

Pima County
Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazardous Materials
Emergency Response Plan

**Functional Annex to the Pima County Emergency
Operations Plan**

Rewrite - August 2010

Updated - July 2011

Updated – January 2014



Publication of training materials (LEPC Plans Review) was supported by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Grant nos. HMEAZ801516 and HM-HMP-0162-10-01-00.

Promulgation Statement

A letter was received from the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County requiring the establishment of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC). This follows the direction established in the 1986 Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Title III—the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

On June 5, 1987, the Pima County Board of Supervisors approved the establishment of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC). The Pima County Board of Supervisors authorized the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee to ensure that the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (40 CFR Section 303) and the Arizona state statutes were being met in Pima County.

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for Pima County, upon adoption by the Pima County Board of Supervisors, will supersede any earlier versions of this plan. The requirements identified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Hazardous Worker Operations and Emergency Response Regulation, National Fire Protection Standards, Arizona state statutes, and the policies and procedures of the local jurisdictions and Pima County government will apply to issues not addressed in this plan. This plan will become an annex of the Pima County Emergency Operations and Recovery Plan, to be implemented together when hazardous substances are released. This plan can also be incorporated into the Emergency Operations Plan for each local jurisdiction in Pima County and be used locally for similar situations.

The elements of this plan should be activated upon notification of a hazardous materials release occurring within Pima County.

This plan was adopted by the Membership of the LEPC on:

Date: July 9, 2014

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, on June 5, 1987, the Pima County Board of Supervisors established the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA); and

WHEREAS, the LEPC provides guidance to Pima County through public outreach and education, in planning to prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from the release of hazardous materials which could have devastating consequences to the lives and property of the public. Organizations that are represented on the LEPC are:

Arizona Air National Guard
Arizona Dept. of Environmental Quality
Golder Ranch Fire District
Holly Energy Partners
National Weather Service
Oro Valley Police Department
Pima County Attorney's Office
Pima County Citizens
Pima County Citizen Corps
Pima County Dept. of Environmental Quality
Pima County Health Department

Pima County Office of Emergency Mgmt.
Raytheon Missile Systems
Rincon Fire District
Rural Metro Fire Department
Southwest Gas Corporation
Town of Marana
Tucson Fire Department
Tucson Medical Center
Tucson Electric Power Company
The University of Arizona

WHEREAS, on February 29, 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized the Pima County LEPC as the only LEPC in the nation that is in compliance with the EPA's Safety Performance Indicators Program; and

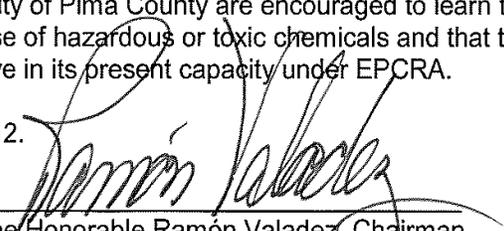
WHEREAS, on June 5, 2012, the Pima County LEPC celebrated 25 years of achievements in preparing for and preventing incidents involving hazardous and toxic chemicals.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pima County Board of Supervisors recognize the Pima County LEPC for 25 years of service to the citizens of Pima County in this important endeavor and hereby proclaims:

"CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE PIMA COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE"

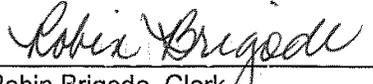
and citizens and members of the business community of Pima County are encouraged to learn to safeguard their lives and property against the release of hazardous or toxic chemicals and that the Pima County LEPC is authorized to continue to serve in its present capacity under EPCRA.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 10th day of July, 2012.


The Honorable Ramon Valadez, Chairman
Pima County Board of Supervisors

JUL 10 2012

ATTEST:


Robin Brigode, Clerk
Pima County Board of Supervisors

Approval

This plan will be reviewed and updated annually, as needed, by the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) as required by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Title III—the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). After reviewed and approved by the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission and other local authorities, the plan will be reviewed in a public forum and accepted by the Pima County LEPC Membership. Once approved by the LEPC membership, the plan will become an annex of the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan (PCEOP), which is maintained by the Pima County Office of Emergency Management.

This plan is the sole property of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee and shall not be duplicated, revised, or distributed without authorization from the PCLEPC. The PCLEPC will establish a master copy of the plan, which will be used to: a) incorporate necessary changes; b) maintain a listing of designated owner copies; and c) provide printed copies to citizens upon proper request. The master copy of this plan will be secured and maintained by the Pima County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. Changes to this plan are to be submitted to the Pima County District Emergency Coordinator (PCDEC) for review. The PCDEC will make the changes to the plan after approval of the PCLEPC membership and the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

Persons requesting a copy of this plan will need to follow the guidelines as established in the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Title III—the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Pima County Administrative Procedures for Cost Recovery for Release of Public Data, and the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) procedures. The necessary form(s) can be obtained from the Pima County LEPC through the Pima County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (PCOEMHS) after completion of the Request for Information Form. A copy of the Request for Information Form will be presented to the membership of the PCLEPC. All conditions pertaining to the request must be identified on the Request for Information Form and approved prior to disseminating any copies.

Implementation

This plan may be activated in parts or in its entirety. The activated elements of this plan should be based upon the assessment of the reported released hazardous material, the situation found, the available resources, and the safety of the public and first responders. The person designated as the Incident Commander will have the authority to activate any or all elements of this plan as needed.

This Page Left Blank Intentionally

Introduction

Hazardous substances are products that every community in the United States and the world relies on in order to accomplish the goals, objectives, missions or tasks that each person needs to complete each and every day. Hazardous substance situations occur daily throughout the world. Significant situations that have occurred in the past which prompt the development of this plan are many. Some that are more remembered than others are: Niagara, "Love Canal," New York; Crescent City, Illinois; Kingman, Arizona; Waverly, Tennessee; Bhopal, India; Chernobyl, Russia; and others. As a result of many of these significant situations, guidelines, procedures, standards, and regulations have been created for the safety, health and welfare of the people living in the United States.

On October 17, 1986, the United States Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to ensure that the citizens in each community in the United States are safe from the harmful effects from hazardous material releases. This is one of four sections that became part of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA). EPCRA was not only created to ensure the safety of citizens; this law requires the formation of planning groups, the existence and maintenance of community plans, reporting requirements for businesses having hazardous materials types and amounts, and the responsibilities of planning groups, first responders and community leaders.

This Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan is a required product identified in EPCRA. This plan contains criteria for the various actions to occur during a hazardous material release within Pima County. This plan is intended to provide an overview of expected actions to be taken by county citizens, businesses, organizations, responders, and/or senior community leaders for a community hazardous material release. The information in this plan is to provide the latest and the most up-to-date information related to the actions expected to take place for the overall safety, control and recovery from a hazardous substance release occurring in Pima County.

This plan has been developed, reviewed, evaluated and printed for distribution by a grant from the United States Department of Transportation. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) Grant provides communities across the United States with funding to plan for the possibility of a hazardous substance release within a community. Conditions of this grant and EPCRA place responsibility for the development, security, and maintenance of this plan on the Local Emergency Planning Committee, in each jurisdiction, in each state.

The format of this plan follows the requirements of Section 303(a) of EPCRA (Title III) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and the Arizona 2008 Revised State Statutes. Other guidance used in the development of this plan: the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, Federal Emergency Management Agency's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG-101), 2001 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, and the State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Emergency Operations Plan.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for Pima County Arizona will be under the authority of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC), as authorized in EPCRA.

The Pima County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (PCOEMHS) will provide a qualified person to serve as the Pima County District Emergency Coordinator (PCDEC). This person will serve as the liaison between the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) and the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC) as required by EPCRA and Arizona state statutes.

The Remainder of This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Section 1: Participating Organizations

The following organizations are important partners in the implementation of this plan. They have been asked to assist in reviewing, updating and exercising this plan as amendments become necessary. This is not an exclusive list of participating organizations in Pima County.

Ajo/Gibson Volunteer Fire Dept.	Ajo Ambulance Company
American Red Cross	Arivaca Fire District
Arizona Air National Guard	Arizona Dept. of Environmental Quality
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Arizona Department of Transportation
Avra Valley Fire District	Pima County Business owners/operators
Citizens Emergency Response Teams	Citizens of Pima County
City of South Tucson	City of Tucson
Civil Air Patrol	Corona de Tucson Fire District
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	Drexel Heights Fire District
El Paso Gas Company	Elephant Head Fire District
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Golder Ranch Fire District
Green Valley Community	Green Valley Fire District
Helmet Peak Fire District	Holly Energy Partners, Inc.
Honeywell Corporation	IBM Corporation
Kinder-Morgan Energy	Metropolitan Medical Response System
Mount Lemon Fire District	Mountain Vista Fire District
Northwest Fire District	Northwest Hospital
Oro Valley Hospital	Oro Valley Police Department
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	Picture Rocks Fire District
Pima Community College	Pima County Government
Pima County Sheriff Department	Pima County TV and Radio Stations
Radio Amateur Citizen Emergency Services	Raytheon Missile
Rincon Valley Fire District	Rural Metro Fire Department
Salvation Army	Southwest Ambulance
Southwest Gas Company	St. Joseph's Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital	Three Points Fire District
The University of Arizona Medical Centers	Tohono O'odham Nation
Town of Marana	Town of Oro Valley
Town of Sahuarita	Trico Electric Power Company
Tucson Airport Authority	Tucson Electric Power Company
Tucson Fire Department	Tucson Medical Center
Tucson Police Department	Union Pacific Railroad
University of Arizona Police Department	U.S. National Weather Service
Western Pima County Preparedness Committee	Western Refinery
Why Fire District	

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Table of Contents

Promulgation Statement.....	iii
Approval and Implementation.....	v
Record of Changes	vii
Record of Distribution	ix
Introduction.....	xviii
Participating Agencies.....	xix
Table of Contents	xxxx
I. Purpose, Scope, Situations and Assumptions	1
1) Purpose.....	1
2) Relationship to other plans.....	2
3) Scope.....	2
4) Situation Overview	3
5) Local Conditions	4
6) Critical Hazard Facilities	6
7) Hazard Analysis Summary	7
8) Capability Assessment.....	11
9) Mitigation Overview.....	12
10) Planning Assumptions	12
II. Concept of Operations.....	13
1) Assess and Control Hazards.....	1
2) Initial Notification.....	1
3) Incident Assessment.....	2
4) Select and Implement Protective Action.....	2
5) Unique Prevention and CI/KR Protection Resources	3
6) Response Personnel Safety	3
7) Protection of Citizens.....	4
8) Conduct Public Warning.....	5
9) Implement Short-term Stabilization & Incident Scene Operations	6
10) Spill Containment and Clean-up.....	7
11) Resource for Clean-up and Disposal.....	8
12) Emergency Notification	7

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

13) Implement Recovery.....11

14) Demobilization 9

15) Cost Recovery..... 10

16) Responsible Party 11

III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities..... 1

1) Incident Command..... 1

2) EOC Designation 2

3) EOC Goals and Objectives 2

4) EOC Activation..... 2

5) Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities..... 3

 a) Facility Emergency Response Coordinators 3

 b) Pima County First Responders 4

 c) Hazardous Materials Response Teams 5

 d) Tucson Rapid Response Team 6

 e) Pima County Law Enforcement 7

 f) Pima County Hospitals 7

 g) Pima County Emergency Medical Services 7

 h) Medical Air Transportation 7

 i) Southern Arizona Metropolitan Medical Team..... 8

 j) Pima County Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security..... 8

 k) Pima County District Emergency Coordinator..... 8

 l) Pima County Volunteer Organizations..... 9

IV. Communications 1

1) Communications Among Responders..... 1

2) Public Information/Community Relations 2

V. Administration, Finance and Logistics 1

1) Finance/Administration..... 1

2) Administration 1

3) Finance 1

4) Logistics 1

5) Mutual Aid Agreements..... 2

VI. Plan Development and Maintenance 1

1) Test the Plan..... 1

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

2) Update the Plan.....	2
3) Training programs for Local Emergency Response and Medical Personnel.....	2
VII. Authorities and References	1
1) Authorities.....	1
2) Governing Principles	1
3) References.....	2
VIII. Abbreviations.....	1

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

I. Purpose, Scope, Situations and Assumptions

1. Purpose

The accidental or intentional release of a hazardous substance outside the scope of intended purpose or use can result in immediate and negative effect on people, property, and the environment. Such a release requires a timely, effective response to control and abate the problem. In order to affect a proper response, this plan addresses many situations that may be anticipated during such a release of a hazardous substance from any container.

