



OREGON STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN TEMPLATE

TEMPLATE REVISION DATE: JUNE 2013



Local Resources For Local Issues

Oregon Local Emergency Planning Committees

Introduction to the Oregon Local Emergency Planning Committee Emergency Response Plan Template

About The Template

This template has been developed to assist Oregon's Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in complying with United States Code (USC) Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter I, § 11003 (a-g) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, which identifies requirements for LEPC emergency response plans, addressing releases of hazardous materials.

While the template provides for uniformity in plan development across Oregon LEPCs, use of it is not mandatory. The template is intended to be a resource for LEPC members in accomplishing their mandates. LEPCs have the option to develop their emergency response plans independent of this resource.

Using The Template

Throughout the template, the end user will see highlighted text. The highlighted text will serve one of two purposes. First, there is highlighted text that provides the user with information, such as what part of EPCRA is being addressed by the particular section of the template. This text can be deleted during the process of populating the template with local specific information, or it can be incorporated into the emergency plan as reference.

Other highlighted text provides locations where local, specific information related to response, is to be inserted, either directly into the document, or by way of the appendices. In any case, the highlighted text can be removed or modified and retained, at the will of the end user.

In its original form, the template provides the opportunity to cover each of the nine planning elements of EPCRA. Using the document in its original form and inserting local operating procedures into the highlighted areas, will provide for a completed LEPC emergency plan draft, ready for review by the LEPC membership.

No Restrictions for Use

This template is an "open source" style document. Once downloaded by the end user, modifications, edits, additions, deletions, etc. can be made, to any extent, and in any form the end user desires.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

[name of planning committee]

Local Emergency Planning Committee

Revised [date]

Approval and Implementation:

The [insert name of LEPC] has developed this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response activities and responsibilities in accordance with applicable authorities. This ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operation, direction and control actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the jurisdiction of [insert name of jurisdiction].

The [insert name of LEPC] reviews the ERP, at a minimum, annually, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the planning district or at any facility may require.

The [insert name of governing body] directs each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP for a hazardous materials event.

If any section, clause or provision of this plan is held to be invalid, the invalidity thereof shall not affect any other section, clause or provision of this plan.

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Operations Plan shall be in full force and in effect beginning on the day of its approval.

Approved this _____ day of _____, 201__

LEPC Chair

Date

[Official's title (additional officials as desired)] Date

Authority:

This plan has been developed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local provisions:

- ✓ (P.L. 99-499) the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III) of 1986, Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 – Emergency Planning and Notification §11003 (a-g).
- ✓ Title 40 CFR Part 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
- ✓ Title 40 CFR Part 370 Hazardous Chemical Reporting Regulations
- ✓ Oregon Revised Statutes 401.032, 035, 305, and 309, 453.307 to 453.505 and 465.101 to 465.127
- ✓ Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 837 Division 85
- ✓ [Insert local statutes, ordinances, regulations, SOP's, SOG's, etc.]

RECORD OF REVIEW AND REVISION

[Insert LEPC name]

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	- 13 -
	Purpose:	- 13 -
	Scope:	- 13 -
II.	Situations, Assumptions & Limitations	- 14 -
	Situations:	- 14 -
	Assumptions:	- 14 -
	Limitations:.....	- 15 -
III.	Concept of Operations.....	- 16 -
	General:	- 16 -
	Direction and Control:	- 16 -
	Release Identification:	- 17 -
	Notification:.....	- 18 -
	Emergency Response:.....	- 18 -
	Public Safety:.....	- 22 -
	Evacuation:	- 22 -
	Shelter-in-place:.....	- 22 -
	Responder Safety:.....	- 24 -
	Resource Management:	- 24 -
	Secondary Response / Clean-up and Contamination:.....	- 25 -
	Documentation and Investigation:.....	- 25 -
IV.	Responsibilities	- 26 -
	State Agencies:	- 28 -
	Federal Agencies:	- 29 -
	Non-Governmental Agencies:	- 30 -
	Regulated Facilities:	- 30 -
V.	Training	- 31 -
	Awareness Level:	- 31 -
	Operations Level:	- 31 -
	Technician Level:	- 32 -
VI.	Exercises	- 33 -

VII. EPCRA Reporting.....	- 34 -
VIII. Acronyms	- 35 -
IX. Definitions.....	- 37 -
Appendix A (Placeholder, Regulated facilities)	- 43 -
Appendix B (Placeholder, Contact Information)	- 45 -
Appendix C (Placeholder, Public Safety Procedures).....	- 47 -
Appendix D (Placeholder, Precautionary Evacuation Plans).....	- 49 -
Appendix E (Placeholder, Resource Management)	- 51 -
Appendix F (Placeholder, Training Schedule).....	- 53 -
Appendix G (Placeholder, Exercises)	- 55 -
Appendix H - ICS 201 Form (Page 1)	- 57 -
ICS 201 (Page 2).....	- 58 -
ICS 201 (Page 3).....	- 59 -
ICS 201 (Page 4).....	- 60 -
Appendix I – ICS 208 HM Form	- 61 -
Appendix J – HazMat Teams Response Boundary Map	- 65 -
Appendix K – HazMat Teams Boundary Narratives	- 67 -
HazMat 01/Roseburg.....	- 67 -
HazMat 02/Eugene	- 67 -
HazMat 03/Gresham-Multnomah Co.	- 67 -
HazMat 04/Klamath- Lake	- 67 -
HazMat 05/Linn/Benton	- 67 -
HazMat 07/Portland.....	- 68 -
HazMat 08/Southern Oregon.....	- 68 -
HazMat 09/Tualatin Valley	- 68 -
HazMat 10/Hermiston	- 68 -
HazMat 11/Astoria	- 68 -
HazMat 13/Salem	- 68 -
HazMat 14/Ontario	- 69 -
HazMat 15/Coos Co.	- 69 -

I. Introduction

Purpose:

The purpose of this plan is to identify the policies and procedures under which [insert name of LEPC] will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident. This plan is designed to prepare [insert name of LEPC] and its political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize exposure to, or damage from a hazardous materials release that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of governmental agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

Scope:

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (hereafter referred to as EPCRA) requires [insert name of LEPC] submit a plan that meets the requirements of USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 § 11003 (a)-(g). As per § 11003 (c) the plan shall include;

- (1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.
- (2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.
- (3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.
- (4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred.
- (5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
- (6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
- (7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.
- (8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.
- (9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.

II. Situations, Assumptions & Limitations

Situations:

[Applicable “situations” change from one area to another due to proximity to railroad, freeways and/or other primary or secondary highways, density of the target industry within the planning district and types of substances used. Identify situations based on local demographics.]

Regulated facilities subject to EPCRA requirements within the [insert name of LEPC] Planning District are identified in **Appendix A – Regulated Facilities**. [Include identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of EPCRA, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.]

[Identify the transportation routes locally, listing the main arterials, i.e., primary and/or secondary roads, rail lines, pipelines, waterways, or flight paths likely to be used for shipments of hazardous materials coming to, from, or through your planning district.]

[Provide a synopsis of the hazardous materials manufactured, used, stored or transported through the jurisdiction and the general risk they pose.]

[Provide an executive summary of the jurisdiction’s HazMat incident response capabilities.]

[Identify the lead agency for HazMat incident response within the jurisdiction.]

[Describe the jurisdiction’s hazardous materials response limitations and how any limitations will be addressed through mutual aide, HazMat Team, contractor, etc.]

