Hunt County EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Emergency Support Function 10

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

COORDINATING AGENCY: Fire chief/Fire Marshal

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

Law Enforcement

Fire Service (VFDs, etc.)

Public Works

Health and Medical Services

Community Services

Utilities

Transportation/ISD

Approval and Implementation

Date	Signed by	Signature
1/27/25	County Judge	
1/27/25	Emergency Management Coordinator	

NOTE: The signature(s) will be based upon local administrative practices. Typically, the individual having primary responsibility for this emergency support function signs in the first block and the second signature block is used by the Emergency Management Coordinator, Mayor, or County Judge. Alternatively, each department head assigned tasks within the support function may sign.

Record of Changes to ESF 10

This page is used to date and describe changes to this document, followed by the initials of the person who made the change.

Use this table to record the following information:

- Change number, in sequence, beginning with 1
- Date change was made to the document
- Description of change and rationale if applicable
- Initials of person who made the change

Number	Date	Description	Name/Initials
	2025-Jan-15		

doc. revision 04/06/2023

INTRODUCTION

A. ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides HazMat coordination and support services for emergency operations in Hunt County.

B. This document applies to Hunt County and all jurisdictions signatory to the basic plan. Whenever this support function indicates a city/county official or office, the support function also refers to the corresponding municipal official or office.

C. Respective primary and support agencies are responsible for the dissemination of information that may be of value to other ESF representatives. This information sharing contributes to the response and recovery during an emergency/disaster of any type.

Purpose

A. Function

This ESF establishes the policies and procedures under which Hunt County will operate in the event of a HazMat incident. It defines the roles, expectations, and organization of entities in responding to and recovering from an incident involving HazMats and/or the transport, use, storage, or processing of the same.

B. Goal

Provide Hunt County with a mechanism to manage HazMat response and recovery during an incident.

C. Objectives

a. Provide operational guidance for entities that assist in local and regional HazMat operations.

b. Provide information to decision makers about HazMats.

c. Describe roles, responsibilities and actions that ensure HazMat operational support during incident response.

Explanation of Terms

This section defines terms and acronyms' used in this document.

Acronyms

CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EPCRA	Emergency Planning, Community Right to Know Act 1986
ERG	Emergency Response Guide (US Dept of Transportation)
HC	Hazardous Chemicals
HS	Hazardous Substances
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCP	Radiation Control Program
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RO	Radiological Officer
RPP	Radiation Protection Program
SARA III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SMRAP	Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan
SONS	Spill of National Significance
TCRA	Texas Communities Right-to-Know Act

Definitions

1. Accident Site. The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transport route, resulting in a release of listed chemicals.
2. Acute Exposure. Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that will result in adverse physical symptoms.
3. Acutely Toxic Chemicals. Chemicals which can cause both severe short term and long term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short durations. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
4. CHEM-TEL. Provides emergency response organizations with a 24-hour phone response for chemical emergencies. CHEM-TEL is a private company listed in the ERG.
5. CHEMTREC. The CHEMTREC is a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and the steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper, National Response Center, and manufacturer of HazMats involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance where possible.
6. Cold Zone. The area outside the Warm Zone (Contamination Reduction Area) that is free from contaminants.
7. Extremely Hazardous Substances. Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the EPCRA. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported annually to the SERC, LEPCs, and local fire departments pursuant to Section 312 of EPCRA and TCRAs. EHS released which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the SERC, NRC, and local agencies pursuant to the EPCRA and TCRAs. The roughly 360 EHSs and pertinent reporting quantities, are listed in 40 CFR 355.
8. Hazard. The chance that injury or harm will occur to persons, plants, animals, or property.
9. Hazard Analysis. Use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site at fixed facility, or on a transportation route to the surrounding area, in order to determine which portions of a community may be affected by a release of such materials.
10. Hazardous Chemicals. Chemicals, chemical mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US OSHA regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a MSDS for a product indicates it is a hazardous chemical. Facilities that maintain more than 10,000 pounds of a HC at any time are required to report inventories of such chemicals annually in accordance with TCRAs.
11. HazMat. A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and/or property when manufactured, stored, or transported in commerce. A substance which, by its nature, containment, and

reactivity, has the capacity for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized by being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Includes ESHs, HSs, HCs, toxic substances, certain infectious agents, radiological materials, and other related materials such as oil, used oil, petroleum products, and industrial solid waste substances.

12. Hazardous Substances. Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the CERCLA. Facilities, which have more than 10,000 pounds of any HS at any time, are required to report inventories of such substances annually to the SERC in accordance with TCRAs. HS releases above certain levels must be reported to the NRC, the SERC, and local agencies pursuant to CERCLA, section 304 of EPCRA, and TCRA. The roughly 720 HS and pertinent reporting quantities are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.
13. Hot Zone. The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.
14. Incident Commander. The overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on-site strategic decision and actions throughout the response phase. Maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of operations level and certified in ICS.
15. ICS. A standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all emergency responses and is applicable to small, as well as, large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management.
16. NRC. Interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard, that receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods and hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.
17. NIMS. The system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.
18. On-scene. The total area that may be impacted by the effects of a hazardous material incident. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas.
19. Plume. A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, odorless, and may not be visible to the human eye.
20. Regulated facility. A plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this annex, regulated facilities (1) produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or (2) hold one or more HCs in a quantity greater than 10,000 pounds at any time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their inventories of such materials to the SERC, local LEPCs, and the local fire department in accordance with TCRAs.
21. Reportable quantity. The minimum quantity of hazardous material released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal state and/or local authorities pursuant to statutes and regulations.
22. Response. The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting the people, environment, and property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.
23. RMP. Pursuant to section 112r of the CAA, facilities that produce, process, distribute or store 140 toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted electronically to the EPA; it can be accessed electronically by local governments and the public.
24. SONS. A spill or discharge oil or hazardous material as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP) that occurs either in an inland zone or a coastal zone that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local, and other resources to contain or clean up. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA Administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone the United States Coast Guard Commandant may declare a SONS. The Department of Homeland Security may classify a SONS as an incident of national significance.
25. Toxic substances. Substances believed to produce long-term adverse health effects. Facilities which manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds of any designated toxic substance or use more than 10,000 pounds of such substance during a year are required to report amounts released into the environment annually to the SERC and the EPA. This list of toxic substances covered is contained in 40 CFR 372.
26. Vulnerable Facilities. Facilities which may be of particular concern during an hazmat incident because they:
    a. Are institutions with populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails),
    b. Fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, the fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or
    c. Include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers)
27. Warm Zone. An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an incident could reach

a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time

Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. See basic plan for a general situation statement.
2. HazMats are commonly used,transported and produced in the local area, thus HazMat incidents can occur here.
3. Radiological materials, being a type of HazMat, are distinct enough that differing bodies at the state and federal levels will assume the responsibility of offering guidance and assistance to local governments during any response.
4. Except for radiological incidents involving federal facilities or federally owned nuclear materials, the State or local government has the responsibility for taking required emergency response actions. Response from Hunt County will be in compliance with NIMS operating principles and protocols, and will constitute general guidance for all responders to the radiological incident. Support may be requested from federal agencies pursuant to the NRF. DHS has overall responsibility of all actual and potential incidents of national significance and accidents or incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials that may or may not rise to the level on an incident of national significance. Various federal coordinating agencies will lead the response to incidents of lesser severity by coordinating federal radiological monitoring assistance to state and local governments
5. Hunt County is responsible for the initial response to a HazMat incident that occurs within Hunt County. HazMat response resources are listed within ESF 7 or within a computerized database.
6. DSHS/RCP, as the state radiation control agency, has primary responsibility for the state radiological protection program. DSHS/RCP also provides statewide training for ROs and radiological monitors.
7. The federal agency responsible for accidents at nuclear facilities licensed by the State of Texas or incidents involving shipments of radioactive materials licensed by the State is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The US DOE and DOD have the lead federal role in incidents at their facilities or accidents involving their shipments. Each of these federal agencies in addition to the USCG, the EPA, and NASA may serve as a coordinating agency for DHS.
8. Additional external resources may be available and requested by the State of Texas in accordance with the SMRAP.
9. Vulnerable Facilities potentially at risk from a HazMat release are identified in this document.
10. Regulated facilities that may create a HazMat risk are identified in this document.
11. HazMat transportation routes that may pose a risk to Hunt County are identified in this document.
12. Evacuation routes from risk areas surrounding regulated facilities are described in this document.
13. Radiological Hazards. This jurisdiction is susceptible to accidents involving radioactive materials at fixed sites and in transport.. Hospitals and medical facilities use a wide range of radioactive sources in nuclear medicine, as well as, in research and development programs. Radioactive sources are used to x-ray pipe welds, in well logging, and for many other common industrial and business uses. These sources can be extremely hazardous (life threatening) when removed from their containers, either intentionally or by accident. A variety of radioactive materials are transported on our highways and rail systems, sometimes in unmarked vehicles. Additionally, radioactive materials may be present on some aircraft.