This plan is intended to be a tool or guidance for each stakeholder and community within Pima County to use in mitigation, preparation, response and recovery from the risks of a hazardous material release. The elements in this plan include identifying the tasks to be performed, the resources available, the conditions that may exist near potential release locations, and planning of the response and recovery actions. The plan was developed using information from federal and state regulations and/or doctrines, national standards and accepted practices to ensure legal and positive operations. The elements of this plan were also reviewed by members of the PCLEPC and the people who will be responding and participating in the many functions following a release.

Activation of any or all the elements of this plan may occur upon reporting a released hazardous substance to a responsible official. Elements of this plan may also be activated for terrorism and all-hazard situations where a hazardous material or Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) substance is involved. Officials may also activate this plan for hazardous material situations where emergency response operations may not be warranted (i.e., a Superfund clean-up site, long-term recovery process, etc.).

This Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan has been developed to provide risk assessment, planning, response and recovery criteria for Pima County, including its cities, towns, tribal, and other areas within the county. Response planning considerations for Pima County are the responsibility of the Pima County Office of Emergency Management, hereinafter referred to as the *Planning District*. This plan was organized into the following components, to comply with requirements established by the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission:

- Introduction**
- Purpose, Scope, Situation and Assumptions**
- Concept of Operations**
- Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**
- Communications**
- Administration, Finance and Logistics**
- Plan Development and Maintenance**
- Authorities and References**
- Acronyms and Definitions**
- Supporting Appendices**

2. Relationship to Other Plans

This plan has been developed in conjunction with and as an integral part of other emergency plans within the Planning District, i.e. county or jurisdiction Emergency Operations Plan, All-Hazards Plan, and Pima County Mitigation and Recovery Plan, as well as other developed plans.

All actions or elements outlined in this plan are compatible with mutual aid agreements in effect among the area jurisdictions operating under tenets of the State of Arizona Emergency Management Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the State of Arizona Mutual Aid Compact and Pima County. This plan also recognizes and operates under the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). HSPD-5 provides for a National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) to provide a comprehensive, national approach to incident management at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines.

This plan should work in harmony with the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan and its annexes, as well as the Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan. This plan should also be consistent with plans developed by other communities and counties located within the State of Arizona, particularly those counties that border Pima County. The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) Emergency Support Function #10 Annex will serve as guidance for situations not covered in this plan. This plan was revised to meet the requirements of EPCRA Sections 303 and 304 and the State of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 26.

3. Scope

This plan should be referenced when a release of a hazardous material has occurred in any form in Pima County. This plan was developed to provide an understanding of operations for persons responsible for the safety of citizens, management, support, control and/or recovery of a hazardous materials release within a designated jurisdiction or community in Pima County. The incorporated jurisdictions and the Tribal Governments should activate their local plans pertaining to this type of situation. Due to its limited population, the unincorporated areas of Pima County and other areas are considered part of Pima County rather than an individual jurisdiction.

This plan may be activated in its entirety or in parts as needed determined by the evaluation of the hazardous materials release. The Incident Commander will be the person who makes the determination of which parts of the plan will be activated. Notification of the hazardous materials release and implementation of this plan or parts of this plan should be made to the Pima County LEPC through the Pima County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.

Deactivation of this plan or parts of this plan will also be made under the authority of the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander may consult with the District Emergency Coordinator before deactivating any part or the entire plan.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

In addition, the following goals and objectives guide this plan:

- To promote good communication, collaboration and coordination between the hazardous material businesses and industries with responders, government authorities, private and public organizations, civic groups and most importantly the citizens of Pima County prior to, during and following a hazardous substance release.
- To encourage safe operations for businesses and industry using hazardous materials in any form or traveling through Pima County.
- To provide an understanding of response criteria to prevent harm and danger to the citizens of Pima County.
- To provide a mechanism for interfacing between Pima County's capabilities and resources with the business community that operate within the county. This includes building relationships, training and exercises, public awareness and developing safe operations to protect the communities.
- To ensure the existence of policies and procedures under which Pima County agencies will function in the event of a hazardous substance release potentially threatening public health and safety.
- To ensure procedures are in place for the coordination of the unincorporated areas, town, city, tribal, county, state, federal and private sector resources required to minimize the impact of hazardous materials releases on life and property.

The elements contained within this plan will be terminated when all paperwork is complete, cost recovery issues have been completely satisfied, and the site is restored to an acceptable use.

4. Situation Overview

This Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan has been developed to provide risk assessment and response planning for the jurisdictions of Pima County and its cities, towns, tribal, and other areas within the county. Response planning considerations for the Pima County Emergency Planning District were organized into the following components: Planning Factors, Situation and Conjectures, Local Conditions, Critical Hazard Facilities, Response Framework, Designation of Emergency Coordinators, Response of Local Planning, Responsibilities of other Emergency Response Authorities, Relationship to other Emergency Response Plans, Emergency Response Plan Implementation, 24-Hour Notification Procedures, Communications, Command and Coordination, Risk Analysis, and Emergency Assessment.

According to the 2006 Commodity Flow Study report, the report used the U.S. Department of Transportation's Hazard Classes to report the amount of hazardous materials transported through Pima County. This report indicated that truck and rail transportation were the primary means of hazardous materials transportation on Interstate 10. The report indicated that the top 3 hazardous materials of the 78 observed vehicles; 45% were hazard class 3, 19% were hazard class 2 and 16% were hazard class 8.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

According to the 2009 Commodity Flow Study report, the report used the U.S. Department of Transportation's Hazard Classes to report the amount of hazardous materials transported through Pima County. Again this report indicated that truck and rail transportation were the primary means of hazardous materials shipped along Interstate 19. Of the 18 different hazardous materials observed on this route, the top 3 classes were; 40% were hazard class 3, 36% were hazard class 9 and 13% were hazard class 2.

The number of facilities reporting the use of hazardous materials in Pima County has increased annually. History of the area has revealed that the most prevalent type of hazardous substance release is one that occurs during transportation. However, with the increasing number of facilities having hazardous materials, the opportunity for an incident at a facility also increases.

Some of what may occur in the event of a release is: the relocation of citizens; injuries and/or deaths; contamination of ground water and/or surface; disruption of business operations and/or services; traffic congestion; and interruption or damage to the critical infrastructure.

5. Local Conditions

Pima County encompasses 9,184 square miles in Southern Arizona. The county is bordered by Yuma County to the west, Maricopa and Pinal counties to the north, Graham County to the northeast, Cochise County to the east, and Santa Cruz County to the southeast, with Mexico to the south. Pima County has 131 miles of international border with Mexico.

Environmental Concerns

Environmental concerns encompass air, water, soil, parks, and historical sites.

Water Resources

There are several major water resources in Pima County. The Santa Cruz River flows northward from the international border in Nogales through Pima County, south of Casa Grande. Other watercourses include: Rillito River, Tanque Verde Creek, Cañada del Oro Wash, Black Wash, Pantano Wash, and Aqua Caliente Wash. These watercourses are usually dry much of the year.

The majority of residents in the unincorporated areas of the county receive water from on-site wells, while the majority of residents in incorporated areas of the county receive their water through a domestic water system. The domestic water systems provide water supply and pressure for the needs of homes and businesses and for fire suppression activities.

Much of the water used in Pima County comes from the Central Arizona Project (CAP). Water service is provided by public and private water companies. Before CAP, Pima County relied completely on ground water for its drinking water.

Climate and Weather

Pima County has a temperature climate ranging from average lows in the low 30 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter months of December through March to an average high of 100 degrees Fahrenheit from June to October.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

There are two distinct precipitation seasons in southeast Arizona. The dominant one extends from July into September and is associated with the North American Monsoon. Between 40 and 60 percent of the annual precipitation falls during this period as the semi-permanent subtropical high migrates north from the Tropic of Cancer into northern New Mexico and the Southern Plains. This puts Arizona in a south or southeast flow pattern, drawing tropical moisture from the Gulfs of California and Mexico. When combined with the intense summer heat, widespread and sometimes violent thunderstorms develop. These storms usually last less than an hour, but can drop several inches of rain. When multiple storms “train” across the same area, flash flooding becomes serious and life-threatening. Movement of these storms is primarily from the south or southeast at 10 to 25 mph, although the storms can form clusters which can migrate erratically. The number of lightning strikes in Southeast Arizona during this time period rivals the totals from any other part of the nation for a similar time period.

The second distinct period occurs from late November into late March when Pacific storms dip far enough south to southeast Arizona. Rainfall is usually less intense but of longer duration—perhaps for several days. Several inches of precipitation may fall, but the longer duration and lower intensity of the rainfall allows for better infiltration into the soil and rock. However, a series of storms can saturate the ground and cause significant runoff. Warm, moist storm systems, with the rain falling on a low-elevation snow pack, are the most likely culprits for winter flooding. Winter storms generally move into southeast Arizona from the west. Cloud bases are typically between 2,000 and 4,000 feet above ground level during the most intense phase of the storm. These storms usually bring snow above 6,000 feet, and occasionally as low as 2,000 feet.

The driest period extends from late April into mid June when dry westerly flow prevails across the area. This is also the hottest time of year, with the highest evaporation rates. The highest incidence of wildfires occurs during this time period and into mid-July. Mid-September to mid-November is also a fairly dry period on average. However, three of the five worst floods since 1900 occurred in October from remnants of Eastern Pacific tropical storms or hurricanes moving across Arizona. These storms can produce over 3 inches of rain in the valleys and deserts, with more than 6 inches in the mountains.

Average annual precipitation for southeast Arizona is about 14.50 inches, with the higher mountains receiving near 25 inches and the driest western deserts as little as 6 inches of rain.

Special Populations and Institutions

Certain facilities providing special assistance or care or operations within the county will require special planning. Some of those types of facilities include but are not limited to: acute care hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, mental health facilities, adult care facilities, penal institutions, military installations, and more than 200 schools.

Many of these critical facilities include considerations for a hazardous substance release in the development of their emergency response or contingency plans. These plans address issues such as: evacuation, emergency transportation support, primary and secondary shelters, shelter-in-place procedures, continuity of operations, and other related topics.

Emergency Response Time

There is a period of time between the report of release of a hazardous substance to 9-1-1 and when the first responders arrive on the scene. This time period is referred to as the Emergency Response Time. This response time period varies from fire district to fire district, based upon the location of the individual fire and rescue departments and local law enforcement to the location of the reported release. The average response time for the response personnel and equipment is between 5-15 minutes.

Incident Trends

Analysis of local hazardous material incidents over the past 5 years does not indicate significant trends. Petroleum-based products coming in contact with the environment as a result of vehicle accidents is by far the leading cause of releases. Petroleum-based products are also the most common product being released in rail transportation. This is mostly a result of train and vehicle accidents, as well as spills during refueling operations.

Natural and propane gas leaks are the most common types of gas releases at residential, commercial and construction locations that prompt a hazardous materials response. Occasionally, natural gas leaks are found in underground pipes—particularly at construction locations from pipes of all sizes.

Very few notifications have been received from facilities in Pima County reporting a chemical release at a facility. Many facility releases have been handled immediately by properly trained facility personnel.

6. Critical Hazard Facilities (CHF)

FEMA identifies a Critical Facility to be a “facility that is critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important following a hazard event.”

The FEMA How-to Guide Understanding Your Risks identifies five categories of critical facilities: Essential Facilities, Transportation Systems, Lifeline Utility Systems, High Potential Loss Facility and Hazardous Material Facility. Upon review of the reporting Pima County facilities, these facilities either meet a few of these categories or almost all of the categories. These categories require a facility to develop a plan for the safety of their employees and the community around them. Each facility has their own unique hazards—many are common chemical hazards.

