

CHATHAM COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ESF-10 ANNEX APPENDIX 10-1

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

JUNE 2016

CAUTION HAZARDOUS MATERIAL



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APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan Appendix 10-1, Hazardous Materials Response Plan dated (June, 2, 2015).

Chatham County Code, Chapter 21, Article VII, 21-800 Report of Spill or Release of Hazardous Substance or Oil requires prompt reporting of a reportable quantity of a spill or release of any hazardous substance or oil which is known to have or suspected to have left the boundaries of the facility where stored and used. The requirement pursuant to this Ordinance is to assist Chatham County in ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its citizens and derive the necessary knowledge and information needed of potentially hazardous substances in Chatham County and to develop an emergency management plan and response.

This ERP is a reference resource to emergency personnel responding to hazardous material incidents in Chatham County. It outlines the concept of operations, response level, responsibility, direction, and control necessary for the performance of an effective response with quick reference information on major local industries which store and handle significant quantities of hazardous materials; this includes emergency contacts, relevant chemical inventories, and available resources.

The Chatham County Emergency Management Ordinance grants the Chairman of the County Commission authority to delegate authority to specific individuals in the event that he or she is unavailable. The chain of succession in a major emergency or disaster is as follows:

1. Emergency Management Director
2. County Manager
3. Assistant County Manager
4. Assistant County Manager

Date



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**APPENDIX 10-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN**



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**APPENDIX 10-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN**



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this ERP is to serve as a resource guide for emergency responders and allows for a coordinated response, working with state and federal authorities, to minimize adverse effects of hazardous material incidents on the citizens and property of Chatham County.

This ERP also meets purpose, guidance, and requirements set forth in EPCRA, Section 303, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Contingency Plan (42 U.S. C. 9601 et seq.)

1.2 Scope

The Chatham County Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan (Hazmat ERP), herein referred to as ERP, was developed to ensure preparedness, appropriate response and mitigation of a hazardous material incident which may affect the county. This document is developed under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 303 which require established Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to develop a Hazmat ERP and directly supports the Chatham County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Hazardous Materials Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Annex.

This ERP is a reference resource to emergency personnel responding to hazardous material incidents in Chatham County. It outlines the concept of operations, response level, responsibility, direction, and control necessary for the performance of an effective response with quick reference information on major local industries which store and handle significant quantities of hazardous materials; this includes emergency contacts, relevant chemical inventories, and available resources.

This ERP was developed through the LEPC, local emergency response partners, Savannah Fire and Emergency Services (SFES) and the Chatham Emergency Management Agency (CEMA). This document replaces the previous Hazmat ERP Annex 17A, dated October 1995.



1.3 Situation Overview / Hazard Analysis

Critical Identifications - This plan identifies facilities subject to EPCRA and US Coast Guard oversight within Chatham County, routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances and other facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

Hazardous Materials Facilities – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Chemical Safety (HCS) requires reporting for those facilities meeting the following criteria:

- Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) greater than or equal to 500 pounds or the Total Planning Quantity (TPQ), whichever is less.; or
- 10,000 pounds or more of the hazardous chemical on site at any one time from all sources and no exemptions apply for the facility or the chemical.
- A flow chart to determine the applicability of EPCRA 311 and 312 requirements is presented in Figure 1-1.

Facilities identified to have hazardous materials in quantity and types which require planning have been included and are listed in Tabs A, B & C. These Tabs contain:

- Facility profiles - Contains information which may be useful to emergency responders.
- Site Maps - With evacuation distances for probable large releases and vulnerable assets near the facility.
- Tier II Inventories

Designated Waterfront Facilities – Facilities along the Port of Savannah are subject to additional Code of Federal Requirements and U.S. Coast Guard oversight through:

- §126.13 – Designation of Waterfront Facilities
- §126.16 – Conditions for Designating a “Facility of Particular Hazard”



- §126.17 – Required Permits for Handling Designated Dangerous Cargo
- §126.19 – Permit Issuance for Handling Dangerous Cargo

Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes - This section identifies routes likely to be used for the transportation of EHS substances. See Tab D: Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Routes (Listed by Primary Routes)

Other High Risk Facilities - This section identifies additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to Tier II Reporting Facilities and identified Hazmat Transportation Routes. See Tab C Tier II Facilities Maps. Incidents which may potentially involve critical facilities can be identified in two ways utilizing this emergency response plan. Emergency responders should refer to the following;