Assumptions:

[List any unique assumptions associated with local jurisdictional plans.]

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population and environment.

A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, major fire, earthquake, windstorm, snowstorm, tsunami, etc.

A major transportation related hazardous materials incident might require the evacuation of citizens from any location in [insert name/jurisdiction] along [name the major transportation routes in the jurisdiction]

The length of time to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will influence protective action recommendations.

Wind shifts and other weather condition changes during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

If an evacuation is recommended because of a hazardous materials incident, eighty percent of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by the local authorities.

During evacuation, some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Other residents in unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.

People who evacuate may require shelter in mass care facilities.

Some residents will not evacuate regardless of the imminent danger presented by a hazardous materials release.

Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance to evacuate.

Hazardous materials could potentially enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

Limitations:

[List any unique limitations for the jurisdiction, or to the plan.]

[Consider adding any or all of the following generic limitations.]

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals or jurisdictions from all events.

Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to established standards.

Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to hazardous material releases, however, personnel and resources could be overwhelmed.

There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and thorough information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transporter.

Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities, qualifications and resources.

III. Concept of Operations

General:

The [insert name of LEPC] will assist [jurisdictions/agencies] in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

An authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will immediately notify 911, Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) the National Response Center (NRC), the LEPC, the SERC and if appropriate, bordering LEPCs, SERCs and/or tribal government of the incident. They will make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. The incident commander will request the assistance of mutual aid partners and the hazardous materials regional response team when the size and scope of the release exceeds the response capabilities of [jurisdiction name] responders.

The 13 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams are strategically located throughout the state to provide hazardous material emergency response to incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. They are a technical resource for local incident commanders. Team members are trained to the technician level and are equipped to provide any assistance from phone consultation to Level A response. They also have specialized training and equipment through the Department of Homeland Security for response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) event if necessary. A map of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team boundaries is contained in **Appendix J – HazMat Teams Response Boundary Map**. A narrative description of the Teams boundaries can be found in **Appendix K – HazMat Teams Boundaries Narrative**.

[Provide a synopsis of mutual aid resources and capacities available to the jurisdiction. This can include contractor resources, if any.]

The first priority for the Incident Commander will be to determine the appropriate protective actions taken to protect first responders and the public, disseminate the recommendations and implement them.

[Describe your jurisdictions process for developing protective action, i.e., who must the Incident Commander coordinate with to determine the appropriate protective action?]

All responders will assist with the identification of the responsible party for the hazardous material incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities. Incident-related information should be reported to the Incident Commander or [insert appropriate agency name].

[Expand this section as necessary to include any other general information related to response activities]

Direction and Control:

[Describe compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and how it is used and organized within the context of this plan.]

The designated ICs for jurisdictions within the [LEPC name] emergency planning district are; [include a table in this section, which identifies the appropriate designated IC agencies.]

The Incident Commander will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident. Immediate needs include, isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, notifying Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) of the need to dispatch a Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team to contain the spill, if beyond the local responders training and abilities, and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will [describe how the PIO will convey protective measures to the public].

The [jurisdiction name] Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will activate according to local policies and procedures, or when requested to support IC actions. [Insert a description of policies, procedures and/or other avenues for activating the EOC]. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to be successful. [Describe how it will be accomplished]

[Provide any other information relevant to Direction and Control if applicable.]

Release Identification:

The methods and procedures for determining a release has occurred and the affected areas vary by location and personnel qualifications. [USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(5), requires plans to include “Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release”]

The recognized methods and procedures facilities use for determining a release are; [Consult with facility personnel from regulated facilities in the planning district to develop a synopsis of the methods and procedures used by the facilities to determine a release has occurred and to identify the material released.]

The recognized methods and procedures [insert jurisdiction name] responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualifications. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified. [Consult with representatives of the primary response agencies in the planning district to identify the responder qualification levels and the procedures applicable to each qualification level to identify a release occurred and the material released.]

- Responders trained to the awareness level will [identify the methods and procedures used to identify and report a release has occurred. Local responders should be aware of these procedures used by fire service, EMS and law enforcement when responding to a reported traffic, rail or marine incident.]
- Responders trained to the operations level will [identify the methods and procedures used to identify and report a release occurred. Local responders should be aware of these procedures to provide the mutual aid partner support and assistance within training limitations.]
- Responders trained to the technician level will [identify the methods and procedures used by HazMat technicians responding to a reported release to verify a release has occurred. If the

jurisdiction has no HazMat capability, identify the jurisdictions limitations, the source of the HazMat response capability and a synopsis of the methods and procedures the HazMat response resource will use. Local responders should be aware of these procedures to provide the HazMat response resource support and assistance within their training limitations.]

The transport agent, citizens and/or responders will most likely observe releases of hazardous materials in transit. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred would also vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

Notification:

[USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(4), requires plans include “Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator, to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred.”]

Hazardous material release notifications can come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from the regulated facilities or emergency responders. The facility is responsible for immediately notifying 911, the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) the National Response Center (NRC), the SERC, the LEPC, adjoining LEPCs that could be impacted by such a release, as well as an adjoining SERC and LEPC of another state that could be impacted, if applicable, of any release of hazardous materials on their site. The facility emergency coordinator, authorized representative or responsible party will normally provide reliable, effective and timely notification of a release by [identify the method(s) used to make the notification and who will notify who] on behalf of the facility.

The community emergency coordinator will be notified by [describe the method by which the community emergency coordinator will be notified of a hazardous materials event.]

Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release by [describe the method by which the response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials event.]

24-hour contact information for responders, mutual aide, other responsible organizations and agencies, primary and back-up points of contact, local institutions and neighboring government contacts, including position titles, are identified in **Appendix B – Contact Information**.

The public will be notified of a hazardous materials release through the following channels of communication. [Describe the procedures and systems available to the IC to warn or notify the public and list, by title, who is responsible for providing the notification over the various communication channels.]

Emergency Response:

[USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(2), requires plans include “Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.” Describe the immediate response activities mitigating the short-term, direct effects of an incident.]

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 – Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operations and technician levels.

Awareness level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when on-scene of a hazardous materials event.

- Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous material present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material agent by completing the following tasks:
 - Detect the presence of hazardous materials.
 - Survey the hazardous materials incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied to the hazardous material involved.
 - Collect hazard information from the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures and the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook to complete the following tasks;
 - Initiate protective actions
 - Initiate the notification process
- [Include any unique actions allowed to be taken by local Awareness Level personnel, for the district, i.e., assist in traffic control, evacuation, door-to-door notifications, etc., if any.]

Operations level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials incident:

- Analyze the hazardous materials incident to determine the scope of the release and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:
 - Survey the hazardous materials incident to identify the containers and materials involved.
 - Determine whether hazardous materials have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions.
 - Collect hazard and response information from the MSDS, CHEMTREC, local, state, and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts.
 - Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material in its container.
 - Estimate the potential harm at a hazardous material incident.
- Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment to complete the following tasks:
 - Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials incident.
 - Describe the response options for each objective
 - Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option.
 - Describe emergency decontamination procedures.

- Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.
- Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials incident to favorably change the outcome, consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:
 - Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications.
 - Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation.
 - Initiate Incident Command System (ICS) for hazardous materials Incidents.
 - Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan.
 - Demonstrate emergency decontamination.
- Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:
 - Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives.
 - Communicate the status of the planned response.
- Perform limited protective actions, or assist HazMat Teams within the limitations of Operations level competencies.
 - Assist in evacuations
 - Spill containment of antifreezes, motor fuels and oils utilizing dykes and dams, or other substance containment methods.
 - Assist with decontamination.
- Perform duties described within the Awareness Level competencies.
- [Include any unique actions allowed to be taken by local Operations Level personnel, for the district, i.e., assist in traffic control, decon, evacuation, door-to-door notifications, etc., if any.]

Hazardous materials technician level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials incident:

- Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the magnitude of the problem in terms of outcomes by:
 - Surveying the hazardous materials incident to identify special containers involved, to identify or classify unknown materials, and to verify the presence and concentrations of hazardous materials through the use of monitoring equipment.
 - Collecting and interpreting hazard and response information from printed resources, technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment
 - Determining the extent of damage to containers.
 - Predicting the likely behavior of released materials and their containers when multiple materials are involved.
 - Estimating the size of an endangered area using computer modeling, monitoring equipment, or specialists in this field.

- Plan a response within the capabilities of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment by:
 - Identifying the response objectives for hazardous materials incidents.
 - Identifying the potential response options available by response objective.
 - Selecting the personal protective equipment required for a given action option.
 - Selecting the appropriate decontamination procedures.
 - Developing a plan of action, which includes safety considerations, is consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures, and is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.

- Implement the planned response to favorably change the outcomes consistent with standard operating procedures and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:
 - The following site safety and control plan considerations are from the NIMS Site Safety and Control Plan (form ICS 208HM)
 - Site description.
 - Entry objectives.
 - On-site organization.
 - On-site control.
 - Hazard evaluation.
 - Personal protective equipment.
 - On-site work plans.
 - Communication procedures.
 - Decontamination procedures.
 - Site safety and health plan.
 - Perform the duties of an assigned hazardous materials branch position within the local incident management system (IMS).
 - Don, work in, and doff personal protective clothing, including, but not limited to, both liquid splash- and vapor-protective clothing with appropriate respiratory protection.
 - Perform the control functions identified in the Incident Action Plan.
 - Perform the decontamination function identified in the Incident Action Plan.

- Evaluate the progress of the planned response by evaluating the effectiveness of the control functions.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of the control functions.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of the decontamination process.

- Terminate the incident by:
 - Assisting in the incident debriefing.
 - Assisting in the incident critique.
 - Providing reports and documentation of the incident.

[Provide a synopsis of methods and procedures used in responding to a release by the employees of prominent/key facilities in the emergency planning district.]

- Facilities and responders will monitor a verified release using the following capabilities and methods.
 - Facility methods and capabilities for monitoring a release include [Consult with facility emergency coordinators from key, regulated facilities in the planning district to develop a synopsis of the tools, methods and procedures used by the facility.]
 - Responders will monitor releases in accordance with agency policy using [Identify methods and procedures used to monitor releases.]

Public Safety:

The primary objective of response to a hazardous material release is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or any potentially impacted area. Protection of the public during a hazardous material release is complex. Evacuation is a recognized standard for population protection, however, instances arise where instructing the public to “shelter-in-place” may be the preferred alternative.

Each strategy has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

Evacuation:

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees and the public from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for members of the public.

Evacuations are however highly disruptive events which create challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation can take hours to complete, during which time evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.

Shelter-in-place:

- Shelter-in-place can be conducted in a relatively short period of time. The public does not have long distances to travel and they are for the most part, familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only viable protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities, or other cases where the population is not immediately mobile.

However, unless extensive educational efforts to educate citizens on shelter-in-place have been conducted, it is a foreign concept to many who will simply self-evacuate. Training and exercising shelter-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when needed. Shelter-in-place should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration. Training to the public on shelter-in-place should include the following;

- Pre-selection of an appropriate room within the house.
 - Preferably interior room with no or few windows.
 - Avoid using a basement.
 - Room with an attached bathroom.

- Preassemble emergency supplies.
 - Phone
 - Duct tape
 - Towels
 - Scissors or razor knife
 - Bottled water
 - Battery powered radio
 - First aid supplies
 - Medications
 - Pet supplies
- When the public is instructed to shelter-in-place they should do the following.
 - Bring children and pets indoors.
 - Close and lock all windows and doors.
 - Turn off fans, A/C or heating systems.
 - Use duct tape and plastic to seal windows and doors.
 - Listen to the radio or TV for emergency instructions.

No single protective strategy can be applicable to all situations. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and a combination of the two may be combined to produce the best overall protection and outcome for some situations. For example a shelter-in-place order for the area immediately bordering a release and an evacuation for downwind populations, may result in the best overall protection for the greatest number of people.

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place should be based on known data or perceived risk when sufficient data is not immediately available. Reference materials and resources, which will aid in the decision making process include:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
- American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)
- Aerial Locations of Hazardous Materials (ALOHA)
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT)

Incident Command is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the incident threat, current weather conditions, status of the population at-risk, response capabilities, time of day, available transportation resources and the ability to communicate with the population at-risk. The procedures for implementing evacuation and/or shelter-in-place strategies are found in **Appendix C – Public Safety Procedures**. [These procedures must include the jurisdictions evacuation plans. USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 11003 (c)(7) requires plans include; “Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.” Insert local strategies into Appendix C.]

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Each facility is to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Precautionary evacuation plans for selected facilities within the [planning district's name] LEPC's area of responsibility are found in **Appendix D - Precautionary Evacuation Plans**.

Responder Safety:

On-scene response personnel must be protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the Incident Commander. A Safety Officer should be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer.

The Safety Officer monitors operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer has authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers shall be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.
- Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER).

[Describe local procedures for assuring the safety of response personnel during emergency events.]

Resource Management:

[Describe key hazardous materials specific response equipment and resources in the community and identify the personnel responsible for such equipment. USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(6), requires plans include "A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities."]

The response and recovery resources available to the [emergency planning district name] LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations.

During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), intergovernmental agreements (IGA's) and interagency agreements (IAAs).

[Insert reference to contracts with contractors providing resources other than through MOUs, MOAs, IGAs and/or IAAs, if any.]

Response resources immediately available through MOU, MOA, IGA, IAA or contract are identified in **Appendix E – Resource Management**.

Secondary Response / Clean-up and Contamination:

As the initial response phase concludes, and life safety has been addressed, a secondary response phase begins. During this phase, the primary focus will be on detecting the presence of residual hazardous material that is harmful to the environment, determining its intensity, recommending protective actions and overseeing clean up and disposal of contaminated materials. Other considerations include inspection and monitoring of water supplies, sewer systems, wastewater treatment systems and waterways. [Insert a description of local responsibilities, departments responsible for coordination of the activities and descriptions of interactions with state and federal agencies, including which agencies. Include at what point the IC transfers control of the incident and whom the IC transfers the incident to.]

Coordination of spill containment and cleanup is the responsibility of [identify the local authority with responsibility for containment and cleanup.] Responding organizations will:

- Identify recover and properly treat and/or remove hazardous materials and dispose of contaminated material at a state permitted site.
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of the hazardous material.
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.
- [Include any activities unique to the local jurisdiction.]

A list of hazardous material spill contractors is contained in **Appendix B – Contact Information**.

Documentation and Investigation:

[List all reports required, including agencies responsible for preparing them.]

[Identify provisions for cost recovery, including methods for tracking costs.]