When an assessment of a facility or a release is conducted, other categories are also addressed: Vulnerable Population, Economic Elements, Historical and Cultural Resources areas, Natural Resources and Recreation Areas, High Density Development Areas, Facilities Providing Important Services and Agricultural Areas. Assessing the overall possible release sources and exposures, Pima County has many facilities that meet the definition of many of the FEMA categories.

When performing a hazard/risk assessment of a hazardous materials release, the awareness of these facility locations plays an important part in the decision making process. In many communities throughout Pima County, these facilities may be identified ahead of time by the jurisdiction having authority. This hazard/risk assessment may be performed long before a hazardous material release occurs. This information learned ahead of time will probably be used in the development of a local Mitigation and Recovery Plan.

Essential Facilities

Vulnerability of essential facilities is based upon the service that they provide to their community as opposed to their structural integrity, content value, population, or function in the community. These facilities are more recognizable as medical facilities of all types, detentions centers, police stations, fire stations, rescues stations, government facilities, schools, evacuation shelters, emergency operations centers, and other similar types of facilities.

Transportation Systems

Basically this includes any mode of transportation that a human uses to move from one location to another. This includes the movement of goods that is required for the sustainment of life within a community. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) also identifies pipelines as a mode of transportation, for liquids and gases primarily.

The U.S. DOT assesses the various modes of transportation to understand the types of commodities and amounts that move through the U.S. Pima County has two interstate highways, many state highways or roadways, and still more roadways owned by the county government where all types of goods, including hazardous materials, are transported.

Lifeline Utility Systems

These are systems that citizens, businesses and government operations rely on each and every day. Many of these systems are imperative to business operations, life support, citizen safety and security, food storage and preparation, communications, and climate control operations. Some of these systems operate using hazardous materials to perform essential needs. Examples of these systems are: electrical sub-stations and electric power generation, water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, telephone central offices, and other communication service facilities. Each system identified can be found in Pima County. Many of these facilities understand the impact on the community and are often trying to educate the public to protect these systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities

These are facilities with a high loss associated with their operation. In many cases, these facilities may be ones that pose a high dollar, local economic impact, and facilities with large operations. In many cases, many of the examples presented so far could also be included in this category. A hazardous materials release in or near one of these facilities can have a major impact on a community. Examples of these types of facilities located in Pima County are military installations, bio-technology research, and defense weapon manufacturing.

Hazardous Material Facilities

This category is fairly simple to understand, as the title clearly identifies what this includes: facilities that manufacture, use, store and transport any hazardous material identified by the nine U.S. DOT hazard classes and regulations and by the U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA), 40 CFR parts 355 and 370.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

The various Pima County fire districts coordinate with the local facilities in order to gather current information affecting their community's protection. The information collected provides information to help develop plans, training programs, conduct exercises, and obtain the necessary equipment in order to provide prompt and appropriate response to a release. This same information can and will be used to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken during a release.

7. Hazard Analysis Summary

The facilities considered most likely to release a hazardous material into the community are those which use, store, manufacture, or transport such substances in excess of the Threshold Planning Quantity or TPQ. Over 400 businesses or facilities have been identified throughout Pima County through self-reporting in the AZSERC Tier II Reporting system. The local district fire departments coordinate with these critical hazard facilities to gather current daily information to provide prompt and appropriate response to a release. The local fire district is made aware of the community demographic make-up around these facilities.

Although a lot of emphasis is placed upon facilities, history has shown that significant community devastation has resulted from transportation releases specifically in highway, rail and pipeline transportation. These modes of transportation are regulated and managed by federal regulations through the U. S. Department of Transportation and related organizations, i.e. Pipeline Association, Motor Carriers Association and American Railroad Association.

Location of Concerns

Many of the hazardous substance facilities in Pima County are co-located where citizens live, work, play, are being cared for, worship, conduct business or learn. Many of these facilities were built before the homes and other businesses. Because of the proximity of these facilities to these community functions, there is a great concern for the jurisdiction responders, planners and the senior leadership. This is one of the concerns that the U.S. Congress had when they created the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

Based upon the self-reporting information by the owners/operators of the hazardous substances facilities, maps of the locations of the various hazardous substance facilities have been created. These maps indicate the facility location and the areas surrounding each facility within a 1-mile radius.

These maps are available to the first response community from the PC LEPC to aid in determining response and planning needs for protection of the citizens of Pima County.

Tier II Chemicals

Reporting under Section 312 of the Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as SARA Title III or EPCRA requires owners or operators of a facility to submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Local Emergency Planning Committees, and the local fire departments with jurisdiction over the facility. This information is used to determine the severity of the possibility of a release and the magnitude of damage.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

This inventory must be submitted as a Tier II report that must be filed by March 1st of each year. It is important that the owner or operator be familiar with the "Right-to-Know" laws and that the established reporting procedure by AZSERC satisfies state and federal reporting requirements.

Hazardous chemicals covered by 40 CFR Section 312 are those for which facilities are required to prepare or have available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). This requirement is found in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. Federal regulations require reporting these hazardous substances if the inventory exceeds 10,000 pounds in the previous year, [Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)] and for Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) amounts as indicated for each substance listed in Appendix A or B of 40 CFR Part 355.¹

Tier II Chemical Reporting

Businesses and facilities with chemical quantities at or above the Reportable Quantity (RQ) on its site at any one time during the previous year must report those chemicals each year between January 1st and March 1st. These chemicals and their quantities are reported by using a Tier II Chemical Form from the U.S. EPA.

Chemicals at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ), which is 10,000 pounds at any one time during the previous year, are also required to report those commodities and amounts. Again, a business would use the same form to report their chemicals and amounts, during the same reporting period.

Yearly Tier II Reports may include the required information for both categories of chemicals on the same report. This means that the Yearly Tier II Reports may contain both Reportable Quantity Chemicals and chemicals that may meet the Threshold Planning Quantity. This satisfies the EPA requirement to report all chemicals on site for the previous year.

The AZSERC created a website database where Arizona businesses can upload their Tier II information. AZSERC encourages full compliance with this on-line submittal opportunity in lieu of hard copies being sent to them. Local LEPCs and the fire departments have access to this database to obtain the necessary information for planning and response to a hazardous materials release. The site allows the businesses to update their information in their account each year to reflect the same information that is required on the Tier II Report Form. The U.S. EPA recognizes the information uploaded onto this database as an official record. This is one of few databases in the U.S. where EPA allows an electronic signature.

AZSERC provides oversight for this program. Personnel assigned to this system reviews each Tier II Report for accuracy, authorizations, and other quality control measures. If the report and/or plan are incomplete, the facility/business is notified of the problem, allowing the facility/business to resubmit the document in its complete form. The Tier II Report is not accepted until the report has been reviewed and determined to meet the requirements of EPCRA and EPA.

¹ <https://www.azserc.org/TierTwoReporting/AZTierTwo/tabid/86/Default.aspx>

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

The Pima County responders are granted permission through their LEPCs and AZSERC to view the Tier II Reports through the AZSERC website, for their county. Responders are granted permission to view the Tier II information that each business in their response area has submitted or uploaded. This information provides responders with information for response planning, development of training programs, purchase of equipment, and precautionary actions for safety of the community.

Risk Management Program (RMP)

In addition to the reporting of Tier II Chemicals within a community, the U.S. EPA oversees a program entitled Risk Management Program or RMP. This program is an assessment conducted in facilities that use chemicals as a part of their processing. Examples of this would be water treatment facilities where Chlorine and/or Fluorine is added to the water process before moving through the pipes to homes and businesses, and the use of Anhydrous Ammonia as a cooling process to chill food, particularly used in milk storage and processing, meat storage, and frozen food packaging and storage.

This program reviews the use of chemicals in these types of processes, determining the flow of chemicals during peak operations. The assessment also determines many different elements of a catastrophic release of that chemical system. This program helps public safety planners determine the area, direction, speed, what will be exposed, and many other elements that are important to know about before the release. This information is then used to determine a facility to be a Critical Hazards Facility.

Facility Plans

40 CFR Parts 355 and 370 provide a list of chemicals that have been determined to be Extremely Hazardous Substances or EHS. The properties of these substances are such that harm or severe harm can come to workers and the public. When these EHS chemicals exist, this regulation requires the facility to develop a Facility Emergency Response Plan. This plan is to be developed for the safety of the worker and the community around the facility.

This same regulation identifies many elements along with information relating to each element to be addressed in this plan. The elements of a facility plan include: hours of operation; number of employee on-site; preventive measures; response measures; evacuations measures; notification methods; contact information; training programs; and other operation related information. These plans may include maps and diagrams of the facility, showing entrances/exits, utility controls, drainage systems, decontamination systems, the location of chemicals in the facility, response equipment storage location, and other information pertinent to the facility.

The same AZSERC database system used for the Tier II reporting allows businesses to create a Facility or Business Emergency Response Plan. AZSERC provides the same quality control of each Facility Emergency Response Plan submitted. Each facility plan is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with EPCRA and EPA requirements (40 CFR Part 355 & 370). If the plan does not meet the requirements, the business is notified of the incorrect information to correct and resubmit.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

Pima County facilities and businesses that use, store, manufacture or ship any of the more than 350 Extremely Hazardous Substances found in 40 CFR Parts 355 and 370, are required to meet the requirements in EPCRA. Yearly reports are forwarded by AZSERC to the Pima County District Emergency Coordinator through the State's online database. Requests to obtain this information must follow the appropriate AZSERC procedures.

8. Capability Assessment

Pima County has three primary Hazardous Materials Response Teams:

- Pima Regional Response Team (Avra Valley Fire District, Drexel Heights Fire District, Golder Ranch Fire District, Green Valley Fire District, Northwest Fire District, Picture Rocks Fire District and Rincon Valley Fire District);
- Rural Metro Fire Department;
- City of Tucson Fire Department.

The members of these teams are trained and practice in accordance with federal and state regulations as well utilizing the guidance from established consensus standards developed by the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA). Equipment purchased and used by these teams in controlling hazardous material releases meet other applicable consensus standards created by NFPA, American National Standard Institute (ANSI), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM.

First responders in Pima County are provided the latest training programs to prepare for response, control, and recovery from a release of a hazardous substance. The individual departments or agencies ensure that response personnel are properly trained to meet national requirements. Initial training courses are conducted with support from the Arizona Division of Emergency Management. The three response teams train on a monthly schedule to enhance the knowledge and skills to control a hazardous material release.

The State of Arizona through the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and Department of Transportation (ADOT) has response teams to provide support. These teams are based in the Phoenix area with personnel throughout areas of the state. These teams are equipped and trained the same as the local response teams, to handle nearly any type of hazardous substance release that may occur in the county. ADOT and DPS primarily respond to releases that occur on Arizona interstate and state roadways. They can respond to assist the Pima County Teams upon request. ADEQ responds to evaluate environmental contamination and to address compliance requirements.

The PCLEPC encourages participation of all first responders in the preparedness phase of managing community hazardous substances. This includes obtaining the appropriate equipment, personal protection and training in addition to development and maintenance of policies, procedures or guidelines for the response, control, and recovery from a hazardous materials release.

9. Mitigation Overview

Several elements exist in various sections of the county to mitigate the exposure of a release.

- Many facilities that use hazardous substances have some type of alarm system in place to alert the personnel within the facility of an unplanned release.
- Local fire districts conduct periodic inspections of the facilities reporting hazardous substances. Most of the businesses reporting Tier II information are located within the City of Tucson.
- The three hazardous materials response teams in the county concentrate on learning about the materials or substances in their assigned response area.
- County fire departments schedule walk-through tours of Tier II reporting facilities within their response area.
- As a part of the first responder training, the instructors use materials reported in the responder's response area.
- The local hospitals have acquired the necessary equipment and training to receive, decontaminate and treat patients being presented.
- Several private businesses within the county also have capabilities to respond to hazardous materials releases on their property.

