

ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

1. Purpose, Disclaimers, and Scope

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe how Coos County will operate during emergencies involving the spill or release of hazardous materials within its' jurisdiction. Hazardous materials include radioactive materials, petroleum products, chemicals, and biological substances.

This annex covers all incidents (regardless of mode of transportation, location, or storage) involving the spill or release of hazardous materials except as listed below.

1.2 Disclaimers

This annex does not address the following: Nuclear reactor incidents. Military weapons (conventional or nuclear) or weapons material incidents. Spills into water under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard.

1.3 Scope

- This annex describes the responsibilities of county responders. It identifies who will be in charge of an incident and provides guidelines for coordinating emergency response resources during a HazMat emergency. It also describes coordination between county, state, and federal agencies, local jurisdictions, industry, and volunteer organizations.
- This annex has jurisdiction in the unincorporated area of the county.
- This annex has no jurisdiction within the following incorporated cities of the county:
 - City of Bandon
 - City of Powers
 - City of Myrtle Point
 - City of Coquille
 - City of Coos Bay
 - City of North Bend
 - City of Lakeside
- When a City with its own hazardous materials plan determines that the response to an emergency is beyond its capability and the city requests the county to assume operational responsibility for the emergency response, this annex shall then have jurisdiction within that city.

- If requested, the county may provide resources to assist a city during a HazMat emergency. County resources will augment the city's resources, but will remain under the direction and control of the agency providing those resources.

2. Situation, Assumptions, and Capabilities

2.1 Situation

The following routes were identified by the Oregon Public Utility Commission as HazMat transportation routes:

Highway 101
Highway 42
Highway 42s
Highway 242 (Powers Highway)
Highway 240 (Cape Arago Highway)
Highway 241 (Coos River Highway)
Central Oregon Pacific Rail

In addition, the county has several industries which create a need for site specific hazardous materials response planning. Some of the sites which use or store hazardous materials are the City of Coquille Filter Plant; Coos County Waste Disposal Site; City of Bandon's Water treatment plant; Hauser Conrad Wood Treatment Plant; Coos Bay/North Bend Water Board facilities; Shorewood; North spit; Durawood; Oregon Institute of Marine Biology; and all sewage treatment plants for Coos County.

2.2 Assumptions

- Hazardous materials emergencies may be transportation or fixed site incidents and may involve biological agents, corrosives, cryogenics, drug labs, explosives, flammable liquids or solids, gases, oil, oxidizers, poisons, and radioactive materials.
- The occurrence of a HazMat emergency will require prompt and effective response and coordination between government, industry, and others.
- HazMat emergencies may be of such magnitude and severity that state and or federal assistance is required.
- In responding to a HazMat incident, the city/county, the Rural Fire Protection Districts, law enforcement, and other emergency response agencies have a responsibility to the public not to place themselves in a position that prevents them from responding to other incidents. Agencies will respond to a HazMat incident only to the extent which they determine is within their capability. This response may be limited to determining the public's exposure and implementing actions needed to protect life and property. Emergency

responders will not implement or assume responsibility for any other needed response action (such as control, stabilization, containment, or recovery and/or clean-up) if they determine it is beyond their capability due to lack of knowledge, training, expertise, personnel, or equipment.

2.3 Capabilities

- Coos County has two 9-1-1 Public Service Answering Points 1) City of Coos Bay Police Department and 2) Coos County Sheriff's Office Dispatch for the processing of HazMat calls and the activation of OERS.
- Coos County has a Regional Hazmat Team located with the City of Coos Bay Fire Department can be activated through State Fire Marshall's Office by way of notification to OERS by calling 1-800-452-0311.
- The County Fire Services have a written Mutual-Aid Agreement.
- Coos County has a Mutual-Aid Agreement among the Emergency Medical Services.
- The county law enforcement agencies have a written Mutual-Aid Agreement.
- Public warning will be disseminated primarily by municipalities, law enforcement, fire department vehicles with sirens and public address systems, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- The City Public Works Departments, County Road Department, and Oregon Department of Transportation have a written Mutual-Aid Agreement.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Notification and Warning

- Notification of a HazMat incident will normally be received through 9-1-1 into the Coos County 911 Communications Center. If notification is made through another avenue, the information will be immediately made available to Coos County Communications Center to affect a proper response.
- Public warning can be accomplished by the use of:
 - If the emergency is localized, the Sheriff's Department, city police, or fire personnel will alert residents by mobile public address systems and door-to-door contact. In rural areas of the county, law enforcement vehicles with sirens and loud speakers can patrol and alert the public.
 - If the emergency is large scale, in terms of the danger to the public and requires immediate action or evacuation by the public, all available means

of warning will be utilized. Refer to the ESF 2 Communications Warning Appendix F of the Coos County EOP.