[Describe local procedures for investigating possible criminal acts or responsible party.]

[Describe the process for local agencies to evaluate the response.]

IV. Responsibilities

[One of the local agencies needs to be designated as the Community Emergency Coordinator. EPCRA statutory planning requirement, USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(3), “Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.” Typically, the community emergency coordinator is the county emergency management coordinator, or manager of the local emergency management office.]

[Consider using any or all of the following identified responsibilities within each discipline and insert any applicable responsibilities not already identified.]

[Insert emergency planning district name] Agencies.

Fire Departments/Districts/Regional Fire Authorities

- Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
- Act as incident commander.
- Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responders.
- Identify hazardous materials without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.
- Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
- Support [Insert name of regional HazMat team] HazMat Team [#] with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.
- Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the Incident Command Post.
- Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid.
- Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
- Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured.
- Perform other operations, which may be appropriate in accordance with training.

Emergency Medical Services

- Provide advanced and basic life support services to hazardous materials exposure victims as needed.

Law Enforcement

- Coordinate law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide for traffic control and maintenance of evacuation during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Perform evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or intentional releases.

Health Department

- Take measures the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- Assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary.
- Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as appropriate.
- Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated, when the threat is mitigated.

Public Works Department

- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- Implement protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water and waste water systems.

County Roads Department [if not incorporated with public works]

- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- Ensure personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.

- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.

[Insert name of regional HazMat team] HazMat Team [#]

- Respond in support of first response agencies when requested.
- Assess actions taken by first-in units.
- Provide a technical level response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide scene management expertise and equipment.
- Evaluate and/or reconstruct exclusionary zones.
- Perform substance identification testing via established procedures and methodologies.
- Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques and additional authorities requiring notification.
- Perform duties as directed by incident command.

[Jurisdiction name Office/Department of Emergency Management or Emergency Management Department/Division]

- Designate a coordinator to work with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- Function as lead agency for the [emergency planning district name] LEPC.
- Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response.
- The emergency management staff will as necessary:
 - Provide notification of agencies and organizations as requested by either the facility representative or first responders.
 - Open the [jurisdiction name] EOC when indicated.
 - Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command.
 - Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate.
 - Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
- Support first response agencies and incident command with information and resource coordination as required.
- Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
- Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.

State Agencies:

Oregon State Police

- Coordinate with law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide for traffic control and maintenance of evacuation during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or intentional releases.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

- Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.
- Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting as the State On-Scene Coordinator in the Unified Command System.
- Coordinate response efforts with other local, tribal, state and federal agencies.
- Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist in determining the release source, cause and responsible party.
- Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown.
- Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions.
- Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment activities.
- Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law.
- Ensure source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.

Oregon Department of Transportation

- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- Ensure personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.

Federal Agencies:

[List any interaction with federal agencies unique to your jurisdiction, i.e., Coast Guard]

US Department of [insert agency name]

-

Non-Governmental Agencies:

American Red Cross

The Red Cross helps disaster victims by providing safe shelter, hot meals, essential relief supplies, emotional support and health services like first aid. Red Cross workers often meet one-on-one with families to develop individual plans and identify available resources to help aid recovery.

Red Cross disaster relief focuses on relieving immediate disaster-caused needs. The Red Cross also supports emergency workers, links family members outside the disaster area, and provides blood and blood products to disaster victims. Red Cross also provides “Safe and Well” registry services allowing family members to check on family and friends within the disaster zone that have registered.

[Include additional NGA’s as appropriate]

Regulated Facilities:

Facilities storing extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section, to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator. The Facility Emergency Coordinators in [emergency planning district name] are identified in **Appendix A – Regulated Facilities**. [USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(3), requires plans include “Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan”.]

- Report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department.
- Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law.
- Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the [emergency planning district name] LEPC, when requested.
- Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Notify 9-1-1, Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) the National Response Center (NRC) and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in the hazardous materials emergency plans.

V. Training

Hazardous materials response training requirements are governed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established a standard (NFPA 472) of professional competence for responders to hazardous materials incidents.

All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities are to be provided with training, which meets all applicable standards. Such training will be commensurate with their employers or organization's plan and policies.

Awareness Level:

Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.

Awareness Level Competencies:

- Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
- Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Identify the hazardous substances, when possible.
- Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
 - The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control.
 - The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Use the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Recognize the need for additional resources.

Operations Level:

Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product.

First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:

Operations Level Competencies:

- Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level.
- Understand basic hazardous materials terms.

- Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.
- Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.
- Ability to perform any of the duties at the awareness level.

Technician Level:

Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and equipment.

First responders at the technician level receive at least 160 hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:

Technician Level Competencies:

- Function within their assigned role in the incident command system.
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians.
- Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.
- Understand termination procedures.
- Performance of any of the awareness or operations level competencies.

The awareness, operations and if applicable, technician level training available to [emergency planning district name] responders is updated annually and maintained in **Appendix F – Training Schedules**.

[USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 Section 11003(c)(8), requires plans include, “Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.”]

VI. Exercises

The Community Emergency Coordinator will provide for and organize an annual exercise of this plan, at a minimum, to evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting, standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness.

The [emergency planning district name] will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) as a standard for exercise design, conduct and evaluation. As such, exercises will be documented in an after action report and corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

The [emergency planning district name] exercise schedule will be updated annually and maintained in **Appendix G – Exercise Schedule.**

VII. EPCRA Reporting

All facilities within [emergency planning district name] receiving, storing and/or using extremely hazardous substances (EHS), reference 40 CFR Part 355, must notify the SERC and LEPC in accordance with Section 302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

Facilities must submit Material Safety Data sheets (MSDS) or a MSDS list of the hazardous chemicals present on-site in excess of threshold planning quantities, to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district in accordance with Section 311.

Facilities storing chemicals must provide specific information about chemicals on site to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district using the Hazardous Substance Information Survey, and identifying the Tier II subject substances, in accordance with Section 312

VIII. Acronyms

[Add additional acronyms as needed, or identified, based on information inserted into this template.]

AIHA / American Industrial Hygiene Association

ALOHA / Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres

ARC / American Red Cross

CAA / Clean Air Act

CAMEO / Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations

CERCLA / Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CFR / Code of Federal Regulation

CHEMTREC / Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

DEQ / Department of Environmental Quality

DOT / Department of Transportation (Federal)

EAS / Emergency Alert System

EHS / Extremely Hazardous Substances

EMS / Emergency Medical Services

EOC / Emergency Operations Center

ECC / Emergency Communications Center

EPA / Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA / Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

ERG / Emergency Response Guide Book

ERP / Emergency Response Plan

ESF / Emergency Support Function

HazMat / Hazardous Materials

HAZWOPER / Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

IAA / Inter Agency Agreement

IC / Incident Command

ICS / Incident Command System

ICP / Incident Command Post

IGA / Intergovernmental Agreement

JIC / Joint Information Center

LEPC / Local Emergency Planning Committee

MARPLOT / Mapping Applications for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks

MOA / Memorandum of Agreement

MOU / Memorandum of Understanding

MSDS / Material Safety Data Sheet

NIOSH / National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

NFPA / National Fire Protection Association

NRC / National Response Center

ODOT / Oregon Department of Transportation

OEM / Oregon Emergency Management

OERS / Oregon Emergency Response System
ORS / Oregon Revised Statutes
OSFM / Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
OSHA / Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSP / Oregon State Police
PPE / Personal Protective Equipment
PSM / Process Safety Management
SARA / Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SERC / State Emergency Response Commission
SOG / Standard Operating Guideline
SOP / Standard Operating Procedure
TERC / Tribal Emergency Response Commission
USC / United States Code

IX. Definitions

[Add additional definitions as needed, based on information inserted into this template.]