10. Planning Assumptions

1. Response agencies have adopted the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), 2006 version.
2. PCOEMHS has made and will continue to make every opportunity for responders to receive appropriate NIMS and hazardous materials training to be prepared for a response.
3. First responders, support agencies and organizations in Pima County use an Incident Command System (ICS) at every opportunity or response situation.
4. Specialized response groups will maintain a level of hazardous materials training to safely achieve the desired end result from a release.
5. Specialized response groups will purchase and learn the proper operation of their equipment to achieve the desired results.
6. Facility owners/operators properly report hazardous substances used, stored and/or transported through Pima County.
7. Facility owner/operators take every effort to comply with guidance as developed in SARA Title III or EPCRA and the State of Arizona.
8. Facility owners/operators will update provided Facility Emergency Response Plans to the PCLEPC and the local fire districts through the State Hazardous Materials Reporting System, within a reasonable period of time after changes are made.
9. First responders and facility owner/operators will make every effort to complete an assessment of any release and potential release.
10. First responders and the facility owner/operators understand available response capabilities, operating guidelines and support.
11. Developed plans are updated to reflect planning and exercise discovered issues.
12. Local governments (towns, cities, tribal and county) will provide the best means of communications for first responders and citizens and encourage the use of this communications system.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

13. Facility Tier II Reports will be reviewed by the PCLEPC and the local fire departments as the information is made available through AZSERC.
14. Activation procedures are in place in the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to activate the EOC upon notification of a hazardous substance release within the county.
15. This plan or EOP Annex is NIMS compliant, including the use of the Incident Command System.
16. All response personnel and community leaders have received the necessary training to be NIMS compliant.
17. This plan meets suggested planning guidelines outlined in the various FEMA Planning Publications to be included as an annex to the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan.
18. All required components of Public Law 99-499 Title III § 303 (42 U.S.C. 11003), commonly referred to as SARA III, and the current version of the Arizona state statutes are addressed in this plan or EOP Annex.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

II. Operations

The primary considerations during the response operations of hazardous materials release fall in to three categories: Life Safety, Property Conservation, and Environmental Protection. These three categories are very simple to the first responders, as these are the most important elements they are taught throughout their careers. Regulations, procedures, policies, standards, training methods, and guidelines are established and where applicable are enforced, utilizing these three categories as consideration for the foundation.

This section is not specific to any one type of situation or first response team nor was it intended to be. The local response teams or agencies determine the best course of action to take, based upon available resources and training received to control the release.

There are over five million chemicals and five modes of transportation used to transport chemicals. This relates to the number of possible types of releases that can occur. These numbers relate to the facilities in Pima County where chemicals are manufactured or created, stored, or used in processes, and as a depot or pumping station for transportation. Any number of Pima County facilities and businesses can and do have any number of chemicals and use any one of the listed modes of transportation. Specific operating procedures are located with each facility, response organization and local government.

1. Assess and Control Hazards

There are many different types of systems in a facility using, manufacturing, storing and transporting a hazardous material. These systems may perform more than one function. These systems are based on local building codes, fire prevention codes, laws, ordinances, or association requirements.

Upon receipt of the Facility Emergency Response Plans, a review of these documents is conducted by the PC DEC and/or the local fire districts. The type, method or system that is in place at a facility to detect, notify and/or control the release of a hazardous material identified is communicated to the response agencies. Many facility plans have included procedures for handling hazardous waste on and off-site. Many facilities do not have response teams or properly trained personnel.

2. Initial Notification

Within Pima County, the 9-1-1 emergency reporting system is the primary method of reporting a hazardous material release. This initial notification will most likely be made by a facility worker, the Facility Emergency Coordinator, a local citizen or a passer-by. Facilities with an automated notification system similar to a fire alarm should automatically notify the local 9-1-1 Center.

Pima County's Emergency Communications Center will dispatch resources to any reported incident based on the reported type and severity of the incident. Information regarding the emergency should be communicated to the responding agencies or resources. Reports to the 9-1-1 Centers should include: type of situation, location, types of injuries, container markings, type of released material (solids, liquids or gases), name(s) of released materials (if known), and any additional pertinent information.

The hazardous materials response may be altered to accommodate the specific threats referenced by the individual reported situation. For an example, a reported hazardous materials release due to a traffic accident will be different from a response to an accidental chemical release at an industrial facility. In any case, the District Emergency Coordinator or LEPC should be made aware of any reported situation.

3. Incident Assessment

When notification is made by telephone, the caller should briefly describe the situation and the actions being taken. The initial assessment may not be thorough or accurate. Nevertheless, an assessment of some type is made to the 9-1-1. People will report what they see, hear, smell, feel, or even taste, even when their adrenaline level is high.

A transportation hauler or facility worker being on the scene and available to the first response community could possibly expand upon the situation assessment and resources availability. They could provide information like: actions taken, spill vs. leak vs. escaping, amount(s), rescue-injuries completed or needed notifications that have been made, preventative measures initiated, to name a few items.

These scene assessments should be relayed to the local health care facilities by the best available methods. This will prepare the medical facilities in being better prepared to receive the sick and/or injured. Additional notifications to local, state and federal resources can be initiated with precise information about the situation. Emergency Management uses the term for this as a “Common Operating Picture”.

4. Select and Implement Protective Action

The most common or basic protective action that anyone can employ during the release of any hazardous material is basically: If you smell something different – you are too close; if you feel something on your skin – you are too close; if you have a funny taste in your mouth – you are too close; if you hear a hissing sound – you are too close.

Many years ago, a protective action philosophy for radiological or nuclear situations was communicated across the country. This was very basic action that was implemented in basic hazardous materials training in the 1980’s. This philosophy is still found in many hazardous materials training programs.

The best action that a person can employ is Time, Distance and Shielding.

Time – Spend the least amount of time exposed to the released substance

Distance – Create as much distance between yourself and the released cloud, liquid or solid

Shielding – Put something between you and the released substance - stay indoors

One of the references commonly used to determine selective protective actions for life safety is the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Emergency Response Guidebook or DOT ERG, primarily used for transportation incidents. This book has been developed, updated and provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) for responders in every community in the United States. This reference book provides not only protective actions for life safety, but recommends a possible course of action to take per the type of hazardous material in a transportation emergency. This book has also been used in non-transportation emergencies by first responders.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

This guidebook focuses on the actions that should be taken within the first 30 minutes of a material release, as general information. Information in this book relates to the basic elements of safety: Time, Distance and Shielding. The book does give some specific action that should be taken; however, this book should never be used as the guide throughout a hazardous material operation.

This book is available to first response agencies and jurisdictions, through the District Emergency Coordinator of each Arizona County. The U.S. DOT ERG program encourages each first response vehicle that responds to a hazardous materials release to have a copy of this guidebook. The U.S.DOT Guidebook can also be downloaded online.

5. Unique Prevention and CIKR Protection Resources

Unique prevention activities – the Fire Prevention Bureau or Fire Marshal’s Office in each fire district conducts Hazardous Materials inspections of facilities. This inspection provides an overview of safety issues that the owner/operator may need to address to ensure a safe workplace and community.

Most facility prevention and/or safety activities are developed and conducted by the staff of each facility or organization.

The PC LEPC provides information to the public and the hazardous materials organizations during scheduled LEPC activities throughout the year. Information is created specifically for businesses and the public.

CIKR (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources) Protection Activities – The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has identified 16 CIKRs. The response agencies in Pima County address protection activities within their respective operations plans or procedures with assistance from the TIER II Reports. A hazardous materials release could have a significant impact on all of the 16 CIKR infrastructures in Pima County. Emergency services will engage a large number of resources to control the release. Other critical infrastructures may or may not be impacted by a release. An assessment of their impact will need to be observed and monitored.

A significant impact to communities will require planning and education for future events. The impact to the communities should be lessened when the businesses work with the communities to plan for a release, provide safety information to local citizens on their hazardous materials, and practice or exercise for a release within the facility and within the community.

6. Response Personnel Safety

The Incident Commander and other assigned officers/positions should consider the safety measures presented in the designated Arizona Hazardous Materials training program. The OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120, paragraph q, requires the establishment of a Safety Officer and the development of a Site Safety Plan for all hazardous materials releases. NFPA Standards 471, 472, 1021, 1410, 1521, and 1561 expands in general what the roles of the Safety Officer and other positions are during a release or disaster within a community.

The two primary roles or responsibilities of the Safety Officer are accountability and safe operations. Life safety for everyone involved in the release or disaster is the key mission or objective for the Safety Officer.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

Each response agency has adopted their own procedures for personnel safety for all types of responses. Those agencies shall attempt to follow those established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that apply for a hazardous materials release.

7. Protection of Citizens

As mentioned in the previous section, Life Safety for everyone is the key mission or objective for any situation or disaster occurring within a community. The senior community or jurisdiction leader is generally responsible for the safety of their citizens.

Protection begins with notification...one cannot protect themselves if they are not informed of a problem. Under EPCRA, businesses and the local government are required to make appropriate notifications...especially to the community around a facility when they can be harmed.

Indoor Protection or Shelter-In-Place

Indoor protection reflects Shielding as outlined in the Select Protection Action section of this plan. Citizens in Pima County are urged to have a plan for sheltering in place when told to do so. This plan should also take into consideration the necessary steps to be taken when an evacuation order from their home or business is issued. These actions should be similar to the actions the public will be expected to take for other types of emergencies affecting the county areas.

When the word for citizens to remain indoors is communicated, instructions as to what they should do will be communicated to them. Citizens should always plan to stay in their homes for periods of 24 to 72 hours. In most cases, citizens will be told to stay in their homes or shelter in place, until transportation arrangements can be determined and communicated. This message will be received through one of the modes of communications in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (IPAWS), the Emergency Alerting System (EAS), from the various media outlets and/or social media.

When information is not provided to the citizens of the action they should take, the public should always shelter in place. Those citizens in the general area of the release should also consider closing all types of openings and turn off systems that bring air indoors.

Evacuation Procedures

When the Incident Commander orders an evacuation of an area, the step-by-step instructions to evacuate citizens should follow those procedures identified in the Pima County Mass Evacuation Plan. The Pima County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated to support the jurisdiction in implementing and coordinating the actions or procedures of evacuation. The message to evacuate, where and how, will be communicated to the public through the local media, social media, the Emergency Alert System, and other means.

Shelter-in-place is generally the first course of action that citizens should take. This puts distance and shielding from the chemicals for a period of time when local officials can make the necessary arrangements to move people to a safe area. Past history in the United States reveals that just telling citizens to evacuate an area may not be the best course of action. Many elements need to be considered and in place before the word to evacuate is given. Transportation types and routes, special needs population, animals/pets, notifications, and shelter activation are just a few of the elements that need

to be considered and/or implemented. The public should always follow the direction given in any emergency message.

Other Public Protection strategies

Family plans have become a daily message. Informing the public to develop a plan for any type of disaster that may occur is the message that many federal state and local organizations communicate on a daily basis. The message tells people to have a kit or a good supply of food and water on hand should an accident or natural disaster occur.

A family plan should also include a means to contact a family member not living near you, perhaps across town or in another community. This is what is known as accountability. Accountability goes hand-in-hand with sheltering and evacuating.

Other facts that a family plan should address are: notification or contact numbers, family member or friend to be contacted in an emergency, known location of shelters, and identification of family and/or friends outside of the area where they can shelter. The 72-hour kit should include items like food, water, medicines, important papers, clothing, cell phone chargers, and cash and credit cards, among other items. The American Red Cross and FEMA have lists of items that could be included in a 72-hour kit on their website: www.redcross.org or www.ready.gov.

If a location is not pre-planned, citizens should plan to go to the nearest designated shelter, when told to do so. Upon receiving the word to evacuate, the message shall include the best means of travel in addition to directions to the closest shelter location.

8. Conduct Public Warning

Warning the public for an uncontrolled, unscheduled release of a hazardous material is an important action. The creation of EPCRA is based upon the need to inform the public when a release has occurred. The release of a deadly chemical in Bhopal, India, and lack of notifying the public was the basis for the development of this law.