    A portion of this jurisdiction is not within the Pantex Plant Emergency Planning Zone. See Annex W for planning for Pantex Plant emergencies.

    A portion of this jurisdiction is not within the emergency planning zone of . ESF10.Attachments.pdf D_RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION_20161010.pdf

    Hunt County on a designated shipment route for certain DOE radiological materials. See Appendix 5 for any information regarding these shipments.
14. Per EPCRA, a local fire chief has the authority to request and receive information from regulated facilities on hazardous material inventories and locations for planning purposes and may conduct an on-scene inspection of such facilities.

15. If we are unable to cope with an emergency with our own resources and those available through mutual aid, the State may provide assistance. When requested by the State, assistance may also be provided by federal agencies.

16. The Garland Regional Response Team is responsible for providing assistance to Hunt County in hazardous materials planning.

B. Assumptions

1. There is a possibility that Hunt County may experience a radiological incident, which may threaten public health and safety, private or public property, and/or the environment, which will necessitate the implementation of protective actions for the public at risk.

2. A nuclear attack against the United States is considered highly unlikely. The deliberate release of radioactive materials by criminals or terrorists in the local area is possible, but considered unlikely.

3. An accidental release of HazMat could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire, or a tornado.

4. Hunt County is prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis. If our resources alone are inadequate to cope with a radiological incident we may request state assistance through our Disaster District. The DSHS/RCP, as the state radiation control agency, will provide advice and assistance to local personnel in responding to an incident involving an actual or suspected radiological release.

5. A major transportation HazMat incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within Hunt County.

6. Regulated facilities will report HazMat inventories to local fire department(s) and the LEPC.

7. In the event of a HazMat incident, regulated facilities and transportation companies will promptly notify Hunt County's emergency contact point of the incident and make recommendations to local emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public.

8. In the event of a Hazmat incident, Hunt County will determine appropriate protective action recommendations for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them.

9. The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazmat incident will impact protective action recommendations.

10. During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

Concept of Operations

A. A basic local RPP consists of the EOC and an incident response capability that includes one or more ROs to manage the program and trained radiological monitors equipped with appropriate radiation detection equipment and communication equipment.

B. To conduct an effective RPP, Hunt County will:

1. Maintain information on radiological monitoring instruments by type, number, location, and owner. Hunt County (This is not applicable to this Jurisdiction) See ESF #7 for a list of radiological monitoring resources within Hunt County.

2. Establish procedures for initial emergency response to radiological accidents. See the Radiological Incident Response Checklist in Library.

3. Establish a radiological incident reporting system.

4. Appoint personnel and provide training to local emergency responders, emergency management personnel, ROs, and radiological monitors.

5. Establish procedures for decontamination and recovery operations.

C. Radiological accidents may be discovered by the public, by businesses that use or transport such materials, or by local responders who are summoned to an accident site. Local personnel are likely to be first emergency responders on the scene of a radiological accident. The first local emergency responder at the scene will take charge, initiating the ICS, and serve as the IC until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual.

D. The IC will provide information on the incident to local officials through the Communications Center. The IC shall make an initial assessment of the situation, to include an estimate of the likelihood of a release of radiological materials. If it appears that radiological materials have been released into the environment or such a release appears likely, the EOC will be activated to support the incident response.

E. The IC should identify response resources required and direct the on-scene response to contain or prevent spread of contamination at the incident site. The initial response should be accomplished in accordance with established hazardous materials response criteria. At least one trained RO or radiological monitor should participate in the response to a known or suspected radiological incident.

F. If it appears that a release of radiological materials has occurred or is possible, the IC is responsible for determining and implementing appropriate protective actions for the public in the immediate area of the incident. The IC is also responsible for advising personnel responding to the incident of potential hazards and determining requirements for PPE. Responders who lack appropriate hazardous materials training and appropriate PPE should not be committed to radiological incidents.

G. If it appears that a radiological release has or may affect areas beyond the incident site, the IC should coordinate with the EOC to agree upon a division of responsibilities for warning the public, making required notifications, implementing protective actions for the public in areas beyond the incident site, and obtaining additional resources and technical assistance.

H. Suitable initial public protective actions for a radiological incident may include evacuation and/or sheltering in place.

I. DSHS/RCP will normally conduct a detailed incident assessment, identify affected areas through radiological monitoring, recommend follow-on protective measures to protect public health, and oversee recovery operations. Long-term protective measures may be implemented by DSHS or other state regulatory agencies and may include controls on the movement and use of livestock, foodstuffs, milk, and feed from contaminated areas and on the use of drinking or irrigation water from contaminated sources

J. 9-1-1 or the EOC, if activated, shall be responsible for making required emergency notifications to state and federal agencies. Radiological releases should be reported to:

1. The local DPS office in Garland, Texas, which will relay information to the DDC and TDEM.

2. The DSHS/RCP at 512-458-7460 (24-hour).

3. The State Environmental Hotline at 1-800-832-8224.

4. The National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.

5. If incident involves a deliberate release of radiological materials, the FBI at Dallas Field Office.

K. The EOC is responsible for coordinating with the DSHS/RCP to obtain technical advice and assistance regarding radiological issues. The DSHS/RCP staff in Austin has the capability to provide advice by telephone to the EOC or directly to the IC until DSHS/RCP personnel arrive on the scene. The DSHS/RCP may formulate requests for the Governor for additional radiological monitoring and assessment assistance from the federal government or from other states, if required. The may request other types of state assistance through the DDC Chairperson.

L. The Incident Commander shall provide situation updates to the EOC; the EOC should prepare and transmit situation reports to the Disaster District.

M. Exposure records and medical follow-up will be provided for responders who have entered contaminated areas.

N. In the event of a radiological accident involving nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, or classified components, the federal agency, which owns that material may declare a National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA) around the site and take exclusive control within that area. NDAs and NSAs are established to safeguard classified information or restricted data, equipment, or material.

O. US DOE has jurisdiction on accidents involving DOE transuranic waste shipments.

P. The deliberate release of radioactive materials is a crime under a number of state and federal laws. Any incident of this type must be promptly reported to local and state law enforcement agencies. The FBI has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats involving WMD, including improvised radiological dispersion devices; DPS is the lead state agency. DHS is responsible for overall coordination of all actual and potential Incidents of National Significance and accidents or incidents involving radiological materials that may or may not rise to the level of an incident of national significance; TDEM is the lead state agency. If a release of radiation is believed to be an act of terrorism, Hunt County will ensure the incident is reported to both to DPS and the FBI.

Q. Relationships between levels of government

1. Federal

    a. Coordination with Federal ESF #10 may occur through the State Operations Center, at the site of the incident, or in an established Field Office designated as such.

2. Tribal

    a. Communication with tribal government may occur through a liaison at the discretion of the tribe.

3. State

    a. Coordination with the State ESF #10 may occur through the DDC, at the scene of the incident, or through a facility designated as a field office.

4. Local/Regional

    a. Local and Regional entities maintain primary responsibility for addressing local gaps and provisioning for incidents or eventualities that may impact operations.

R. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

    a. Maintain an effective public warning system.

    b. Establish/maintain a hazardous cargo route.

    c. Identify type and quantities of HazMats present in the community at fixed sites or in transport routes.

    d. Receive and maintain data on HazMat inventories at local regulated facilities for use in planning.

    e. Fire Service (VFDS, etc.) performs periodic inspections of facilities that produce, use, or store HazMats.

    f. Hunt County monitors land use/zoning to ensure local officials are aware of plans to build/expand facilities that make, use, or store HazMats

2. Preparedness

a. Establish and staff a RPP System.

b. Ensure responders have data regarding local facilities licensed to use, store, or transport radiological materials. This info may be obtained from the DSHS/RCP. c. Ensure radiation detection equipment is available and operational.

c. Educate the public about HazMats, to include radiological, and protective actions.

d. Train, equip, and exercise personnel.

e. Develop SOPs for HazMat response and recovery.

f. Obtain HazMat release modeling tools and train personnel on its use.

g. Meet with regulated facilities and transporters to ensure that local emergency plans are coordinated to the extent possible and that emergency contact information is up-to-date.

3. Response

a. Activate RPP, as needed.

b. Monitor sanitation activities.

c. Ensure supplies of water are available.

d. Conduct environmental health activities regarding waste disposal, refuse, food and water control, and vector control.

e. See Appendix 1.

4. Recovery

a. Ensure radiation source material or other HazMat is removed and ensure access to contaminated areas is controlled until they are cleaned up.

1. Cleanup will normally be performed by a contractor supervised by state or federal agencies and paid for by the responsible party, if one can be located.