- Incidents located at a Tier II Reporting Facilities, review the consequence analysis located in Tab C (Tier II Facilities Maps)
- Transportation incidents involving Critical Facilities can be identified by referring to Tab D (Transportation Routes)

Consequence Analysis – For each Tier II facility, a Consequence Analysis (CA) shall be conducted to determine the impacts of potential releases. This endeavor will be a collaborative effort between individual Tier II Facility owners, the LEPC, SFES Hazardous Materials Team, the jurisdiction fire department, the Chatham County Department of Public Health, Savannah Area GIS (SAGIS) and CEMA. The CA will include:

- A map indicating location, access, runoff, and safe areas.
- Chemical involved and type of release
- Foot print with concentrations and duration for EHS based on predominate environmental conditions, indicating the method used.
- Other high risk facilities and geographical entities likely to be effected. (i.e. Schools, Subdivisions, major roadways, etc.)
- Requirement to make a call for shelter in place at the time of spill notification.



- Resources available including cleanup contractors.

1.4 Planning Assumptions

Local, State and Federal hazardous material response teams and other support agencies are National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) compliant and will respond with technical expertise and resources upon request by local officials;

Emergency services personnel will be trained to the level of National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/ Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents to ensure safe response and operations at a hazardous materials incident. Response vehicles will be equipped with emergency response reference manuals or guidebooks;

Facilities and transporters will:

- Employ safeguards and follow regulatory compliance so chemicals are handled in the safest manner possible,
- For industries required to submit Tier II information under EPCRA, a single submission of Tier II information to E-Plan can satisfy the federal requirements for individual submissions to the SERC, LEPC, and local jurisdictional fire department.
- Internally control chemicals which pose a potential threat to the environment; private and public properties; the general citizenry of Chatham County and the employees of their business and neighboring businesses. Entity specific internal controls are defined by the respective entity managing the chemical and may vary from facility to facility.
- Comply with the requirements in Code of Chatham County, Chapter 21, Health, Safety and Sanitation, Article VIII, Report of Spill or Release of Hazardous Substances and Oil.
- Comply with the requirements in Code of Chatham County, Chapter 21, Health, Safety and Sanitation, Article X, Payment of Registration Fee by Facilities with Hazardous Substances.



2.0 Concept of Operations

2.1 General

Incident Identification and Notification Requirements - Hazardous substance release reporting regulations ([40 CFR Part 302](#)) directs the person in charge of a facility to report to the National Response Center (NRC) any environmental release of a hazardous substance which exceeds a reportable quantity ([40 CFR Section 302.4](#)). Figure 10-1.1 offers a flow chart to determine reporting requirements.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FLOW CHART

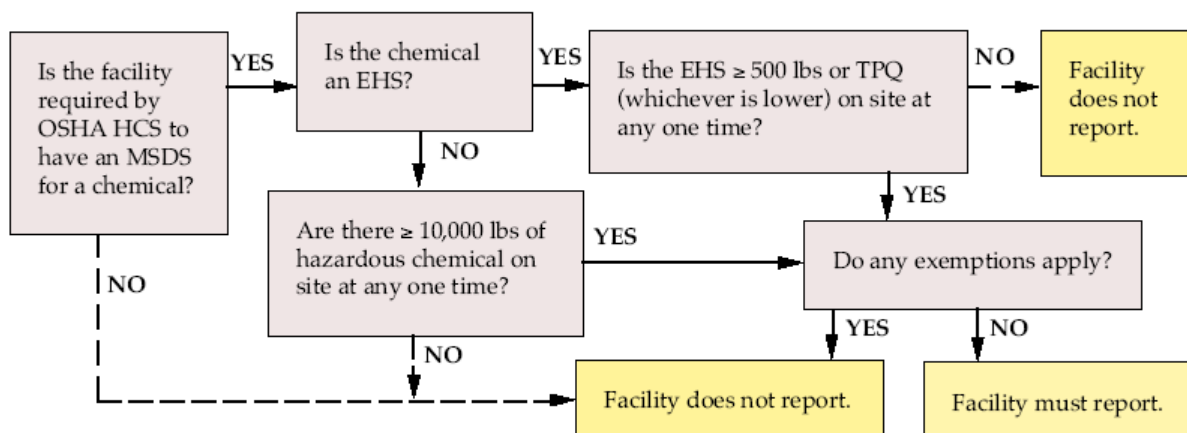


Figure 10-1.1 Reporting Requirements Flow Chart

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) – Releases above the RQ for an EHS from a facility where the EHS is produced, used or stored are required to be reported immediately under CERCLA Section 103(a) and shall follow notification protocols identified in the next subsection. EHS releases above the Federal RQ shall be immediately reported to local responders and the NRC.