ACCIDENT SITE - The location of an unexpected occurrence, either at a regulated facility or along a transportation route, at which a release of listed chemicals occurs.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material.

EMERGENCY - An event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the dissemination of emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System by the President and federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kind of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EMERGENCY PLANNING & COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA) – Also known as SARA Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPCRA provides an infrastructure at the state and local levels to plan for chemical emergencies. Facilities that store, use, or release certain chemicals, may be subject to various reporting requirements. Reported information is then made publicly available so that interested parties may become informed about potentially dangerous chemicals in their community. EPCRA requirements include:

- Emergency planning notification (EPCRA §302)
- Emergency release notification (EPCRA §304)
- Hazardous chemical inventory reporting (EPCRA §311/312)
- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting (EPCRA §313)

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES - These are substances designated by the EPA. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported to the SERC, and/or TERC, LEPC and local fire department pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERCs, TERCs, LEPCs, and local fire departments that may be affected, pursuant to EPCRA Section 304. The EHSs and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists.

FACILITY - Fixed-site possessing a Threshold Planning Quantity of an Extremely Hazardous Substance and required to report under EPCRA.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - An activity to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - An activity designed to evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

HAZARD - A condition, event, or circumstance that could lead to or contribute to an unplanned or undesirable event and the chance that injury or harm will occur to life, property and/or the environment as a result.

HAZARD ANALYSIS - The use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site, either at fixed site or on a transportation route to the surrounding area in order to determine which portions of a community may be at risk by a release of such materials.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS OR SUBSTANCES - Chemicals, mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed.

HAZMAT TEAM – (See Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team)

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) – The IC is responsible for directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. The IC is responsible for all aspects of the response, including developing incident objectives and managing all incident operations. The IC sets priorities and defines the ICS organization for the particular response. Even if other positions are not assigned, the IC will always be designated.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazard, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures. ICS provides a means for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS).

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all hazards incidents.

JURISDICTION - The geographic area over which authority extends. Power or right of a legal or political agency to exercise its authority over a person, subject matter, or territory.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans within their planning district. LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan, (ERP) review it at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) develop ERP's with stakeholder participation.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) – NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management. It provides the template for incident management, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. NIMS is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) – Interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or extremely hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

OREGON EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM (OERS) – The purpose of the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is to coordinate and manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving multi-jurisdictional cooperation between all levels of government and the private sector.

PLUME - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye.

PRIMARY AGENCY - An agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested, from the EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 - Transportation.

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT (PSM) - A process is any activity or combination of activities including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling or the on-site movement of highly hazardous chemicals.

REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM - Regional HazMat Emergency Response Teams protect life and the environment by responding to chemical emergencies and minimizing the dangers associated with them. There are 13 teams strategically located statewide to provide response to hazardous materials incidents. The teams consist primarily of volunteer and career

firefighters, with some law enforcement and public works employees. Team members attend a minimum of 160 hours of specialized training to become Hazardous Material Technicians.

REGULATED FACILITY - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities. Facilities that meet criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, LEPCs and local fire department. When appropriate, the tribe must be reporting to the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY - The minimum quantity of hazardous substances possessed, released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal, state, local and/or tribal authorities pursuant to statutes and EPCRA regulations.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program.

SARA Title III – This is Title III of the Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act also known as The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public. (See EPCRA).

SHELTER-IN-PLACE - An emergency procedure for people affected by a chemical accident or terrorist attack. It entails taking immediate shelter in a readily accessible location, such as a small room, and sealing it from outside contaminants and shutting off all HVAC systems. Depending on the exact situation, everyone within a specific distance of the incident may be ordered to shelter in place or people within a closer range may be ordered to evacuate while everyone else shelters in place. Sheltering in place is generally only used for a short period of time.

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) - The agency representatives appointed by the Governor to oversee the administration of EPCRA at the state level.

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities under the coordination of the primary or joint primary agency.

TABLETOP EXERCISE - An activity in which officials, key staff and/or others with emergency responsibilities gather to informally discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - Toxic substances are chemical or compounds which may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environment. Human exposure to toxic substances can cause a variety of health effects including long-term adverse health effects. Certain facilities, which have 10 or more full-time employees and manufacture, process or use a toxic substance in excess of threshold amounts during the calendar year are required to submit a Toxics Release Inventory Report annually to the US EPA and the Oregon SERC.

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

VULNERABLE FACILITIES – These are facilities, which may be of particular concern during a HazMat incident and generally fall into three categories. 1) are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails), 2) fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or 3) include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers).

Appendix A (Placeholder, Regulated facilities)

REGULATED FACILITIES

[Appendix A will contain a list of the regulated facilities within your planning district. Information such as emergency coordinator and 24-hour contact information should be removed before review at the annual public meeting.]

Include in the identification;

1. Facility name
2. Address including city, and zip code.
3. Facility Emergency Coordinator and title
4. 24-hour emergency contact information
5. EHS/Tier II substance (*Optional*)

Appendix B (Placeholder, Contact Information)

CONTACT INFORMATION

[Appendix B will be the contact list for all organizations that would be involved in a hazardous materials incident. This list is the non-published (restricted) contact information. This Appendix should be removed before review at the annual public meeting.]

Appendix C (Placeholder, Public Safety Procedures)

PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

[In this appendix, identify those procedures covering safety measures such as shelter-in-place and evacuation that are unique to your planning district. Include any guidelines for determining whether to evacuate, or shelter-in-place. Include evacuation routes and/or any mapping that graphically depicts those routes.]

[Evacuation plans may be specific to the facility depending on its location to at-risk areas of the community, such as a dense residential area, or adjacent facilities with captive populations, such as hospitals, schools, nursing homes, prisons, etc, or because of the types and amounts of regulated substances used.]

[Identify how evacuation, shelter-in-place and typical safety informational messages will be distributed to the community.]

Appendix D (Placeholder, Precautionary Evacuation Plans)

Precautionary Evacuation Plans

[This appendix contains the evacuation plans for the subject facilities noted in Appendix A. Include the evacuations plans unique for each facility. Include maps showing evacuation routes, transportation routes and areas vulnerable to releases by each facility. This information should be readily available from the subject facilities.]

Appendix E (Placeholder, Resource Management)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

[This appendix contains resources, including equipment and manpower available to your planning district, who the contact is to obtain the equipment and whether there is an agreement in place for use of the equipment during release events. This includes resources possessed by facilities.]

Sample

FACILITY / AGENCY	EQUIPMENT	CONTACT	PHONE #	AGREEMENT
ABC Chemical	1 – HAZMAT Vehicle 1 – Decon Shelters (HAZMAT ID Ranger) 8 – Tyvek Level A Suits	John Doe	(253) 566-6666	MOA #XX- XXXX-XX
Regional HazMat Team	2 – HAZMAT Response Vehicles 18 –Level A Suits 6 – HAZMAT Technicians 2 – HAZMAT Specialists 2 – xxx Air Monitors	Jane Doe	(253) 555-1234	IGA #XXXXXXX

Appendix F (Placeholder, Training Schedule)

TRAINING SCHEDULE

[Use this appendix to insert a listing of any scheduled HazMat training occurring over the next year applicable to the requirements of EPCRA.]