2. Dilution is a prohibited substitute for treatment.

b. The spiller, by common law, is responsible for all cleanup activities.

c. The Chief elected official will appoint a recovery coordinator to oversee recovery efforts and serve as the local government point of contact with the responsible party, cleanup contractors, and state/federal agencies. For major incidents, it may be desirable to designate a recovery team consisting of coordinator and representatives of the various entities who have an interest in recovery operations.

d. Work with state and federal agencies to assess damage, if any.

e. Work with the DSHS/RCP to continue area radiation monitoring, if required.

f. Work with the DSHS/RCP to determine the cause of the incident and determine liability.

g. Keep the public informed about the status of the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. General

1. The RO is in charge of the RPP on a day-to-day basis. Once a radiological accident occurs, responsibility for managing and directing the response is assigned to the IC and responsibility for coordinating external support is assigned to the EOC staff.
2. Effective response to a radiological incident requires a coordinated response by local departments, agencies, and officials, together with representatives of the facility or company responsible for the incident, augmented, in certain circumstances, by state and federal agencies with responsibilities for radiological incidents. Technical assistance for a radiological incident may be provided by the facility, by state and federal agencies, or by industry.

B. Task Assignments

1. The will:
    a. Appoint one or more Radiological Officers to coordinate all RPP activities.
    b. Coordinate with the IC and, based upon recommendations, activate the EOC.

2. Emergency Management Coordinator will be appointed Community Emergency Coordinator and will:
    a. Coordinate with emergency coordinators of regulated facilities and vulnerable facilities to maintain a list of such facilities.
    b. Keep an accurate and up-to-date HazMat emergency contact roster.
    c. Ensure each regulated facility and transport company is notified of a contact number to report HazMat incidents.
    d. Coordinate the review of regulated facility plans by local officials.

3. The Recovery Coordinator/Team will:
    a. Ensure access controls are in place for contaminated areas that cannot be cleaned up immediately
    b. Ensure documentation and cost data relating to the incident response is preserved and maintain a list of such records which indicates their locations to facilitate claims against the responsible party and/or reimbursement by the state/federal government.
    c. Review plans for cleanup and restoration proposed by the responsible party or state or federal agencies and then monitor their implementation.
    d. Monitor the removal and disposition of hazardous materials, contaminated soil and water, and contaminated clothing.
    e. Review proposed mitigation programs and monitor their implementation.

4. Fire Service (VFDS, etc.) will:
    a. Carry out the general fire service responsibilities.
    b. Normally provide the IC for HazMat response operations.

5. IC will:
    a. Manage emergency response resources and operations at the incident site to control the incident.
    b. Establish a Command Post.
    c. Determine and communicate the incident classification.
    d. Take immediate steps to identify the hazard and determine a safe route into the incident, and pass that information to the Communications Center, who should relay pertinent information to all responders.
    e. Initiate appropriate action to control and eliminate the hazard in accordance with SOP.
        i. If the EOC is activated, determine a division of responsibility for tasks required in HazMat

response.

f. Determine and implement protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the site.

6. Radiological Officer will:

   a. In April of each year, obtain a current listing of local licensed users of radiological materials from DSHS/RCP, maintain a copy of that list, and provide copies to emergency response elements for use in operational planning.
   b. Ensure a sufficient number of radiological detection instruments are in-place and operational.
   c. Ensure selected emergency responders are provided training in radiological monitoring.
   d. Schedule and conduct an annual review of this annex and coordinate update of the annex, if needed.

7. Law Enforcement will:

   a. Maintain a radio-equipped officer at the ICP until released by the IC.
   b. Restrict access to incident sites and contaminated areas to protect the public.
   c. Evacuate citizens as directed by the IC, and engage traffic control as needed.
   d. Assist in warning the public as needed.
   e. If the release of radiation appears deliberate, control the scene, apprehend suspects, conduct an investigation, and if the incident appears to be related to terrorism, ensure DPS and the FBI are advised.

8. EMS will:

   a. Provide medical care and transport for casualties.
   b. Alert hospitals of potentially contaminated victims.

9. Hospitals will:

   a. Provide medical care.
   b. Prepare to decontaminate patients.

10. The Public Works will:

    a. When notified of an incident that may impact water/sewer, take precautionary actions to prevent damage to those systems.
    b. If a HazMat incident impacts water or sewer systems, check systems for damage and restore service.
    c. When appropriate, provide inputs to the IC or EOC for protective actions for the public related to water/sewer.

11. Regulated Facilities/HazMat Transport companies will:

    a. Provide current emergency contact information to local authorities.
    b. Provide planning support for accidental release contingency planning by local emergency responders.
    c. In the event of a HazMat incident:
       - Notify local officials as required by law.
       - Provide accident assessment information to local emergency responders.
       - Make recommendations to local responders for containing the release and protecting the public.
       - Carry out emergency response as outlined in company or facility emergency plans to minimize consequences.
       - Assist local responders per mutual aid agreements.
       - Provide follow-up status reports on an incident until resolved.

- Clean up or arrange for cleanup of HazMat spills for which the company is responsible.

d. Regulated facilities are also required to:
   - Report HazMat inventories to the SERC, LEPC, and local FD as required by law.
   - Provide MSDSs for HazMats produces or stored on-site, to LEPCs and local FDs.
   - Designate an on-site emergency coordinator.
   - Develop an on-site emergency plan that specifies notification and emergency response procedures and recovery actions. Facilities covered by the Clean Air Act are required to have more extensive RMPs, a summary of which must be filed with the EPA. Local officials can access that information via the Internet.
   - Coordinate on-site emergency plan with local officials to ensure that the facility emergency plan complements the local emergency plan.

e. If local resources are insufficient, Hunt County may request state assistance from the DDC Chairperson in [DFW DDC office]. The DDC chairperson is authorized to employ those state resources within the district, except that use of Texas Military Forces requires the approval of the Governor. If the state resources within the district are inadequate, the DDC chairperson will send a request to the SOC.
f. For major incidents, the SOC will coordinate state assistance that cannot be provided by the DDC and request federal assistance as needed.
g. TCEQ
   - Serve as the lead state agency for response to most hazardous materials and inland oil spills.
   - Serves in an advisory role to the federal on-scene coordinator if federal resources are provided.
   - Monitors all cleanup and disposal operations and coordinates with other state agencies.
   - Determines the adequacy of containment and cleanup operations.
   - If the responsible party cannot be identified or is unable to clean up the spill, TCEQ may arrange for contractor support funded by the Texas Spill Response Fund.

h. DPS provides assistance to local law enforcement in areas of traffic control, evacuation, and protection of property.
i. The GLO is the lead state agency for response to HazMat and oil spills affecting coastal waters or bodies of water flowing into coastal waters.
j. RRC is the lead state agency for response to spills of crude oil and natural gas at exploration and production facilities and from intrastate crude oil and natural gas pipelines.
k. TxDOT may be able to provide heavy equipment to assist with containment of spills near public roads, but TxDOT personnel are not trained nor equipped as HazMat responders.
l. The state has established the Texas Environmental Hotline, which receives reports of HazMat releases or oil spills and disseminates that information electronically to appropriate state agencies.
m. A spill or discharge of oil or other HazMat that occurs either in an inland or coastal zone that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, and local resources to contain or clean up, may be determined to be a SONS.
n. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone the USCG Commandant may declare a SONS. DHS may classify a SONS as an incident of national significance.

Direction and Control

A. General

1. The will establish local policies relating to radiological protection and may provide general guidance for emergency operations.
2. The IC or a combination of IC and EOC will handle direction and control for a HazMat incident.
3. The RO will carry out day-to-day management of the RPP.

B. Continuity of Government

1. Each department or agency with communications responsibilities shall establish a line of succession for communications personnel.

Readiness Levels

Refer to Basic Plan

Administration and Support

A. Facilities and Equipment

A complete listing of equipment is included in Appendix 1 of ESF Resource Support or is maintained internally by Hunt County.

B. Records

1. Records generated during an emergency shall be retained for use in documenting costs, in accordance with internal SOPs and applicable legal guidelines.

   Records should be protected from the effects of disaster as feasible. Should records be damaged, professional assistance in preserving/restoring such records should be obtained as soon as possible.

2. HazMat release liability falls upon the entity responsible for the release, to include costs of injury, death, damages to structures or environment, and cleanup. If the responsible party cannot be identified, we may be eligible for reimbursement of certain HazMat response costs by the EPA; this program requires timely submission of an application with supporting data to EPA Region 4 in Dallas.

C. Training

1. Federal law requires that individuals, who respond to hazardous materials incidents, including radiological incidents, should be adequately trained and equipped for the tasks they will perform.

Development and Maintenance

The Fire Chief will maintain responsibility for the development and maintenance of this ESF.

The EMC, or their designee, will maintain responsibility for the regular testing of equipment related to this ESF, where such falls outside the SOPs of the responsible entities.