- EHS releases below the Federal RQ require special notification protocols. The facility shall make notification based on the following:



- The release of the EHS is greater than one pound (unless and until superseded by regulations establishing a quantity for an extremely hazardous substance, a reporting threshold on one pound shall be assumed).
- The release occurs in a manner, which would require notification under CERCLA Section 103(a);
- The amount is in excess of a quantity which the Facility Owner determines requires notification; and
- The release is not a federally permitted release as defined by CERCLA Section 101(10).

Hazardous Materials – Releases of hazardous materials above the Federal RQ from a facility where the Hazardous Material is produced, used or stored is required to be reported immediately under CERCLA Section 103(a) and shall follow notification protocols identified in the next subsection.

Other Chemicals – Releases of substances not identified as an EHS or Hazardous Material from a facility where the substance is produced, used or stored and the release of the substance requires notification under CERCLA Section 103(a), the owner or operator shall assume the reportable quantity to be one pound or more of the substance. Reporting of these releases shall follow notification protocols identified in the next subsection.

2.1.1 Hazard Control and Assessment

Emergency Response Methods and Procedures – This ERP defines three levels of response depending on the magnitude of the incident and the degree of containment of the released material. A level 1 response can be managed by the Responsible Party and/or Fire Department. A level 2 response requires assistance from the SFES HAZMAT Team, Savannah Chatham Metro Police Department (SCMPD) and/or Chatham County. A level 3 response includes responders in level 1- 2 and requires state or higher assistance. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized during response to hazardous materials incidents. Figure 1- 2 illustrates a typical ICS structure for incident management. This section identifies methods and procedures to be followed in response to any hazardous materials incident:



INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE

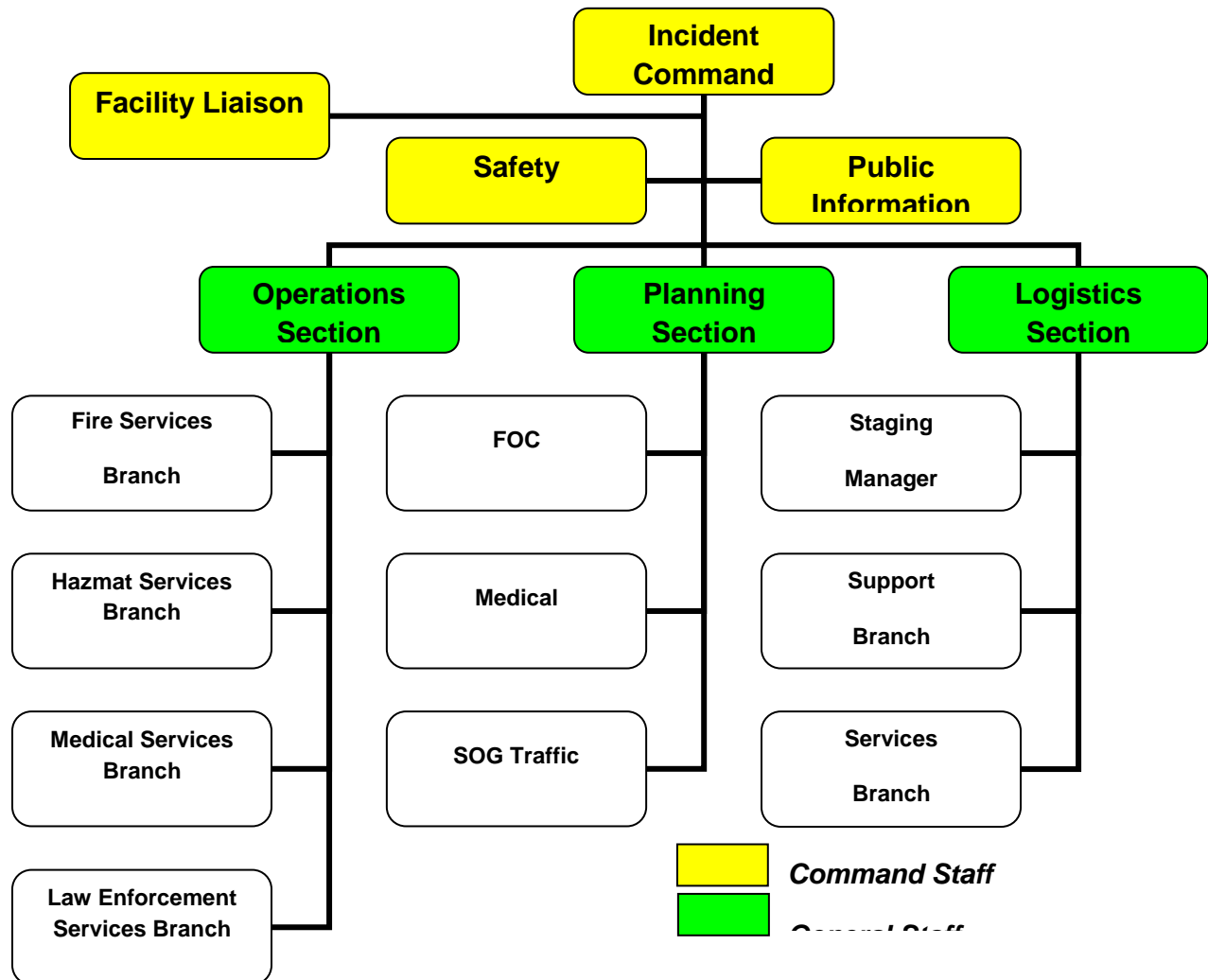


Figure 10-1.2 Incident Command Structure

2.1.2 Public Warning

Community Wide Warning - Several communication and warning methods are utilized in Chatham County.

- Emergency Warning Sirens – CEMA maintains an elaborate system of emergency warning sirens and when activated covers approximately 95% of the population.



- Mass Email – CEMA maintains a comprehensive email group and utilizes this system to distribute emergency information regarding incident specific actions required.
- Reverse Community Notification System – The Savannah Metro Dispatch Center has the ability to call all the residents and business in a defined area to distribute emergency information.
- Radio Communication – During periods of emergencies, the Savannah Metro Dispatch Center has the ability to make emergency and administrative announcements across the expansive South East Georgia Radio Regional Radio Network (SEGARRN) radio network.
- Social Media – CEMA may utilize various platforms of social media, such as Twitter and Facebook to distribute emergency information to the public.
- Wireless Emergency Alert – CEMA may utilize the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) system to notify the public of any Hazmat threat via an emergency notification that can be pushed to all WEA capable cellular phones in a specific geographic area.

2.1.3 Protective Action Implementation

The Incident Commander (IC) will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and a Staging Location.

The IC will initiate the Incident Command System (ICS), conduct an incident assessment, determine the response level depending on the magnitude of the incident and request required resources to manage the event.

The IC will ensure proper notifications are made to local, State and Federal entities as required.

As additional resources arrive, key members of those support entities will designate a member to serve as part of a Unified Command (UC).

The UC will establish frequency communication designations in accordance with the communications subsection.



The UC will assign the ICS Command Staff (Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer, Facility Liaison Officer) and the ICS General Staff (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) with the most qualified personnel as the incident requires.

The Hazmat Branch Director, when activated, will conduct a comprehensive incident assessment which will include:

- The nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials;
- Pathways to human and environmental exposure;
- Probable direction and time of travel of the materials;
- Potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment;
- Types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, and cleanup services;
- Priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.

2.2 Notification Requirements

In accordance with Chatham County Ordinance Requiring the Report of a Hazardous Materials Release (see Tab H), local emergency notification of releases meeting the criteria defined above shall be made as soon as possible, but no later than 15 minutes after discovery to the National Response Center (NRC) and the Chatham County Police Department [now the Savannah Chatham Metropolitan Police Department], the City of Savannah Fire Department, and to the LEPC through CEMA . The reporting party only needs to make ONE phone call within fifteen minutes versus three. That phone call should be made to 911. The Dispatch Center will then make notifications to law enforcement, fire and CEMA.