In all cases, several items will need to be considered regarding public warning:

- Who needs to get the information
- What is the best way to disseminate the information
- Who will be responsible to disseminate the information
- When does the information need to be disseminated
- How long will it take to get the message out
- What should the message mean to the public

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is a system that will disseminate messages through a wide variety of communication avenues to reach the public. This system uses up to seven sources that the public uses to receive messages. This system is to alert the public to emergencies and potential disasters and will allow information and messages to be received. This system will be compatible with the many technical tools used every day: hardwire and cellular telephones, AM, FM and satellite radio stations, cable and satellite television, internet and text messages, as well as forms of social messaging. This system is limited as to the amount of information it can disseminate.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

Pima County also continues to use the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) to notify the public and to provide information to its citizens. This system will soon be incorporated into the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). Short messages are crafted by the appropriate person, disseminated via the established communication infrastructure, and then forwarded to the public through a rebroadcast over several communications airways simultaneously. The communication airways include radio, television and internet-based services.

Local media is another resource that is and will be used to inform the public of appropriate actions that need to be taken. There are many television and radio stations in Pima County that the public tunes to on a daily basis to receive information. The messages delivered from the media will include information regarding shelters, evacuation, sheltering in place, transportation routes and other important information.

Social Media and websites are additional means by which the public can and will receive messages. As events occur each and every day, the use of social media and the internet has been used to inform a wide-spread group of people. Messages will be sent via social media and placed on the Pima County OEM website.

The Pima County Communications Department and the designated Public Information Officer (PIO), in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), may need to establish a Joint Information System (JIS). This may cause the jurisdiction of the situation to activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to bring the necessary organizations and/or agencies to disseminate one message. The Pima County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has identified the location of the County Joint Information Center (JIC).

Messages will be crafted in both English and Spanish. The Spanish messages are disseminated through local Spanish radio and television stations.

For long-term operations, other communications systems can and will be used. These items include reverse notifications systems, message boards, highway signs, and other similar types of media.

In most cases, the news media will arrive on scene of the release soon after the first responders. This will be one of the first avenues of communications with the public. Messages may go the public from the scene of the release as to the action they should consider taking, as well as information about the release.

9. Implement Short-term Stabilization & Incident Scene Operations

Short-term stabilization occurs when the released product is brought under control by local first responders, until more stable/long-term actions can be implemented. First responders develop a course of action to prevent harm to themselves and the community, while working to stopping the release. Long-term stabilization is the action that a contractor would take to identify the cause and fix the problem. An example of this would be a homeowner putting a patch over a leaking pipe until the pipe can be replaced by a plumber.

This is all based upon the complexity of the release and damaged area. Assessment of damage, control of the release, cause of the release, and the extent of damage area and exposure are all elements that the Incident Commander will consider before transitioning into the recovery phase.

Incident Scene Operations

Scene operations begin with discovery of the release. Upon the report of the release to the point where the released material is controlled is considered the scene operations. The scene operations are predicated on many factors. The most prevalent factors that first responders will consider are Life Safety, Property Conservations and Environmental Protection. First responders will assess the situation, identify who will be in-charge, safety actions, determine the goals and tasks, identify needed resources, and develop a plan of action to control the released substance. If the course of action that needs to be taken is not practical and the safety of people is compromised, the Incident Commander may choose other appropriate actions to get and keep people out of harm's way.

In any case, an Incident Command System (ICS) as outlined in NIMS and 29 CFR 1910.120(q) will be implemented to ensure coordination, communication and collaboration. The Pima County Board of Supervisors adopted the use of NIMS for all agencies in July 2005.

Each business will be expected to have people with the knowledge of NIMS and how the local first responders will establish an ICS structure to include them. Each business should have documents and/or knowledge available to the first responders (Facility Emergency Response Plans-FERP, Safety Data Sheets, etc.), systems to control hazardous materials, fire suppression systems, facility resources that can be used, and other pertinent information.

When other plans are activated to assist with the hazardous materials operations, the designated organization will coordinate those efforts through the entire operations and during the recovery phase with the Incident Commander and/or the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This will ensure coordination of safety, operations, accountability, and resources. Any resource activated by those plans will be working under the authority of the plan-designated organization. In some cases, the Hazardous Materials Response Plan may be deactivated while other related plans will still be activated and in operation.

10. Spill Containment and Clean-up

Spill containment techniques will be conducted initially by any one or more methods. Facilities as part of their design may have built containment areas to control the flow of liquids and/or granular solids. Rooms containing gases may be designed and built to contain the gases and vapors from escaping from the facility.

The three primary hazardous materials response teams or first responders train and practice regularly with appropriate equipment and techniques to contain spills, control leaks, and releases. The techniques, processes and equipment will vary for substance to substance. Information from the Tier II Reports is a tool that will be used to determine the best course of action or safe techniques to be implemented to control the released material and to keep people safe.

The three hazardous materials response teams have limited clean-up capabilities. Most clean-up techniques are conducted by established private contractors that have personnel trained to perform appropriate and safe remediation. Techniques for clean-up will be dependent upon the substance released. Each clean-up contractor operating in Pima County must adhere to OSHA Regulation 1910.120, paragraphs a through p, and must show proof of compliance upon request.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

The person or entity responsible for the release is also responsible for any and all aspects of the clean-up process. Any product determined to be a “Reportable Quantity” (RQ) MUST be reported as early into the discovery as possible to the National Response Center (NRC). As a part of any on-going operations, the IC and/or staff should consider reporting the situation to the NRC. This contact will make many federal assets available for response and/or alert the appropriate agency to begin an investigation into the cause of the release.

11. Resource for Clean-up and Disposal

The Pima County first responders have limited resources for substance clean-up procedures. They are not trained nor do they have the authority to clean up a contaminated hazardous materials site and transport hazardous waste. The PCDEC can assist in situations where private clean-up resources are needed and are unknown to the first responders.

Many facilities with hazardous substances in Pima County have appropriate agreements in place with local companies who specialize in hazardous materials clean-up and disposal. Several of these companies will package the hazardous waste and either transport the material to a designated site or have someone transport the product for them.

Hazardous waste clean-up, transportation and disposal must meet appropriate compliance requirements as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

One or more federal entities may be involved in a major hazardous materials release clean-up. If the situation warrants federal participation, initial contact shall be made to the National Response Center (NRC), as directed by the IC or designated representative. Any federal reports and follow-up shall be the responsibility of the responding federal agency.

Additional notifications may need to be made to satisfy cost recovery efforts by the agency with authority. This does not relieve the spiller or responsible party from reporting the release to the appropriate authorities. The PCDEC can provide assistance in meeting the necessary reporting requirements.

12. Emergency Notification

All releases of a hazardous material must conform to notification requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Sections 302, 304, and 313; Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 103(a), and the Clean Air Act Section 112(r). These requirements apply to the responsible party as well as the first responders released.

Facilities with a chemical release must make immediate notification to the PC LEPC. Upon notification, the PC LEPC will notify AZSERC as required under EPCRA and other local, state and federal authorities as required. EPA Compliance Officers believe that if a hazardous material is been released for 15 minutes, notification to the local authorities is expected.

Laws that require hazardous materials release notifications:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

- Section 302 - 756 Extremely Hazardous Substances with varying quantities of 1 to 10,000 pounds at any one time
- Section 304 - 1,000 substances that are considered to be a Reportable Quantity-1 to 5,000 pounds released within a 24 hours period
- Section 313 – Over 600 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- Sections 103(a) – 650 toxic chemical substances

Clean Air Act - 1990

- Section 112(r) – Same as EPCRA Sections 302, 304 and 313

Hazardous Materials Control Act of 1974 requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC) whenever one of the following circumstances occurs as the direct result of the release of hazardous material:

- Person is killed or hospitalized
- Estimated transportation carrier and/or Property damage is greater than \$50,000.00
- Evacuation of the general public lasting one or more hours
- One or more major transportation arteries are closed or shut down for one hour or more
- Operational flight plan or route of an aircraft is altered
- During the course of loading, unloading or temporary storage, any of the following events occur involving a shipment of radioactive materials or etiological agents:
 - Fire
 - Breakage
 - Spillage
 - Suspected contamination

Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) – Hazardous materials release under any circumstance occurring on any Arizona highway or roadway.

Pima County LEPC –Emergency notification to the LEPC Coordinator can be made by telephone at **520-724-9300** during regular business hours and at **520-724-9301** after business hours and holidays.

Emergency notification shall include:

- Location of the release
- Substance name, if known
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment
- At what time release occurred
- Whether the substance is being released into the air, water and/or land
- Proper precautions taken: evacuation or sheltering in place or road closures
- Name and telephone number of contact person and Incident Commander
- Location of the Incident Command Post

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

In the event of an unplanned release of a regulated hazardous substance, the release shall be documented by all responsible parties and reported to the National Response Center (NRC) using procedures outlined in this section and the LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Release Notification form.

Pima County Chemical release notification:

- Pima County 9-1-1
- Pima County LEPC
- National Reponses Center (NRC – Reportable Quantities)
- Arizona State Emergency Response Commission
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- Arizona Department of Transportation (highways)

In the event of ground water contamination, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) will be advised of the situation. They will require specific information for documentation and investigation.

Documentation

Reports shall be compiled by the Fire Department staff as directed by the Fire Chief or Incident Commander. Other County agencies and departments involved in the report development will generate their own reports according to their policies and procedures. Copies of reports from all agencies shall be made available to the PCDEC, public safety officials and elected officials in participating jurisdictions.

All first response agencies are required to report responses through a national reporting system such as the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Notification of each hazardous materials response is expected to be recorded with the National Response Center by telephone (1-800-424-8802) or at www.nrc.gov, by the jurisdiction where the release occurred.

The State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response Form should be completed for each response to a released hazardous material by the first responders in Arizona. This form is available from the AZSERC website (www.azserc.gov) or at www.pima.gov/lepc. This state form requires submission within one business day after termination of the operations. Completion of this form on-line will be sent to AZSERC upon saving the completed form.

Documentation on the form includes the following information:

- The name of the authority with jurisdiction leading the post-incident investigation
- The National Response Center (NRC) event number
- List the chemicals and facility involved
- An accurate log of the activities of the response personnel
- Actual response costs incurred by the jurisdiction
- Critique of the incident
- Recommendations for amendments to the emergency plan, if necessary/required

The LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Release Notification Form contains the necessary information that will be required when reporting to the NRC. The form can be obtained and/or completed on the Pima County LEPC website (www.pima.gov/lepc). If completed on-line, the completed form will be automatically sent to the LEPC District Emergency Coordinator upon saving the document.

Investigative Follow-Up

Post-incident investigation of hazardous substance releases within Pima County shall be conducted by the fire marshal's office or fire prevention division. Additional local, county, state or federal agencies may be called upon to provide assistance in determining the cause of the release.

If the event is beyond the scope of Pima County agencies, state or federal agencies may conduct the investigation and follow-up response. In some cases, the State of Arizona agencies or Federal Agencies will be responsible for the investigation and may seek assistance from Pima County agencies.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) will be involved in all hazardous material investigations pertaining to vehicle accidents occurring on Arizona interstate highways and state-owned roadways and properties.

13. Implement Recovery

Recovery efforts generally begin when the Incident Commander begins to be satisfied with the outcome of the operation or the determined objectives have been met. The situation may not be completely over when recovery efforts begin. Recovery can be a very short-term operation (within 72 hours) or long-term (days, weeks, months or years). The amount of recovery required of the damaged area is determined by two basic elements: 1) how much devastation or damage has occurred, and 2) the determined definition of normalcy or acceptable level. This information could be found in a FERP or Business Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

The facility or responsible party will be in charge of the released hazardous materials operations until the local first responders arrive. The first responders will establish an Incident Command System to include people from the facility or organization to ensure a safe and controllable operation. When the hazardous release has been stabilized and the first responders are satisfied the actions taken are secure and safe, along with the community no longer being in "harm's way", the scene will return to the control of the facility or responsible party. The responsible party will be responsible for the recovery of the emergency operations and the restoration of the facility or mode of transportation.

The PCEOC, when activated, will work with cities, towns, tribal nations and unincorporated areas to develop and/or approve a Recovery Plan to restore operations back to an acceptable situation. PCEOC will provide guidance, support, and cost recovery, and can be the lead agency when necessary or required.