References

A. Texas Division of Emergency Executive Guide (TDEM, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-101), National Preparedness Goal, State of Texas Emergency Plan Communications (ESF 2)
B. Division Of Emergency Management *Local Emergency Management Planning Guide.* (DEM-10)

APPENDICES
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. HazMat Response Procedure

Appendix 1: HazMat response procedure

1. Incident Classification. To facilitate the proper incident response, a three level incident classification scheme will be used. The incident will be initially classified by the first responder on the scene and updated by the incident Commander as required.
    a. Level I – Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an IC, and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

    b. Level II – Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an IC; and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

    c. Level III – Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

2. Initial Reporting
    a. It is anticipated that a citizen who discovers a hazardous material incident will immediately notify the through the 9-1-1 system and provide some information on the incident.

    b. Any public sector employee discovering an incident involving the potential or actual release of hazardous material should immediately notify the Communications Center and provide as much of the information required for the Hazardous Materials Incident Report as possible.

    c. Operators of regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation systems are required by law to report certain types of Hazmat releases. For Hazmat incidents occurring at regulated facilities, a facility representative at a regulated site is expected to immediately notify the Communications Center and provide information for a Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

3. Notification
    a. Upon receiving a Hazardous Materials Incident report, 9-1-1 will initiate responder notifications commensurate with the incident classification (Level I, II, or III) in accordance with SOP.

4. Response Activities
    a. The first firefighter or law enforcement officer on the scene should initiate ICS, establish an ICP, and begin taking action per guidance and SOP. If the situation requires immediate action to isolate the site and evacuate nearby residents, the first officer on the scene should advise Garland Regional Response Team and begin such actions.

    b. As other responders arrive, the senior firefighter will generally assume the role of IC for Hazmat emergencies and continue taking the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist.

    c. The EOC may be activated for a Level II (Emergency) response and will be activated for Level III (Disaster) response.

5. ICP - EOC Interface
    a. If the EOC is activated the IC and the EOC shall agree on and implement an appropriate division of responsibilities for the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist.

b. Regular communication between the ICP and the EOC regarding checklist actions is required to ensure that critical actions are not inadvertently omitted.

6. Determining Affected Areas and Protective Actions
   a. The IC shall estimate areas and population affected by a Hazmat release, and may be assisted by the EOC in that process. Aids for determining the size of the area affected may include:
      - The Emergency Response Guidebook
      - Computerized release modeling (CAMEO/ALOHA)
      - Assistance by the responsible party
      - Assistance by expert sources such as CHEMTREC or CHEM-TEL
      - Assistance by state and federal agencies

   b. The IC shall determine required protective actions for response personnel and the public, and may be aided in determining protective actions for the public by the EOC.

   c. The IC will typically provide warning to and implement protective actions for the public in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. The EOC will normally oversee dissemination of warning and implementation of protective actions for the public beyond the immediate incident site and related activities such as traffic control and activation of shelters.

7. Release Containment
   a. The responsibility for selecting and implementing appropriate measures to contain the release of hazardous materials is assigned to the IC, who may obtain advice from the responsible party, state and federal agencies, and appropriate technical experts.

   b. Containment methods may include construction or use of berms, dikes, trenches, booms and other deployable barriers, stream diversion, drain installation, catch basins, patching or plugging leaking containers, reorientation of containers, freeing of valves, or repackaging.

GENERAL HAZMAT RESPONSE CHECKLIST

☐	Action Item	Assigned
	1. Classify incident, provide basic situation information to dispatch, and identify response resources required. See Incident Classification at the end of this checklist. • Level I – Incident • Level II – Emergency • Level III – Disaster	
	2. Dispatch should relay situation information to emergency responders, who should dispatch forces in accordance with their SOPs. If separate fire and law enforcement dispatch centers are used, the dispatch center receiving the initial report should pass it to the other dispatch center.	
	3. Identify hazardous material being released. • Information may be obtained from facility staff, Hazmat inventory reports, placards, shipping papers or manifest, container labels, pipeline markers, and similar materials.	
	4. Determine extent of danger to responders and establish requirements for personal protective equipment specialized response equipment. See Response Personnel Safety in Appendix 3.	
	5. Ascertain extent of danger to general public; determine specific areas and vulnerable facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, and other institutions), if any, at risk; see Appendices 5, 6, and 7.	
	6. Develop initial action plan to contain and control the release of hazardous materials.	
	7. Determine appropriate protective actions for the public and vulnerable facilities. See Appendix 4. If evacuation is contemplated, check evacuation route status.	
	8. Initiate warning and issue protective action recommendations for the public and vulnerable facilities. • See Appendix 54for protective action data. • See Annex A, Warning, for public notification messages. • See Appendix 8 for evacuation routes for vulnerable facilities.	
	9. Warn vulnerable facilities, provide instructions, and determine requirements for assistance. Provide assistance requested.	
	10. If evacuation is recommended, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it. See Annex E, Evacuation.	
	11. Warn other communities that may be threatened by the Hazmat release.	
	12. If possibility exists of casualties that are contaminated with hazardous substances, ensure EMS units and hospitals are so advised.	
	13. If evacuation is recommended, staff and open temporary shelters for evacuees. See Annex C, Shelter & Mass Care.	
	14. If the release threatens water or sewer systems or critical facilities such as power plants or airports, advise the companies or departments	

	concerned so that they may take preventative actions. See Annex L, Utilities. • If the release impacts water or sewer systems, ensure the public is warned and provided appropriate instructions.	
	15. Advise the responsible party to report release to state and federal authorities as required by state and federal statutes and regulations. • If we are responsible for the release, we must make required notifications to state and federal agencies. • If the responsible party cannot be identified/located, we should make required notifications, making it clear that the responsible party is presently unknown.	
	16. If on-scene technical assistance is required, request assistance from industry or appropriate state or federal agencies.	
	17. If additional response resources are required request them. • Invoke mutual aid agreements. • Summon hazmat response contractor, if one is under contract. • Request assistance from the State through the Disaster District.	
	18. Continuously document actions taken, resources committed, and expenses incurred. • Retain message files, logs, and incident-related documents for use in incident investigation and legal proceedings and to support claims for possible reimbursement from the responsible party or state and federal agencies.	
	19. Provide updated information on the incident to the public through media releases. See Annex I, Emergency Public Information.	
	20. When the release of hazardous materials is terminated, inspect potentially affected areas to determine if they are safe before ending protective actions for the public or vulnerable facilities.	
	21. Advise utilities and critical facilities that were impacted by the incident when the release of hazardous materials is terminated.	
	22. If some areas will require long-term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas.	
	23. When it is determined to be safe to end protective actions, advise the public and functional and access needs institutions and, if an evacuation occurred, manage the return of evacuees.	
	24. Conduct post-incident review of response operations.	

Emergency Situation Classifications

Level 1 – Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an incident commander, and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

Level II – Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an incident commander; and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

Level III – Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Check one: _____ This is an ACTUAL EMERGENCY _____ This is a DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call sign): _____
3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____
5. Agencies at the scene: _____
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)
   ___ Leak ___ Explosion ___ Spill ___ Fire ___ Derailment ___ Other
   Description: _____
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): _____
9. Release of materials:
   _____ has ended _____ Is continuing. Estimated release rate & duration: _____
10. Estimated amount of material which has been released: _____
11. Estimated amount of material which may be released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: _____ air _____ ground _____ water
13. Plume characteristics:
    a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): _____ c. Color: _____
    b. Height of plume: _____ d. Odor: _____
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc) _____
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): _____
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:
    Wind From: _____ Wind Speed (mph): _____ Temperature (F): _____
    Humidity (%): _____ Precipitation: _____ Visibility: _____
18. Forecast: _____
19. Terrain conditions: _____

HAZARD INFORMATION
(From ERG, MSDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards: _____

21. Potential health effects: _____

22. Safety recommendations: _____

Recommended evacuation distance: _____

IMPACT DATA

23. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: _____

24. Vulnerable facilities at risk: _____

25. Other facilities with Hazmat in area of incident: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

26. Tools used for formulating protective actions

_____ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
_____ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*
_____ c. Material Safety Data Sheet
_____ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC
_____ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
_____ f. Other: _____

27. Protective action recommendations:

____ Evacuation ____ Shelter-In-Place ____ Combination ____ No Action
____ Other _____

Time Actions Implemented

_____
_____
_____
_____

28. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

_____

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

29. Notification made to:

_____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting)	1-800-424-8802
_____ Texas Environmental Hotline (State Spill Reporting)	1-800-832-8224
_____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information)	1-800-424-9300
_____ TCEQ (Most Hazmat spills, except as indicated below)	1-512-463-7727
_____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines)	
_____ DSHS/RCP (Radiological incidents)	(512) 458-7460
_____ GLO (Petroleum spills in coastal waters or tributaries)	
_____ Disaster District [Location: _____]	
_____ TDEM State Operations Center (SOC) Austin (24 Hrs)	(512) 424-2277

30. Other Information: _____

RESPONSE PERSONNEL SAFETY

1. General Guidelines

Response to Hazmat incidents involving skin and respiratory dangers or where the chemical involved is unknown requires responders to follow personal protection levels and procedures outlined in OSHA worker protection standards. The following establishes policies and procedures regarding the personal protection of first responders in the event of a hazardous material incident. Health and safety procedures include the following:

2. Medical surveillance

Responders to hazardous material incident will include emergency medical technicians who will be responsible for surveillance of responders working in and around the Hot Zone, for indicators of toxic exposure or acute physical symptoms.

