook, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.
Site Emergency Response Planning, Chemical Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.
Civil Preparedness Guide CCA General Program Guidelines (CPG 1-3, June 1987), Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Transportation of Hazardous Materials: State and Local Activities, OTA-SET-301, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 1986.
Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis: Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and U.S. Department of Transportation, December 1987.
Hazardous Materials and Natural Disaster Emergencies: Incident Action Guidebook, Technomic Publishing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials in Surface Transportation, Association of American Railroads, Hazardous Materials Systems (BOE), Washington, D.C., 1987 Edition.
Planning Guide and Checklist for Hazardous Materials Contingency Plans (FEMA-10), Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C., July 1981.
Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program: Interim Guidance, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., November 1985.
North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Waste Assessment, North Central Florida Regional Planning Council, December 1986.
Final Report for Compression Vessels Notification Program Under Chapter 403.771, FS, Bureau of Waste Management, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Tallahassee, Florida, December 1986.
County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans ()
Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Handbook, Government Institutes, Inc., Rockville, Md., February 1987.
Criteria For Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans (NRT-1A), National Response Team, May, 1988.
Emergency Action Guides, Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20036

TABLE 1-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROPERTY SUMMARY

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	LEVEL OF CONCERN (mg/m3)	AMBIENT PHYSICAL STATE	TYPICAL CHEMICAL USE
Allylamine	3.2	Liquid	Chemical Processing
Ammonia	35.00	Gas	Manufacturing/Fertilizer
Azinphos-methyl	0.70	Solid	Insecticide
Bromine	6.5	Liquid	Chemical Processing
Cadmium Oxide	4.00	Solid	Manufacturing
Carbofuran	0.43	Solid	Insecticide
Chlorine	7.30	Gas	Manufacturing/Utilities
Dimethyldichlorosilane	3.0	Liquid	Chemical Processing
Endosulfan	0.80	Solid	Insecticide
Fenamiphos	0.90	Solid	Nematocide
Fluorine	39.00	Gas	Manufacturing
Hydrazine	10.00	Liquid	Utilities
Hydrogen Peroxide	10.00	Liquid	Manufacturing
Hydrogen Sulfide	42.00	Gas	Manufacturing
Methomyl	10.00	Solid	Insecticide/Nematocide
Methyl Bromide	780.00	Gas	Insecticide/Fumigant
Monocrotophos	0.63	Solid	Insecticide
Nitric Acid	26.00	Gas	Manufacturing
Paraquat	0.15	Solid	Herbicide
Parathion	2.00	Liquid	Insecticide
Phenol	39.00	Solid	Manufacturing/Disinfectant
Phorate	0.10	Liquid	Insecticide/Acaricide
Sodium Pentachlorophenate	2.40	Solid	Wood Preservative
Sulfur Dioxide	26.00	Gas	Manufacturing/Utilities
Sulfuric Acid	8.00	Liquid	Manufac./Utilities/Batteries
Trichlorophenylsilane	3.3	Liquid	Chemical Processing
Triethoxysilane	5.0	Liquid	Chemical Processing
Trimethylchlorosilane	50	Liquid	Chemical Processing

Source: Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis, Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Materials

2.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 GENERAL

This section identifies the federal, state, county, municipal and private organizations that could participate in response to an emergency involving hazardous materials. Also listed are the officials responsible for coordinating agency activities and assuring continuity of resources to support emergency operations over a protracted period of time.

2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Develop and maintain comprehensive standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all personnel responding to hazardous materials emergencies. Update SOPs, resource lists, communication procedures, and call lists as they change and submit copies to the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, who will provide the information to the LEPC.

Obtain and maintain an appropriate level of hazardous materials emergency response training for appropriate personnel by attending appropriate courses.

Obtain and maintain appropriate personal protective equipment and other equipment needed for all personnel for response operations as described by this plan. (Note: The level of personal protective equipment must meet the minimum standards required to carry out that departments response as described under its SOPs)

Obtain comprehensive annual medical monitoring and medical monitoring as soon as possible subsequent to any exposure to hazardous materials encountered above recognized occupational exposure limits (OSHA, NIOSH, ACGIH) during a hazardous materials emergency.

Participate in exercises and drills relative to this plan.

2.2.1 CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Direction and control of disaster preparedness operations rests with the Board of County Commissioners (or County Manager) during a county declared state of emergency. The Chairperson is empowered to declare a state of local emergency, and may be delegated all power normally assigned to the Governor in such matters. A locally declared emergency is limited to 7 days, but may be extended in 7 day increments as authorized in Florida Statutes 252.38(3)(a)(5). The Chairperson may also request state assistance or invoke mutual aid assistance without relinquishing authority in matters of local government. In the event the county emergency operations center (EOC) is activated, all emergency response and recovery proceedings will be under the direction and control of the Chairperson or his/her designee.

2.2.2 DIRECTOR, COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Director is responsible for policy planning and development in all matters relating to the county's response in case of a natural or man-made disaster. The

Director coordinates local government actions during emergencies and performs essential operations including assuring availability of resources including manpower, communications, equipment, transportation, and medical services. The Director's duties and responsibilities include the following:

Assists county agencies and local governments in soliciting disaster relief assistance.
Responsible for coordinating communications and other logistical support to the public agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazardous material release.
Responsible for early warning and notification of affected populations to releases of hazardous materials.
Responsible for notification and activation of the county EOC and staff, and notifying all local governmental and non-governmental agencies supporting emergency operations as appropriate to the severity of the incident.
Responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with hazardous materials and appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials.
Authorized to issue any public information statements during a disaster period necessary to implement any contingency plan approved by the Board of County Commissioners.
Designated as the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator for the County. In this capacity, the Director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State Division of Emergency Management, state and federal support agencies, and the appropriate facility owner/operator(s).

2.2.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

An Incident Commander from the authority having jurisdiction shall be appointed at the scene of a hazardous materials incident, as predetermined in the appropriate local government emergency response plans and SOPs. In a county declared "State of Emergency" the County Commission Chairperson (or Manager) may appoint the Incident Commander. Typically, the incident commander is from the fire department having jurisdiction. The incident commander must meet the minimum training requirements established by 29 CFR 1910.120(q), which states:

Note to (q)(3)(I). - *The "senior official" at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first-due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the incident scene. As more senior officers arrive (i.e., battalion chief, fire chief, state law enforcement official, site coordinator, etc.) the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established.*

The responsibilities include the following:

Establish a command post and function under an Incident Command System
Perform an assessment of the incident.
Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved.
Notify the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, who will make proper notifications to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.
Establish "hot", "warm" and "cold" zones.

Establish access control around the risk area, based on identifiable boundaries.
Order immediate protective actions in life threatening situations.
Coordinate on scene operations with other response agencies.
Advise the County Commission Chairperson (or Manager) of recommended actions if in a "State of Emergency."
Take appropriate containment actions and establish decontamination areas.
Assist in warning the public and implementing protective actions.
Assist in the patrol of affected areas to ensure all residents have taken the proper protective action.
Coordinate with EMS to ensure that mobility impaired residents have transport in case of evacuation.
Maintain contact with the EOC to assist in coordinating field forces assigned to the incident.
Coordinate clean-up and recovery operations until this responsibility is assumed by another agency.

2.2.4 SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Responsibilities shared by the Sheriff's Department and municipal law enforcement agencies include the following:

Report the occurrence of a hazardous materials release, especially in the case of a traffic accident.
Notify fire departments having jurisdiction of the occurrence, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, and other relevant initial response agencies and organizations as appropriate and request response commensurate with first responder needs.
Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern including the establishment of an incident command post as appropriate.
Provide traffic control along evacuation and response access routes and crowd control at reception centers.
Secure evacuation areas until residents are allowed to return to their homes.
Provide site safety and security at the incident command post and environs, and supplementary additional resources and support as necessary such as communications capability for on and off-site response operations.
Coordinate (Sheriff only) all law enforcement activities during a county declared state of emergency.

2.2.5 FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Responsibilities of county, municipal, volunteer and organizational fire departments include the following:

Appoint an incident commander if authority having jurisdiction
Respond to, investigate, and assume control of fire and explosion related hazards at the scene of hazardous material incidents occurring within its jurisdiction.
Determine the type and nature of hazardous materials involved in the incident and advise the On-Scene Coordinator as appropriate as to response actions, personnel, equipment, and materials as required.
Assist in the determination of need for evacuations, issue evacuation instructions when appropriate, and identify vulnerable zones to be evacuated.
Assist the County EOC and County Emergency Coordinator, where appropriate in making proper notifications to federal and state

agencies as required by applicable laws and regulations. This includes contacting the state warning point.
Upon coordination with, and as appropriate with the Director or On-Scene Coordinator, initiate requests for assistance from appropriate agencies/organizations necessary to neutralize and/or control the release of hazardous materials.
Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator.
Provide full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action(s) to be taken to contain and/or neutralize the hazardous materials involved.
Provide vehicle and personnel wash down and monitoring as necessary at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or Department of Health direction. This will help provide for decontamination and minimization of contamination to land and water resources, equipment and personnel.

2.2.6 COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

The County Public Health Unit is responsible for the following.

Monitoring potential public health problems associated with the release of hazardous material(s).
Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental relief agency resources involved in the prevention or control of emergency public health problems.
Assist the Department of Health State Health Office in coordinating health and medical services during a regional hazardous materials release.
Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, of degraded public health conditions.
The LEPC is recommending that the County Public Health Units maintain records on the short and long term related health problems of first responders and the public related to exposure during a hazardous materials release.

2.2.7 COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS/ROAD DEPARTMENT

The County Public Works/Road Department will provide the following assistance:

Assist American Red Cross and other relief agencies by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters.
Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control equipment and personnel.
Assist in appropriate defensive operations by providing equipment and materials as necessary.

2.2.8 SCHOOL BOARD

The County School Board will provide the following assistance:

Supervise temporary shelter operations that utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross.
Assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation if requested by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator.
Develop plans for schools for hazardous materials emergencies including fire, explosion, and toxic hazards. The plan

will include at a minimum an incident command structure, guidelines on selecting and implementing evacuation, and sheltering in-place.

2.2.9 MASS TRANSIT AUTHORITIES

Providers of mass transit in north central Florida include the Big Bend Transit, Inc., the Gainesville Regional Transit System, and the Suwannee Valley Transit Authority. These organizations may be able to provide supplementary emergency bus transportation to assist in the evacuation of hospitals, nursing homes, schools, the prison system, and the public.

Big Bend Transit provides service to Madison and Taylor Counties. The Suwannee Valley Transit Authority, located in Live Oak, serves Columbia, Hamilton, and Suwannee Counties. The Regional Transit System located in Gainesville provides bus services to the Gainesville urban area in Alachua County. Tri-County Council for Senior Citizens also provides transportation in Dixie and Gilchrist Counties.

2.2.10 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Emergency Medical Services are responsible for the following:

Develop and maintain a comprehensive standard operating procedure for all personnel responding to hazardous materials incidents including the handling of contaminated patients.
Obtain and maintain an appropriate level of hazardous materials emergency response training and equipment for all personnel.
Provide emergency medical transportation to persons in need of such services.
To assist in the evacuation and transfer of patients from hospitals and nursing homes in the affected area.
To assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves.
Coordinate all emergency medical operations including triage, field stabilization, and patient transport.
Assist the Incident Commander in establishing decontamination areas and monitoring response personnel for exposure.

2.2.11 HOSPITALS

Hospital emergency departments must protect their personnel and other people within the hospital, while providing the best care for the chemically contaminated patient. To ensure appropriate and timely patient care, as well as optimal worker protection, emergency personnel must have an understanding of decontamination procedures and personal protective equipment. They should also be aware of community resources that could be called upon to assist in emergency response. The training that is necessary needs to be specialized and in addition to their routine professional training. Resources available include hazardous materials guidelines from the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The SERC also has guidelines for EMS and Hazardous Materials.

The LEPC's training program needs to be expanded to include EMS and hospitals. A needs assessment survey shows that additional work is needed in bringing up the standard of care regarding hazardous materials in hospitals.

2.2.12 OTHER COUNTY AND

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

Other county and municipal agencies may be requested or required to provide equipment, personnel and services to support emergency operations.

2.3 STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

2.3.1 GOVERNOR

Under the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the state from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. He is to provide that protection through the assignment of appropriate state resources and agencies. Any or all of the above responsibilities are implemented by the following:

Providing direction and control should the emergency be beyond the capabilities of the local governments affected.
Issuing necessary executive orders, proclamations, and regulations.
Ensuring that timely emergency response operations can be initiated.
Request federal assistance as necessary upon determining that the state has insufficient technical and/or logistical resources to adequately cope with the offsite consequences of an emergency involving hazardous materials.

2.3.2 ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General will provide consultation to the Governor on legal matters pertaining to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials including the following duties:

Act as the technical advisory agent in identifying, containing and removing hazardous materials threatening or affecting water or air quality, as authorized by Florida Statutes.
Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials.
Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous material spills. For hazardous materials other than petroleum products, FDEP would respond for incidents involving more than 5 gallons. For petroleum incidents, this amount would be 100 gallons.
Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersants in combating a hazardous materials incident. FDEP prefers that releases be contained and cleaned up (or neutralized), rather than be dispersed.
Provide a coordinator, to serve as Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) of the Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF #10), when an incident requires a multi-agency response.
Provide technical assistance and/or response to a hazardous materials incident. Assistance may be provided via telephone or on-site response, as warranted by conversations with the first responders.
When pollutants, as defined in Section 376.031(7), Florida Statutes, are determined to be discharged into navigable waters within the geographic responsibility of the United States Coast Guard, the state response shall be as provided in the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan, as approved by the Governor and Cabinet, pursuant to Sections 376.05 and 376.07, Florida Statutes. Section 376.031(7) defines pollutant as "oil of any kind and in any form, gasoline, pesticides, ammonia, chlorine,

and derivatives thereof, excluding liquefied petroleum gas."
Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident.
Provide manpower and logistical support for areas, especially any state park or recreational area, that is directly affected by a hazardous materials incident.