Appendix G (Placeholder, Exercises)

EXERCISES

[Use this appendix to insert a listing of any scheduled HazMat exercises over the next year. Include a brief description of the scope and type of exercise.]

Appendix H - ICS 201 Form (Page 1)

INCIDENT BRIEFING	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE PREPARED	3. TIME PREPARED
4. MAP SKETCH			
ICS 201 (12/93) NFES 1325	PAGE 1	5. PREPARED BY (NAME AND POSITION)	

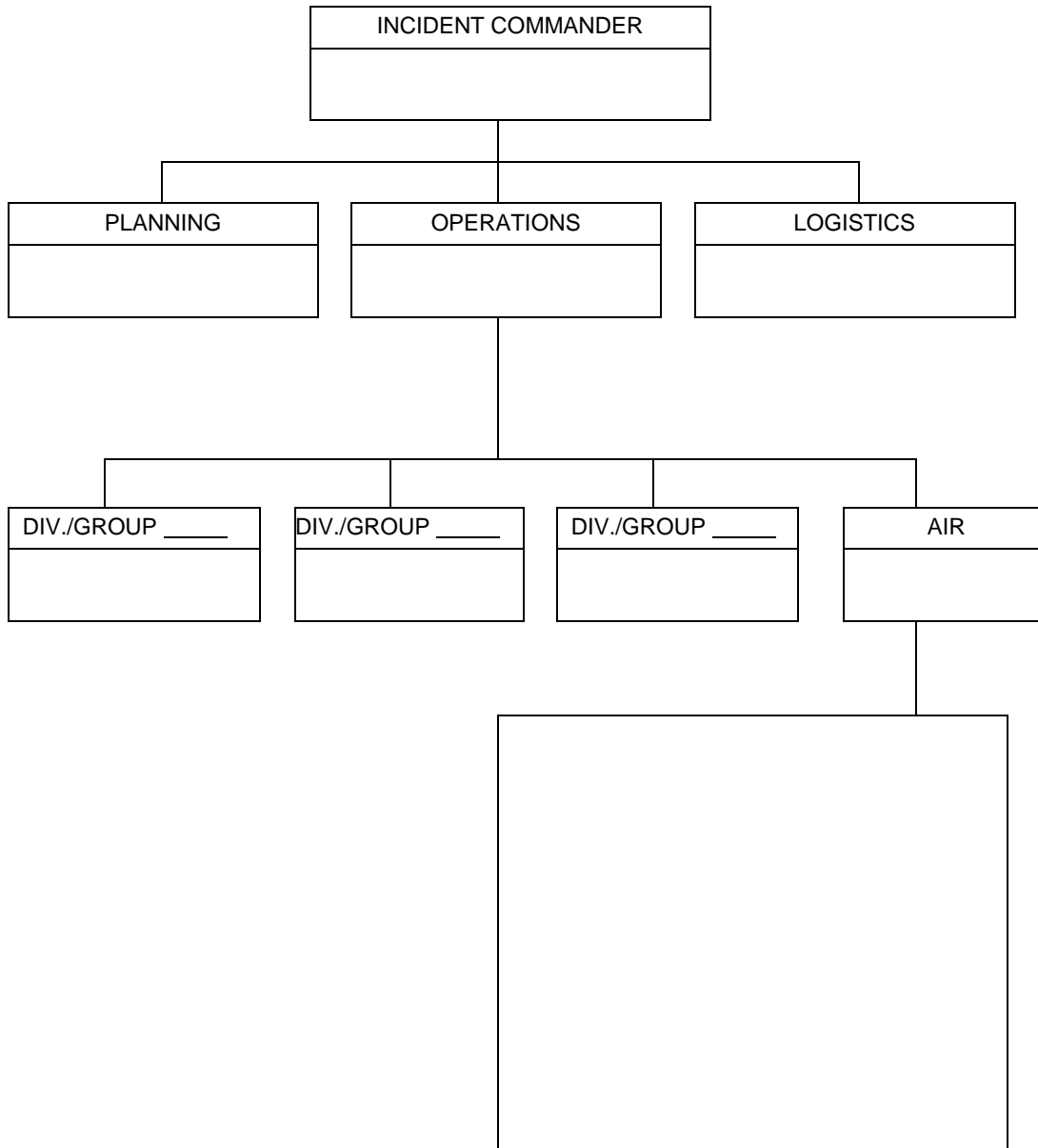
ICS 201 (Page 2)

6. SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIONS

ICS 201 (12/93) NFES 1325	PAGE 2	

ICS 201 (Page 3)

7. CURRENT ORGANIZATION



ICS 201 (Page 4)

8. RESOURCES SUMMARY

[illegible]

Appendix I – ICS 208 HM Form

SITE SAFETY AND CONTROL PLAN ICS 208 HM	1. Incident Name:	2. Date Prepared:	3. Operational Period: Time:
Section I. Site Information			
4. Incident Location:			
Section II. Organization			
5. Incident Commander:	6. HM Group Supervisor:	7. Tech. Specialist - HM Reference:	
8. Safety Officer:	9. Entry Leader:	10. Site Access Control Leader:	
11. Asst. Safety Officer - HM:	12. Decontamination Leader:	13. Safe Refuge Area Mgr:	
14. Environmental Health:	15.	16.	
17. Entry Team: (Buddy System) Name: PPE Level		18. Decontamination Element: Name: PPE Level	
Entry 1		Decon 1	
Entry 2		Decon 2	
Entry 3		Decon 3	
Entry 4		Decon 4	
Section III. Hazard/Risk Analysis			
19. Material:	Container type	Qty.	Phys. State
Comment:			
Section IV. Hazard Monitoring			
20. LEL Instrument(s):		21. O ₂ Instrument(s):	
22. Toxicity/PPM Instrument(s):		23. Radiological Instrument(s):	
Comment:			
Section V. Decontamination Procedures			
24. Standard Decontamination Procedures:			YES: NO:
Comment:			
Section VI. Site Communications			
25. Command Frequency:	26. Tactical Frequency:	27. Entry Frequency:	
Section VII. Medical Assistance			
28. Medical Monitoring:	YES: NO:	29. Medical Treatment and Transport In-place:	YES: NO:
Comment:			

Section VIII. Site Map

30. Site Map:

Weather ☐ Command Post ☐ Zones ☐ Assembly Areas ☐ Escape Routes ☐ Other ☐**Section IX. Entry Objectives**

31. Entry Objectives:

Section X. SOP S and Safe Work Practices

32. Modifications to Documented SOP s or Work Practices:

YES:

NO:

Comment:

Section XI. Emergency Procedures

33. Emergency Procedures:

Section XII. Safety Briefing

34. Asst. Safety Officer - HM Signature:

Safety Briefing Completed (Time):