3. Hot zone

This is the area where contamination does, or is likely, to occur. All first response personnel entering the Hot Zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment commensurate with the hazardous material present. Establish an entry and exit checkpoint at the perimeter of the hot zone to regulate and track the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone and to verify that the procedures established to enter and exit are followed. Closely follow decontamination procedures to preclude inadvertent exposure.

4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personnel entering the Hot Zone, for the purpose of control and containment or otherwise endangered by contamination will have appropriate protective equipment.

a. Require Level A protection when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is essential. Level A protective equipment includes:

(1) Pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand, air-line respirators.
(2) Fully encapsulating chemical-resistant suit.
(3) Coveralls.
(4) Long cotton underwear (optional).
(5) Cotton glove liners (optional)
(6) Chemical-resistant gloves.
(7) Chemical-resistant boots.
(8) Hard hat, under suit (head injury hazard area).
(9) Disposable inner gloves and boot covers.
(10) 2-way intrinsically safe radio communications.

b. Require Level B protection when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed but a lesser level of skin and eye protection is warranted. Level B protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until the hazards are identified and defined by monitoring, sampling, and/or other reliable methods of analysis. Personnel equipment must correspond to those findings. Level B protective equipment includes:

(1) SCBA or a supplied-air respirator (MSHA/NIOSHA approved).
(2) Chemical resistant clothing (splash protection).
(3) Long cotton underwear (optional).
(4) Coveralls or other disposable clothing.
(5) Gloves (outer), chemical resistant.
(6) Gloves (inner), chemical resistant.
(7) Boot covers (outer), chemical resistant.
(8) Hard hat (head injury hazard area).
(9) 2-way radio communications.

c. Require Level C protection when the type of airborne substance is known, concentration measured, criteria for using air-purifying respirators met, and skin and eye exposure is unlikely. Perform periodic monitoring of the air. Level C protective equipment includes:

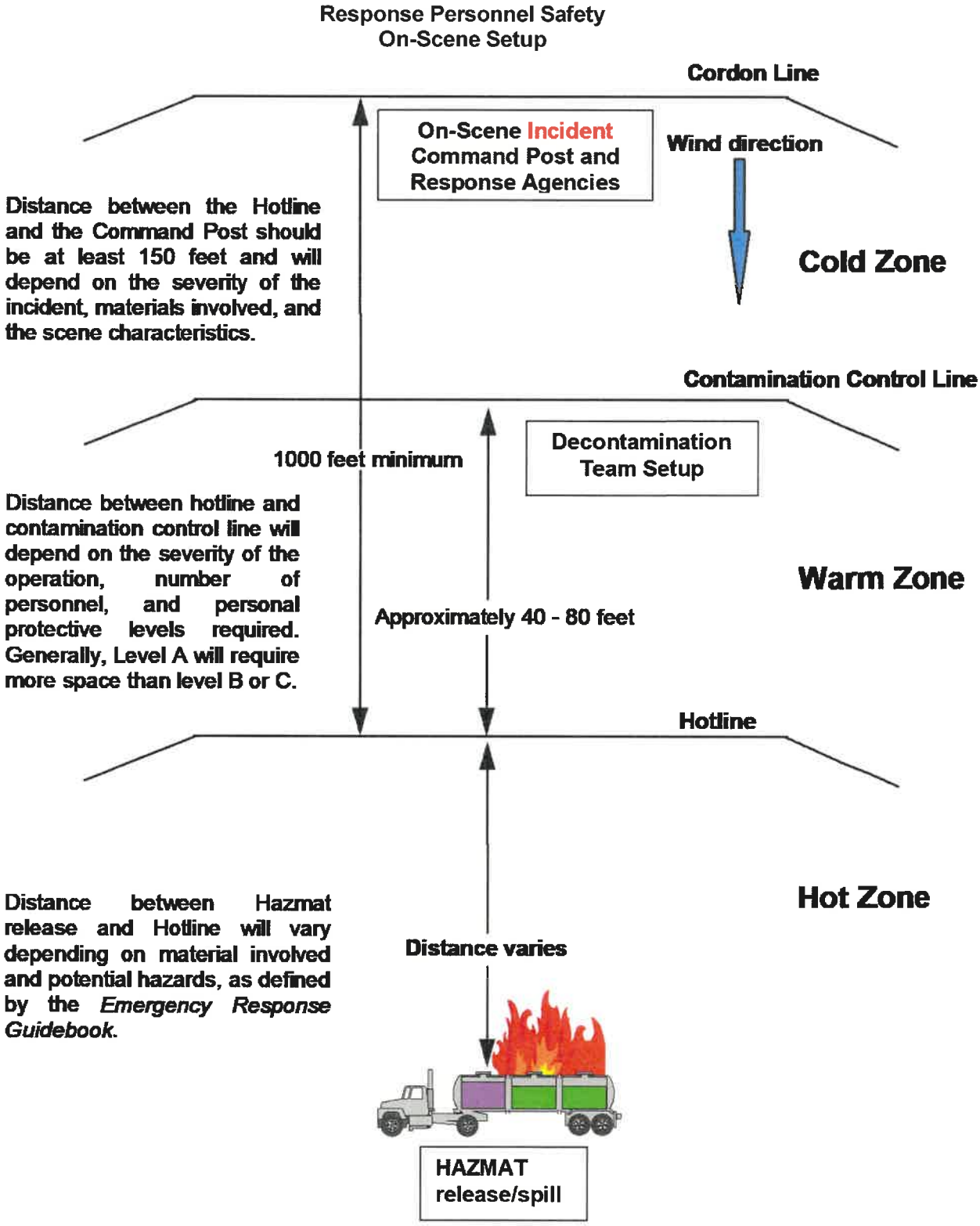
(1) Air-purifying respirator, full face, canister-equipped, (OSHA/NIOSH approved).
(2) Chemical resistant clothing (coveralls, hooded, one or two piece chemical splash suit, or chemical resistant coveralls).
(3) Gloves, chemical resistant.
(4) Boots (outer) chemical resistant, steel toe and shank.
(5) 2-way radio communications.

5. Safety Procedures

a. OSHA worker protection standards require that an on-site safety monitor be assigned during any Hazmat incident response. The safety monitor must be trained to the same level of the personnel responding into the Hot Zone.

b. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until a back up team is ready to respond inside the zone for rescue should any member of the team be injured while responding.

c. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until the Contamination Control Line has been set up.


Response Personnel Safety
On-Scene Setup
Cordon Line
On-Scene Incident Command Post and Response Agencies
Wind direction
Distance between the Hotline and the Command Post should be at least 150 feet and will depend on the severity of the incident, materials involved, and the scene characteristics.
Cold Zone
Contamination Control Line
1000 feet minimum
Decontamination Team Setup
Distance between hotline and contamination control line will depend on the severity of the operation, number of personnel, and personal protective levels required. Generally, Level A will require more space than level B or C.
Warm Zone
Approximately 40 - 80 feet
Hotline
Hot Zone
Distance between Hazmat release and Hotline will vary depending on material involved and potential hazards, as defined by the Emergency Response Guidebook.
Distance varies
HAZMAT release/spill

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

1. Factors to Consider in Selecting Protective Actions

Among the factors to be considered in determining protective actions for the public are the following:

a. Characteristics of the hazardous material

(1) Degree of health hazard
(2) Amount of material that has been released or is expected to be released
(3) Time of release
(4) Rate of spread

b. Weather conditions, particularly wind direction and speed for airborne hazards

c. Population at risk

(1) Location
(2) Number
(3) Access and functional needs populations
(4) Evacuation routes

d. Estimated warning and evacuation times

e. Ability to predict behavior of Hazmat release (typically from release modeling software, e.g., CAMEO/ALOHA.

2. Primary Protective Strategies.

a. The two primary protective strategies used during Hazmat incidents are shelter in place and evacuation.

(1) Shelter in place involves having people shelter in a building and take steps to reduce the infiltration of contaminated outside air. Shelter in place can protect people for limited periods by using the shielding provided by a building's structure to decrease the amount or concentration of Hazmat to which they are exposed. With a continuous release, the indoor concentration of Hazmat for buildings within the Hazmat plume will eventually equal the average outdoor concentration, limiting the effectiveness of this strategy in long-term releases.

(2) Evacuation protects people by relocating them from an area of known danger or potential risk to a safer area or a place where the risk to health and safety is considered acceptable. While evacuation can be very effective in protecting the public, large-scale evacuation can be difficult to manage, time consuming, and resource intensive.