2.3.4 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Department is responsible for coordinating the state's response to emergencies involving hazardous materials. The Department will also request and coordinate assistance as necessary from Federal emergency response agencies. Other actions may include the following:

Notify appropriate state, local, and federal agencies of an emergency involving hazardous materials.
Coordinate federal, state and local emergency response activities.
Ascertain the requirements of state and local political subdivisions for supplies and equipment, and locate and provide needed supplies and equipment.
Provide for activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, and provide personnel and equipment to operate emergency response facilities.
Carry out the provisions of the State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, as amended.
Prepare the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) through the Division of Emergency Management.
Provide guidance and assistance in the preparation of local hazardous materials emergency response procedures.
Assist the local governments in providing public education and information regarding proper response to a hazardous materials emergency.

2.3.5 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ESF#10 -- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The State's Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF #10) has been formed to provide a mechanism for the coordinated response by state agencies to hazardous materials emergencies that are beyond the capability of local governments. ESF #10 also provides technical assistance and information for incidents that require state or federal involvement. The ECO of ESF #10 shall serve as the focal point for coordinating state response and support to local governments. Membership on this ESF includes the state agencies whose responsibilities are outlined in this section.

2.3.6 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall:

Assist other law enforcement agencies in the movement of traffic during an emergency involving hazardous materials.
Assist other law enforcement agencies in the state to police the affected area.
Provide security and assist in staffing roadblocks to support county personnel who are involved in emergency response operations.
Provide communications assistance as required.
Upon request, the Florida Highway Patrol will assist in the transportation of samples for analysis when immediate analysis is necessary.

2.3.7 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Department of Health shall:

Coordinate the sheltering of persons affected by a hazardous materials incident.
Assist in the identification of possible health hazards related to hazardous materials incidents and take corrective action as needed.
Assist in solving problems affecting drinking water or food supplies contaminated by hazardous materials.
Provide response to all emergencies associated with radioactive materials or ionizing radiation.

2.3.8 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall:

Assist in identification, containment and disposal of pesticides and insecticides.
Assist in the identification of possible health hazards, related to a hazardous materials incident, which may affect a food commodity, or the production of that food commodity.
Provide support for law enforcement activities.

2.3.9 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE/FLORIDA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

The Florida Department of Insurance and the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association shall:

Provide personnel to determine the cause of an incident in conformance with Department of Insurance regulations.

2.3.10 FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall:

Assess damage to fish and wildlife populations and habitat resulting from a hazardous materials incident.
Coordinate with other appropriate federal and state authorities any action deemed necessary, or required, for the protection of endangered, or threatened species.
Provide support for law enforcement and search and rescue operations.
Assist other agencies with manpower and logistical support for obtaining samples, controlling traffic, and pursuing criminal investigations.
Maintain a toll free number for notification of incidents that may threaten fish and/or wildlife habitat (1-800-342-8105, Lake City Office).

2.3.11 FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coordinate activities between public and private agencies on matters relating to public transit including the following:

Provide public transportation services where emergency services are required.
Support county highway/road departments in securing and installing barricades, signs, and other necessary equipment needed for traffic control.
Coordinate traffic management activities in and around the affected areas.
Coordinate movement of emergency resources to and from the designated area.
Assist in the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials spills that occur on a state-maintained street or highway.

Repair highway and rights-of-way as

necessary for public safety.
Provide personnel to determine the cause of a railroad accident.
Provide law enforcement and investigative response limited to awareness level for transportation related hazardous materials incidents subject to federal transportation regulations.

2.4 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Federal Government are as set forth in the National Contingency Plan and are outlined below.

2.4.1 U.S. COAST GUARD

Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance on the state's coastline and on navigable waterways within the state.
Operate the National Response Center (NRC) on a 24-hours per day basis. The emergency reporting telephone number is (800) 424-8802.

2.4.2 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance that has the potential to affect public health and safety and the environment.

2.4.3 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Regulate the transportation of hazardous materials.

2.4.4 U.S. EPA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

The RRT provides a coordinated federal response capability at the scene of a hazardous materials incident that poses a threat to the public health and welfare, the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon waters of the contiguous zones, and all inland waters.

2.4.5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) is part of the U.S. Public Health Service, which houses the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and is located in Atlanta. The ATSDR offers hazardous materials information on pre-hospital and hospital care of contaminated patients.

2.5 FACILITY OWNERS/OPERATORS

The responsibilities of facility owners and operators as called for by EPCRA include the designation of a representative to participate in the emergency planning process. The facility emergency coordinator will assist the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator and the LEPC in the preparation and maintenance of emergency response plans for hazardous materials present at their facilities.

Notify the State Emergency Response Commission if subject to the requirements of EPCRA.
If required, Submit Tier Two Chemical Emergency Inventory Forms to the State Emergency Response Commission, the LEPC and local fire departments.
Submit toxic chemical release forms to the State Emergency Response Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency for each toxic chemical defined in Section 313 of SARA/Title III that was manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in

quantities exceeding the established threshold planning quantity during the preceding calendar year.
Provide immediate (within 15 minutes) notification to the National Response Center, the State Warning Point and the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator in the county of the release of a listed hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance. Contacting the State Warning Point satisfies the SARA Section 304 requirement of initially notifying the SERC and LEPC.
Provide written follow-up emergency notice to the SERC and LEPC after each reportable release.

2.6 VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

2.6.1 AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross will provide reception and care for evacuees. This service will include registration of evacuees, provision of shelter managers, and special assistance to evacuees. Additional shelter space may have to be established by the American Red Cross should the relocation period last longer than anticipated. In this event, mobilization and relocation of evacuees will be coordinated by the American Red Cross through the County Emergency Operations Center.

2.6.2 EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) STATIONS

Provide early warning to the public and area broadcasting stations via EAS tone alert systems.

2.6.3 FLORIDA WING, CIVIL AIR PATROL

The Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP) provides assistance to the state and its political subdivisions in responding to emergencies. The CAP has the capability to provide the following assistance:

Aerial control, direction and surveillance of surface traffic.
Light transport flights for emergency movement of personnel and supplies.
Aerial photographic and reconnaissance flights.
Search and rescue (including aircraft ramp checks for missing craft and aerial and ground search activities).
Radio communications.
Other activities as approved by the Wing Commander, CAP, and Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management.

2.6.4 RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES)

RACES is a special phase of amateur radio communications sponsored by Federal Emergency Management Administration, that provides radio communications for civil-preparedness purposes during periods of local, regional or national civil emergencies. It is a radio communication service conducted by volunteer licensed amateurs, and may be utilized in response to natural as well as man-made disasters.

Amateurs operating in a local RACES organization must be officially enrolled in that local civil-preparedness group. RACES operation is conducted by amateurs using their own primary station licenses and by existing RACES stations. While there are a number of licensed radio amateurs within the county and surrounding counties, there is no formal organization of this radio communication capability. However, the County has one designated RACES Officer to assist during times of

emergency.

2.6.5 SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army has entered a "Memorandum of Understanding" with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (Public Law 93-288 - Disaster Operations). Under the agreement, the Salvation Army elects to participate in major disaster or emergency assistance operations to the fullest extent possible. Services offered to assist disaster victims include clothing, food, shelter (where possible), and counseling.

In coordination with the Red Cross, the Salvation Army may provide mobile canteen service and emergency feeding to government workers, volunteers and disaster victims.

The Salvation Army may distribute food, clothing, and other supplies following a local disaster or during recovery operations.

The Salvation Army, when available, should establish liaison with the EOC to ensure full coordination of relief efforts.

3.0 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

3.1 GENERAL

This section describes the coordination and management of emergency response operations among local, state and federal agencies.

3.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Local governments have the primary role in mitigating hazards to the public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the release of hazardous materials is confined to the premises of private industry, local governmental response assistance should be on a cooperative basis only.

Care must be exercised that a local government is not unnecessarily subjected to liability for damages because actions were forced upon a facility operator in an incorrect manner. When there is potential off-site risk to the public or the environment, however, the authority having jurisdiction must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene.

Initial response to hazardous materials accidents will be the responsibility of the law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services agencies having jurisdiction over the accident. In unincorporated areas of the counties, initial response will typically be the responsibility of the Sheriff's office and/or other county emergency response service(s). In the municipalities, the fire department and/or law enforcement agency will be responsible for the initial response.

The Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners (or County Manager) will be responsible for the direction of emergency response efforts during a county "declared state of emergency" with coordination assistance from the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator. The Chairperson (or Manager) may delegate specific responsibilities to other local agencies and organizations as necessary. Florida Statutes Chapter 252 provides this authority during a declared “State of Emergency".

The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will coordinate support to response activities and operations until such time as the event is over or increased state assistance is deemed necessary. Direction and control will be exercised through the County EOC or other designated location.

During incidents that do not trigger a county declared state of emergency, interagency coordination will occur under the incident command system of the authority having jurisdiction. Minimum training levels and competencies required for the incident commander at a hazardous materials incident are specified in 29 CFR 1910.120.

3.2.1 ON-SCENE COMMAND

An Incident Commander shall be appointed by the authority having jurisdiction at the scene of a hazardous materials incident, as specified in the appropriate local government emergency response plans and SOPs. In a county declared "State of Emergency", the County Commission

Chairperson (or Manager) may appoint or remove the Incident Commander at the scene of a hazardous materials incident when so indicated.

Typically, the incident commander is the senior fire, emergency management or law enforcement official at the site of the accident. In this capacity, the incident commander's responsibilities are described in Section 2.2.3.

The LEPC is recommending that each county and municipality decide together which agency will serve as incident commander at a hazardous materials incident and notify the LEPC of this decision. State Rule (38I-20) and Federal regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) specify minimum training levels and competencies required of the incident commander at a hazardous materials incident. The Federal regulations also state:

Note to (q)(3)(i). - *The "senior official" at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first-due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the incident scene. As more senior officers arrive (i.e., battalion chief, fire chief, state law enforcement official, site coordinator, etc.) the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established.*

3.2.2 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The County EOC may be activated by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator upon receipt of notification of a release of hazardous materials. Appropriate response and support personnel would be called to the EOC to coordinate the actions of their respective agencies and organizations. If the hazardous materials release occurs within or threatens a municipality, then a representative from the municipality should be present at the EOC.

Upon activation of the EOC, direction and control of county emergency operations would be the responsibility of the County Commission Chairperson (or County Manager). Once fully activated, the EOC will continue to function on a continuous basis until the emergency is over and its effects can be effectively controlled through normal governmental channels.

3.3 STATE GOVERNMENT ROLE

The role of state government in response to a hazardous materials emergency is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. State government support is coordinated by the Division of Emergency Management from the State Emergency Operations Center.

Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the Department of Environmental Protection may be dispatched to the scene to provide guidance to local emergency operations personnel to mitigate environmental damage.

In case of a major hazardous materials accident, beyond the capabilities of local resources, the State EOC may be activated. The Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an executive order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. An

example of an executive order is available on request from the Compliance Planning Section of the Division of Emergency Management. The issuance of the executive order will be coordinated with local governments. Upon issuance of an executive order, the local government will continue to coordinate the emergency response operations of the local agencies.

3.4 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

The role of the federal government in response to an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials is to support local and state emergency operations. Activation of the Federal Regional Response Team provides access to federal resources not available at the state and local levels. An on-scene coordinator will be designated to coordinate federal resources and support.

4.0 NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

4.1 GENERAL

This section outlines responsibilities and procedures for the notification of appropriate emergency response organizations, alerting key local, state and federal emergency response personnel, and for providing warning and instructions to the public.

4.2 WARNING POINTS

The designated County Warning Points in the event of a hazardous materials emergency are included at the end of this Chapter. County Warning Points are typically staffed 8 hours per day, 5-day per week for receipt of notification by the facility owner/ operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel.

The Florida Division of Emergency Management is the designated State Warning Point in the event of a hazardous materials incident. As such, the DEM is responsible for receiving notification of an emergency from the County Warning Point and alerting key state and federal emergency response personnel.

A duty officer is on duty at the State Warning Point in Tallahassee 24-hour per day. The 24-hour telephone number for the State Warning Point is (850) 413-9911 or (800) 320-0519. Upon receipt of notification from the County Warning Point that a release involving hazardous materials has occurred, the State Warning Point will take the appropriate actions. Depending on the incident, the notification requirements will vary.

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national warning and communications center for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. Located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C., the NRC receives and relays notices of discharges and releases to the appropriate on-scene commander. The NRC also provides resources for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response. The 24-hour telephone number for the National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

4.3 NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

Facility owners or operators are required to immediately notify local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance.

It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the County Warning Point that a release has occurred. Specific information to be included in the facility's initial notification is listed in Illustration 4-1. Illustration 4-1 shows which agencies must be contacted depending on the identity, amount, and area of release.

The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will utilize the Florida Department of Community Affairs Section 304 Reporting Form, included

as Illustration 4-1, to record and consolidate incoming spill release report information as an initial effort to document and disseminate information for response purposes. In the event that the State Warning Point receives notification of a release from a source other than the County Warning Point, the State Warning Point will immediately notify the County Warning Point.

Immediately following a reportable release, the facility owner or operator must do the following:

Contact the County Warning Point.
Contact the State Warning Point. This satisfies the immediate reporting requirements under EPCRA to notify the SERC and the LEPC.
A follow-up report to the LEPC and SERC is required for the off-site release of an extremely hazardous substance; and
Contact the NRC if a substance is reportable under CERCLA.

The County Warning Point will attempt to verify the initial report. Local response organizations will be notified of the emergency by the County Warning Point. The names and telephone numbers of both primary and alternate contacts for each emergency response organization identified in Table 4-2 will be maintained and updated by the Emergency Manager or Coordinator. The notification message will specify that the organization stand by or start to mobilize emergency response personnel.

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. During a county state of emergency, support agencies will be alerted as directed by the Chairperson of the County Commission and as coordinated by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator. Should mobilization be required, emergency response personnel will report to their agency response center for specialized equipment and further instructions.

The sequences for notification and activation of emergency response personnel for each level of threat are discussed below. Details of notification and activation should be contained in county standard operating procedures for hazardous materials.