14. Demobilization

NIMS define demobilization as the orderly, safe and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status. In other words, when units are committed to a hazardous materials operation, a plan to return them to service needs to be developed and executed. The IC will be the person to make the final decision as to when the resources will return to ready status. During the planning phase of determining the course of action, consideration for demobilization should be included in the plan of action.

15. Cost Recovery

During a hazardous substance release, the primary objective of the emergency responders shall be protection of life, property, and environment. Staff from the lead responding agency shall track personnel, material, and contractor costs related to the incident response.

Arizona state statutes and federal law (CERCLA) give local governments the authority to recover the costs incurred during a response to a hazardous release incident.

1. **City of Tucson** – The Tucson Fire Code requires the person, firm or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge to institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the jurisdiction. When deemed necessary by the fire code official, cleanup may be initiated by the fire department or by an authorized individual or firm. Costs associated with such a cleanup are to be borne by the owner, operator or person responsible for the unauthorized discharge.
2. **Pima Regional Team** –
 - a. **Drexel Heights:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
 - b. **Golder Ranch:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
 - c. **Green Valley:** For unauthorized discharge of a substance within the fire district, the responsible party or land holder will be billed for use of equipment and personnel. A fee schedule has been established for the use of equipment and personnel used on a response. In addition, the fire district will seek reimbursement of the cost of disposable items used. In support of other fire districts or as a member of the regional team, the costs will be sought from the jurisdiction where the situation occurs. For any declared emergency or disaster, the fire district would seek reimbursement through the County or State, depending upon which entity requested the service.

- d. **Northwest:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
 - e. **Avra Valley:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
 - f. **Rincon Valley:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
 - g. **Picture Rocks Fire District:** A user fee policy has been established in the fire district, whereas the responsible party will be responsible for the unauthorized discharge of a substance, equipment, personnel and time. In any incident on private property within the fire district, the expenses will be covered through the local fire district taxes. In a situation where the responsible party is unidentified, the fire district will seek reimbursement from local, state or federal resources.
3. **Rural Metro** – This private company will invoice the responsible party for reimbursement for services and equipment. Rural Metro will obtain information as to the responsible party and charge for HazMat services.
 4. State agencies will recover costs through their individual agencies, ASERC/ADEM Recovery, or through applicable state and federal programs upon completion of required reports.

16. Responsible Party

A definition of a responsible party is the person, organization or business that caused or is responsible for the released material. Identification of the responsible party is a key element in the hazardous materials release operations. Many times this party is the subject matter expert in that they may have valuable knowledge of the substance, the property and processes. Information that is critical to the reporting and recovery phase can include: contact information, container identification, insurance information, and invoicing information. Other similar information may need to be collected to process cost recovery efforts.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

This information should be submitted to the PCLEPC when issues with the responsible party exist. The responsible party should be made aware of reporting requirements to the National Response Center (NRC), particularly the unauthorized discharge of any Reportable Quantity (RQ) substances.

If the responsible party refuses to provide information, local law enforcement should be asked to obtain information about the responsible party. This information shall be communicated to the Pima County Attorney's Office for disposition and possible legal action.

Each county response team may request the PCDEC to respond to the scene of a release in order to help obtain this required information and/or to provide information.

No Responsible Party

If any of the hazardous response teams cannot locate the responsible party, the PCDEC should be contacted. The point of contact for the response team will collect as much information as possible. Information recovered during this investigation should be considered critical information by the jurisdiction having authority in determining the responsible party.

The jurisdiction with authority should report the unauthorized discharge/no responsible party to the National Response Center (NRC) in order to qualify for state and federal reimbursement.

For reportable quantity releases, the ADEQ representative will encourage the responsible party, if identified, to report to the NRC. The PCDEC can be requested to the scene to assist with this task.

III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

SARA Title II (HAZWOPER Regulation or 29 CFR 1910.120) paragraph q identifies seven requirements or expected actions that must take place during a hazardous materials operation. Failure to comply with these seven elements as listed below is considered a major or serious violation by OSHA.

1. Someone **MUST** be in charge
2. Development of ICS for the duration
3. Implement an operational plan
4. Appoint a Safety Officer
5. Develop a Site Safety Plan
6. Provide First Aid on site of the operations
7. Provide for Decontamination

1. Incident Command

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is guidance created to manage emergencies and disasters of all magnitudes. The guidance was developed through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security after catastrophic events throughout the United States. This system provides for a means to communicate, collaborate and coordinate resources, actions and processes during any situation involving multiple agencies or organizations.

Pima County adopted NIMS on July 5, 2005. All county response agencies have been trained and continue to be trained on the implementation and use of ICS. Response agencies located and operating within Pima County use ICS for daily responses.

The structure of ICS should be built and expanded upon as incidents warrant and the needs of the county operation increase. This plan will not identify a single ICS structure because there are so many situations in which a different ICS structure could be used.

The leadership and operational activities during a hazardous materials release in Pima County should be guided by NIMS to best provide coordination, collaboration and communications. Using personnel of the County's Incident Management Team (IMT) program could be a resource.

All hazardous materials resources directly involved with a hazardous materials release should be supervised by a functional leader under the direction of a HazMat Group Supervisor under the Operations Section Chief.

Other tactical objectives, such as evacuation, isolation, medical treatment and traffic control, shall be coordinated under the direction of the Operations Section Chief, Incident Commander or IMT Operations Section Chief.

2. EOC Designation

The purpose of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is to provide coordination and support to incident command. The mission of local EOCs is to provide resources and services requested from the scene of a hazardous material release and maintain a level of operations for the community during the emergency incident. EOCs ensure effective use and integration of local resources, centrally coordinate public information, support departments in obtaining supplemental assistance, and ensure community infrastructure is maintained to manage public safety, protect property and the environment. Local EOCs also organize and lead combined public and private recovery efforts that seek to restore all sectors of the community and environment to an acceptable pre-disaster state.

The City of Tucson, the Town of Marana, the Town of Oro Valley, the Town of Sahuarita, Western Pima County Communities, and the Tohono O'odham Nation each have an EOC. When the EOC of one of these jurisdictions is activated, the PCEOC will be activated and shall serve as the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC). In those Pima County jurisdictions where an organized EOC does not exist, the PCEOC will serve as the EOC for that jurisdiction and a MACC for the area(s) with an activated EOC.

All requests for state and federal resources shall pass through the County EOC to the State of Arizona Department of Emergency Management (ADEM). This shall not restrict or impede the rights and privileges of the Tohono O'odham Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe's sovereign status.

The EOC in any jurisdiction is a coordination and support entity and should not be considered in charge or command of the emergency situation.

3. EOC Goals and Objectives:

- Gather, analyze, process and disseminate information
- Provide support for community situations, emergencies and disasters
- Support the management of Critical Infrastructure operations to ensure a safe community environment
- Support community recovery efforts from emergencies or disasters
- Ensure the safety of emergency responders, citizens, and other personnel.
- Minimize human hardships, economic and critical infrastructure interruptions.
- Coordinate local-specific warnings and emergency public information.
- Develop, activate and coordinate a damage assessment team and procedures when authorized.
- Maintain appropriate records to ensure accurate documentation of events, costs incurred and resources used.

4. EOC Activation

Each jurisdiction that operates an EOC will have policies, procedures and/or guidelines for the activation, staffing and operations of its EOC. This plan does not require, but encourages the activation of any jurisdiction's EOC to provide coordination, support, and community information for a hazardous materials situation.

PCEOP has listed several types of emergency situations in which the PCEOC will be automatically activated; however, the local EOC and/or the PCEOC can be activated upon a request from the incident command post. This request may be made upon the need for information, resources and services when the capability needs extend beyond the capabilities of the incident commander or local jurisdiction.

The PCEOC will support the needs of the response personnel and the community affected by the hazardous material release. Requests for assets from the county, state and/or federal governments should be processed according to the current version of the local jurisdiction's plan, policy, procedures, the PCEOP, mutual aid agreements and the National Response Framework (NRF).

5. Organization Responsibilities

Facility Emergency Response Coordinators (FERC)

The emergency planning section of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (Section 303) requires each facility to designate an employee to serve as the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC).

Responsibilities:

- Maintain a list of hazardous substances, complete contact information and the elements of the Facility Emergency Response Plan (FERP).
- Contact the PCDEC (**520-724-9301**) when a planned or unplanned release occurs.
- File all required documents online with AZSERC for review and distribution according to EPCRA.
- Serve as the Facility Liaison working with the Incident Commander during a release of a hazardous substance.
- Provide necessary facility information about the product(s), container(s), system(s), personnel, building and grounds, as well as facility safety issues.
- Serve as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the facility's response team(s) if the facility has a trained response or spill recovery team.
- When a release of a hazardous substance occurs in a facility, the facility will contact the local 9-1-1 dispatch center and report the release. If the facility has the appropriate resources to contain and remediate the release, the FERC will contact the PCDEC to report the release. In either case, the FERC will report:
 - Specific location of the release
 - Chemical name or identity of the substance released
 - Estimated quantity
 - Time and duration of the release
 - The medium or media into which the release occurred
 - All known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release
 - Precautions or protective measures activated
 - Name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for additional information about the incident

Pima County First Responders

The fire and rescue agencies in Pima County consist of 29 fire departments or districts. These departments include a Fire Chief and other officers and personnel that serve in the paid and volunteer capacities. These people are trained to meet various requirements for the services they provide to their community.

Rural Metro Fire Department is a private business providing emergency services in unincorporated areas of Pima County, including the Fire Districts of Mountain Vista, Sabino Vista, Hidden Valley, Tanque Verde Valley, and the Town of Sahuarita, as well as parts of the Town of Oro Valley.

The City of Tucson is responsible for all types of emergency services located within the corporate limits of the city.

Responsibilities:

- Develop internal plans and procedures for response to and handling of hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide and/or coordinate hazardous substance response training for personnel.
- Establish an Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with guidelines established in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Pima County Procedures.
- Assess hazardous substance situation(s), identify the appropriate course of action, and request appropriate resources for the determined actions.
- Establish and maintain effective communication between on-scene personnel and the Emergency Communications Center.
- Report to applicable Federal, State, and local officials, to obtain technical analysis and/or resources.
- Provide personnel and equipment to establish and maintain an effective Decontamination Program.
- Advise hospitals to prepare to receive potential exposed victims.
- Work in cooperation with the County Health Department and Department of Environment Quality to monitor a hazardous substance release.
- Designate a safety officer to oversee the safety of the incident and to develop a Site Safety Plan.
- Establish and maintain effective communications between on-scene resources and the appropriate EOC, when activated.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Teams

Within Pima County, there are three (3) primary Hazardous Materials Response Teams that are activated when the release of a hazardous substance is reported. The personnel that respond with the hazardous materials team are members of the local fire districts who are properly trained to perform rescue and hazardous materials operations.

The Pima Regional Team includes members and response units from Drexel Heights, Green Valley, Golder Ranch, Avra Valley, Northwest, Picture Rocks, and Rincon Valley Fire Districts. This team responds to calls for hazardous substance releases in many communities in Pima County, and provides mutual aid service to neighboring counties.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

Rural Metro responds to releases of hazardous substances within the same areas as it does for other types of emergencies. Rural Metro operates a Hazardous Materials Response Team and response unit. The Hazardous Materials Response Team is comprised of an engine company, a rescue truck and a hazardous materials vehicle.

The City of Tucson Hazardous Materials Team primarily responds to hazardous materials releases within the corporate limits of the City of Tucson. Tucson operates a Hazardous Materials Team trained to the required standards and requirements. The City of Tucson responds in the same manner as the other Pima County Teams.

All three (3) hazardous materials teams have trained and maintain certifications as hazardous material technicians meeting the requirements in Federal Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120(q), National Fire Protection Association Standard 472, and the State of Arizona requirements. Team members operate under a developed Incident Command System for a hazardous substance release.

All three (3) hazardous materials teams have entered into agreements with the county to provide hazardous materials support where needed.

Reporting Requirements

Reports should be made on current team status, preparedness, and response capabilities of the team to the PCLEPC at its quarterly meeting. Planned activities of each team should be reported.