35. HM Group Supervisor Signature:

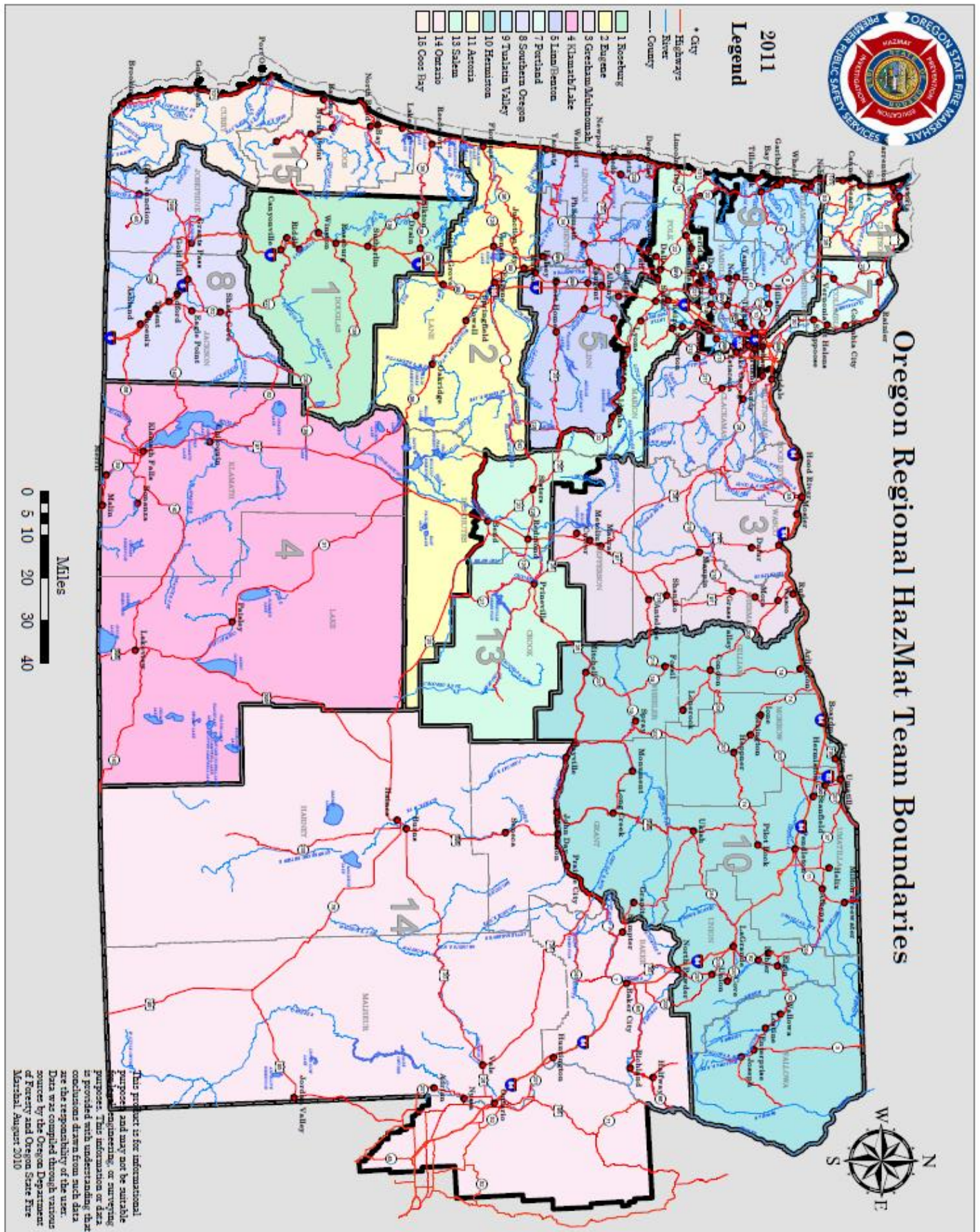
36. Incident Commander Signature:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SITE SAFETY AND CONTROL PLAN ICS 208 HM

A Site Safety and Control Plan must be completed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor and reviewed by all within the Hazardous Materials Group prior to operations commencing within the Exclusion Zone.

Item Number	Item Title	Instructions
1.	Incident Name/Number	Print name and/or incident number.
2.	Date and Time	Enter date and time prepared.
3.	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the form applies.
4.	Incident Location	Enter the address and or map coordinates of the incident.
5 - 16.	Organization	Enter names of all individuals assigned to ICS positions. (Entries 5 & 8 mandatory). Use Boxes 15 and 16 for other functions: i.e. Medical Monitoring.
17 - 18.	Entry Team/Decon Element	Enter names and level of PPE of Entry & Decon personnel. (Entries 1 - 4 mandatory buddy system and back-up.)
19.	Material	Enter names and pertinent information of all known chemical products. Enter UNK if material is not known. Include any which apply to chemical properties. (Definitions: ph = Potential for Hydrogen (Corrosivity), IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health, F.P. = Flash Point, I.T. = Ignition Temperature, V.P. = Vapor Pressure, V.D. = Vapor Density, S.G. = Specific Gravity, LEL = Lower Explosive Limit, UEL = Upper Explosive Limit)
20 - 23.	Hazard Monitoring	List the instruments which will be used to monitor for chemical.
24.	Decontamination Procedures	Check NO if modifications are made to standard decontamination procedures and make appropriate Comments including type of solutions.
25 - 27.	Site Communications	Enter the radio frequency(ies) which apply.
28 - 29.	Medical Assistance	Enter comments if NO is checked.
30.	Site Map	Sketch or attach a site map which defines all locations and layouts of operational zones. (Check boxes are mandatory to be identified.)
31.	Entry Objectives	List all objectives to be performed by the Entry Team in the Exclusion Zone and any parameters which will alter or stop entry operations.
32 - 33.	SOP s, Safe Work Practices, and Emergency Procedures	List in Comments if any modifications to SOP s and any emergency procedures which will be affected if an emergency occurs while personnel are within the Exclusion Zone.
34 - 36.	Safety Briefing	Have the appropriate individual place their signature in the box once the Site Safety and Control Plan is reviewed. Note the time in box 34 when the safety briefing has been completed.

Appendix J – HazMat Teams Response Boundary Map



Appendix K – HazMat Teams Boundary Narratives

HazMat 01/Roseburg

Beginning at the Southern Lane County Border intersection with what is known as the dividing line between Township 19-South, Township 20-South, Range 8-West and Range 9-West of the Willamette Meridian Survey, east along the Southern Lane County Border to the intersection of the West Klamath County Border, south along the West Klamath County Border to the intersection of the North Jackson County Border, west along the North Jackson County Border to the intersection of the North Josephine County Border, west along the North Josephine County Border to the intersection of the East Curry County Border. Thence Northward along the line between Range 8-West and Range 9-West of the Willamette Meridian Survey to the point of beginning.

HazMat 02/Eugene

Starting at the northwest corner of Lane County follow the north county line due east to the Deschutes county line, continue south along Lane county line to the Horse Lake trail -FT3515. Travel east to the intersection of Cascade Lakes Highway and Foot Trail 12. Follow Cascade Lakes Hwy (Hwy 372) to Bend city limits/ Bend rural fire district limits. Follow the Bend Rural FD line south, then east until it intersects Hwy 20. Follow Hwy 20 south to Forest Rd 6521 (MP 17.4). East on FR6521 to the Crook/Deschutes County line. Continue east to the Harney County. At the Harney county line continue south to the Lake/Deschutes County line. Follow the Lake/Deschutes county line west to the Lane county line.

HazMat 03/Gresham-Multnomah Co.