- Public emergency instructions can be given through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Detailed instructions on the use of EAS are contained in the EAS Plan Appendix E which is part of ESF 2 Communications to the county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- State notification of a HazMat incident will be accomplished by telephone to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. The spiller is required to notify OERS, but the county Incident Commander and/or the 911 center should also make notification to ensure the incident is reported. Depending on the type of incident, OERS will notify the appropriate state agencies and the U.S. Coast Guard.
 - Notification of the Regional HazMat Response Team may be done by contacting the North Coos 9-1-1 center as directed by the Coos Bay Fire Department staff.
 - Consultation may also be found by calling the Coos Bay Fire Department directly at 269-1191.
- The U.S. Coast Guard in Coos Bay can be reached at 1-541-756-9210.
- Federal notification can be made to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. Depending on the type and quantity of material spilled, the spiller must notify the NRC.

3.2 Incident Command

3.2.1 Incident Command Agency

The county will, consistent with its resources, ensure an adequate response to the incident.

- For a Level I, II, or III HazMat emergency, the county designates the Coos Bay Fire Department or the Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD) for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs as the incident command agency, and the Incident Commander will be the ranking fire officer on-scene or his designee.
- For a security or drug lab incident, the county designates the law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction as the incident command agency, and the Incident Commander will be the ranking law enforcement official or designee.
- The Incident Commander has the responsibility and authority to direct all on-scene emergency response operations and the authority to commit county resources and funds in that effort.

- The county shall operate off-site, ensuring that emergency response is taking place and providing support to the Incident Commander as requested.

3.2.2 Change of Incident Command

Incident Command will normally remain with the ranking fire official of the city or district until the response phase is completed and stabilization has been accomplished. Incident Command may change under the following conditions:

- After a second alarm (a second alarm refers to the event being paged out a second time to request additional assistance), the Incident Commander may notify the County Fire Chief and may request that he assume control of the emergency response and become the Incident Commander.
- Upon activation of the Oregon State Fire Service Plan, Incident Command may pass from the County Fire Chief to the State Fire Marshal's Office.
- The county has authority, after a State of Emergency has been declared (as provided for in the County's Emergency Operations Plan), to assume Incident Command or name a new Incident Commander. The county recognized that in assuming Incident Command, or naming a new Incident Commander, it relieves the current Incident Commander of all responsibility and liability for the emergency response.
- When the cleanup and restoration begins, the Incident Commander will turn command over to the lead state agency.

3.3 Incident Operations

3.3.1 Emergency Response Phase

3.3.1.1 Initial Incident Response

The first public safety official on the scene will assume Incident Command and shall:

- Assess the situation.
- Activate the county emergency response system by contacting Coos County Dispatch.
- Initiate actions to protect the public.

3.3.1.2 Lead Agency On-Scene

When the lead agency arrives on scene it shall:

- Assume Incident Command.
- Establish the Incident Command System.

- Establish a Command Post.
- Designate an Information Officer (IO).

3.3.1.3 Unified Command

The Incident Commander will initiate unified command if more than one government or major agency is involved.

3.3.1.4 Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Operations

The EOC will be used to coordinate off-site support and resources to on-scene emergency response. It is the primary location for Incident Command when command is off-scene. The Incident Commander then directs the response through staff subordinates in the EOC and the Operations Section Chief on-scene.

3.3.2 Cleanup and Recovery Phase

If the size and complexity of the incident merits it, the lead agency may change and thus the Incident Commander may change during this phase.

3.4 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The EOC is located at 380 E 2nd Street in Coquille, Oregon next door to the Sheriff's Office Dispatch/911 center. At a Level II emergency, the EOC will be activated to a stand-by status; personnel from the Office of Emergency Management will be on hand ready to assist or fully activate the EOC. At a Level III emergency, the EOC shall be fully activated in accordance with the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

3.5 Technical Assistance

- Technical assistance on hazardous materials is available from the State Fire Marshall Office at 1-541-373-1540 (Salem); 1-541-776-6114 (dispatch); 1-541-340-8166 (Roseburg) and the Coos Bay Fire Department 1-541-269-1191 or at 1-541-269-8911 (dispatch).
- Site plans for local facilities and a hazard analysis for the county provide additional information for HazMat incidents. The site plans and hazard analysis identify the contact person, the chemical(s) on site, special characteristics contributing to the risk at a fixed site (or transportation route), and any facilities, lands, or special populations which may be subjected to risk in the event of an incident.
- Plans for fixed sites may be maintained by the Fire Department or District having jurisdiction over that site. (The hazard analysis is available to all local fire district offices in Coos County through the Coos County Office of Emergency Management.)