Operational Requirements:

Pre-Incident

- Maintain occupational medical records for each member of the Response Team (29 CFR 1910.120 – NFPA 472).
- Maintain training records for each team member (29 CFR 1910.120 – NFPA 472).
- Maintain records of response required by applicable laws, rules and/or regulations.
- Develop and participate in a medical program for hazardous material team members.
- Maintain special Emergency Medical Service (EMS) or Toxic Medical Operations consistent with state laws and protocols, as well as department procedures.
- Develop and coordinate joint or regional training activities.
- Provide routine maintenance on all response equipment.

During Incident:

- The first arriving response unit will take command and control of the scene and evaluate the need for additional resources, identify immediate rescue, and determine possible evacuation of the area.
- Participate within an established ICS structure for the situation.
- Maintain effective communications with the IC through the chain of command.
- The IC may create a branch to oversee the activities of the hazardous materials operations.
- A Safety Officer will be assigned during all hazardous materials situations.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

- Establish and maintain a communications/information sharing network.

Post-incident:

- Complete all forms, documents, checklists and other applicable paperwork.
- Make proper notifications regarding investigation for compliance issues and/or criminal activity.
- Employ proper demobilization procedures.
- Decontaminate or replace equipment used.
- Perform reimbursement procedures according to agency guidelines, protocols or rules.

Tucson Rapid Response Team

The Rapid Response Team (RRT) was established as a statewide resource to assist a jurisdiction in responding to major incidents that either have or could potentially overwhelm local resources.

The RRT is staffed with responders from the City of Tucson and Pima County associated with fire and law enforcement disciplines. This team includes members from the Tucson Fire Department, Northwest Fire District, Tucson Police Department and the Pima County Sheriff's Department, who are alerted and respond to the scene to assess the needs of the situation.

The RRT offers numerous response capabilities allowing a deployment to reflect the nature and scope of the emergency. In addition to hazardous materials, the team is able to engage in technical rescue events involving confined spaces, trenches, high angle, and structural collapse. Paramedics provide advanced medical services to the team, including tox medic skills. Law enforcement provides tactical teams, mobile field force, and explosive ordnance technicians. Major medical resources can be requested to assist in multi-casualty incidents.

The RRT includes Incident Support Team officers trained in the NIMS Incident Command. Their primary role involves leadership over the collective response team and interaction between the teams and the on-scene Incident Commanders.

The RRT travels with limited radio interoperability between its associated agency responders. Interoperable communications are a major element that should be addressed by the on-scene Incident Command early in the incident to ensure vital information exchange is possible among the various teams called to a major event.

The role of the RRT is to support the on-scene IC in mitigating an incident that exceeds the capabilities of the local responders. Mutual aid and regional responders are typically requested prior to Command seeking state assets. State assets are strategically positioned across Arizona and may respond according to the size of the emergency incident.

The RRT has the ability to work through multiple operational periods. They have a support team and equipment, which allows the collective response group to be self-supporting for up to 72 hours.

Pima County Law Enforcement Agencies

Pima County has 12 law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement plays an integral part in a response to a hazardous substance release. Law enforcement officers are properly trained to participate within the Incident Command System and to recognize the release of a hazardous substance. Law enforcement may need to provide:

- Scene security
- Traffic control
- Escort of resources
- Public notification
- Evacuation procedures
- Criminal investigation
- Tactical operations
- Explosive ordnance deployment

Pima County Hospitals

There are a total of seven (7) acute care hospitals, with one being a Level 1 Trauma Center, located within Pima County. These facilities have personnel trained with limited equipment to perform recommended decontamination procedures.

Early notification to hospitals from the scene of a released hazardous substance is a key factor for each hospital to better prepare and meet the requirements for the decontamination process. This decontamination set-up was created at each hospital to assure that the sick and/or injured that may have been exposed to a release of a hazardous substance are not further exposing patients, visitors and workers. This is particularly useful to persons who self-transport themselves to the hospitals after a hazardous substance release. Teams at each hospital practice receiving contaminated patients and implementing decontamination procedures on an annual schedule.

Pima County Emergency Medical Services Agencies

Various agencies throughout the county provide Emergency Medical Service (EMS). Most of this service is provided by the jurisdiction through the local fire department. Some communities hire organizations such as Rural Metro and Southwest Ambulance Service. EMS providers will be dispatched to assist with medical issues occurring during the hazardous material operations. The determination of the amount and type of EMS service required for the hazardous material operation will be determined and requested by the IC. Paragraph q of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 requires that first aid service be on-scene of a hazardous substance operation. EMS providers should meet the requirements in NFPA 473 Standard.

Medical Air Transportation

Medical air transportation service in Pima County is provided by private companies. This hazardous materials plan does not recommend air transportation of patients known to have been exposed or potentially exposed to a hazardous substance. Many hazardous materials teams cannot guarantee that each person decontaminated at the scene is completely free from contamination. The process of decontaminating the air transport vehicle is costly, time consuming, and can pose a problem for non-contaminated patients in the future.

Southern Arizona Metropolitan Medical Response System Team (MMRS)

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) is a strike team that responds, if requested, to hazardous material incidents that generate, or can potentially generate, mass victims requiring pre-hospital decontamination, triage, treatment, and transport. The role of the strike team is to assist agencies and/or jurisdictions in these and other pre-hospital activities.

Under the MMRS, primary and secondary fire departments have been assigned to individual hospitals to assist with hospital decontamination efforts, during a hazardous materials release. They are referred to as Disaster Assistance Teams (DAT) and they train with the hospitals annually.

Pima County Office of Emergency Management (PCOEM)

The Pima County Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security serves as the liaison between the PCLEPC, Arizona State Emergency Response Commission, and response communities in Pima County, as well as businesses/industry, and the citizens of Pima County.

PCOEM provides:

- Coordinate the LEPC requirements with County government, City of Tucson, City of South Tucson, incorporated towns, and unincorporated areas of Pima County.
- Activate the County EOC in support of the emergency and/or the jurisdiction affected by the released chemical.
- Be the point of contact for businesses and industry to annually report hazardous substance inventories in storage, use and releases.
- Maintain information contained within the many operational plans developed and adopted for emergencies in Pima County.
- Be the point of contact for the public to acquire Right-to-Know information relating to the safety of their community.
- Maintain the records as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).
- Provide on-scene assistance regarding a facility or environmental issue, when the EOC is activated and when requested.
- Provide an individual to serve as the District Emergency Coordinator (DEC) to the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC), the PCLEPC and any other required organizations.
- Assist the Incident Commander in providing information regarding the facility, substance, clean-up, environmental concerns and community recovery.

Pima County District Emergency Coordinator (PCDEC)

Releases of hazardous substance(s) within Pima County are to be reported to the DEC. The PC DEC shall be notified regarding the releases of any hazardous substance exceeding the Reportable Quantity (RQ) or Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

Responsibilities of the DEC include but are not limited to:

- Receive all notifications of a released chemical.
- Receive reports of released hazardous substance(s) from facilities, controlled and uncontrolled.
- Assist with cost recovery related to a hazardous materials release, wildcat dumping, and abandoned drums and cylinders, locating the responsible party, work with facilities, and other hazardous substance related situations.
- Maintain a list of facilities in Pima County reporting hazardous substances and make a report to the PCLEPC.
- Assist the public, businesses and the response community with information on hazardous substance exposure, storage, use, and disposal.
- Assist businesses and communities with the development of plans.
- Maintain copies of submitted Tier II Chemical Reports and Facility Emergency Response Plans.
- Act as local liaison with AZSERC for information, submit reports, make notifications, and allocate funds.
- Maintain a list of hazardous materials transportation routes and commodities.

Pima County Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer organizations that provide emergency food, housing, medical and communications services may be activated by the IC through the Emergency Communications Center.

These organizations may be used to help citizens displaced or evacuated; help with shelter operations, operation assessment, and security issues; and provide additional communications in an emergency situation.

- American Red Cross
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)
- Voluntary Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD)
 - Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT)
 - Sheriff Auxiliary Volunteers (SAV)
- Civil Air Patrol

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

IV. Communications

Each area of the county has radio frequencies that have been assigned to them for daily use by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The procedures for communications in the event of a hazardous material release will follow the FCC Rules, National Communications Plan, and the Tactical Inter-Operable Communication Plan established for Pima County. Communication procedures are located within the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan (PCEOP) and the Emergency Operations Plan of each community.

The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) will notify appropriate officials of the emergency situation arising from the release of a hazardous substance. Notification processes or procedures have been determined and are included in the local or county emergency operations plans.

For safety, security, and practical purposes, a roster of emergency telephone contacts is maintained and updated regularly at each Emergency Communications Center. The roster has a limited distribution list.

Notifications may include:

1. Senior Official of each Primary Response Agencies
2. District Emergency Coordinator
3. Local and County Emergency Manager
4. Supervisor, Emergency Communications Center
5. Deputy County Executive for Public Health
6. Director, Communications Office
7. Director, Department of Public Works
8. Director, Department of Environmental Services
9. Local elected and appointed Community Leaders
10. Appropriate State (AZSERC, ADEM, ADEQ) and/or Federal Agencies (NRC, EPA, DOT, DHS, FEMA)

1. Communications among Responders

Each fire district and law enforcement agency uses and maintains their own communications system. These systems operate on different frequencies, but have the capability to connect by the way of a Gateway System. However, this system does not allow for optimum operation when many agencies are involved in an operation. This communication problem is hoped to be corrected by the year 2014 when the new communications system for the county is to be implemented.

Alternative Communications

When a problem with on-scene communications is determined, there are a couple of alternative solutions to improve the communication capabilities on-scene. The first alternative communications system is the use of the State Communications System – Arizona Interoperability Radio System (AIRS). The state is arranged in sections to which the radio frequency is assigned. The response units in a designated area have the authority to use the assigned frequency when other communications systems are not adequate to serve the needs of the situation.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

Another interoperability communication solution is to deploy the Pima County inventory or cache of radios to the response units. This provides a means for all response units to have the capability to communicate with each other while engaged in an emergency situation. The Pima County Communications Group and the Pima County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security maintains this inventory or cache of radios.

All of these and other solutions to communication operations are outlined in the Pima County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, required by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

2. Public Information/Community Relations

Upon completion of the “on-site” assessment, the Incident Commander shall determine the need for an “Advisory” or “Warning” or general message to the public. An element of this assessment is the need for citizen shelter-in-place or evacuation. That determination will be communicated to the emergency communications center and any other entity supporting the operation.

The Incident Commander shall appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO), activate the local Public Information Officer or activate the county PIO through the PCOEMHS. This appointment or activation is to ensure proper development and dissemination of any required message, Advisory or Warning. The County PIO has resources to provide messages in both English and Spanish. All messages, advisories and/or warnings will be approved by the Incident Commander and the EOC Director prior to dissemination to the public.

Some of the available county resources for dissemination of Advisories or Warnings are:

- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) – Television, radio, telephone, e-mails, internet;
- Local Media – Television, radio and internet;
- Emergency Alerting System;
- Sirens and Public Address Systems on emergency response vehicles;
- Local and County Websites – PCOEM, LEPC, Public Health, etc.;
- Social networking sites – YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

Information pertaining to a specific situation will also be displayed on the PCOEMHS website. This site will provide the latest information as well as contact information for the public to use.

Emergency Telephone Roster

Each emergency response organization in Pima County has and maintains telephone numbers for people and organizations that require notification. These lists are generally maintained in each of the First Responder’s Emergency Communications Centers, local emergency operations centers, and the PCEOC. These numbers include on-call personnel for a variety of specialized functions. The PCEOC has state, local, tribal and federal telephone numbers that can be used during a situation, emergency or disaster.

V. Administration, Finance and Logistics

During the release of a hazardous substance within Pima County, as previously mentioned, the PCEOC may be activated. The local jurisdictional Emergency Operations Plan, the Pima County Emergency Operations Plan, NIMS and the NRF identify the roles and responsibilities of these positions operating at the scene. These same positions may be operational in the local or county EOC when activated. The incident commander may shift some or all of these on-scene roles and responsibilities to similar positions in the EOC. The role and responsibilities of the Finance, Logistics and Administration Staff are outlined and explained in depth in the PCEOP. The Pima County OEM will assist those jurisdictions with FEMA required reports required for the incident.