(3) Shelter in place and evacuation are not mutually exclusive protective strategies. Each strategy may be appropriate for different geographic areas at risk in the same incident. For example, residents within a mile downwind of an incident site may be advised to shelter in place because there is insufficient time to evacuate them, while residents of areas further downwind may be advised to evacuate.

b. Determining Protective Actions. The information that follows is intended to aid in weighing suitable protective actions for the public and vulnerable facilities.

(1) Shelter in place may be appropriate when:

- Public education on shelter in place techniques has been conducted.
- Sufficient buildings are available in the potential impact area to shelter the population at risk.
- In the initial stages of an incident, when the area of impact is uncertain.
- A Hazmat release is impacting or will shortly impact the area of concern.
- A Hazmat release is short term (instantaneous or puff release) and wind is moving vapor cloud rapidly downwind
- Evacuation routes are unusable due to weather or damage or because they pass through a likely Hazmat impact area.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions such as schools, nursing homes, and jails is not available.

(2) Evacuation may be appropriate when:

- A Hazmat release threatens the area of concern, but has not yet reached it.
- A Hazmat release is uncontrolled or likely to be long term.
- There is adequate time to warn and instruct the public and to carry out an evacuation.
- Suitable evacuation routes are available and open to traffic.
- Adequate transportation is available or can be provided within the time available.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions are available.
- The Hazmat released is or will be deposited on the ground or structures and remain a persistent hazard.
- The likely impact area includes a large outdoor population and there are insufficient structures for sheltering that population.

3. Other Protection Strategies

a. Protection of Water Systems. A Hazmat incident may contaminate ground water supplies and water treatment and distribution systems. Threats to the drinking water supply must be identified quickly and water system operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If water supplies are affected, the public must be warned and advised of appropriate protective actions; alternative sources of water will have to be provided.

b. Protection of Sewer Systems. A hazardous chemical entering the sanitary sewer system can cause damage to a sewage treatment plant. If sewer systems are threatened, facility operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If systems are damaged, the public must be warned and advised what to do. It will likely be necessary to provide portable toilets in affected areas.

c. Relocation. Some hazardous material incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living there. People may need to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.

4. Disseminating Warning and Protective Action Recommendations.

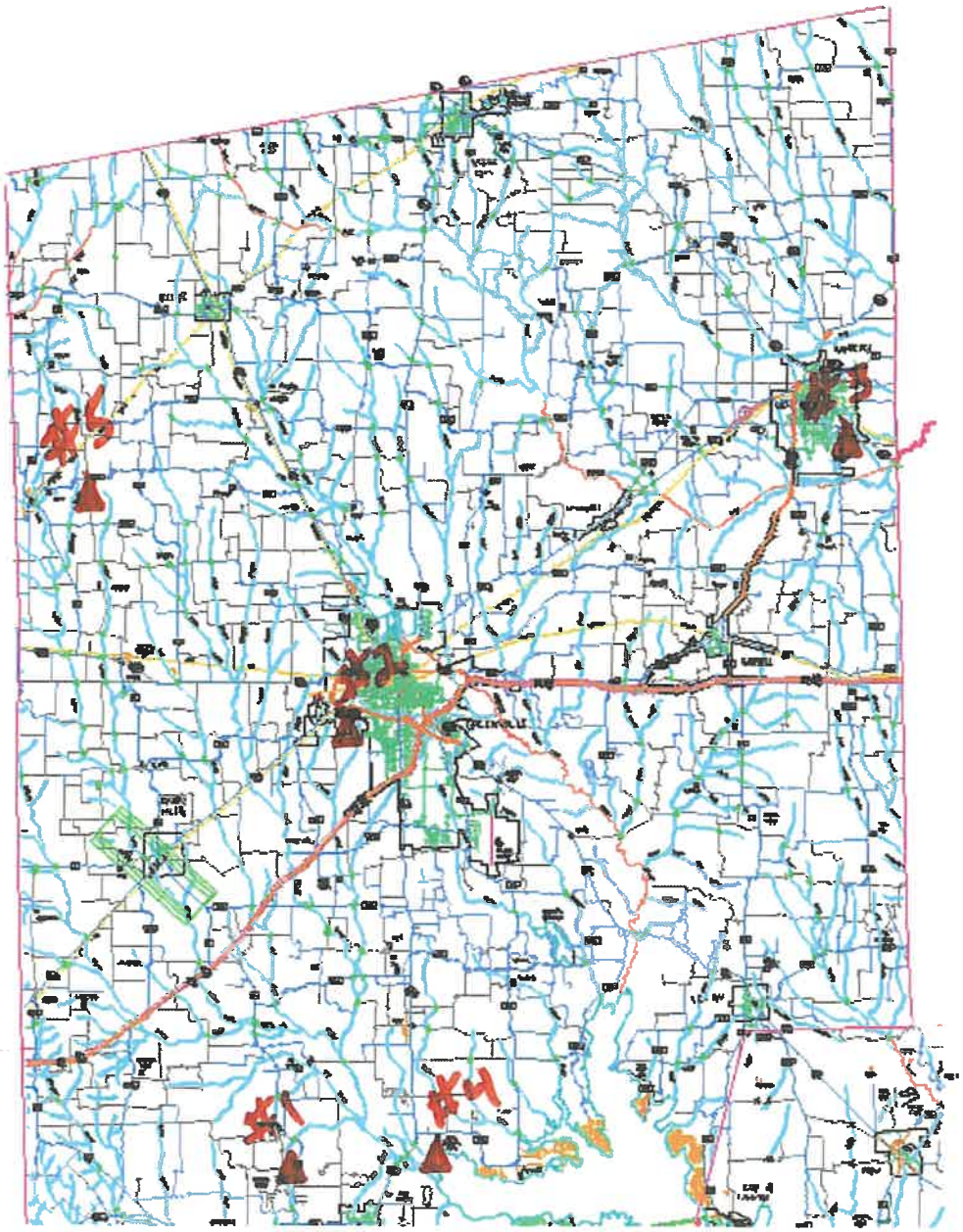
a. The normal means of warning the public of emergencies as described in Annex A of this plan will be used to warn the public of hazmat incidents.

b. Sample public notification messages for shelter in place and evacuation are provided in Annex A, Warning, with further information in Annex I, Emergency Public Information.

VULNERABLE FACILITIES
(Functional and access needs institutions)

The list of vulnerable facilities is maintained by the Hunt County Homeland Security Department in the Emergency Operations Center. The list is available to those with the need to know.