As soon as practical after a release which requires notification, the owner or operator of the facility must provide written follow-up notice. The Section 304 Reporting Form does not include everything that is required in the written follow-up notice. The written follow-up notice must include:

Information updating the original notification;
Actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and
Advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
This follow-up notice must be sent to:

The SERC; and

The appropriate Emergency Manager or County Coordinator for the LEPC, at the LEPC mailing address.

4.3.1 NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Description: An incident or threat of a release that can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not

require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

Notification: Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator (or Sheriffs Department), will notify the emergency personnel listed in Table 4-2.

Activation: Activation of emergency response personnel beyond the first response agencies (fire department, emergency medical services, police department, etc.) is not anticipated for this level of emergency. The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will monitor the situation, coordinate local response activities, and be prepared to take further action necessary to protect the public and the environment.

4.3.2 NOTIFICATION OF LIMITED EMERGENCY CONDITION

Description: An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.

Notification: Upon receipt of notification of a limited emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will notify the personnel listed in Table 4-2.

Activation: Upon notification, the Director and appropriate staff will report to the EOC to facilitate the rapid deployment of emergency response personnel, if needed. If the situation warrants, the Director will activate the county EOC and the County Commission Chairperson will consider declaring a county state of emergency.

4.3.3 NOTIFICATION OF FULL EMERGENCY CONDITION

Description: An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies. The release is of sufficient magnitude that the Chairperson of the County Commission will likely declare a county state of emergency and open the county EOC.

Notification: Upon receipt of notification of full emergency conditions, at the direction of the County Commission Chairperson, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will activate the county EOC and will notify and coordinate with the emergency personnel listed in Table 4-2, including all agencies and organizations listed under 4.3.2 or 4.3.1.

Activation: The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator and staff will activate the EOC and assist in the notification process. Rumor control telephone numbers will also be activated. Designated emergency personnel will report to the EOC and other emergency response personnel may be directed to take appropriate emergency actions.

4.4 NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC

Upon the determination that a limited emergency condition or a full

emergency condition is in progress, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will activate procedures to provide notification and clear instructions, including periodic status updates, to the public within the area affected by the release.

The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will notify local radio and television stations participating in the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the public of a general emergency caused by a hazardous materials release. Contact information is to be maintained for area radio, television and cable stations and the activation of the public notification system should be accomplished as soon as possible but no longer than 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate. Residents and visitors will be advised to "tune to the following radio and television stations" for detailed information and instructions.

As a backup, police and fire rescue vehicles and aircraft (if available) equipped with public address systems will move throughout the affected area advising residents of the protective actions they should take based on the severity of the emergency in accordance with the response agency's established procedures. At night or because of air-conditioned buildings, a vehicle with sirens may be used to awaken or get the attention of residents and precede a second vehicle that gives instructions by loudspeaker. If a toxic cloud is already in the air, information contained in News Release B, Figure 6-2, should be given by loudspeaker at this time.

Boaters in the waters near affected facilities will be notified of the emergency by loud speakers from boats and aircraft operated by the Florida Marine Patrol, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and County Sheriff's Department.

The public notification system may be activated for a potential emergency and will be activated for a limited emergency or full emergency. Activation of the public notification system should be accomplished within 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate.

The public should be notified not to use emergency telephone numbers except for emergency purposes. Experience has indicated that during the activation of a public broadcast system many people call 911 for additional information. Also FCC licensing requirements for television stations require that emergency warnings be both visual and audio.

ILLUSTRATION 4-1

TABLE 4-1

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST TO BE MAINTAINED BY COUNTIES
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

POTENTIAL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS	LIMITED EMERGENCY CONDITIONS
Emergency Manager or County Coordinator County Sheriffs Department Fire Departments: (as appropriate) Municipal Police Departments: (as appropriate) Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners Appropriate Hospitals State Warning Point	Emergency Manager or County Coordinator County Sheriffs Department Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners Hospitals/Ambulance Services Mayor/City Manager, (as appropriate) Fire Departments, (as appropriate) Municipal Police Departments, (as appropriate) County Public Health Unit County Road Department/Public Works County Attorney State Warning Point
FULL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS Emergency Manager or County Coordinator County Sheriffs Department Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners Local Hospitals Fire Departments, (as appropriate) Municipal Police Departments, (as appropriate) County Public Health Unit County Road Department/Public Works Chairperson, County School Board County and State Correctional Facilities	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT AGENCIES Other County Departments of Emergency Preparedness Suwannee River Water Management District Florida Highway Patrol

TABLE 4-2

RADIO AND TELEVISION CONTACTS
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

COUNTY	STATION	TELEPHONE	MEDIA
Alachua	WRUF AM-FM, Gainesville	(352) 392-0771	Radio
	WYOC, High Springs	(352) 379-8742	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WOGX TV 51, Ocala	(352) 371-0051	TV
	WGFL53, Gainesville	(352) 373-2053	TV
Bradford	WPXE AM-FM, Starke	(904) 964-5001	Radio
	WRUF AM-FM, Gainesville	(352) 392-0771	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WJXT TV 4, Jacksonville	(904) 399-4000	TV
Columbia	WDSR, Lake City	(386) 752-1340	Radio
	WGRO, Lake City	(386) 752-0960	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WJXT TV 4, Jacksonville	(904) 399-4000	TV
Dixie	WRUF AM-FM, Gainesville	(352) 392-0771	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WCTV TV 6, Tallahassee	(850) 893-6666	TV
Gilchrist	WDJY, Trenton	(352) 463-1345	Radio
	WRUF AM-FM, Gainesville	(352) 392-0771	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
Hamilton	WQHL, Live Oak	(386) 362-1250	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WCTV TV 6, Tallahassee	(850) 893-6666	TV
Lafayette	WQHL, Live Oak	(386) 362-1250	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
Madison	WMAF, Madison	(850) 973-6333	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WCTV TV 6, Tallahassee	(850) 893-6666	TV
Suwannee	WQHL, Live Oak	(386) 362-1250	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
Taylor	WPRY & WNFK, Perry	(850) 584-2972	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV

	WCTV TV 6, Tallahassee	(850) 893-6666	TV
Union	WRUF AM-FM, Gainesville	(352) 392-0771	Radio
	WCJB TV 20, Gainesville	(352) 377-2020	TV
	WJXT TV 4, Jacksonville	(904) 399-4000	TV

TABLE 4-3

NEWSPAPER CONTACTS
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING DISTRICT

COUNTY	NEWSPAPER & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Alachua	Gainesville Sun P. O. Box 147147 Gainesville, FL 32614-7147	(352) 378-1411
	Florida Times Union 1901 NW 67 Place Gainesville, FL 32653	(352) 372-4451
	High Springs Herald P. O. Box 745 High Springs, FL 32655	(386) 454-1297
	Alligator 1105 W. University Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601	(352) 376-4446
	The Record 620 N. Main Street Gainesville, FL 32601	(352) 377-2444
Bradford	Bradford County Telegraph PO Drawer A Starke, FL 32091	(904) 964-6305
Columbia	Lake City Reporter PO Box 1709 Lake City, FL 32056	(386) 754-0402
Dixie	Dixie County Advocate P. O. Box 5030 Cross City, FL 32628	(352) 498-3312
Gilchrist	Gilchrist County Journal P. O. Box 127 Trenton, FL 32693	(352) 463-7135
Hamilton	The Jasper News P.O. Drawer D Jasper, FL 32052	(386) 792-2487

Lafayette	Mayo Free Press P. O. Box 248 Mayo, FL 32066	(386) 294-1210
Madison	Madison County Carrier PO Drawer 772 Madison, FL	(850) 973-4141
Suwannee	Branford News P. O. Box 148 Branford, FL 32008 Suwannee Democrat P. O. Box 370 Live Oak, FL 32060	(386) 935-1427 (386) 362-1734
Taylor	Taco Times P. O. Box 888 Perry, FL 32348	(850) 584-5513
Union	Union County Times 150 W. Main Street Lake Butler, FL 32054	(386) 496-2261

County Emergency Management Contacts

Chief Will May, Emergency Services Director Alachua County Emergency Management 1100 SE 27th Street Gainesville, Florida 32602-0548	Phone: 352-384-3116 Fax: 352-264-6565 Suncom: 651-6500 Internet: wgm@alachua.fl.us
Brian K. Johns, Director Bradford County Dept. of Emergency Management 945-B North Temple Avenue Starke, Florida 32091	Phone: 904-966-6336 Fax: 904-966-6169 Suncom: n/a Internet: brian_johns@bradford-co-fla.org
Ronnie McCardle, Director Columbia County Dept. of Emergency Preparedness Post Office Box 1787 Lake City, Florida 32056-1787	Phone: 386-758-1125 Fax: 386-752-9644 Suncom: n/a Internet: ronnie_mccardle@columbiacountyfla.com
Chad Reed, Director Dixie County Emergency Management Agency 56 NE 210 Avenue Cross City, Florida 32628-2009	Phone: 352-498-1240 ext 224 Fax: 352-498-1244 Suncom: 656-1240 Internet: chad.reed@dixieemergency.com
Ron Mills, Director Gilchrist County Emergency Management Agency Post Office Box 367 Trenton, Florida 33693-0367	Phone: 352-463-3134 or 1-800-236-1739 Fax: 352-463-3488 Suncom: 640-3198 Internet: rmills@gilchrist.fl.us
Roger Ehlert, Director Hamilton County Emergency Management 1133 US Highway 41 NW Jasper, Florida 32052	Phone: 386-792-6647 Fax: 386-792-6648 Suncom: 892-6647 Internet: hamcoem@alltel.net
Donnie E. Land, Director Lafayette County Civil Defense Post Office Box 344 Mayo, Florida 32066-0344	Phone: 386-294-1950 Fax: 386-294-2846 Suncom: n/a Internet: lafayem@alltel.net
Jim Stanley, Director Madison County Emergency Management 823 SW Pinckney Street Madison, Florida 32340	Phone: 850-973-3698 Fax: 850-973-4026 Suncom: n/a Internet: madisoncoem2@earthlink.net
John G. Wooley, Director Suwannee County Emergency Management 13530 80th Terrace Live Oak, Florida 32060	Phone: 386-364-3405 Fax: 386-364-3488 Suncom: 889-3405 Internet: johnnyw@suwcounty.org
Brianne Hoover, Interim Director Taylor County Emergency Management 108 N Jefferson Street Perry, Florida 32347	Phone: 850-838-3575/3576 Fax: 850-838-1642 Suncom: n/a Internet: em.director@taylorcountygov.com
Doug York, Director Union County Office of Emergency Management 58 Northwest 1st Street Lake Butler, Florida 32054	Phone: 386-496-4300 Fax: 386-496-3226 Suncom: n/a Internet: ucoem@alltel.net

5.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

5.1 GENERAL

This section describes the various emergency communications systems that may be used during a hazardous materials emergency.

5.2 COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The County EOC will provide off-site communications support to the on-scene coordinator having responsibility for coordinating emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within affected area(s) of the county including coordination functions with outside agencies and organizations. Off-site communications will be provided to the on-scene coordinator through the EOC supported by the Sheriff's, Fire, and local government communication systems.

The Communications Officer is responsible for the various communications of the Department, and, through the EOC, will exercise the necessary discipline, direction, coordination, and control of all communication systems available to the County. The duties of this individual include:

Organization of all communications within the County into an efficient network(s) for emergency use.

Organize and assign communications responsibilities to other agencies occupying the EOC including RACES, common carrier, and other available communication services.

Maintain liaison with all recognized communications groups within the County.

Compile and submit necessary communications reports, as required, to the Director and other EOC staff.

Establish capabilities for informing the public (EAS warning systems, etc.).

Maintain accurate communication logs of message traffic, insure delivery and routing of all communications, and maintenance of all necessary parts, supplies and support materials.

The Communication Coordinator will arrange for staffing of the communications center (including volunteer communicators) to operate emergency communications systems. Emergency communications personnel will be directed to report to the County EOC for assignment.

County Communications will be assigned support functions at the EOC, and volunteer organizations (Civil Air Patrol, etc.) will provide staff for their respective operations at the EOC. Direct communications between the County EOC and the following organizations will be established and maintained:

The State Division of Emergency Management regarding the local situation and requests for state and Federal support and resources;

The chemical facility or spill site where the release of hazardous materials is occurring;

Local emergency response agencies by agency radio systems and commercial telephone;

Medical facilities and ambulance services through the County's Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio system; and,

Federal agencies, through the State Division of Emergency Management.

Telephone service within the EOC operations room will be established and a log of incoming and outgoing messages will be maintained. The County Sheriff's Department, municipal police departments and appropriate hospitals typically have independent communications capabilities. The primary county dispatch center for emergencies has radio contact with each of these departments. Each agency is responsible for training appropriate personnel to use, and correct deficiencies in, their particular systems.

5.3 COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

The designated agency is responsible for maintaining a list of radio frequencies used by the various agencies for emergency communications. The communication frequencies and systems available are listed in detail in the county emergency management plans.

5.3.1 SHERIFF'S AND POLICE RADIO

This system is used for law enforcement related messages and to facilitate alerting and warning of the public. It is typically operated as a county dispatch center.

5.3.2 FIRE RADIO AND FORESTRY SERVICE RADIO

This system is used for search and rescue operations and evacuation-related messages.

5.3.3 STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO

This system is used to transmit emergency operations messages, situation reports and general information.

5.3.4 COUNTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO

This system is used to coordinate with other local agencies and organizations, media and public warning, shelter information and general information.

5.3.5 HOSPITAL/EMERGENCY AMBULANCE RADIO

This is a supplemental system, with priority given to medical support information.

5.3.6 CIVIL AIR PATROL RADIO

This system will be used to provide support to local emergency shelters without dedicated communications coverage, and for search and rescue operations.

5.3.7 MARITIME RADIO

Maritime Radio aids small craft during evacuation of waterways and could be used to coordinate with marina operators and the U.S. Coast Guard. (CHANNELS 9, 16, and 22).

5.3.8 NOAA WEATHER RADIO

NOAA weather radio broadcasts weather information to warn of severe weather conditions. This service is not available to all counties in the District.

5.3.9 RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES)

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) may be a viable ancillary communications network among county agencies and/or between

county and state organizations. During an emergency, RACES volunteers may be utilized by the county.