Beginning at the Columbia River at the City of Gresham's western boundary, south along the Gresham service boundary to the Clackamas County line, then west of the Clackamas county line to the Willamette River. South along the Willamette to the northern boundary of Canby Fire District. Continue east, south and west along the Canby RFD boundary to Highway 99E. South along Highway 99E to the Clackamas/Marion County line. South and east on Clackamas County border to the western boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Continue south along Warm Springs Indian Reservations border and then east to the Sisters-Camp Sherman's eastern boundary. Follow the Sisters-Camp Sherman east boundary south to the Jefferson/Deschutes county line. Follow east to the Crook/Jefferson county line continue east to the Wheeler county line. Follow the Wheeler county line north. Continue north along the Wasco county line to the John Day River. North along John Day River to the Columbia River. West on Columbia River to the point of beginning.

HazMat 04/Klamath- Lake

The HM04 boundaries are identical to the Klamath County/Lake County boundaries.

HazMat 05/Linn/Benton

The Northwest corner of HazMat Team 5's area begins at the southern boundary of North Lincoln County Fire District at the coastline. The northern boundary continues east through Lincoln County across the Polk County line to the western boundary of Southwest Polk Fire District. HM 5 Response area in Polk County includes Falls City FD and Polk County FD #1 and unprotected Forest Service land below the northern response boundary. The response area continues on the east side of the Willamette River and includes Jefferson RFPD in Marion Co., all of Linn County with the exception of Hwy 22 from the Hwy 20/22 Jct. to the Marion County line. The southern boundary of the response area is the southern borders of Linn, Benton and Lincoln counties. The western boundary is the Pacific Ocean.

HazMat 07/Portland

The Northern boundary begins at the Eastern most point of McGuire Island on the Columbia River and follows the Oregon-Washing State Line West and Northwest along the Columbia River to the intersection of the Western boundary of the Columbia County. The Western boundary follows the Columbia/Clatsop County Line South from the intersection of that line with the Oregon-Washington State Line to the intersection with the Southern Columbia County Line. The Southern boundary is the entire Southern Columbia County Line extending from the Columbia/Clatsop line eastward to the intersection with the Multnomah County Line. From that point, South and east, the boundary includes all current protected areas served by the Portland Fire Bureau.

HazMat 08/Southern Oregon

HM08 boundaries are identical to the Jackson/Josephine County boundaries.

HazMat 09/Tualatin Valley

Region 9 includes Washington Co. in its entirety, Tillamook Co. with the exception of Nestucca RFPD, and Yamhill County with the exceptions of Amity, Sheridan and Willamina Fire Districts. Response area in Marion Co. moves south from the northern county borderline to the northern boundary of Woodburn Fire and includes Aurora RFPD, St. Paul RFPD, and Hubbard RFPD. The region also includes all current protected areas in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties served by Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue and Canby RFPD.

HazMat 10/Hermiston

Beginning at the Columbia River at the mouth of the John Day River continue south following the John Day River to the point where the river heads east at the Wheeler-Jefferson County line. Continue south on the Wheeler County line to the Crook County line. East along the Crook County line to the Grant County line. North along the Grant County line to Highway 26, to the Western border of the Baker County line. Dayville and Mt. Vernon will be covered by HM10; John Day and Prairie City will be cover by HM14. North to where the Grant, Baker, and Union County line meet. East on the Northern Baker County line to the Oregon-Idaho state line. North on the Oregon-Idaho state line to where Oregon, Washington and Idaho state lines meet. Continue west on the Oregon-Washington state to the point of beginning boundary line.

HazMat 11/Astoria

The Region 11 boundaries are identical to the Clatsop County boundaries, and within the boundaries of Clatskanie Rural Fire Protection District.

HazMat 13/Salem

The northern boundary of the response area begins at the northern boundary of the Nestucca RFPD in Tillamook Co and includes the fire district in its entirety. The western boundary moves south along the Lincoln County coastline to the southern boundary of North Lincoln Co. FD at the Kernville Bridge. The southern boundary continues east through Lincoln County across the Polk County line to the Southwest Polk Fire District. Continue southeast following the boundary of SW Polk County FD to the northwest boundary of Polk County Fire District #1, west to the Willamette River. On the east side of the Willamette River continue south along the Salem Suburban Fire Protection boundary to the northwest corner of the Jefferson RFPD. Continue east along the northern boundary of Jefferson RFPD to its intersection with the Stayton Fire District western boundary. Follow the Stayton FD boundary south then east. Continue along the southern boundaries of Mill City RFPD and Gates RFPD to the intersection with Highway 22. Continue south on Highway 22 to the Hwy 20 junction. Follow Hwy 20 east to the Marion/Jefferson county line. Follow the Jefferson county line south to the intersection of Horse

Lake trail -FT3515. Continue due east to the intersection of Cascade Lakes Highway and Foot Trail 12. Follow Cascade Lakes Hwy (Hwy 372) to Bend city limits/ Bend rural fire district limits. Follow the Bend Rural FD line south, then east until it intersects Hwy 20. Follow Hwy 20 south to Forest Rd 6521. (MP 17.4) East on FR6521 to the Crook/Deschutes County line. Continue east to the Harney County. At the Harney county line continue north and northeast on the Harney/Crook county line; continue on the Crook/Grant county line to the Wheeler county line. Follow the Crook/Wheeler county line west to the Jefferson county line. Follow the Crook/Jefferson county line west, continuing west along the Jefferson/Deschutes county line to the Sisters-Camp Sherman rural fire district east boundary. Follow the Sisters-Camp Sherman boundary north to the Warm Springs Indian Reservations south boundary. Follow the Warm Springs Indian Reservation boundary east to the Marion/Deschutes county line. Follow the northern border of Marion Co. to Hwy 211, to the northern border of Woodburn City limits. Continue west on Hwy 272 to the eastern boundary of St. Paul RFPD. Continue south along the eastern boundaries of St. Paul RFPD, Woodburn Fire District and Dayton Fire District. Boundary continues west and north following the boundaries of Dayton FD, west across the northern boundaries of Amity Fire District, Sheridan Fire District and Willamina Fire District to the eastern boundary of Nestucca RFPD.

HazMat 14/Ontario

Starting at the southeast corner of Malheur county-Idaho-Nevada State line follow the Idaho-Oregon state line north to the Baker county line. Proceed west to on the Baker County line to Hwy 7. Continue west on Hwy to John Day. From John Day, travel west on state highway 26 to the Wheeler County line. Dayville and Mt. Vernon will be covered by HM10; John Day and Prairie City will be cover by HM14. Follow the western Grant County line, south along the Crook-Grant county line to the Harney County line. Following the Harney County line continue south to the Nevada State line. Follow the Nevada State line east to the starting point. This includes all land in Harney and Malheur Counties. HazMat 14 also includes the portions of the Idaho counties of Adams, Canyon, Gem, Payette, Washington, and Owyhee within the following fire district boundaries: Council, Cambridge, Midvale, Weiser City, Weiser Rural, Payette, Payette Rural, Indian Valley, Fruitland, Emmett, Gem Co. Rural, New Plymouth, Homedale, and Parma Rural.

HazMat 15/Coos Co.

Beginning at the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Lane County Border intersection, east along the Southern Lane County Border and Northern Douglas County Border to the intersection known as the dividing line between Township 19-South, Township 20-South, Range 8-West and Range 9-West of the Willamette Meridian Survey. Thence Southward along the line between Range 8-West and Range 9-West of the Willamette Meridian Survey to the North Eastern Curry County Border, South along the Eastern County Border to the intersection of the Northern California State Border, West along the Northern California State Border intersecting the Pacific Ocean, North along the Pacific Ocean to the point of beginning.