- The State Fire Marshal's Office has compiled a list of all hazardous substances reported by companies in Coos County. This report is updated periodically and is available for review at the Office of Emergency Management in Coquille and at each Fire Department or District in Coos County.
- Twenty-four hour technical assistance from state agencies is available through OERS at.
- Twenty-four hour toxicological information and medical/treatment advice is available from the Poison Control Center at.
- Twenty-four hour technical assistance is available from federal agencies through the National Response Center (NRC) at .
- Twenty-four hour chemical information is available from CHEMTREC at
- Twenty-four hour National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at
- Technical assistance is available from Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) at
- Assistance for medical evacuation via air from the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station at.
- Assistance from Oregon State Police (OSP) at
- Assistance from Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) at

3.6 Public Information

An Information Officer (IO) will be designated by the Incident Commander to carry out public information activities concerning the incident and coordinate with the media. The IO will issue information approved by the Incident Commander. During unified command incidents, information releases will be coordinated between each agency and the Incident Commanders.

4. Responsibilities

4.1 Rural Fire Protection District and City Fire Departments (Fire and Ambulance Service)

- Provide on-scene Incident Command.
- Conduct emergency medical operations.
- Conduct fire suppression and rescue activities.

- Assist with radiological monitoring and decontamination.
- Coordinate with the County Fire Chief if needed.
- Stand by for emergency response during a security or drug lab incident.
- Provide technical advice and support to the law enforcement Incident Commander in the case of a security or drug lab incident.
- Conduct a comprehensive hazard and risk profile for the entire county.
- Delineate risk zones (high, moderate, and low) throughout the county.

4.2 Law Enforcement

- Direct evacuation operations.
- Provide crowd and traffic control.
- Initiate road closures and blockades as needed.
- Coordinate activities with the Incident Commander.
- Provide on-scene Incident Command for security and drug lab incidents.

4.3 County Public Works

- Coordinate activities with the Incident Commander.
- Assist with utility restoration and road closures/blockades/detours as needed.
- If requested by the Incident Commander, provide and place material to dike, block, or absorb spilled material to stop or limit run-off (provided employees have the proper OR OSHA training and the necessary equipment.)

4.4 County Office of Emergency Management

- Assist with coordination of off-site resources.
- Coordinate activities with the Incident Commander.
- Conduct exercises to test the plan and response capabilities.
- Manage the Emergency Operations Center during major emergencies and disasters.

- Gather and report information as a real event on the EMERS report form to OEM.
- Oversee the preparation and update of the Hazardous Materials Annex.

4.5 Industry

- Report spills or incidents.
- Coordinate response activities with the Incident Commander.
- Conduct cleanup and site restoration when required to do so by law.
- Use, store, and transport hazardous materials safely and in a manner that poses the least threat to the safety of the public.
- Be familiar with this annex and working with local government, ensure that their emergency plans are consistent with this annex.
- Respond to emergencies as required by law unless directed otherwise by the government agency with jurisdiction to enforce applicable law.

5. Resources

5.1 County Agencies

County agencies will provide, as required and if within their capability, resources, technical advice, and support to the Incident Commander during the HazMat incident.

5.2 Local/City Agencies

When an incorporated city becomes subject to this annex, it will provide resource assistance, technical advice, and support to the Incident Commander during the incident.

5.3 Regional Agencies

State of Oregon Regional Hazmat Response Team is located at the City of Coos Bay Fire which may assist Coos County during an incident.

5.4 State Agencies

State agencies may provide resource assistance to the Incident Commander and may provide technical advice during an incident. A state agency may assume the lead role during the Recovery phase of a major incident.

5.5 Federal Agencies

Federal agencies may provide resource assistance and/or technical support to the Incident Commander during the HazMat incident.

5.6 Industry

- When requested, and if possible, industry will provide support to the county to help mitigate the effects of a HazMat incident.
- Private cleanup contractors, if engaged, will provide resources and accomplish the removal and disposal of contaminated materials and do so in a manner consistent with all applicable laws.

5.7 Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer organizations may be requested to provide aid to victims. They shall respond only if requested and as directed by the Incident Commander.