5.3.10 NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM

NAWAS is a FEMA-dedicated nationwide party line telephone warning system operated on a 24-hour basis. Its special purpose telephone circuits connect the National Warning Center to FEMA headquarters, federal agencies and military installations, and numerous primary and secondary warning points in each state.

5.3.11 COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE

Commercial telephone service is available at the County EOC, county warning point and can be used as an alternate system.

5.3.12 HARD COPY TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

A high-speed fax system is in place in the EOC to transmit and receive hard copy of information pertaining to the emergency. This back-up communications system will be used to verify verbal information received and transmitted through other communications systems.

5.3.13 CITIZENS BAND (CB) RADIO AND FAMILY RADIO SERVICE (FRS)

The CB radio and FRS systems may used to support communications within shelters to provide internal management assistance.

5.3.14 FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD RADIO

This system could serve as a coordination link between an EOC and an activated National Guard Armory.

5.3.15 THE INTERNET

The LEPC maintains a website at http://ncflepc.org.

5.3.16 DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BULLETIN BOARD

The Division of Emergency Management maintains a website at www.floridadisaster.org.

5.4 COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

Information on communications centers is included in each Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan (CEMP).

6.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

6.1 GENERAL

This section provides guidance for keeping the public informed about:

Potential hazards present at facilities in this jurisdiction.

Emergency responses required to cope with a hazardous material emergency.

Protective measures that can be taken to minimize or alleviate adverse public health effects.

This section also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination of such information to the public.

6.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS

Public Information Officers (PIOs) are those persons authorized by their organizations to release news and background information to the media. General duties to be performed by PIOs include the following:

Collect, edit, verify, and release information and instructions to the media.

Establish contact with the media.

Assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification.

Coordinate the release of information with facility representative(s) and County information officer.

Brief the news media as conditions warrant.

Keep concerned staffs informed through "in-house" news summary bulletins.

6.2.1 LOCAL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The PIO for the authority having jurisdiction is the official spokesperson for the incident. In a County declared State of Emergency all releases of information to the news media will be coordinated through the County PIO from a Joint Information Center (JIC).

For hazardous materials incidents that do not require a declared State of Emergency, the PIO will function under the incident command system used by the authorities having jurisdiction. In the less populated counties the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator is typically the PIO for hazardous materials releases.

The duties of the Public Information Officer from the authority having jurisdiction for a hazardous materials incident are as follows:

Obtain briefing from incident commander.

Establish an on scene Joint Information Center whenever possible. Coordinate information functions with facility/shipper representatives and other on scene agency PIOs.

Arrange for necessary work space, materials, telephones, and staffing.

Obtain copies of current incident logs, chemical data sheets, and other relevant information.

Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival.

Coordinate activation of the Emergency Alert System with the County Emergency Management Office per the direction of the incident commander.

Obtain approval for news release from incident commander.

Release news to the news media and post information in the command post and other appropriate locations.

Attend meetings to update information releases.

Arrange for meetings between media and incident personnel.

Provide escort service to the media and VIP's.

Respond to special requests for information.

Provide incident/chemical information sheets to the Crisis Center if rumor control has been activated. Maintain on open line of communications with the rumor control center.

Maintain a log of all JIC activities.

6.2.2 FEDERAL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

When federal agency resources are used, the State PIO will coordinate public information efforts with the federal agency representative and appropriate state and local public information representatives.

6.2.3 FACILITY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The facility coordinator or designated PIO will serve as a Public Information Officer in cooperation with the Joint Information Center.

6.3 EMERGENCY NEWS FACILITIES

The county will provide space and equipment for media representatives for the dissemination of information during an emergency.

6.3.1 JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

The Joint Information Center will serve as the focal point for news and information releases during an emergency. From this location, public information staff (including technical experts from the facility, state and county) will provide news releases. Spokespersons from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant.

The PIO from the authority having jurisdiction will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of media activities. The County PIO will assure adequate physical accommodations (including space and equipment), schedules for briefings, provision of background information (including press kits), notice of events such as evacuations or other noteworthy occurrences, security (to include identification procedures), and periodic update releases to wire services.

6.3.2 STATE PUBLIC INFORMATION -- EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14

Emergency Support Function #14 (ESF #14) is located within the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee and serves as the primary location for news and information releases with regard to emergency actions taken by the state agencies. ESF #14 will be activated upon the arrival of the State PIO and will provide telephones, typewriters, and copying equipment for up to twenty-five media representatives in a designated area.

6.4 COORDINATION OF NEWS RELEASES

As stated above, the Joint Information Center is the focal point for news releases during a hazardous materials incident. Depending on the magnitude of the incident, the JIC may be located either at the incident site or the Emergency Operations Center. The

dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by PIOs from municipalities, counties, facilities and the state. Each PIO will collect, from their respective personnel in emergency response operations, information regarding emergency operations and recommended protective actions. Upon verification of information, the PIOs will develop a coordinated news release for approval by appropriate decision-makers. Sample media releases are included in Illustrations 6-1 through 6-7.

6.5 RUMOR CONTROL

A Citizens' Information Center for rumor control will be activated to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a hazardous materials incident. Normal county telephone services will be available and staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers as appropriate. These telephone numbers will be released to the public when needed. When an incident is over the public will be notified that it is safe to either return to their homes or stop sheltering in-place.

6.6 PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Public Information Subcommittee of the LEPC will work with local officials in the development of emergency action plans so the public will know before hand the appropriate actions to take in an emergency. Information provided by the emergency broadcast system should reference the pre-existing safety plans in order to institute a safe evacuation.

Public information brochures designed to educate the public of the risks associated with the release of hazardous materials and what protective actions to take, will be made available to the public. These materials will address all hazards affecting county residents and property, and their availability will be announced through local newspapers, radio and television stations, special mail-outs, or other means. This availability will be supplemented through direct distribution of materials at county offices and through formal presentations and programs conducted by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator.

In addition to educating the public, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator and the LEPC will undertake efforts to educate the media by including, at least once annually, media participation in emergency response activities relating to hazardous material incidents. This will include information on, but not limited to, media involvement in the development of emergency plans and procedures, the role of the media during an emergency, and the names of emergency contact persons. Incorporation of media considerations into the training program will be accomplished using slide/tape presentations, press packets, and/or other educational materials developed, obtained, or coordinated by the LEPC.

6.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Public Information program of the LEPC is coordinated by the Public Information Subcommittee. The LEPC Vice-Chair of Public Information serves as Chairperson of that Subcommittee. The two primary audiences of the LEPC public information program are the regulated community and the public. The LEPC program is designed to supplement the statewide efforts of the SERC.

6.7.1 EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS

LEPC members and staff are available to give presentations to both the

regulated community and the public. "How-to-Comply" seminars have been conducted in a number of counties and are available upon request. The LEPC has also offered seminars on “Hazardous Materials Emergency Release Prevention Planning for Facilities” and “Process Safety Management.” The LEPC is also offering a “Safe and Effective News Media Coverage of a Hazardous Materials Release” seminar.

6.7.2 EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES

The Public Information Subcommittee has helped developed the following brochures to help educate the public.

Questions and Answers for SARA Title III

How to Request Community Right-to-Know Information

Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Emergency?

The Emergency Preparedness brochures are designed to educate the public of the risks associated with the release of hazardous materials and what protective actions to take. Private industry has volunteered to help with the distribution of these brochures.

6.7.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LIBRARY

Currently, the Regional Planning Council houses the information collected by the LEPC. The four types of information in this library include: information for the public, plans and forms generated through the planning process, training information for first responders, and compliance materials for the regulated community.

The first is general information on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and hazardous materials. Information will be maintained for the public and the regulated community. Copies of county and regional hazardous materials emergency response plans are available for public review.

The second type of information is the data generated through the emergency planning process. The LEPC provides public access to hazard analyses (Section 302), emergency release follow-up reports (Section 304), Material Safety Data Sheets (Section 311), and Tier Two Annual Chemical Inventory Forms (Section 312). The public can also request that DCA fax copies to the Council of Toxic Release Inventories (Section 313).

The third type of information is training materials and lists of training classes primarily for first responders. This includes the OSHA Level I and II training packages distributed by DCA.

6.7.4 "ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY?"

Including information in the telephone book is the preferred method of providing the public with written hazardous materials safety instructions. The "Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Emergency?" video is available to accompany written information. The State Emergency Response Commission brochure "Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Incident?" is also available for mass distribution.

The LEPC has distributed 300 copies of the "Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Emergency" video to all public schools and fire

departments in the region. The LEPC is also asking all telephone and telephone book companies to include the preparedness information in their books.

6.7.5 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION

Once a year, the LEPC will publish in the region's newspapers a notice similar to the following:

Pursuant to Section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the following information is available to the public upon request during normal working hours by the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (District 3 LEPC):

Material Safety Data Sheets

Hazardous Chemical Inventory (Tier Two) Forms

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) Reports

Emergency Release Follow-up Reports

County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans

LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

How-to-Comply Information for Hazardous Materials Users

Hazardous Materials Training Programs for First Responders

"Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Emergency?" Video and Brochure for the public

Other Public Education Materials

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee serves Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union Counties.

To obtain information on the above items, please contact the LEPC at (352) 955-2200 or at:

North Central Florida Regional Planning Council

2009 NW 67 the Place, Suite A

Gainesville, FL 32653-1603

ILLUSTRATION 6-1

NEWS RELEASE A: Alert - No Protective Action

Local Officials have received a report that:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

has occurred. It has been determined that no protective actions are required to ensure and maintain public health and safety.

Local Officials will continuously monitor and assess the situation to confirm earlier reports. As monitoring results become available, protective actions may be recommended as needed.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-2

NEWS RELEASE B: In-Place Shelter Notice

Local Officials have declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of

_____

_____

_____

_____

This is a warning to all residents within a _____ mile radius of

_____

_____

_____

You are advised to seek shelter immediately; go indoors - close windows and doors - turn off air conditioners and fans. Stay inside until you receive further instructions. There has been a release of hazardous materials. To avoid exposure, seek shelter immediately indoors - close windows and doors - turn off air conditioners and fans.

Evacuation has not been recommended at this time. Keep your radios and television sets turned on for additional information. Additional instructions on In-Place Sheltering follow:

Close all doors to the outside and close and lock all windows (windows sometimes seal better when locked)

Building superintendents should set all ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the structure. When this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.

Turn off all heating systems.

Turn off all air-conditioners and switch inlets to the "closed" positions. Seal any gaps around window type air-conditioners with tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum wrap.

Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and other spaces.

Close all fireplace dampers.

Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or other building.

ILLUSTRATION 6-2 (continued)

NEWS RELEASE B: In-Place Shelter Notice Continued

Use tape and plastic food wrapping, wax paper, or aluminum wrap to cover and seal bathroom exhaust fan grilles, range vents, dryer vents, and other openings to the outside to the extent possible (including any obvious gaps around external windows and doors).

If the gas or vapor is soluble or even partially soluble in water -- hold a wet cloth or handkerchief over your nose and mouth if the gases start to bother you. For a higher degree of protection, go into the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the shower in a strong spray to "wash" the air. Seal any openings to the outside of the bathroom a best as you can. Don't worry about running out of air to breathe. That is highly unlikely in normal homes and buildings.

If an explosion is possible outdoors -- close drapes, curtains, and shades over windows. Stay away from external windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.

Minimize the use of elevators in buildings. These tend to "pump" outdoor air in and out of a building as they travel up and down.

Tune to the Emergency Broadcast System on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-3

NEWS RELEASE C: Evacuation Preparation

Local Officials have declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of

_____

_____

_____

_____

Should the decision be made to evacuate your area, you should plan to be away from your home for _____ (hours/days) or less. You should now begin thinking about where you would stay and the necessities you may wish to take with you.

You should review any evacuation instructions on hand that may have previously been supplied by local officials. This station will broadcast instructions if evacuation is ordered.

The following items are recommended as evacuation supplies:

Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
Change of clothing.
Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
Medicine, particularly special medication.
Toilet articles.

We repeat that evacuation has not yet been recommended. These are only preparatory instructions.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-4

NEWS RELEASE D: Evacuation Notice

The _____County Board of County Commissioners has issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of

_____

_____

_____

_____

Local authorities have begun the evacuation of this area. This evacuation order was issued in response to the reported release of hazardous materials by

_____

_____

_____

_____

Persons living in the affected area should follow the instructions given below:

Take the following items with you:

Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
Change of clothing.
Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
Medicine, particularly special medication.
Toilet articles.

Lock your home. Turn off electricity, gas and water.

Go to _____. Follow the evacuation route nearest you. Do not move against traffic.

Time is important, but move safely.

Persons not having transportation should notify the _____

_____

ILLUSTRATION 6-4 (continued)

NEWS RELEASE D: Evacuation Notice Continued

Persons immediately outside of the affected area are not subject to a direct hazard. However, these persons should remain alert to any possible changes in instructions resulting from changes in wind direction or accident conditions. Stay by your radio or television. Persons outside the affected area are also asked not to travel on or near routes being used for evacuation. These routes are:

Evacuation Routes:

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-5

NEWS RELEASE E: Evacuation Follow-Up

During the period of evacuation, law enforcement officers will patrol the perimeter of the evacuated areas to protect homes and businesses. No unauthorized persons will be allowed in the evacuated areas.

County officials will monitor the affected areas continuously. When conditions are determined safe, you will be notified to return home. Transportation will again be provided for those in need.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-6

NEWS RELEASE F: All Clear

Local Officials have announced that the emergency conditions at

_____

_____

have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating - the emergency conditions in the area of

_____

_____

have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no longer any threat to persons in the area.

If you need additional information, you may contact:

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of _____

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

ILLUSTRATION 6-7

NEWS RELEASE G: School Evacuation

The Superintendent of Schools, _____ County School Board has issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of _____ School. School authorities have begun the evacuation of children to:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Do not go to your child's school. Parents of children attending _____ school are advised to pick up their children at

_____

_____

_____

If you need additional information, you may contact:

_____

_____

_____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Superintendent of Schools, _____ County School Board.

Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued by: _____

7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 GENERAL

This section describes the emergency response facilities, identifies supplies and equipment designated for emergency response and identifies the key personnel and organizations that are anticipated to respond to emergencies within each county.