Notice shall include the following to the extent known at the time and so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results:

- The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release;



- An indication of whether the substance is on the EHS list;
- An estimate of the quantity of any such substance which was released into the environment;
- The Reportable Quantity of the substance if known;
- Current disposition of the substance (i.e. contained or uncontained; on-site or off-site).
- The time and duration of the release;
- The medium or media into which the release occurred;
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation; and
- The name and telephone number, of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

As soon as practicable after a release which requires notice, the owner or operator shall provide a written or verbal follow up emergency notice (or notices, as more information becomes available) defining and updating the information including additional information with respect to:

- actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and
- advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

The owner is required to submit a written follow up report to the LEPC no later than the close of the second business day following the release. The report must include the following information:

- Final update and summary of all information previously provided during the initial and subsequent follow up notifications.



- Names of all personnel who required medical attention and to the extent known, the injuries suffered or complaints registered.
- Identification and quantity of the hazardous material(s) released.

Hazardous material incidents above the established RQ shall also be reported immediately to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), the NRC, and the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit (USCG MSU) if waterways are affected. (See TAB J for Emergency Response Agencies).

2.3 Waterway Encroachment of Hazardous Materials Incidents

Any hazardous materials incident which encroaches into a navigable waterway, drainage ditch or pipe which leads to a navigable waterway shall involve notification to the US Coast Guard. Navigable waterways are defined in 40 CFR 110.1, Area Contingency Plan and include:

- All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

- That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
- From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce;
- That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;

Tributaries of waters identified in parts above, including adjacent wetlands; and

Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in parts above.



3.0 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1 General

Most departments/agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. These emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.

3.2 Organization

Hazardous Materials Incidents may include the following agencies/entities:

- Chief elected officials
- Homeland security and emergency management agencies
- Law enforcement agencies
- Fire departments
- Emergency medical services agencies
- Health departments
- Hospitals
- Public works agencies
- Departments of education
- Legal department
- Finance department
- Local emergency planning committee
- Office of family support or social services



3.3 Assignment of Responsibilities (General)

(This section describes responsibilities or capabilities of in general terms other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to support, or are capable of supporting, disaster response or recovery within the jurisdiction.)

3.3.1 Individuals and Households

Taking proper protective actions is necessary during emergencies. It is the responsibility of individuals and households to:

- Be aware of the different types of warning systems and how you may be notified of an emergency situation.
- Prepare to evacuate or shelter in place.
- Develop a family reunification plan.

3.3.2 Local Government

Local governments, whether cities, towns, boroughs, villages, counties, or a parish, are central organizations in emergency management since local government has the primary responsibility for public safety, including emergency response following an emergency or disaster.

The local government maintains control of all assets used in the response and recovery efforts, regardless of the source of those assets. Local governments must plan and prepare for this role with the support of the State and Federal governments.

3.3.3 State Government

Support from the National Guard may be requested through the State office of emergency management. Military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Military forces will remain at all times under military command, but will support and assist response efforts.

Support from other State government departments and agencies may be made available in accordance with the State plan.

When a local jurisdiction does not have the resources it needs to respond to a disaster, it turns to the State government for assistance. The State government may have many local jurisdictions requesting aid at the same time. State



governments serve as agents for the local jurisdictions if Federal disaster assistance is needed. Local governments cannot directly access Federal programs.

3.3.4 Federal Government

When a disaster strikes and is so severe that the local governments and the State governments together cannot provide the needed resources, then the Federal government becomes the source for those resources. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the Federal agency that coordinates the activation and implementation of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), so the States work with FEMA to access Federal programs and support.

3.3.5 Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer agencies, such as the American Red Cross, local church/synagogue congregations, and assistive organizations, such as the Salvation Army, are available to give assistance with sheltering, feeding, and other issues, as necessary.

3.3.6 Private Sector

Private sector organizations within the jurisdiction may assist with a wide variety of tasks based on their capabilities.

3.4 Assignment of Responsibilities (Specific)

3.4.1 Municipal Elected Officials

- 1) Disaster declarations
- 2) Evacuation orders
- 3) Re-entry decisions
- 4) Other protective action decisions as necessary

3.4.2 Chatham County Emergency Management Agency

- Report to the ICP as a member of the UC.
- Coordinate with support agencies for response and notification.
- Coordinate Regional and State notification and request for support.