6. Categorization of Incidents by Severity

Hazardous materials are classified by the severity of the threat to public health or the environment. Three types of emergencies are defined by increasing severity and two are classified as illegal activities. The severity of an incident is dependent upon the amount of material spilled, the location, the toxicity of the material, and the potential exposure. A spill involving thousands of gallons of a material with low toxicity would be classified as a Level I emergency if it posed little or no threat to the public or environment.

Conversely, a small spill of an extremely toxic material or a spill in a very sensitive location requiring a coordinated response to save lives and property could be classified as a Level III emergency.

6.1 Level I Emergency

A Level I emergency is an accident where little or no hazardous materials are released. Public health or safety is not immediately threatened but the potential may exist for the incident to escalate. HazMat incidents classified as Level I can be handled with the normal organization and guidelines of an emergency response agency. Some examples are the following:

- The mechanical breakdown of a vehicle carrying high-level radioactive shipment, Class A explosives, or toxic materials requiring it to be parked at one location for a long period of time.
- A fire at a facility storing or using hazardous materials and the materials are not involved in the fire.
- A transportation or fixed site incident involving a small spill (defined as 50 gallons or less) or release of oil or hazardous materials.
- The discovery of abandoned chemical drums with little or no release of products.

- A vehicle accident with a potential release of radioactive materials.
- No waterway threatened.

6.2 Level II Emergency

A Level II emergency is an incident resulting in a localized release of oil or hazardous materials. A Level II typically initiates the activation of the Regional HazMat Team and contact to OERS. The health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area may be threatened if protective actions are not taken, and a probable environmental impact exists. An incident classified as Level II has special or unique characteristics which normally require the response of more than one emergency response agency. Some examples are:

- An oil or hazardous materials transportation accident resulting in the release of a petroleum product in excess of 50 gallons into the air, ground, or water in amounts sufficient to pose a threat to public health or the environment.
- A package or container containing radioactive materials is damaged during handling.
- A fire or explosion at a facility which uses hazardous materials and the materials are involved in the fire or explosion.
- An incident resulting in the release of a significant amount of radioactive material.
- The discovery of abandoned oil or hazardous materials being released into the environment and posing a threat to health or the environment.

6.3 Level III Emergency

A Level III emergency is an incident resulting in a large release of oil or hazardous materials creating a serious environmental, health, or safety threat, and which may cause sheltering or relocation of the affected population. A HazMat incident classified as a Level III emergency requires the coordinated response of all levels of government to save lives and protect property. Some examples are the following:

- A transportation incident involving a significant release of radioactive or toxic smoke or fumes.
- A transportation accident resulting in a very large release of oil or hazardous materials.
- Radioactive materials directly involved in a fire or explosion at a fixed facility resulting in the spread of the material, or a significant accidental exposure to radiation.

- A fixed site incident resulting in a major release of toxic fumes or hazardous materials.

6.4 Security Incident

A HazMat incident classified as a security incident involves probable, threatened, or actual sabotage to a hazardous or radioactive materials shipment or facility, or a demonstration of civil disobedience such as blocking a shipment of hazardous materials or a mass protest that obstructs traffic and threatens the safety of the public.

6.5 Drug Lab Incident

A HazMat incident classified as a drug lab incident involves the illegal manufacture of drugs. It is primarily a law enforcement situation, but due to the chemicals and materials involved, it is treated as a HazMat emergency. It will require technical advice, support, and stand-by emergency response capability from the local Rural Fire Protection District.

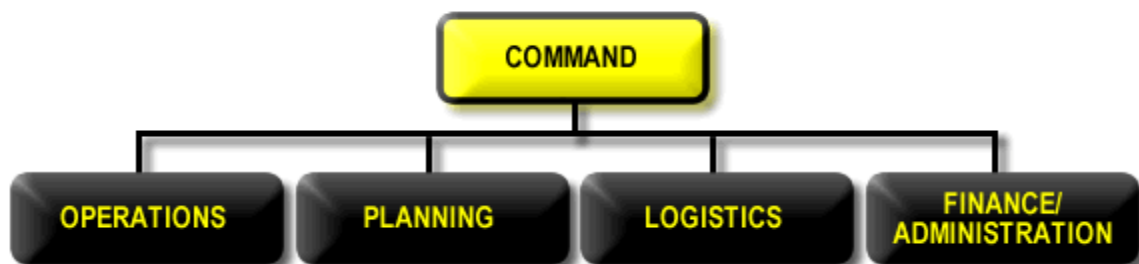
7. Response Activities and Incident Severity

The severity of an incident directly affects the kind of response that is needed, the number of agencies and levels of government that must respond, and the roles and responsibilities of those that do respond.