7.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

7.2.1 ON SCENE COMMAND POST

In case of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site will establish an Incident Command Post. The Incident Commander will be the senior responding officer from the agency having jurisdiction and shall coordinate and control on-scene emergency operations.

7.2.2 COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The department heads that have been assigned responsibilities following a hazardous chemical emergency will assemble at the EOC under the supervision of the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners. The EOC has communications capabilities so that the field elements of all emergency services can be directed and controlled by the communications staff. The information received will be recorded, plotted, analyzed and decisions made in response to a disaster situation. Common information will be displayed for departmental heads to see and use in making appropriate decisions. Communications capabilities will include an information system to warn and advise the public. Communications will be immediately established with the Florida Department of Emergency Management. Other state agencies and county departments will have communications capabilities for reaching the EOC.

It is not anticipated that the EOC will be activated during a Potential Emergency Condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a Limited Emergency Condition. The County EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a Full Emergency Condition. Upon notification to activate the EOC, county department heads, volunteer service representatives and industry representatives will send their personnel to the EOC when informed of the Chairmen's decision by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator. EOC staff members will arrange for shift changes that may be necessary for prolonged disaster operations. EOC staffing may include representatives from the following:

Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners.
Emergency Manager or County Coordinator
County Sheriff's Department
Communication Officer
County Public Health Unit
County School Board
County Clerk of Court
County Road Department/Public Works
Municipal Elected Officials
County Hospital/Ambulance Service
Facility Owners/Operators/Representatives
American Red Cross

7.2.3 STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The Division of Emergency Management is responsible for providing and staffing the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC is the center for coordination of state response for any major emergency. During a Limited Emergency Condition, key personnel will report to the State EOC. Upon declaration of a Full Emergency Condition, the State EOC will be fully activated to coordinate all state operations and establish communications with involved county EOCs.

7.3 EQUIPMENT

Equipment immediately available in each county through its agencies and organizations to respond to hazardous material emergencies is somewhat limited, particularly with respect to specialized tools, materials and equipment necessary for response individuals to conduct rescue and response activities in hazardous environments. Up-to-date inventories of emergency response equipment and resources available in north central Florida are contained in the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans, Florida Fire Chief's Mutual Aid Database, and the Division of Forestry NIIMS database. Counties are encouraged to include known resources in CAMEO.

7.3.1 GAINESVILLE FIRE-RESCUE HAZMAT TEAM

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) maintains a designated Hazardous Materials Response Team. The Hazmat Team is assigned to Fire Station 2, located at 2210 SW Archer Road. All GFR Hazmat Team members are trained to the Hazmat Technician level. All other GFR personnel are trained to the Hazmat Operations level and are specially trained to assist the Hazmat Team in areas such as decon, medical monitoring, and Incident Command.

The GFR Hazmat Team's response vehicle is stocked with a large variety of emergency response equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), air-monitoring instruments, SCBAs with in-suit communications, and spill/leak control equipment.

The response vehicle also has a command center that contains reference material, a fax machine, cellular phones, and a laptop computer that is equipped with CAMEO, Marplot, Aloha, and TOMES, as well as several other computer-based reference sources. The vehicle is also equipped with a weather station that gives the team the ability to perform real-time weather monitoring and plume modeling on airborne releases.

The GFR Hazmat Team also has a 24-foot trailer that contains additional materials and supplies such as overpack drums, absorbent, foam, booms, and PPE.

The trailer also contains equipment especially designated for response to WMD/terrorist incidents. This equipment includes PPE for use by law enforcement personnel, powered air purifying respirators, monitoring equipment, and a mass-casualty decon shower.

The Hazmat Team includes members who are trained hazmat paramedics. These are paramedics who have received special training in the toxicology and pharmacology related to

exposure to hazardous materials. The Hazmat Team carries specific drugs used to treat the most common chemical exposures and are trained to evaluate and treat chemically contaminated patients.

7.4 OTHER RESOURCES

7.4.1 LABORATORY ANALYTICAL SUPPORT

The County Health Department does not have any in-house laboratory or analytical capability to support emergency operations associated with the release of hazardous chemicals. Specific support will be requested from the Department of Health laboratory in Jacksonville and can be contacted through the State Warning Point. The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) laboratory in Orlando provides support to incidents involving radioactive materials.

The Sheriff's Office relies on the Florida Department of Law Enforcement laboratory for technical support. County municipal water and wastewater treatment plants, with the approval of municipal authorities, could be called upon to provide certain basic laboratory and analytical services if required.

In the event that the need for laboratory and analytical support exceeds the capability of county resources, private contractors may be called upon for laboratory and analytical support. A list of laboratories certified to conduct specific analytical services is maintained by the Florida Department of Health.

In case of an emergency involving hazardous materials, practical limitations of sampling and response time may be limiting factors in the utilization of private laboratories for analytical support. Therefore, comparable local and state resources must be evaluated and individually assessed during times of emergency to determine the most effective response option(s).

The Department of Environmental Protection has arranged with private response contractors located throughout Florida to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile analytical laboratories for major chemical releases.

The Department of Health has public health laboratories in Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, West Palm Beach and Miami. The laboratories provide diagnostic, reference, emergency and research public health laboratory services to county public health units, FDOH program components, physicians, hospitals and private laboratories. FDOH maintains a list of certified laboratories that should be available as a reference to local responders.

Facilities responsible for a release often have the specialized equipment for monitoring purposes. Air, water and soil samples may be collected and taken to the facility's laboratory for analysis with sophisticated analytical instruments.

7.4.2 OTHER TECHNICAL SUPPORT

ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) provides information on the toxic properties of hazardous materials. Training materials are available on the pre-hospital and hospital care of contaminated patients.

CAMEO and ALOHA -- Computer software for assisting the emergency response and planning for hazardous materials incidents.

CHEMTREC - The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. It provides information and assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC will contact the shipper or producer of the material to obtain detailed information or on-scene assistance. The CHEMTREC telephone number is l-800-424-9300 (emergency calls only).

OHM-TADS - The Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems (OMH-TADS) is a collection of interactive computer programs that can provide the necessary technical support for the assessment of potential or actual dangers encountered as a result of the release of a hazardous substance. OHM-TADS can be accessed at the ten EPA regional offices, EPA headquarters in Washington, and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Offices. OHM-TADS can provide either information on specifically requested properties of a material or can print all the information in its files for that material.

Material Safety Data Sheets - Manufacturers Technical Bulletins, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are the best single source of general information about the chemical in question. They also contain the most recent data about the chemical.

8.0 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

8.1 GENERAL

This section describes responsibilities and procedures for assessing the offsite impacts of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials and its effects on the health and well being of the residents and visitors to the area.

8.2 INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The initial accident assessment will be performed by the facility owner/operator as soon as possible after the accident. The results of the assessment will be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with Section 4.0 of this plan. Until the arrival of offsite emergency response personnel, the facility owner/operator will assess actual and potential offsite consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator or the county EOC, if activated.

Upon arrival by offsite emergency personnel, the responsibility for assessing the impacts or potential impacts of a release will be assumed by the lead local agency. This may be the designated incident commander operating from an on-scene command post or the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator operating from the EOC.

The lead agency's assessment should include, but is not limited to the following:

Identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials.

Evaluation of the threat to human health and determination of the probable direction and time of travel for released materials. To be assisted by County Public Health Units or State Department of Health if time permits.

Identification of possible exposure pathways for humans and the environment.

Identification of potential impacts on human health and safety, the environment, natural resources and property.

Identification of priorities for protected public health, safety and the environment.

Identification of potentially responsible party or parties.

8.3 ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

8.3.1 RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

Additional assistance and support in assessing the environmental and public health consequences of a release of hazardous materials may be requested from the Departments of Environmental Protection, Health, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Forestry and the Suwannee River Water Management District, respectively.

The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will maintain a current listing of local, state, federal and private resources capable of assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release. Laboratory support and equipment available for use by field monitoring personnel are identified in Section 7.0 of this plan.

8.3.2 ACTIVATION OF FIELD TEAMS

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will contact the facility's emergency coordinator to verify the existence of an emergency. Upon verification, the Director will contact the Environmental Health Supervisor of the County Health Department to discuss appropriate assessment actions.

The Environmental Health Supervisor will use existing information in accordance with established procedures to evaluate the potential for offsite exposure and to determine the adequacy of any protective actions. Based upon the results of the above, the Environmental Health Supervisor will recommend whether to activate assessment and monitoring personnel.

The decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel will be made by the Incident Commander, after consultation with the County Emergency Coordinator and the Director of the County Public Health Unit. The facility from which hazardous materials have been released is responsible for providing technical support to local, state and Federal monitoring teams.

8.3.3 COORDINATION OF ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The mission of the County Health Unit in case of a hazardous materials emergency will include but not be limited to the following:

Evaluate potential exposure projections to persons offsite which may result from the emergency.

Make recommendations to the Chairperson of the BoCC (or County Manager) regarding appropriate protective actions.

Conduct field monitoring to prepare and confirm projections.

Evaluate potential exposure resulting from contamination of materials in the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility.

Evaluate exposure to emergency personnel resulting from operations related to the emergency.

Establish appropriate operational dose limits and maintain permanent records of dose received.

Evaluate exposure and appropriate limits for recovery, reentry and post-accident operation.

Enlist assistance of other agencies/organizations in the performance of environmental assessment functions.

Maintain records on short and long-term health related problems related to exposures during a hazardous materials release.

When assessment and monitoring personnel reach their assigned location, accident assessment will be based on field monitoring results, the current meteorological conditions, facility condition, facility prognosis and other relevant information.

Data collected in the field will be transmitted to the EOC to be evaluated by the Environmental Health Supervisor of the County Health Department. These evaluations will be provided to the Chairperson of the BoCC at the EOC for use in decision-making, and as a basis for recommendations for protective actions. Summaries and recommended protective actions will be forwarded to the State EOC and surrounding counties.

Monitoring of the affected area(s) and recommendations of protective actions

will continue until exposure levels have decreased to the point that recovery and reentry are considered safe.

8.3.4 ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING SUPPORT

When it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to county response personnel, a request will be forwarded to the Governor for the needed additional resources. The request will contain the following information.

A description of the problem.

Type of resources needed.

Where the resources are to be delivered.

Clear direction to assembly point or point of delivery.

Estimated time the resources will be needed.

If resources include people, what arrangements have been made for housing, etc.

If the Governor concurs with the need for assistance as requested, he will direct the State Division of Emergency Management to locate the resources and request the specified assistance. If it is determined that the requested assistance is not available at the state level, the Governor may request assistance through the appropriate federal agency.

8.4 SERC INCIDENT LEVELS

Reserved for future use.

9.0 EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

9.1 GENERAL

This section establishes the means and responsibilities for controlling hazardous materials exposure to emergency workers. Local emergency response organizations will limit exposure to emergency workers by adhering to the following principles.

Limit the amount of time spent in hazardous areas.

Limit entry into hazardous areas to the maximum extent possible.

Use protective clothing and equipment.

Because they are frequently the first on the scene, firefighters and law enforcement personnel should use proper safety precautions when approaching a hazardous materials incident. First responder personnel should have a copy of the U.S. Department of Transportation's most recent edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook and should know how to find and interpret shipping manifests.

9.2 EXPOSURE MONITORING

After notification that a release has occurred, it is crucial to monitor and assess its impact, both on-site and off. A detailed log of all sampling results should be maintained and health officials should be kept informed of the situation. Decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and use of food and water in the area will depend upon an accurate assessment of the spill or plume movement and concentration.

Both initial and periodic monitoring is required at hazardous materials incidents. Initial monitoring must be conducted to identify any dangerous concentrations of hazardous materials or other types of dangerous situations, such as the presence of flammable atmospheres, oxygen-deficient environments, and toxic contaminants.

Once the hazardous materials have been identified, standard information sources such as NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards and CHEMTREC should be consulted to identify potential hazards, recommended exposure limits (RELs), permissible exposure limits (PELs), emergency action recommendations, personal protective equipment, and first aid procedures.

MSDSs should be consulted for information including: manufacturer's name, chemical synonyms, trade name, chemical family, hazardous ingredients, physical data, fire and explosion hazard data, health hazards, reactivity data, spill or leak procedures, special precautions, and special protection information. The county will institute a medical surveillance program for all emergency workers who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above the established recommended exposure limits for 30 or more days in a 12-month period or who wear respirators 30 days or more a year. Medical examinations must be available for all emergency workers who may have been exposed to concentrations of hazardous substances above the recommended exposure limits. An accurate record of medical surveillance must be retained.

9.2.1 EPA LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Based on the results of the preliminary evaluation, personal protective equipment must be selected and used. The selection process is aided by consulting the most current edition of the *Emergency Response Guidebook* and *CHEMTREC*. No single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards.

Generally, the greater the level of personal protective equipment used, the greater the risk to the worker from such hazards as heat stress, physical and psychological stress, impaired vision, mobility and communication. Therefore, equipment should be selected that provides an adequate level of protection, but not over-protection.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified four levels of chemical protection for emergency workers: A, B, C, and D. Level A offers the highest level of protection for both the body and respiratory system. Level B offers a high level of respiratory protection but is not suitable for toxic chemicals that can be absorbed through the skin.

9.2.2 EXPOSURE RECORDS

Each emergency worker is responsible for maintaining his/her exposure record form and returning it to the supervisor at the end of the emergency. All emergency worker exposures will be made a part of his/her permanent record, with a copy retained by the worker.

9.3 DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination will be performed by trained hazardous materials emergency response personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures (SOPs). These SOPs must provide for complete decontamination of entry team personnel, victims/patients, and equipment for the protection of human health and safety, the environment, and property. They should be based upon recognized guidelines such as Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA) and Standard Operating Safety Guides (EPA).

One goal of the LEPC is that each county will have at least one, if not all, fire departments trained and equipped to respond at the operational-level. The teams need to be able to set up a decontamination corridor without outside assistance. This would allow for defensive actions, the rescue of injured personnel, and an earlier entry by an out-of-area hazardous materials response team.