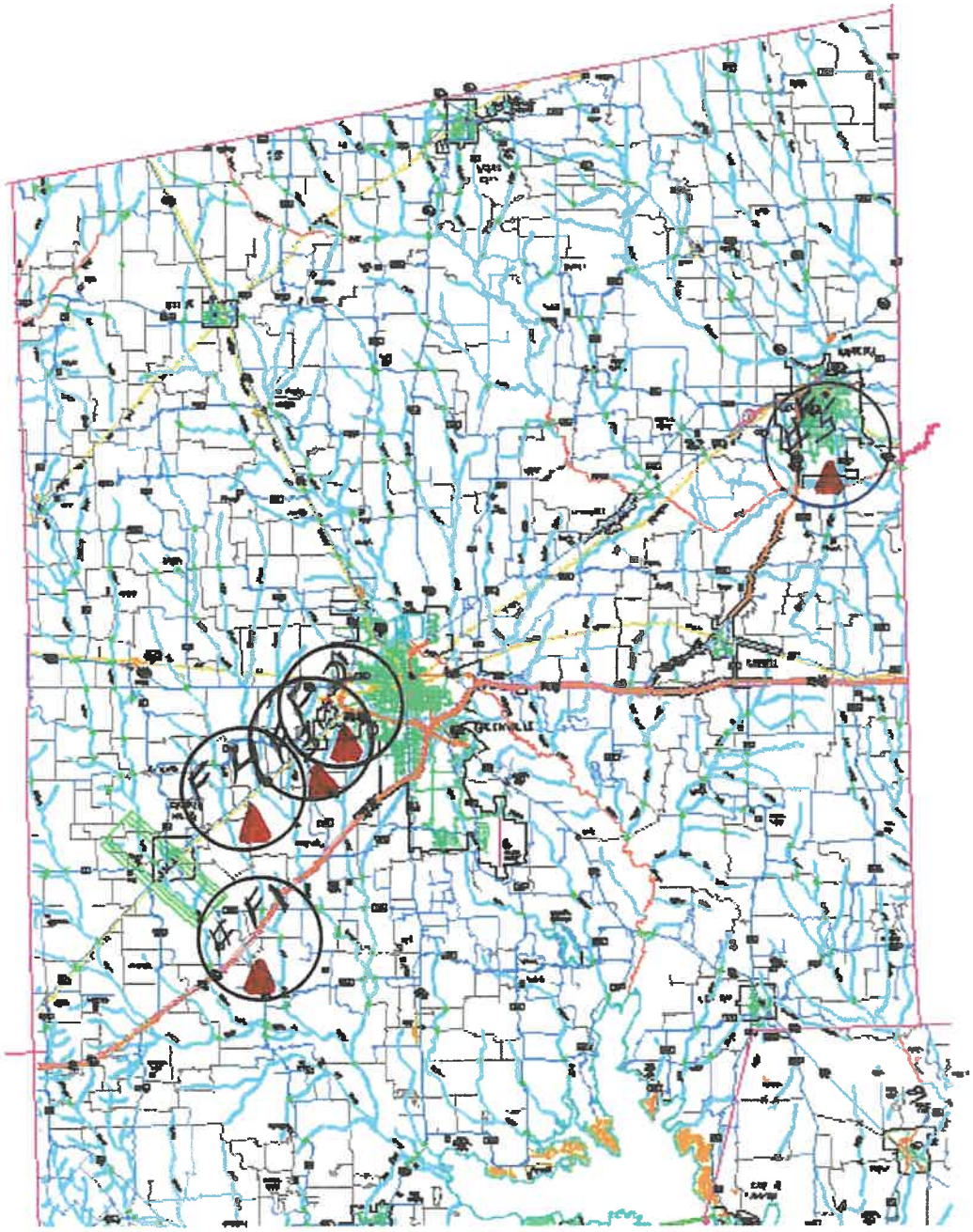
MAP OF VULNERABLE FACILITIES



REGULATED FACILITIES

The list of regulated facilities is maintained by the Hunt County Homeland Security Department in the Emergency Operations Center. The list is available to those with the need to know.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THREAT MAP - REGULATED FACILITIES



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

Highways

ID#: H1 *Route:* Interstate 30, Southwest to East through County
Primary Chemical Hazards: Unknown
Protective Action Distance: Unknown
Additional Information: State Approved Hazardous Cargo Route

ID#: H2 *Route:* State Highway 69 Northwest to Southeast through County
Primary Chemical Hazards: Unknown
Protective Action Distance: Unknown
Additional Information: State Approved Hazardous Cargo Route

Railroads

ID#: R1 *Route:* Missouri-Kansas and Texas
Primary Chemical Hazards: Flammable Liquids (DOT Class 3)

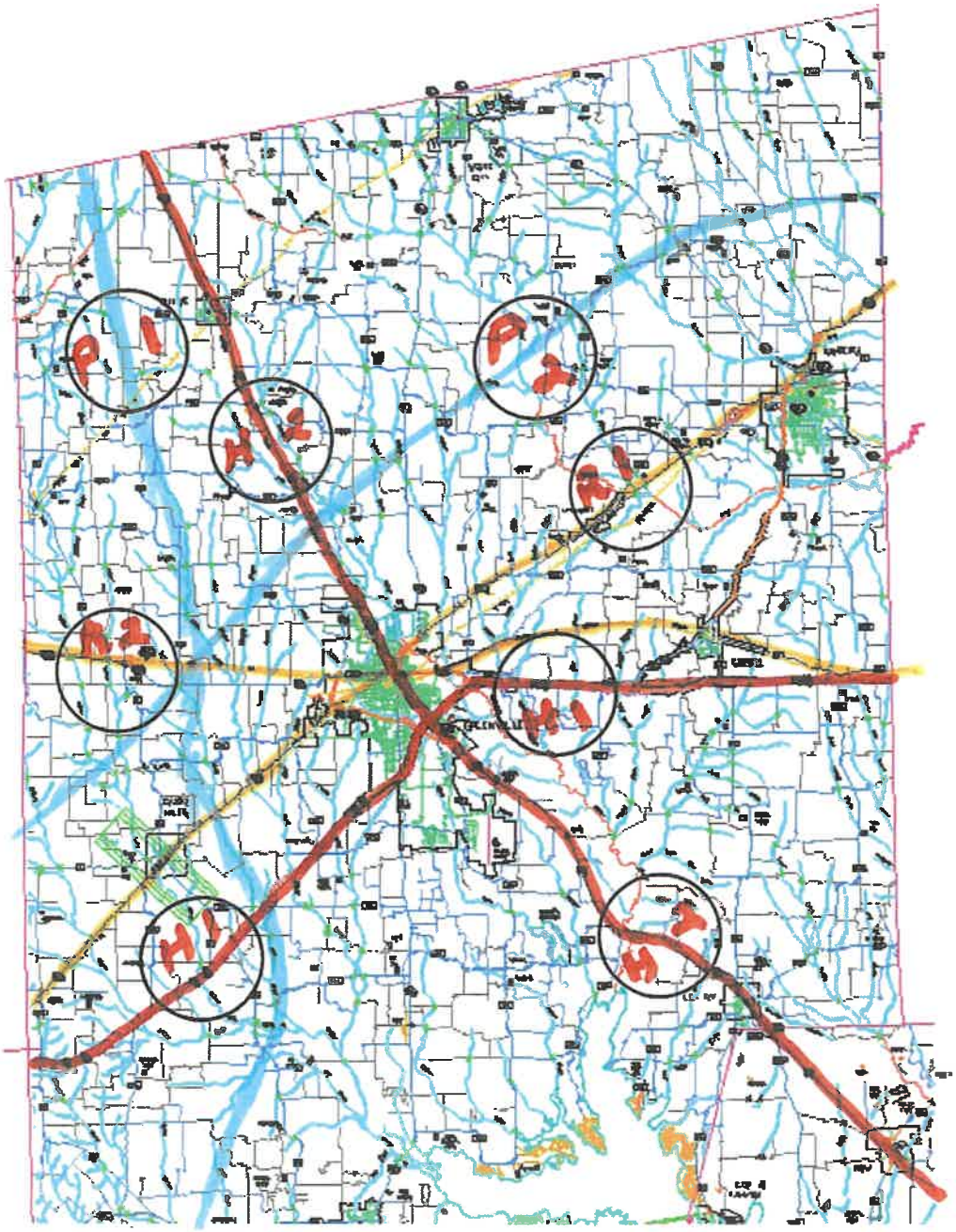
ID#: R2 *Route:* Louisiana-Arkansas
Primary Chemical Hazards: Flammable Liquids (DOT Class 3)

Pipelines

ID#: P1 *Route:* Explorer pipeline (28" line)
Primary Chemical Hazard: # 1203 Gasoline
Protective Action Distance: 1000 ft.-ERG large spill

ID#: P2 *Route:* Kinder Morgan North Texas Pipeline (30" line)
Primary Chemical Hazard: Natural Gas
Protective Action Distance: ½ Mile

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THREAT MAP - TRANSPORTATION ROUTES



EVACUATION ROUTES FOR REGULATED FACILITY RISK AREAS

Evacuation routes in this annex are for the risk areas surrounding the regulated facilities described and depicted in Appendix 6.

	Primary Evacuation Route	*Alternate Evacuation Route*
ID#: F1 *Name:* Industrial Fumigant	East or West depending on wind *I-30 service road*	I-30 service road to Hwy 36 *then North or South*
ID#: F3 *Name:* AB Mauri Baking Ingredients	Exit out Industrial Blvd, then North or South on Joe Ramsey Blvd.	Exit Industrial Blvd., South on State Hwy 66
ID#: F4 Name: Helena Chemical	North or South on State Hwy 66	South on State Hwy 66 to Fm 3211 or Fm 1570
ID#: F5 Name:	Exit Economic Dr. to State Hwy 50 then North or South	Economic Dr. to Spur 178 then East or West

RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT INVENTORY

Hunt County has no inventory on hand, relying instead on the HazMat response team out of Garland, Texas, to provide the necessary combination of trained local radiological personnel, operational detection equipment, and containment/decontamination equipment and facilities to detect, assess the threat posed by, and contain radiological accidents.

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE CHECKLIST

□	Action Item	Assigned
	1. If the situation requires it, isolate the site and deny access. • Use emergency vehicles, barricades, barrier tape, etc.	
	2. Classify incident, provide basic situation information to dispatch, and identify response resources required. See Incident Classification page 3, this appendix. • Level I – Incident • Level II – Emergency • Level III – Disaster	
	3. Record situation on a Hazardous Materials Incident Report (see Appendix 3, Tab A) and provide to Dispatch/Communications Center.	
	4. Dispatch/Communications Center should relay situation information to The Garland Regional Response Team and emergency responders, who should dispatch forces in accordance with their SOPs. If separate fire and law enforcement Dispatch/ Communications Centers are used, the center receiving the initial report should pass it to the other dispatch center.	
	5. Determine extent of danger to responders and establish requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) and specialized response equipment. See Response Personnel Safety in Annex Q, Appendix 4.	
	6. Ascertain extent of danger to general public; determine specific areas and special facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, and other institutions), if any, at risk.	
	7. Develop initial action plan to contain and control the release of radiological material.	
	8. Determine appropriate protective actions for the public and special facilities. See Annex Q, Appendix 4. If evacuation is contemplated, see the General Evacuation Checklist in Annex E, Evacuation.	
	9. Initiate warning and issue protective action recommendations for the general public. See Annex A, Warning, and Annex I, Emergency Public Information.	
	10. Warn special facilities, provide protective action recommendations and instructions, and determine requirements for assistance. Provide assistance requested.	
	11. If evacuation will be conducted, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it.	
	12. If evacuation will be conducted, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it.	
	13. Warn other communities that may be threatened by the radiological release.	
	14. If possibility exists of casualties that are contaminated with radiological material, ensure EMS units and hospitals are so advised.	
	15. If evacuation is recommended, staff and open temporary shelters for evacuees. See Annex C, Shelter and Mass Care.	