While a HazMat incident classified as Level I normally involves a single emergency response agency and a simple command organization, an incident classified as a Level II may involve several responders, and a Level III will involve many responders and several levels of government providing specialized expertise or resources. A Level III incident requires a unified command structure.

7.1 Incident Command System (ICS) Diagram

The Incident Command System will be utilized when responding to any HazMat incident. The organizational chart shown below depicts the ICS command structure. At a minimum, the command structure will include the Incident Commander and the responder(s) (shaded blocks). Depending on the complexity of the incident, the ICS structure will be expanded as required to respond to the emergency.



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM: COMMAND STAFF & GENERAL STAFF

7.2. Typical Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.1 Level I, Emergency Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.1.1 On-Scene

7.2.1.1.1 First Public Safety Officer (Initial Responder)

- Notifies 9-1-1
- Assumes initial command
- Assesses the hazard
- Approach from upwind and upgrade
- Observe from a safe distance
- Use binoculars if necessary
- Examine shipping papers, I.D. numbers, or placards
- Interview parties responsible for incident
- Refer to the D.O.T. guidebook
- Initiates actions to protect the public
- Avoid contact with materials, fumes, dust, etc
- Eliminate ignition sources if possible
- Determine if evacuation is necessary
- Establish a minimum safety perimeter
- Rescue injured persons if possible
- Identify all people who might have been exposed

7.2.1.1.2 Incident Commander

- Assumes command upon arriving on scene by clearly identifying yourself as IC
- Establishes Incident Command System
- Clearly identify the command post in a safe location
- Establish a staging area(s)
- Identify responsible party – direct them to notify NRC & OERS
- Recheck wind direction and speed, downstream and down slope exposures
- Use available detection equipment and other outside resource available, i.e., weather information.

The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Rescue
- Emergency medical
- Fire fighting
- Security (traffic/crowd control)
- Notifications
- Communications
- On-scene liaisons
- Public information
- Hazard determination
- Initial protective actions
- Decontamination control
- Set up decontamination areas for people and equipment
- Begin evacuation procedures if necessary

7.2.1.1.3 Responsible Party

- Notifies OERS and NRC
- Provides support to Incident Commander
- Cleans up or contracts cleanup

7.2.1.1.4 HazMat Specialist

- Provides technical advice and support to Incident Commander
- Assures cleanup is done properly
- Assures materials are disposed of properly

7.2.1.2 Off-Scene

7.2.1.2.1 Responsible Party

- Provides operational support to on-scene responders
- Provides information about materials

7.2.1.2.2 Lead State Agency

- Provides technical advice to Incident Commander
- Coordinates with IO to provide public information
- Coordinate with responsible party to assure cleanup of no responsible party

7.2.2 Level II, Emergency Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.2.1 On-Scene

7.2.2.1.1 First Public Safety Officer (Initial Responder)

- Notifies 9-1-1
- Assumes initial command

- Assesses the hazard
- Approach from upwind and upgrade
- Observe from a safe distance
- Use binoculars if necessary
- Examine shipping papers, I.D. numbers, or placards
- Interview parties responsible for incident
- Refer to the D.O.T. guidebook
- Initiates actions to protect the public
- Avoid contact with materials, fumes, dust, etc
- Eliminate ignition sources if possible
- Determine if evacuation is necessary
- Establish a minimum safety perimeter
- Rescue injured persons if possible
- Identify all people who might have been exposed

7.2.2.1.2 Incident Commander

- Assumes command upon arriving on scene by clearly identifying yourself as IC
- Establishes Incident Command System
- Clearly identify the command post in a safe location
- Establish a staging area(s)
- Identify responsible party – direct them to notify NRC & OERS
- Recheck wind direction and speed, downstream and down slope exposures
- Use available detection equipment and other outside resource available, i.e., weather information.

The Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Rescue
- Emergency medical
- Fire fighting
- Security (traffic/crowd control)
- Notifications
- Communications
- On-scene liaisons
- Public information
- Hazard determination
- Initial protective actions
- Decontamination control
- Set up decontamination areas for people and equipment
- Begin evacuation procedures if necessary
- Notify Regional HazMat Team

7.2.2.1.3 Responsible Party

- Notifies OERS and NRC
- Provides support to Incident Commander
- Cleans up or contracts cleanup

7.2.2.1.4 HazMat Specialist

- Provides technical advice and support to Incident Commander
- Assures cleanup is done properly
- Assures materials are disposed of properly

7.2.2.1.5 Regional HazMat Team

- Provides advice and support to Incident Commander with stabilization and control if needed
- Acts as a resource to IC
- Identify Hazards
- Recommend evacuation and distances
- Mitigate by containment or confinement
- Assist with decontamination

7.2.2.1.6 State Fire Marshal's Office

Assumes command for oversight of cleanup and restoration.