ILLUSTRATION 9-1

SAMPLE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE FORM

Name: _____

Department or Agency _____

Age _____ Date of Birth _____

Social Security Number _____

DATE LOCATION CHEMICAL HAZARD DURATION OF EXPOSURE

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10.0 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

10.1 GENERAL

The purpose of this section is to establish the range of protective actions that are available to state and local governments for the protection of the public. Protective actions that may be initiated to provide for the safety of the public may include any or all of the following:

Notification of affected residents and transients to seek immediate in-place shelter.

Evacuation of transients and residents within designated sectors exposed to a plume of hazardous materials to shelter areas outside the affected area.

Control of entrance into affected areas.

Implementation of procedures to prevent the consumption and distribution of contaminated food and water supplies.

Implementation of procedures to decontaminate persons exposed to hazardous materials.

10.2 VULNERABLE ZONES

A vulnerable zone is an estimated geographical area that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne extremely hazardous substance (EHS) at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects or death to persons within the area following an accidental release. Vulnerable zones are based on estimates of the quantity of an EHS released to air, the rate of release to air, airborne dispersion and the airborne concentration that could cause irreversible health effects or death. The vulnerable zones for each facility reporting EHS materials are included in Table 1-2.

10.3 LEVELS OF CONCERN

A level of concern (LOC) is the concentration of an EHS in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death because of a single exposure for a relatively short period. There is no precise measure of an LOC for the chemicals listed as EHSs.

For the purposes of this plan, a LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" (IDLH) level published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or one-tenth of an approximation of the IDLH from animal toxicity data. These are used only if ERPGs are not available.

A more appropriate level for actual response decision making is the Emergency Response Planning Guidelines. The use of these guidelines is recommended by the LEPC so that current hazards analyses will be consistent with future Risk Management Plans prepared under the EPA's implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments Section 112(r).

10.4 EVACUATION

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation for any vulnerable zone is delegated to the senior incident commander (on-scene) within a given jurisdiction if the health and safety of persons within the critical evacuation area is in imminent danger. Evacuation of all or any part of a vulnerable zone will be by geographic boundaries. Persons residing in a vulnerable zone that is ordered to be evacuated will be instructed to evacuate according to the evacuation plan outlined in Section 10.4.1.

Strict traffic control measures will be utilized to permit ingress and egress of ambulances, fire/rescue, and other emergency vehicles and equipment. County and municipal law enforcement personnel will control traffic along evacuation routes. Law enforcement personnel will block state roads as needed to prevent unauthorized use. Periodic patrols of the evacuation routes by law enforcement personnel will be used to maintain order, assist disabled evacuees and report route impediments to the County EOC.

10.4.1 EVACUATION ROUTES

Potential evacuation routes from each facility vulnerable zone will be initially evaluated by the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator based upon facility reports at the time of notice of an incident occurrence. The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, in concert with EOC staff, Incident Commander, and with facility representative input, will direct the notification and routing of evacuees based upon the best available information including condition and nature of the release. Coordination of the evacuation movement will rest with the EOC, maintaining communications through the Sheriff's communication center. Primary county evacuation routes to be utilized in north central Florida are shown in Illustration 10-1.

10.4.2 EVACUATION OF THE PUBLIC

The primary means of evacuating residents and transients from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that car-pooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. County school buses will be repositioned at designated pick-up points to transport citizens who have not been able to make other transportation arrangements.

During evacuation movement, one-lane evacuation routes will be reserved for exclusive use by emergency vehicular traffic that may be required to travel counter to evacuation flow. If a time occurs when it is unsafe for any unprotected individuals, evacuees or emergency personnel to be exposed within the evacuation area and it is necessary to cease evacuation movement, the EOC will announce the decision for remaining individuals to seek the best available temporary shelter.

10.4.3 EVACUATION FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator maintains a current listing of all special needs and non-ambulatory evacuees. During an evacuation, this list will be utilized by the EOC to inform people with special needs of the evacuation and dispatch appropriate transportation as needed. Non-ambulatory evacuees who are not evacuated by private vehicles will be evacuated by ambulance and county school buses, if available.

10.4.4 SCHOOLS

If evacuation is ordered during the school session, all school children located within the vulnerable zone will be placed on school buses and taken to designated pickup areas. All children will remain under the control of school personnel until turned over to the parents. School personnel will provide

supervision of the children on buses and during the waiting period. At the pickup point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up and report this information every 30 minutes to the County EOC.

Once the students are safe, the school buses may be directed to pick up residents who are without transportation. Any school children not picked up within six hours after they have arrived at the reception center will be taken to a shelter and will remain under the supervision of County School Board personnel.

If there is not adequate time or resources to evacuate, sheltering in-place may be the safest protective action. All schools need emergency plans that adequately cover incident command, evacuation, sheltering in-place, and fire, explosive, and toxic hazards.

10.4.5 MEDICAL FACILITIES

If required, medical facilities and personnel will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by county-provided transportation. In the case of a full-scale evacuation, supplementary patient care may be necessary from facilities in Live Oak, Lake City, Gainesville, and other identified area facilities (see Section 11.2.1).

All residential health care facilities, including hospitals and nursing homes are required to have their own emergency plans that explain how they will handle an evacuation. These plans are reviewed by the respective county.

10.4.6 INCARCERATION FACILITIES

If time permits, prisoners and inmates of incarceration facilities will be evacuated to temporary housing. County transportation may be provided to supplement resources of the detention facility as required.

Incarceration facilities need to have plans to shelter in-place in the event that there is insufficient time to safely conduct an evacuation. The use of the "Are You Prepared for a Hazardous Materials Emergency?" video is recommended as an educational tool for facility staff.

Facilities that contain chlorine in an on-site water or wastewater treatment plant have additional planning and training requirements under Section 302 of EPCRA and 29 CFR 1910.120(q). A hazards analysis is required for the worst case release of chlorine. All facility staff that might discover a release (guards that might hear a chlorine release alarm) must be trained to the awareness-level.

10.5 RECEPTION AND CARE

Reception centers will be established for expeditiously clearing evacuee traffic from the evacuation routes, initial screening of evacuees for contamination, and providing food service and health and medical care to evacuees.

After a previously agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing if the need for evacuation persists. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to re-enter the affected area in accordance with established procedures.

Following the initial screening and any

required decontamination, a preliminary registration consisting of name, address and telephone number will be conducted. Evacuees will then be assigned to shelters and provided with maps and routing instructions.

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. Personal data on evacuees will be collected by American Red Cross representatives on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the County Emergency Operations Center.

Shelters are identified as primary and secondary, and capacity is based on 40 square feet per occupant. School shelter capacity is further identified in terms of non-classroom and total. Non-classroom areas are those which would permit continuance of classroom schedules on a modified basis and the hosting of evacuees simultaneously. Total capacity reflects the capability of the facility to shelter evacuees with the suspension of classroom activities. A description of shelter resources is maintained by each County.

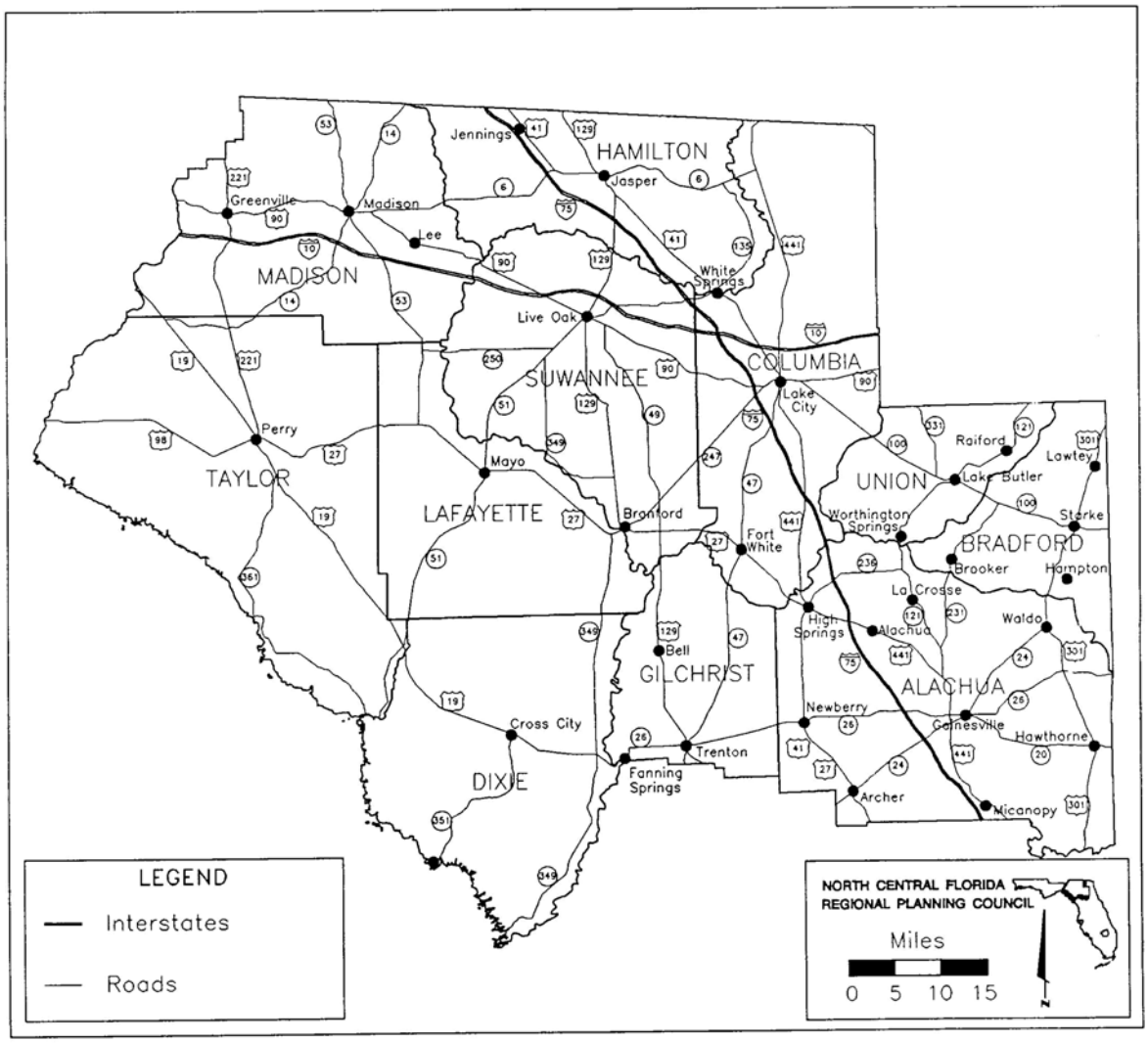
10.6 SHELTERING IN-PLACE

In the event that a toxic cloud has become airborne and poses an immediate threat to persons attempting to evacuate, the decision to recommend taking shelter indoors instead of evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander. Residents will be notified to go indoors immediately, to close windows and doors, to turn off air conditioners and fans, and to remain inside until they receive further instructions.

This decision will be made based upon the advice of the Environmental Health Supervisor of the County Public Health Department, time permitting. Notification to take shelter indoors will be issued by public address system, radio and television broadcast, and police, fire, and emergency personnel using loudspeakers and other available means. Protective actions for special needs facilities will be given separate consideration.

Protective action instructions will be issued by the Incident Commander, who will request that the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator activate the EAS and disseminate such instructions through the electronic media.

ILLUSTRATION 10-1
REGIONAL EVACUATION NETWORK



11.0 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

11.1 GENERAL

This section describes the arrangements that have been made for medical services for individuals who become victims of hazardous materials incidents. This section includes provisions for emergency care and transportation of victims of chemical releases, sudden illness and medically incapacitated persons among the population affected by evacuation and relocation during a hazardous materials incident.

Personnel from the County Public Health Department and the State Department of Health (FDOH) will coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. The FDOH Emergency Coordinator will be notified by the State Division of Emergency Management and will in turn activate the appropriate FDOH district personnel.

11.2 MEDICAL SUPPORT

A hazardous materials release can present actual or potential health hazards to individuals within the affected area. It is imperative that capabilities exist for treating exposed individuals. An on-going capability for emergency care and transportation of victims of accidents and sudden illness, and special needs population during evacuation must also exist.

During disaster-related medical and rescue operations, the Director of the County EMS will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units using the Hospital/Ambulance Emergency Radio Network, Sheriff's Department radio system where necessary, and commercial telephone lines. The most efficient communication modes will be utilized.

In general, the County Ambulance Service dispatch operator will establish and maintain two-way radio communications between the medical/rescue units and the hospitals, coordinate and dispatch vehicles and personnel to the areas requiring on-site medical assistance, coordinate all ambulance vehicles during emergency medical operations, and coordinate patient transport to available medical receiving facilities.

Under emergency conditions, ambulance and other emergency medical vehicle resources will be under the control of the Director of County Ambulance Service until the need no longer exists. Resources in excess of the needs of the county will be released to their respective agencies or organizations.

All medical/rescue agencies will operate from their normal bases of operation for as long as possible during the period of emergency. They may disperse their vehicles and personnel as they see fit, provided the Director of the County Ambulance Service is kept informed of each vehicle's location and status. In case of imminent hazard to EMS personnel, they will seek safe shelter for themselves and their equipment. Following the shelter period, all personnel will return to their bases of operation and report their status to the Director of the County Ambulance Service for assignment.

Ambulance and medical/rescue units performing on-site duties in a jurisdiction other than their own will, unless otherwise directed by proper authority, operate under the tactical control of the ranking fire/medical officer in whose jurisdiction the operation is located. If there is no fire/medical officer, the on-site senior emergency medical technician or paramedic will be responsible for patient care until the fire/medical officer becomes available.

Hospitals in surrounding communities, if used, will keep the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator informed of the number of bed spaces and the levels of service available in each hospital. The Director will, in turn, keep the Director of the County Ambulance Service informed of the status of the hospitals.

Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the FDOH. The FDOH director for each of the FDOH districts is responsible for assuring the Secretary that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

11.2.1 HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE SERVICE

Hospitals that have responded to a survey from the LEPC indicating that they are capable of providing medical support for exposed individuals include:

North Florida Regional, Gainesville, Alachua County

Shands at UF Hospital, Gainesville, Alachua County

Shands at AGH, Gainesville, Alachua County

Shands at Starke, Bradford County

Lake Shore Hospital, Lake City, Columbia County

Doctors Memorial, Perry, Taylor County

The Director of the local hospital will, in case of a hazardous material incident resulting in significant individual exposures, be responsible for coordinating supplementary health care services, if any, which may be required.

Hospital care is provided by numerous facilities located throughout the north central Florida region. Facilities in Gainesville include the Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics at the University of Florida, Shands Alachua General Hospital, Columbia North Florida Regional Hospital, and the Veterans Administration Medical Center. A 40-bed physical rehabilitation unit and an 83-bed psychiatric unit serve as satellites of Alachua General.

Other facilities in the region include Shands at Starke, the Lake Shore Hospital, the North Florida Mental Health Center, Inc., the Lake City Medical Center and the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Lake City, Family Medical Practice Clinic in Cross City, Shands Suwannee Hospital in Live Oak, Columbia Hamilton Medical Center in Jasper, the Medical Clinic in Mayo, Madison County Memorial Hospital, Doctors Memorial Hospital in Perry, and Ramadan Hand Institute in Lake Butler. The South Georgia Medical Center in Valdosta, Georgia, can also provide medical care to residents of the region during emergency situations.

11.2.2 EMERGENCY MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Each County needs to be able to bring in or have a Critical Incident Stress Management (CIST) team. The County CEMP needs to designate if the teams will be from out-of-county, public health unit, or emergency management.

11.3 PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT SUPPORT

Personnel from the County Public Health Department and the State Department of Health will coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. The FDOH Emergency Coordinator will be notified by the State Division of Emergency Management and will in turn activate the appropriate FDOH district personnel.

The County Public Health Unit is responsible for the following:

Monitoring potential public health problems associated with the release of hazardous material(s).

Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental relief agency resources involved in the prevention or control of emergency public health problems.

Assist the State Health Office in coordinating health and medical services during a regional hazardous materials release.

Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the Emergency Manager or County Coordinator, of degraded public health conditions.

The LEPC is recommending that the County Public Health Units maintain records on the short and long term related health problems of first responders and the public related to exposure during a hazardous materials release.

11.4 AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry is available to provide medical support during a toxic exposure. The ATSDR also provides training materials for pre-hospital and hospital care of contaminated patients.

12.0 RECOVERY AND REENTRY

12.1 GENERAL

This section provides general guidelines for recovery and reentry operations to be followed when a hazardous materials emergency has been brought under control and no further significant releases are anticipated.

Decisions to relax protective measures that have been implemented in a hazardous materials emergency will be based on an evaluation of chemical concentrations that exist at the time of consideration. Projected long-term exposure will also be considered that may result in exposures to residents and transients in the affected area.

12.2 RECOVERY

Recovery operations may be coordinated and directed from either the County EOC or the on-scene command post.

12.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the County Health Unit and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

In-state laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed at any of the laboratories certified by the FDOH. The services of these labs would be as independent contractors and should be paid for by the transporter, facility, or other responsible parties.

12.2.2 CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

Any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to public health, welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take any appropriate action to prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat to the public health, safety, or to the environment. In determining the appropriate extent of action to be taken for a given release, the lead agency should first review the preliminary assessment and current site conditions.

The following factors should be considered in determining the appropriateness of removal actions:

Actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances by nearby populations, animals or the food chain.

Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems.

Hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in bulk storage containers that may pose a threat of release.

High levels of hazardous substances or contaminants in soils, largely at or near the surface, that may spread.

Weather conditions that may facilitate the spread or release of hazardous substances.

Threat of fire or explosion.

The availability of other appropriate state or federal response mechanisms.

Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health, welfare or the environment.

If the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary, actions shall be taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize or mitigate the threat to public health, welfare or the environment.

Action	Situation
Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions	Where humans or animals have access to the release
Stabilization of beams, dikes or impoundments	Where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures
Capping of contaminated soils or sludge, groundwater or air	Where needed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances into soil
Using chemicals or reduce other materials to retard spread of release or to mitigate	Where use of such chemicals will reduce the spread of release
Removal of bulk containers that hold hazardous substances	Where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, exposure to humans, animals or food chain, or fire or
Provision of alternative water supply	Where it will reduce the likelihood of exposure of humans or animals to

Where the responsible parties are known, an initial effort will be made to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to have them perform the necessary removal actions. Where responsible parties are unknown, an initial effort will be made to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to identify and locate them and have them perform the necessary removal actions.

Remedial actions, that are consistent with a permanent remedy, may be necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment. Before any remedial action is taken, however, the lead agency should first determine the nature and threat presented by the release and then evaluate proposed remedies. This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management of migration).

The following factors should be assessed in determining whether and what type of remedial and/or removal action is to be considered:

Population, environmental and health concerns at risk.

Routes of exposure.

Amount, concentration, hazardous properties and form of substances present.

Hydrogeological factors, including current and potential groundwater use.

Climate.

Extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized.

Whether substances at the site may be reused or recycled.

Likelihood of future releases if the substances remain on-site.

Extent to which natural or manmade barriers currently contain the substances and the adequacy of those barriers.

Extent to which the substances have spread or are expected to spread from the area, and whether any future spread may pose a threat to public health, safety, or to the environment.

Extent to which state and federal environmental and public health requirements apply to the specific site.

Extent to which contamination levels exceed established state and Federal requirements, standards and criteria.

Contribution of the contamination to an air, land, water and/or food chain contamination problem.

Ability of the responsible party to implement and maintain the remedy until the threat is permanently abated.

Availability of appropriate enforcement mechanisms.

Any other appropriate factors.

Based upon this assessment, and screened to determine the most appropriate action, alternative actions should be developed. Criteria to be used in the initial screening include cost, effectiveness, and acceptable engineering practices. The appropriate remedial action will be a cost-effective remedial action that effectively mitigates and minimizes and provides adequate protection of public health, safety and the environment.

Action	Situation
Elimination or containment of contamination to prevent further contamination	Contaminated groundwater and/or surface water
Treatment and/or removal to reduce or eliminate contamination	Contaminated groundwater and/or surface water
Physical containment to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Restrictions on use to eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Actions to remove, treat or contain soil or waste to reduce or eliminate its hazard potential	Contaminated soil/waste

12.2.3 DOCUMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. Evidentiary and cost documentation procedures and requirements to be followed will be those specified in the USCG Marine Safety Manual (Commandant Instruction M16000.3) and 33 CFR Part 153.

A final report of the incident should be prepared by the lead response agency (Emergency Manager or County Coordinator) that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

Time and date of incident.

Name and address of affected facility.

Name of facility owner/operator.

Hazardous material(s) involved.

Nature and source of release.

Summary of actions taken by emergency response agencies and organizations.

Summary of actions taken to protect public health/safety, the environment and other property.

Summary of injuries and property damage.

Documentation of costs.

Need for additional actions.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the Chairperson of the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the Chairperson of the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials.

12.3 RE-ENTRY

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by the Chairperson of the BoCC, in consultation with the County Public Health Director, Emergency Manager or County Coordinator and the on-scene commander. Re-entry operations will be coordinated from either the County EOC or on-scene command post.

Re-entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in air, water and ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon determination by the County Public Health Director that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and re-entry will be authorized. The Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will coordinate local re-entry activities from the County EOC and will keep the State EOC informed. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, streams). Limited re-entry by the public will not be allowed.

13.0 TRAINING

13.1 GENERAL

This section outlines requirements for a training program that will assure that hazardous materials emergency response training is provided for emergency response personnel responsible for decision-making, planning, and response. The First Responders Subcommittee of the LEPC believes that training should come before testing and that drills and exercises should be used to evaluate that training.

13.2 ANNUAL AND REFRESHER TRAINING

Each local governmental entity within the county is responsible for assuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. These records will be updated periodically to reflect refresher training. The type of training required by each emergency response agency/organization is identified in Table 13-1.

13.3 SCHEDULE AND AVAILABILITY OF TRAINING

A hazardous materials emergency response training program has been developed by the State Division of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the State Fire College, Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This program is designed to improve the capabilities of local governments to effectively respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials.

Courses will be scheduled by the State contingent upon the availability of funding. The State Division of Emergency Management will prepare and disseminate a training schedule to each county emergency management agency, local law enforcement agencies, and local fire departments. The LEPC and Emergency Manager or County Coordinator will recruit participants for these courses from local emergency response agencies and organizations.

The LEPC offers training classes at the awareness-level and operational-level. The classes are available upon request to public sector organizations free of charge.

13.4 AWARENESS AND OPERATIONS LEVELS TRAINING PACKAGES

The LEPC uses the Florida Awareness Level and Florida Operations Level training programs. The National Fire Academy *Recognizing and Identifying Hazardous Materials, Second Edition* is also in the LEPC library and available as an awareness-level class. At the operational-level the LEPC library also includes *Initial Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents (IRHMI): Basic Concepts and Concept Implementation*

13.5 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS UNDER 29 CFR 1910.120(q)

The Federal Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration on March 6, 1989 issued the final rule on training standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response. These new standards apply to first responders, hazardous materials responders, and on scene incident commanders. These standards are adopted by the EPA under 40 CFR 311. The regulations are enforceable in the public sector by the Florida Division of Safety as of January, 1995, as authorized by Florida

Administrative Code Rule 38I-20.

13.5 FIRST RESPONDER HAZMAT TRAINING LEVELS

13.5.1 FIRST RESPONDER AWARENESS LEVEL

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

An understanding of what hazardous materials are and the risks associated with them in an incident.

An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.

The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.

The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.

An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the *Emergency Response Guidebook.*

The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make the appropriate notifications to the communication center.

13.5.2 FIRST RESPONDERS AT THE OPERATIONS LEVEL

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of this release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release and their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.

First responders at the operations level typically receive at least twenty hours of classroom instruction or sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level. The employer is required by federal law (29 CFR 1910.120 and 30 CFR 311) to certify the following:

Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operations level.

An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.

Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.

Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.

An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

13.5.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIANS

Hazardous material technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases (of hazardous substances) for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous material technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level, and in addition, have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

Know the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.

Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.

Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous material technician.

Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.

Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.

Understand and implement decontamination procedures.

Understand termination procedures.

Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

13.5.4 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALISTS

Hazardous material specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous material technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous material technician, however, these duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous material specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local, and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous material specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the hazardous materials technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.

Understand classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.

Knowledge of the state emergency response plan.

Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous material specialist.

Understand in-depth hazard and risk assessment techniques.

Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.

Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures.

Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan.

Understand chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.

13.5.5 ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDERS

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.

Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.

Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.

Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Plan.

Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

TABLE 13-1

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING DISTRICT

TRAINING NEED	HAZ. MAT. TEAM	FIRE RESCUE	LAW ENF.	PUBLIC HEALTH	EMS	EMG MGMT	SUPPORT AGENCIES	SCHOOL BOARD	HOS-PITAL	FACILITY OPER.
1. First Responder Awareness Level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. First Responder Operations Level	x	x			x	x			x	x
3. Hazardous Materials Technician	x									
4. Hazardous Materials Specialist	x									
5. On-Scene Incident Command	x	x				x				

13.6 IDENTIFIED TRAINING NEEDS

The following training needs have been identified through a *Needs Assessment* and through exercises.

Each county needs to have at least one,

if not all, fire departments trained and equipped to respond at the Operational-level and be able to set up a decontamination corridor without outside assistance. This would allow for defensive actions, the rescue of injured personnel, and an earlier entry by an out-of-town hazardous materials team.

There is a need and interest in EMS training and coordination with hospitals to properly deal with contaminated patients. The HMEP training program should be expanded in the future to include the pre-hospital care of contaminated patients. The Hazmedic Class conducted in Gainesville in March 1998 establishes a basis for this expansion.

There is still a need for Awareness-level training. Also, many organizations reported on the Needs Assessment survey that they need binoculars in their vehicles to be able to safely collect data.

Few fire departments report having sufficient training, equipment, and standard operating procedures to respond at the operational-level as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(q). Many departments expressed an interest in the Initial Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents classes offered by the LEPC.

A number of public-sector and private-sector Section 302 facilities have hazardous materials response capabilities that should be encouraged to enter into agreements with local responders. These teams typically are specialized in responding to a limited number of chemicals that are present at their facility. These facilities should be involved with training and exercising with public sector responders.

Many water and wastewater treatment plants require additional written procedures, training, equipment, and back-up personnel to safely respond to a chlorine release.

The primary lessons learned from the December 1999, annual exercise of the LEPC plan was that additional training and coordination is needed between hazmat response, EMS and hospitals.

13.7 DISCUSSION OF 2004-05 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HMEP) TRAINING AND PLANNING PROJECTS

The LEPC launched a Shelter In-Place public education campaign. The LEPC built a model SIP demonstration house, put together a train-the-trainer PowerPoint presentation. It also converted had its SIP video converted from VHS to DVD format.

The LEPC continues to offer awareness, operations and CAMEO training. In 2004, a hazmat chemistry class was also conducted. The Regional Hazmat Team also offers a variety of more advanced technician level classes.

13.8 DISCUSSION OF 2005-06 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (HMEP) TRAINING AND PLANNING PROJECTS

STATUS OF THE TRI-STATE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

BACKGROUND

Fire Department Hazardous Material Response Teams from Gainesville, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Dothan, Alabama and Valdosta, Georgia have been discussing a mutual aid agreement to facilitate hazardous materials response across state lines since 2001. Recently the working group has established a mutual aid agreement between the local governments that would facilitate routine providing of assistance across state lines. This will allow the nearest hazardous materials response team to respond when requested.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee adopted this project and was the lead organization. The City of Gainesville and Alachua County have adopted the agreement for their hazmat teams to participate. It is hoped that Valdosta, Georgia; Dothan, Alabama and Tallahassee, Florida also adopt the agreement during the next year.

PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

The following local governments were invited to become parties of the Tri-State Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid Agreement. A majority of the counties were invited to join the agreement as well as the cities that are members of the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Material's Response Team. The City of Valdosta, Georgia and Lowndes County were also invited to join the mutual aid agreement.

Contacts for the local governments were identified and were mailed a proposed Tri-State Mutual Aid Agreement that would allow them to join the group. At the end of October 2005, the Cities of Starke and Gainesville; Alachua, Bradford, Hamilton, Lafayette and Suwannee Counties have joined the agreement.

A total of three workshops were conducted to explain the Tri-State Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid Agreement. The first workshop was held at the FEPA 2005 annual conference held in Orlando. The second workshop was conducted at a regional planning council meeting and at the regional planning council's annual city and county coordinators meeting. A fourth workshop was conducted at the Local Emergency Planning Committee meeting. The workshops explained the background of the development of the agreement as well as the need for it. Copies of the PowerPoint are included in the Tri-State HMEP Planning report.

During 2006, unsuccessful attempts were made to encourage Tallahassee, Dothan and Valdosta to join the agreement.

14.0 EXERCISES AND TRAINING

14.1 GENERAL

Exercises or drills will be conducted at least biennially to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the LEPC plan. This also provides an opportunity to evaluate county plans, the skills of the emergency response agencies, and the interaction with the regional response teams. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for updates in response plans, implementing procedures, and the need for future scheduling of training of emergency response personnel.

14.2 EXERCISES

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated response capability and major elements within emergency preparedness plans by simulating a hazardous materials release and observing and critiquing the response. The media should also be involved as a means of informing the public of hazardous materials risks and response behaviors.

For an emergency plan to remain useful, it must be kept up-to-date through a thorough review of actual responses, exercises, and collection of new data. As essential assumptions and operational concepts in the plan change, the plan must be amended to reflect the new situations.

Regional exercises should be conducted in accordance with NRT-2, "Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program -- A Handbook for State and Local Officials" prepared by the National Response Team. Regional exercises should be evaluated in accordance with "Hazardous Materials Exercise Evaluation Methodology and Manual" prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

14.2.1 FULL SCALE EXERCISE

A full-scale exercise demonstrates extensive field and functional activity from all relevant agencies and personnel. A full-scale exercise involves the activation of the Emergency Operations Center and the on-site response of personnel and equipment from multiple government agencies. All components of response capability are tested.

This type of exercise will be conducted by the LEPC at least every five years; however, it should be conducted biennially. Exercise locations should vary and be selected to help fulfill county emergency management exercise requirements.

14.2.2 FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE

A functional exercise involves limited field activity to evaluate specific functions or capabilities. Mobilization of local personnel and resources will be limited; however, it should involve multi-agency response of that function. An example would be the evaluation of emergency medical transportation of hazmat contaminated victims.

14.2.3 TABLETOP EXERCISE

A tabletop exercise is a simulation where key personnel verbally walk through the actions that would be taken during an actual release to resolve the incident. There is no mobilization of emergency personnel and resources. Tabletop exercises should be offered a week or two prior to full-scale exercises.

Periodically, a regional orientation meeting should be held for all first responder agencies and facilities that

contain hazardous materials. This meeting should conclude with a tabletop exercise that takes approximately one hour to conduct.

14.3 SCHEDULING AND SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

Regional exercises will be conducted by the First Responders Subcommittee of the LEPC. Designated Regional Response Teams, county emergency management directors, and facility operators will be encouraged to participate as part of the exercise design team.

Exercise objectives, scenarios, locations and schedules will be established during First Responder Subcommittee meetings. Scenarios and locations will be varied from year-to-year such that all counties are tested within a ten-year period. Exercise-specific criteria will be identified during the scenario development.

14.4 CRITIQUES AND DEBRIEFINGS

Controllers, evaluators and observers will fully participate in all exercises and should include LEPC members and staff, non-participating local, state and federal government personnel. The information collected by the exercise evaluators will be discussed during a First Responders meeting and will provide a basis for the exercise critique.

The Chairman of the First Responders Subcommittee or designee is designated as the chief exercise controller and will resolve any disputes or questions as they arise. The chief controller will also take any actions necessary to ensure the safety of exercise participants and spectators. Controllers will also function as evaluators.

Evaluators will be assigned specific criteria to collect data on specific types of responder actions taken. The evaluators will also assist the controllers in keeping the exercise on track, but will not needlessly interfere with the participants performing their duties. The exercise participants will cooperate with the evaluators collection of data on responder actions.

Observers are part of the audience who are spectators only and should include elected and non-elected local officials. An escort will be assigned to the observers to answer questions and to enhance exercise safety.

A critique will be conducted immediately after each field exercise. An after-action report will be developed by staff and presented during a meeting of the First Responders Subcommittee. If possible, the exercise will be video taped for later review.

One purpose is to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and procedures. Participating agencies are encouraged to conduct their own debriefings at the conclusion of the exercise. All participating agencies will be invited to the critique meeting and be given the opportunity to submit comments as input for an after-action report on the exercise.

14.5 DRILLS

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations. A drill may be a component of the hazardous materials training program. Each drill will be evaluated by the coordinator for that particular drill.

14.5.1 COMMUNICATIONS DRILLS

Communications between the facility owners/operators, state and local governments described in Section 5 will be tested. Communications between counties and the state will be on a regular basis as specified in the County Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan (CEMP). The test of communications with on-scene teams will be part of the exercises.

14.5.2 MEDICAL DRILLS

Medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated injury and participation by appropriate local emergency medical services will be conducted as part of the exercise.

14.5.3 CHEMICAL MONITORING DRILLS

Monitoring drills for state and appropriate county hazardous materials monitors will be conducted as part of the exercise. These drills will include collection and analysis of sampling media, provisions for communications, and record keeping.

14.6 EXERCISING THE REGIONAL PLAN

The First Responders Subcommittee has conducted a number of full-scale and functional exercises since 1990. Table 14-1 contains a list of exercise dates, locations, and a brief description of the scenario.

TABLE 14-1
HAZMAT EXERCISES AND SCENARIOS

Full-scale, Santa Fe Oleum Spill, Alachua County	Truck running into the side of a tank truck carrying oleum. March 1990

Full-scale, Wellborn Oleum Spill, Suwannee County	Automobile running into the side of a tank truck carrying oleum on a rainy day. March 1990
Alachua County/Gainesville contaminated patient functional exercise.	Multiple contaminated patients were decontaminated in the field and transported to three area hospitals. May 1990
Full-scale, Branford Ammonia/Nemacure, Suwannee County	Truck pulling an anhydrous ammonia nurse tank crashed next to a boat ramp on the Suwannee River. The organo-phosphate nematocide Nemacure was spilled. The Gainesville Fire Rescue hazmat team responded to a mutual aid request. Lafayette County was also threatened and participated. Multiple patients and responders were decontaminated on-site. January 1992
Tabletop & Full-scale, Madison County, Train and Truck	Gasoline truck running into the side of a Norfok-Southern train hauling anhydrous ammonia and phosphoric acid. The hazardous materials response team from the Valdosta, Georgia, Fire Department responded. This multi-county, multi-LEPC, multi-state exercise involved the District 2 LEPC and two Georgia counties. Tabletop exercise conducted prior to the full-scale exercise. April 1994
Full-scale, Tank truck leaking Nonane in the Lake City Industrial Park, February 1996.	A tank truck pulls into the Lake City Industrial Park and the driver is overcome by Nonane fumes.
White Springs full-scale exercise conducted by Occidental Chemical/Hamilton County.	A pick-up truck hauling chemicals crashes in front of a school in White Springs resulting in contaminated patients and sheltering in-place at nearby school.
Full-scale, A one-ton chlorine container falls off a truck between Metcalfe Elementary and Howard Bishop Middle Schools, February 1996.	Gainesville Fire Rescue responds and is supported by PCR, Inc.'s hazmat team. Metcalfe Elementary conducts a sheltering in-place drill.
Full-scale, A Rail Incident in Starke, Bradford County, April 1997	A car strikes a train causing a tank car of Ethyl Mercaptain to leak and trapping the victims. Pool chemicals in a boxcar are also spilled giving off white smoke.

Full-scale, Rohm and Haas Safety Train, Waldo, Alachua County, March 1998	Responders must stop a leak inside a dome on a chlorine car and a liquid leak of Petroleum Naptha.
Full-scale, A “Dangerous” Semi Trailer, Gainesville Airport Industrial Park, Alachua County, December 1999	A white cloud from an acid spill and a school bus with contaminated patients challenges responders and hospitals.
Clariant (previously known as PCR Inc.) and Gainesville Fire-Rescue have an ongoing series of functional exercises.	Exercise focuses have included communications, incident command, response techniques, and decontamination.
CSX Functional Table Top, March 2002	Using a high tech multi-media display and communications system, a train wreck in Starke is simulated.
Annual Gainesville – Clay County Hazmat exercise	2001 – Combined Gainesville Airport and hazmat incident at Clariant. 2002 – Abandoned drums found in Keystone Heights. 2003 – Chemical testing and identification at Citizen’s Field in Gainesville.
May 2003. Operation Protect Freedom. Jacksonville, Florida. RDSTF terrorism drill.	LEPC responders and staff participated at both Alltel Stadium and Kingsly Lake on Camp Blanding.
November 2003. Columbia County CCA Exercise.	A chemical spill at a privately operated prison results in contaminated patients.
April 2004. Operation Unified Response. Suwannee County.	Regional Hazmat Team members, Gainesville Fire Rescue and Lake City/Columbia County respond to a terrorist attack at an ammonia refrigeration Section 302 site. This is in support of Live Oak and Suwannee County emergency responders.
May 2004. Operation Protect Freedom. Alachua County.	Regional Hazmat Team/Alachua County Fire Rescue respond to Newberry water treatment plant.
September 2004. Tri-State Hazardous Materials Exercise	Responders from Gainesville, Tallahassee and Dothan, Alabama participate in a multi-state tabletop exercise. Lake City.
June 2006. Columbia County Footpowder Incident - After Action Report.	The LEPC review an actual incident involving a regional hazmat team response.

APPENDIX A -
SUPPORTING MATERIALS

Acronyms
Plan Distribution List

ACRONYMS

AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AIHA	American Industrial Hygien Association
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response, a CMA program
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CB	Citizens Band
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
*CEIL	Ceiling
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CMA	Chemical Manufactures Association
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DCA	Department of Community Affairs
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHRS	Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
DNR	Florida Department of Natural Resources
DOT	(U.S. or Florida) Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officer
*EEGL	Emergency Exposure Guidance Level
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERPG-2	Emergency Response Planning Guideline 2, developed by AIHA
EPI	Emergency Public Information
ESF	Emergency Support Function

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (U.S. DOT)
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System (DCA)
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IMS	Incident Management System
IRHMI	Initial Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents, operational-level training class developed by the National Fire Academy
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee for hazardous materials
LOC	Level of Concern, define as one tenth of IDLH for EPCRA EHSs
*mg/m^3	Milligrams per Meter Cubed
MHz	Megahertz
MSA	Mine Safety Administration
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCFLEPC	North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (Dist. 3)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIO	Public Information Officer
*ppm	Parts per Million
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RMP	Risk Management Plan required by CAA Section 112(r)
RPC	Regional Planning Council
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
*SPEGL	Short-Term Public Emergency Guidance Level
*STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
*TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TOMES	Toxicology Occupational Medicine and Environmental Series
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
*TWA	Time Weighted Average (Usually 8 Hours)
UEL	Upper Explosion Limit
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VP	Vapor Pressure
VZ	Vulnerable Zone

LEPC PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

- LEPC members (approximately 40)
- LEPC staff (1)
- County Emergency Management Directors (11)
- DEM Area Coordinators (2)
- Other Florida LEPC Districts (10)
- North Central Florida Regional Hazmat Team members (6)

EXAMPLE EXECUTIVE ORDER

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER _____

WHEREAS, on _____, 20____, a hazardous materials emergency condition was declared at the _____facility, operated by the _____Company in _____County, causing a potentially hazardous release into the atmosphere, and

WHEREAS, certain additional specialized equipment, personnel and resources are required, and

WHEREAS, the _____Company has exerted every effort to correct the emergency condition, and

WHEREAS, local governments in the affected counties and municipalities have exerted every effort to assist the affected citizens, and

WHEREAS, the _____County Commission has declared a local state of emergency and has requested assistance from the state,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, _____, as Governor of the State of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(A), Florida Constitution (1968), Section 252.31 et seq., Florida Statutes (1974), Section 250.06, Florida Statutes (1973), and all applicable law, do hereby declare the existence of a disaster emergency and promulgate the following Executive Order effective immediately:

1. That a state of emergency exists within _____County due to the potentially hazardous effects of a hazardous materials release or spill from the __facility.

2. That the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is hereby activated and the Department of Community Affairs shall be responsible for emergency management and is hereby empowered to take all action under the plan necessary to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the people and the property and natural resources in the vicinity of the hazardous materials release or spill.

3. That the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners of _____County or the Chairperson's designee shall act as coordinator of the local emergency management effort within _____County.

4. That the Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to order the evacuation of those portions of _____County whose people and property are in imminent or existing danger as a result of the emergency at the _____facility and the hazardous materials release. Should such action become necessary, the evacuation orders shall have the force and effect of state law.

5. That the Florida Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to direct the use of any State and county facility, including public schools, to ensure the proper reception, sheltering, and care of evacuees.

6. That State agencies and the Florida National Guard, as coordinated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, shall provide mission support by furnishing resources and support personnel to alleviate threat to life and property resulting from the state of emergency at the _____facility.

7. That all affected toll facilities are hereby ordered to suspend the collection of toll charges until such time as the Governor or his Authorized Representative designates this as no longer necessary.

8. That _____is hereby appointed the Governor's Authorized Representative for County and the area(s) within the vulnerable zone surrounding the _____facility.

9. In the event of _____absence, _____shall act as the Governor's Authorized Representative.

10. This Executive Order shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days unless otherwise rescinded.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto set my hand and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Florida
to be affixed at Tallahassee, the
Capitol, this _____of_____20_____.
(Day) (Month) (Year)

_____
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

_____
SECRETARY OF STATE