1. Finance/Administration

The Finance section position of ICS may or may not be implemented at the scene of a hazardous substance release. This section or position should be established when the operations of the hazardous substance release require finance support. This position could be operational during a hazardous materials release in an EOC.

This section may be one of a five part position within the General Staff in ICS. If this is the situation, this position has the responsibility for everything that has a cost associated with it. The Finance Unit will be responsible for tracking everything for the operation that is bought or rented, for recording time of engaged personnel, claims for injuries and damaged equipment and may be involved in dealing with the responsible party.

The Finance/Administration section can be supported by a Procurement Unit, Cost Unit, Time Unit and Compensation/Claims Unit.

2. Administration

This administration position within NIMS or ICS is responsible for Human Resource department items such as: first responder equipment claims, injury, and death reports, as well as other county administrative responsibilities as determined by the Pima County Administrative Procedures. This section may have contact information, contract or union information, work schedules, policies and procedures on the scene or in the EOC.

3. Finance

The personnel assigned to this section should be familiar with budgetary applications for the jurisdiction they are representing. Personnel should also have knowledge of procurement procedures established by the local or county jurisdiction. These personnel also should have an understanding of the financial requirements as outlined by FEMA. This position should work closely with the Logistics Section Chief when ordering resources.

4. Logistics

Critical to the successful management of every event is the identification, procurement, allocation, distribution, tracking, maintenance, and replenishment of the supplies, equipment, and services necessary to sustain incident activities. Academics define this as the management of the supply chain from source to the final user. Simply put, it means having “the right stuff at the right time” to carry out the strategies and tactics identified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

This position is responsible for obtaining facilities, services, and material in support of the determined plan of action. The leader of the Logistics Group participates in the development and implementation of the IAP or in the EOC Action Plan.

Six sections can be established within the Logistics Section: Communications, Medical, Food, Supply, Facilities and Ground Support.

Resources utilized in Pima County are soon to be resourced typed, in accordance with the FEMA Guidelines. From this list and other developed PCEOC lists, resources requested will be contacted or activated to respond. The PCEOC will follow recommendations through FEMA guidelines on Resource Management and utilization of appropriate software.

The personnel assigned to this section are familiar with the County Procurement Procedures. Resource lists are maintained in NIMSCAST, WebEOC, or other locations and can be accessed as needed.

Personnel working in this section have extensive personal knowledge of resources and how to get them.

5. Mutual Aid Agreements

In situations where response is outside of Pima County or resources from outside of the county are required, agreements are in place to facilitate the specific needs for those areas.

On a state level, two mutual aid plans have been developed and are in place. These plans are called the Arizona Emergency Management Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact. These agreements were coordinated throughout the State of Arizona to include the counties, reservations and businesses. These agreements are to ensure full cooperation amongst public safety organizations within the State during an emergency situation.

The emergency situation may require many different functions which would involve law enforcement, fire, hazardous materials, EMS, rescue, public works and other types of assistance possibly beyond the capacity of a local jurisdiction. Either or both of these plans may be activated whenever a state of emergency exists, or an emergency appears imminent, and when the requesting jurisdiction has committed or has forecasted the need to commit all of its available resources.

The Incident Commander or the chief officer's designated local representative of any jurisdiction is authorized to determine and request the need for additional assistance. When it is determined that emergency assistance is required, the need must be communicated through the appropriate communications centers. In Pima County, this would also require the activation of the Emergency Operations Center if not already activated.

Requests for assistance shall include, but are not limited to:

- The nature and location of the emergency
- The number of personnel requested and whether specialized personnel and equipment are required
- The location to which the responding units shall report

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

In Pima County, requests for mutual aid may be coordinated through the emergency dispatch center, EOC or the Office of Emergency Management. When agreements are not in place by response agencies, the Office of Emergency Management will coordinate efforts to honor the request and create the necessary documents.

All local agency mutual aid requests for state and/or federal resources will be coordinated through the Pima County EOC. All requested resources owned by the State of Arizona will be requested through the Arizona Department of Emergency Management.

The Remainder of This Page Intentionally Left Blank

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

VI. Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan was developed with local information obtained from first responders, businesses, and organizations operating in Pima County, along with information from previous editions of the Hazardous Materials Plan. Guidance from documents such as EPCRA, the Arizona state revised statutes, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, and other hazardous materials plans was used to obtain and format the information.

Members of the PCLEPC also contributed several hours to the development and organized information of the many elements addressed within this plan. Several staff members of the PCOEMHS as well as the membership of the PCLEPC reviewed and evaluated the content for accuracy and completeness.

A major element of the review process shall be to review and evaluate the response operations, to determine if the PCHMERP should be amended. If additional equipment or training or procedure modifications are necessary, this should be documented. The report shall be useful to the affected facility, the local responders, and the PCLEPC.

Successful implementation of the PCHMERP shall be measured by the following:

- The PCLEPC will be responsible to review and make the appropriate changes to the PCHMERP on an annual schedule;
- Assessment of simulated events or exercises to evaluate the information and/or procedures for a hazardous substance;
- The review of after-action reports regarding emergency releases of hazardous substances;
- Questionnaires and telephone or personal interviews may be utilized to obtain comments and suggestions from persons involved in the release;
- PCHMERP and response deficiencies shall be identified, changes recommended and remedied. Specifically, items that were overlooked, improperly identified, or were not effective shall be considered.
- The PCHMERP shall be revised as necessary. Deficiencies in the plan should be communicated to the PCDEC, and the PCLEPC. The PCLEPC will report any found deficiencies in the plan to AZSERC. A follow up review shall be conducted to ensure that deficiencies have been corrected.

1. Test the Plan

Exercises will be used to implement this hazardous materials emergency response plan to validate and understand the content of this plan. There are seven types of exercises that can be conducted for these specific reasons. The formats and types must follow the most current version of guidance created by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). An exercise is to be executed no less than once every other year (once every two years), or more often as deemed necessary, to validate this plan according to the Arizona state statutes (A.R.S. § 26-244). The validation process of the PCHMERP can also be accomplished during the execution of other exercises within the emergency planning area.

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

The purpose of testing the plan is to ensure the information and expected actions are consistent with current application, equipment and processes identified. The exercises are observed and evaluated by people who are properly trained and subject matter experts, to provide a complete and subjective evaluation of the exercise.

A critique is conducted following each exercise and an after-action report is developed summarizing the comments and recommended changes to the Plan. The report is then published and distributed to the PCLEPC and participating first responders.

2. Update the Plan

Recommended modifications to this plan that are identified during any exercise and/or release will be taken into consideration during the annual review of the HMERP. Minor changes to this plan will be made and identified in the Introduction section of this plan. All persons who receive a copy of this plan will receive a copy of any changes to be included into their copy.

Each year before the month of July, the PCLEPC will review and make any changes to this plan. Upon completion of those changes, this plan will be sent to AZSERC for review and comment. Any recommended changes to the plan will be documented and incorporated into the plan. Copies of those changes will be sent to each person who is entitled to those changes.

An entire revision of this plan will only occur when the membership of the PCLEPC feels that a complete revision of the plan is necessary. Upon completion of the review, the revision will be reviewed and approved by: 1) the stakeholders of the plan; 2) the citizens of Pima County at a public meeting of the LEPC; 3) the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission, and then presented to the Pima County Board of Supervisors for adoption.

3. Training programs for Local Emergency Response and Medical Personnel

The State of Arizona requires all fire, rescue, and law enforcement personnel to attain a minimum level of hazardous material certification. Law enforcement personnel are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness level. All career and volunteer fire personnel must pass training to the Hazardous Materials Operations level, in order to maintain compliance with OSHA 1910.120(q), NFPA 471, 472, and 473, and including all required hazardous materials training required by the State of Arizona.

A County Hazardous Materials Training Group has the responsibility to develop and conduct training programs to facilitate the requirements of OSHA 1910.120(q) and maintain the various NFPA standards. The training program developed covers every topic that is required under the federal regulation and consensus standards. This training program has been in existence since the beginning of 2010.

VII. Authorities and References

1. Authorities

This plan is developed and under the control of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC). Dissemination of this plan or any portion of the plan without the written permission of the PCLEPC is a violation of EPCRA Title III and the Arizona State Statutes.

The Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee is comprised of representatives from the County of Pima, the Cities of Tucson and South Tucson, and the Towns of Marana, Sahuarita, Oro Valley, the communities of Green Valley, Vail and Ajo, and the tribal reservations of Tohono O’odham and Pascua Yaqui. These representatives are elected officials, members of the public health and safety response community, local news media, higher education community, volunteer and service organizations, facility owners and operators, and county citizens.

2. Governing Principles

Pima County

A letter from the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County dated 5 June 1987 authorized the establishment of the Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee (PCLEPC).

Upon the review and approval of any complete revisions of this plan from: 1) Pima County Stakeholders, 2) Pima County Citizens, and 3) the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission, that revision will be presented to the Pima County Board of Supervisors for adoption.

State of Arizona

- Title 26 – Arizona Revised Statutes § 26-308(B)

Federal

- Public law 99-499 – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- 40 CFR Parts 300 to 313
- 40 CFR Part 355
- 40 CFR Part 370
- 40 CFR Part 372
- 29 CFR 1910, 1917, 1926 & 1928
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288)
- Hazardous Materials Control Act of 1974

3. References

- 1972 Clean Water Act
- 1990 Clean Air Act
- 29 CFR 1910.120 – OSHA Hazardous Waste Operator & Emergency Response Regulation (HAZWOPER-SARA Title II)
- 40 CFR Parts 301 through 322 – Local Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)
- 40 CFR Parts 355 & 370 – Emergency Planning and Notification: Emergency Release Notification and Hazardous Chemical Reporting
- Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan ESF #10 Annex, November 2008
- Arizona Revised Statutes Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act - Title 26, Section 3, August 2008
- Emergency Response Guidebook, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012
- FEMA Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG-101) 2009
- FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk
- Hazardous Materials Planning Guide 2009
- National Incident Management System, December 2008
- National Response Framework, January 2008
- National Fire Protection Association Standards
 - NFPA 471 – Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents
 - NFPA 472 – Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
 - NFPA 473 – Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
 - NFPA 1500 – Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety & Health Program
 - NFPA 1521 – Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer
 - NFPA 1561 – Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System
- Pima County Government Administrative Procedures

VIII. Abbreviations

ADEM	Arizona Department of Emergency Management
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety
AENS	Automated Emergency Notification System
ANG	Arizona National Guard & Air National Guard
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASEOC	Arizona State Emergency Operations Center
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
AZSERC	Arizona State Emergency Response Commission
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosive
CERCLA	Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHF	Critical Hazardous Facility
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CPG	Comprehensive Planning Guide
CST	Civil Support Team
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEC	District Emergency Coordinator
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHFD	Drexel Heights Fire District
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOT	Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAK	Freight of All Kinds
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Facility Emergency Response Coordinator
FERP	Facility Emergency Response Plan
GRFD	Golder Ranch Fire District
GVFD	Green Valley Fire District

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

HazMat	Hazardous Material(s)
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operator & Emergency Response Regulation
HMERP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IRIS	Incident Resource Inventory System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LNG	Liquid Natural Gas
LOC	Location of Concern
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
ML	Mixed Loads
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MMTF	Major Medical Task Force
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NWFD	Northwest Fire District
NWS	National Weather Service
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PC	Pima County
PCDEC	Pima County District Emergency Coordinator
PCDEQ	Pima County Department of Environmental Quality
PCHMERP	Pima County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
PCLEPC	Pima County Local Emergency Planning Committee
PCOEM	Pima County Office of Emergency Management
PCSD	Pima County Sheriff's Department
PHMSA	Pipeline – Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Pima County Hazardous Materials Functional Annex

PIO	Public Information Officer
PRHMT	Pima Regional Hazardous Materials Team
RMFD	Rural Metro Fire Department
RMP	Risk Management Program
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Rapid Response Team
RVFD	Rincon Valley Fire District
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
TFD	Tucson Fire Department
TPD	Tucson Police Department
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TUASI	Tucson Urban Area Security Initiative
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

The Remainder of This Page Intentionally Left Blank

This Page Intentionally Left Blank