7.2.2.2 Off-Scene

7.2.2.2.1 County Emergency Management

- Provides support to on-scene operations
- Activates EOC if necessary

7.2.2.2.2 Responsible Party

- Provides operational support to on-scene responders
- Provides information about materials

7.2.2.2.3 Lead State Agency

- Provides technical advice to Incident Commander
- Coordinates with IO to provide public information
- Coordinates with responsible party to assure cleanup
- Contracts for cleanup if no responsible party

7.2.2.2.4 Local Hospital

- Treats the injured
- Maintains contamination control procedures

7.2.3 Level III, Emergency Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.3.1 On-Scene

Same as for Level II for all positions except for the addition of:

7.2.3.1.1 Cleanup Contractor

Performs final cleanup and decontamination at direction of the State

7.2.3.1.2 Federal Experts

Provide technical and logistical support to Incident Commander

7.2.3.2 Off-Scene

Same as for Level II for all positions except for the addition of:

7.2.3.2.1 Lead Federal Agency

Provides technical advice to Incident Commander

7.2.4 Security Incident, Emergency Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.4.1 On-Scene

7.2.4.1.1 First Public Safety Officer

- Notifies 9-1-1
- Assumes initial command
- Assesses the hazards
- Initiates actions to protect the public

7.2.4.1.2 Law Enforcement Agency which has jurisdiction

- Assumes the roles of Incident Commander
- Establishes Incident Command System

Responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Agency which has jurisdiction:

- On-scene operations
- Initiating emergency
- Response actions
- Notifications
- Investigations
- Arrests
- Crowd and traffic control

7.2.4.1.3 Other Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

Support law enforcement agency which as jurisdiction

7.2.4.1.4 Rural Fire Protection District

- Provide technical advice and support to the Incident Commander
- Provide stand-by emergency response capability

7.2.4.1.5 Responsible Party

Supports Incident Commander during emergency operations

7.2.4.2 Off-Scene

7.2.4.2.1 Lead State Agency

Provides technical advice to law enforcement agencies and on-scene operations

7.2.5 Drug Lab, Roles and Responsibilities

7.2.5.1 On-Scene

7.2.5.1.1 First Public Safety Officer

- Notifies 9-1-1
- Assumes initial command
- Assesses the hazards
- Initiates actions to protect the public

7.2.5.1.2 Law Enforcement Agency which has jurisdiction

- Assumes the roles of Incident Commander
- Establishes Incident Command System

Responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Agency which has jurisdiction:

- On-scene operations
- Initiating emergency
- Response actions
- Notifications
- Investigations
- Arrests
- Crowd and traffic control

7.2.5.1.3 Other Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

Support law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction.

7.2.5.1.4 Rural Fire Protection District

- Provide technical advice and support the Incident Commander.
- Provide stand-by emergency response capability.

7.2.5.2 Off-Scene**7.2.5.2.1 Lead State Agency**

Provides technical advice to law enforcement agencies on-scene.

7.2.5.2.2 Department of Environmental Quality

Assume responsibility for clean-up and storage of the hazardous material

8. Updates, Exercise and Training, Incident Review, and Attachments**8.1 Updates**

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the Advisors for HazMat incidents annual review and update for this Hazardous Materials Annex. Refer to Appendix A for committee member names and contact information.

8.2 Exercises and Training

- An exercise is an observed and evaluated test of the performance of duties, tasks, or operations conducted by a response agency during a simulated emergency used to measure the ability of that agency to respond in the event of a real emergency.
- The goal of training and exercising the HazMat Annex is to improve the operational readiness of responders and to test the application of techniques, policies, and guidelines relating to HazMat incidents.

In support of that goal, training and exercises can do the following:

- Reveal planning weaknesses
- Reveal resource shortfalls
- Improve inter-agency coordination
- Clarify roles and responsibilities
- Improve agency/individual performance

8.3 Incident Review

- Following each major hazardous materials incident, an evaluation will occur to review the incident, the response and the clean up process. The evaluation will serve as a basis to improve and enhance future response.
- It will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander to coordinate this evaluation with the assistance of the Office of Emergency Management.