□	Action Item	Assigned
	16. Notifications: See Tab A to Appendix 3 for notification procedures and telephone numbers. The DSHS/RCP must be contacted for radiological accidents. They can provide assistance as needed. See paragraph V.B.6, this annex. • Advise the responsible party to report release to state and federal authorities as required by state and federal statutes and regulations. • If the County is responsible for the release, it must make required notifications to state and federal agencies. • If the responsible part cannot be identified/located, County should make required notifications, making it clear that the responsible party is presently unknown.	
	17. If water or wastewater systems are threatened by radioactive contamination, advise system operators so they may implement preventative measures.	
	18. If on-scene technical assistance is required, request assistance from industry or appropriate state or federal agencies.	
	19. If additional response resources are required, request them. • Invoke mutual aid agreements. • Summon HAZMAT response contractor, if one is under contract. • Request assistance from the State through the Disaster District.	
	20. Provide updated information on the incident to the public through media releases.	
	21. Continuously document actions taken, resources committed, and expenses incurred.	
	21. Retain message files, logs, and incident-related documents for use in incident investigation and legal proceedings and to support claims for possible reimbursement from the responsible party or state and federal agencies.	
	22. Assess contamination and determine which areas are safe to re-enter. Determine and implement remediation measures for other areas.	
	23. As evacuated areas are determined to be safe to reenter, advise evacuees and special facilities they may return, providing traffic control as needed.	
	24. Curtail shelter and mass care operations as evacuees depart.	
	25. If some areas will require long-term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas. NOTE: Clean up is the responsibility of the responsible party.	
	26. If some areas will require long-term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas. NOTE: Clean up is the responsibility of the responsible party.	
	27. Assist evacuees who cannot return to their homes in finding temporary housing and obtaining social services.	
	28. Conduct post-incident review of response operations.	

Incident Classification.

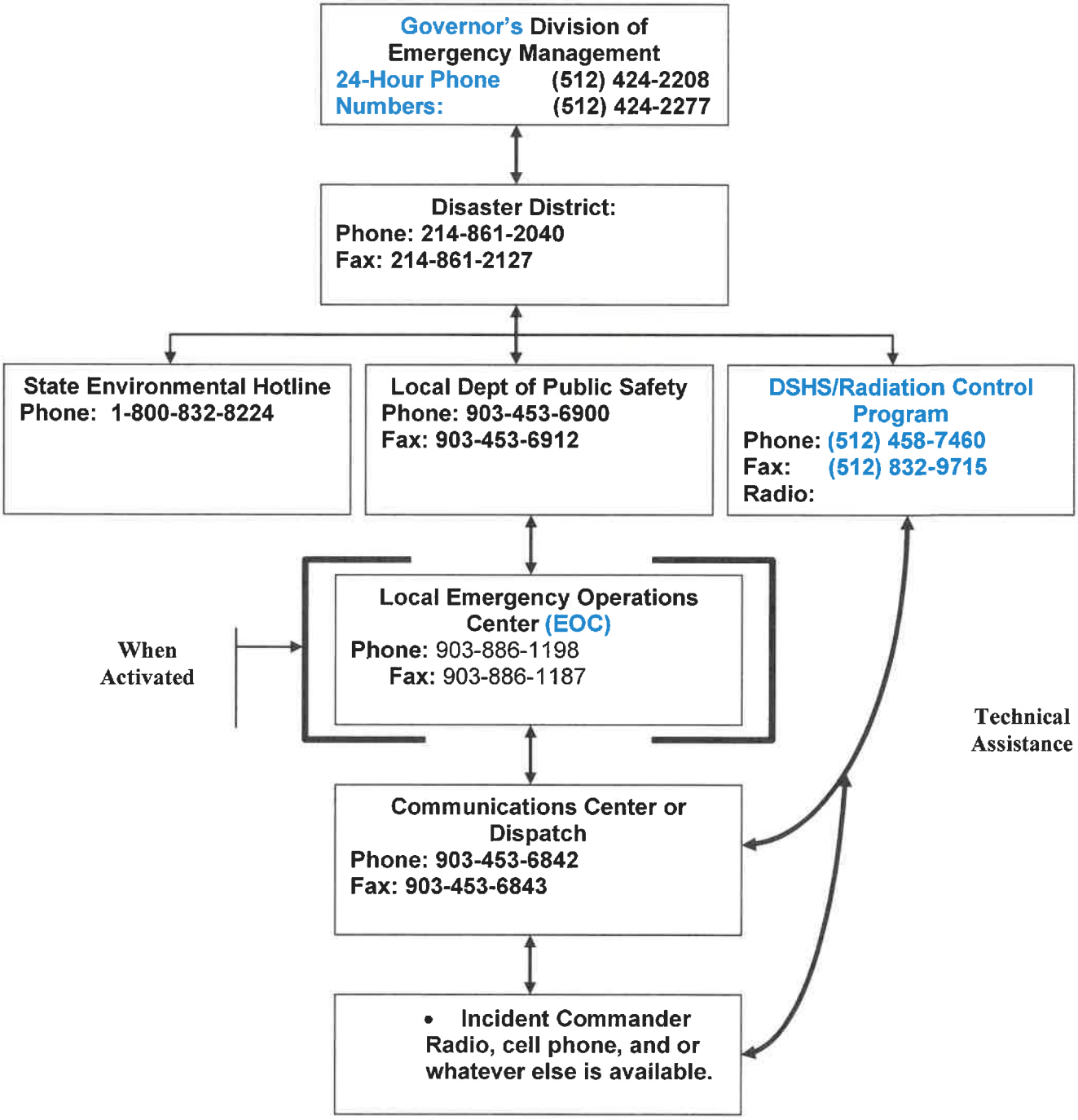
Level I – Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or

two local response agencies or departments acting under an Incident Commander (IC), and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

Level II – Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an IC; and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

Level III – Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

TEXAS RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Check one: _____ This is an ACTUAL EMERGENCY _____ This is a DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call sign):_____
3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____
   _____
   _____
5. Agencies at the scene: _____
   _____
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____
   _____
   _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)
   ___ Leak ___ Explosion ___ Spill ___ Fire ___ Derailment ___ Other
   Description: _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s):_____
   _____
9. Release of materials:
   _____ has ended _____ is continuing Estimated release rate & duration:_____
10. Estimated amount of material, which has been released:_____
11. Estimated amount of material, which may be released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: _____ air _____ ground _____ water
13. Plume characteristics:
    a. Direction (Compass direction of plume):_____ c. Color: _____
    b. Height of plume: _____ d. Odor:_____
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc) _____
    _____
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, gas):_____
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____
    _____

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:
    Wind From:_____ Wind Speed (mph):_____Temperature (F): _____
    Humidity (%): _____Precipitation: _____Visibility: _____
    _____
18. Forecast:_____
    _____
19. Terrain conditions:_____
    _____

HAZARD INFORMATION
(From ERG Guidebook, MSDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards: _____

21. Potential health effects: _____

22. Safety recommendations: _____

Recommended evacuation distance: _____

IMPACT DATA

23. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: _____

24. Special facilities at risk: _____

25. Other facilities with Hazmat in area of incident: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

26. Tools used for formulating protective actions

_____ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
_____ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*
_____ c. Material Safety Data Sheet
_____ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC
_____ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
_____ f. Other: _____

27. Protective action recommendations:

____ Evacuation ____Shelter-In-Place ____Combination ____No Action
____ Other _____
Time _____ Actions Implemented _____

28. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

29. Notification made to:

_____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting)	1-800-424-8802
_____ Texas Environmental Hotline (State Spill Reporting)	1-800-832-8224
_____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information)	1-800-424-9300
_____ TCEQ (Most Hazmat spills, except as indicated below)	1-800-832-8224
_____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines)	
_____ DSHS/RCP (Radiological incidents) (24 Hours)	(512) 458-7460
_____ GLO (Petroleum spills in coastal waters or tributaries)	
_____ Disaster District Location: Garland, Texas	(214) 861 2380
_____ GDEM State Operations Center (SOC) Austin (24 Hrs)	(512) 424-2277

30. Other Information: _____

RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TRAINING & INSTRUMENTS

This appendix is orphaned and not applicable. Hunt County relies on the Garland Regional Response Team for provision of trained personnel and pertinent equipment.

Garland Regional Response Team 972-205-4840

SHIPMENTS OF TRANSURANIC WASTE

Reserved, currently not applicable.