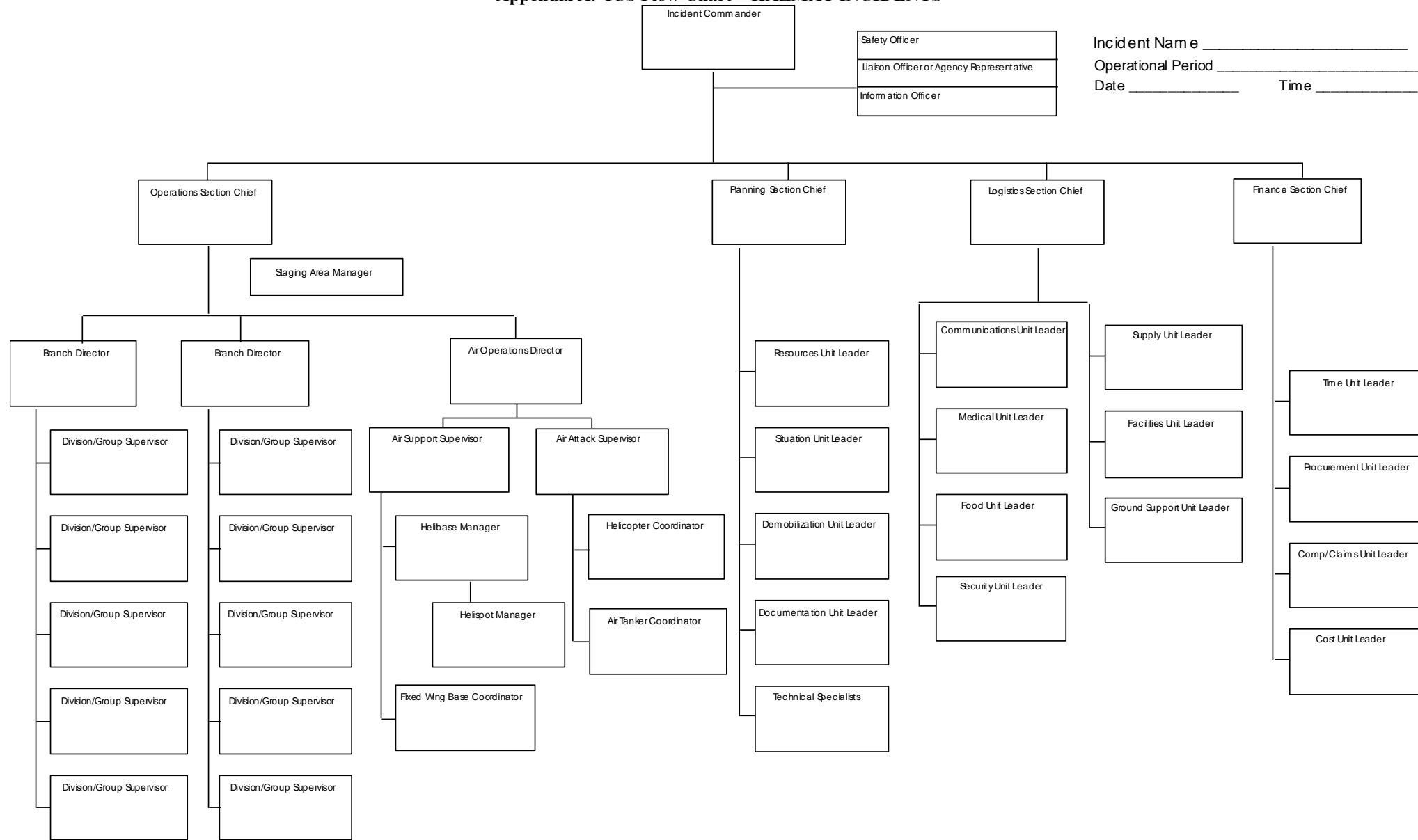
8.4 Appendices

Appendix A – ICS Flow Chart – HazMat Incidents

Appendix B – Coos County Advisors for HazMat Incidents

Appendix C – HazMat Regions

Appendix A. ICS Flow Chart – HAZMAT INCIDENTS



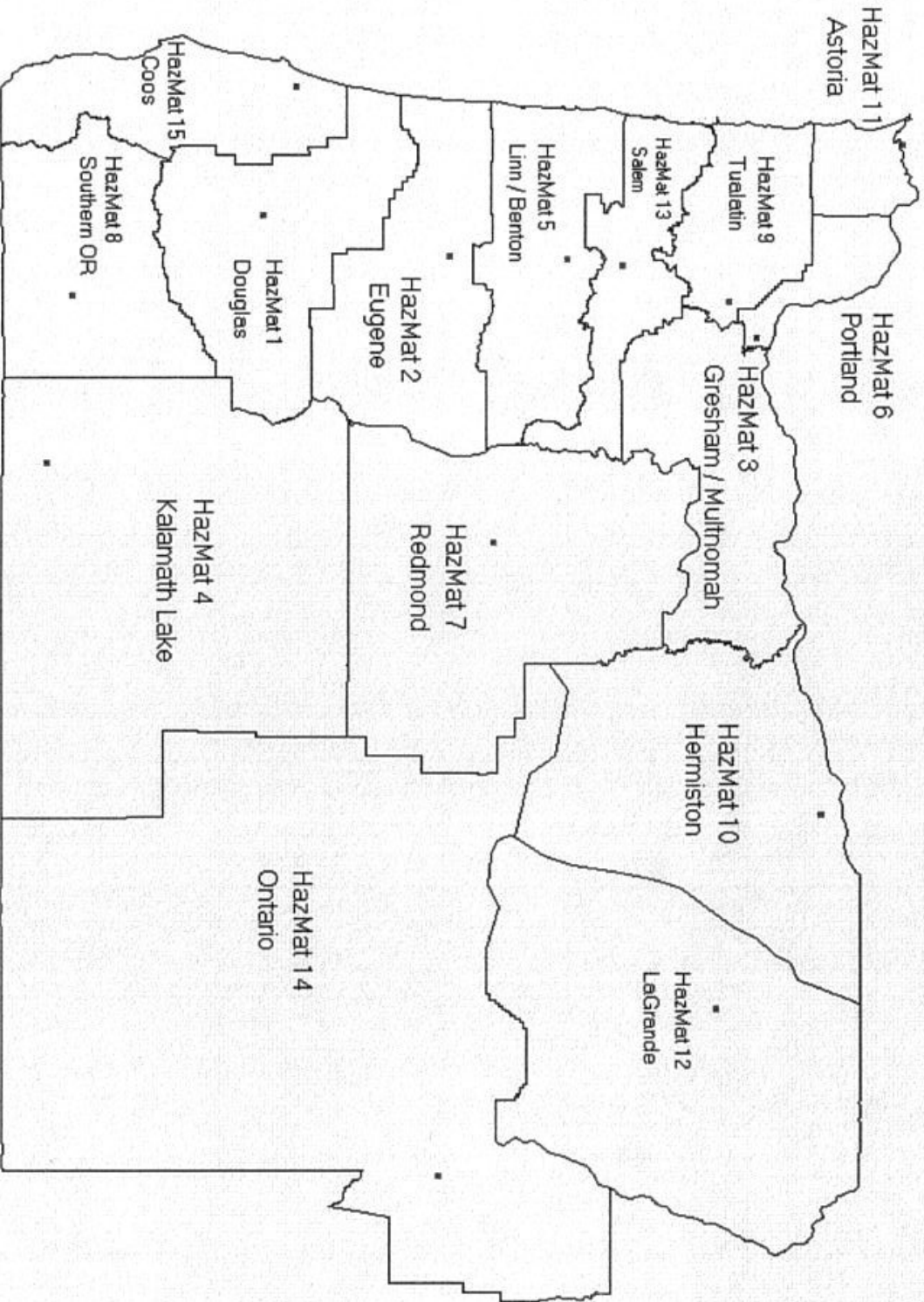
ICS207

NFES 1332

Appendix B. Coos County Advisors for HazMat Incidents

OERS		1-800-452-0311
Coos Forest Protective Association Mike Robison	North County – South County – Home Cell	1-541-267-3161 1-541-572-2796
Fire Mutual Aid Center North Bend Fire - Chief Scott Graham	Home Cell	1-541-756-3134
County Fire Chief Lanny Boston (Chief Bandon Rural Fire)	Home	1-541-347-3430
Department of Transportation (ODOT) Jeff Waddington	Home	1-541-396-3707
Coos County Sheriff's Office SCINT – Toby Floyd	Home Cell	1-541-396-3121 ext 378
Coos County Highway Department Road Master, John Rowe	Home Cell	1-541-396-3121 ext 377
Coos County Health Department Director, Frances Smith	Home Pager	1-541-396-3121 ext 545
Coos County Emergency Management Program Manager, Glenda Hales	Home Cell	1-541-396-3121 ext 398
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Ruben Kretzschmar		1-541-269-2721 ext 23
OSFM Regional HazMat Team Coos Bay Fire Department Chief Stan Gibson	Dispatch Fire Hall Home Cell	1-541-269-8911 1-541-269-1191

FIRE MARSHAL HAZMAT TEAM REGIONS



9/26/06