- Activate the County EOC as required.
- Coordinate local State of Emergency declarations.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Distribute Tier II facility registration information to all jurisdictional fire departments after the registration period has ended

3.4.3 Facility Owner/Operator

- Implement Facility Emergency Operations Plans.
- Provide notification in accordance with Chatham County Spill Release Ordinance.
- Coordinate with emergency responders in the initial incident assessment by providing information, maps, Material Safety Data Sheet, resource capability, etc. to the IC.
- Maintain representation as part of the UC.
- Provide support to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as required.
- Identifying and complying with all federal, state, and local regulations which are relevant to their operations.
- Containment and subsequent cleanup of hazardous material accidents.
- For industries required to submit Tier II information under EPCRA, a single submission of Tier II information to E-Plan can satisfy the federal requirements for individual submissions to the SERC, LEPC, and local jurisdictional fire department. Develop a Facility Emergency Response Plan to prepare for and respond to hazmat accidents. Submit completed Plan to CEMA.



- Develop incident reporting procedures and methods for determining the occurrence of a release and CA of areas that are likely to be affected by such a release and initiate notification procedures as outlined in this document.
- Comply with the requirements in Code of Chatham County, Chapter 21, Health, Safety and Sanitation, Article VIII, Report of Spill or Release of Hazardous Substances and Oil by immediate (within fifteen minutes of learning of the incident) telephone call to 911.
- Comply with the requirements in Code of Chatham County, Chapter 21, Health, Safety and Sanitation, Article X, Payment of Registration Fee by Facilities with Hazardous Substances by registering TIER II chemicals in E-Plan by March 1st with subsequent payment due by May 1st of each year. Current fees and exemptions are identified in this Article. The failure of any person to register or to pay the hazardous substance fee by no later than May 1st of each year shall result in the requirement of payment of the original fee due plus a 25% delinquency fee amount not to exceed \$1,000 per facility. Failure to pay timely the registration fee or delinquency fee shall be enforceable in the Recorder's Court of Chatham County.

3.4.4 Jurisdiction Fire Department

If no RP has assumed the position as Incident Commander, the Jurisdiction Fire Department will:

- Establish initial IC and the ICP.
- Establish a Staging Area and assign a Staging Manager.
- Establish initial Command Staff and General Staff.
- Establish the communications frequency plan as defined in this document.
- Expand the IC to a UC as entities report and as the incident requires for proper mitigation.

If an RP has assumed the position as Incident Commander, the Jurisdiction Fire Department will:



- Join with established IC to expand to a UC.
- Through the UC, make corrections as required to Command Staff and General Staff.
- Maintain representation as part of the UC.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.5 Supporting Fire Departments

- Report to the defined Staging Area for assignment.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- Once assigned, report to the General Staff Section Chief or Branch Leader for communication channel and direct tasking.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support as required to ensure proper management of the incident to include initiating prudent life safety measures.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.6 Jurisdiction Law Enforcement Departments

- Report to the ICP as a member of the UC.
- Establish a Law Enforcement Services Branch Director to coordinate all Law Enforcement activities as directed by the UC and/or Operations Section Chief.
- Establish site control and coordinate incoming support entities with the Staging Officer.



- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.7 Supporting Law Enforcement Departments

- Report to the defined Staging Area for assignment.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- Once assigned, report to the General Staff Section Chief or Branch Leader for communication channel and direct tasking.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.8 Jurisdiction Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Provider

- Report to the ICP as a member of the UC.
- Establish a Medical Services Branch Director to coordinate all Medical activities as directed by the UC and/or Operations Section Chief.
- Coordinate with law enforcement personnel a traffic flow plan for transportation of victims.
- Establish and manage operations for on scene care and transportation to include triage and medical decon.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.



- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.9 Supporting EMS Providers

- Report to the defined Staging Area for assignment.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- Once assigned, report to the appropriate supervisor for instructions. As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.10 SFES Regional Hazmat Team

- When dispatched, respond to support other responders with EHS or unknown chemical releases as requested by the IC. When requested, the IC must indicate the initial size up of the incident and determine the response level and if it is a small or large spill.
- Establish a Hazmat Services Branch Leader to coordinate all Hazmat response activities as directed by the UC and/or Operations Section Chief.
- Coordinate incident air modeling to determine the extent of the contaminated area and advise UC on access and egress controls to contaminated areas.
- Coordinate initial decon of injured or deceased personnel and advise the Medical Services Branch on recommended additional decon actions.
- Coordinate with RP regarding proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents.



- Use resources to provide air modeling of the chemical release footprint.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.

3.4.11 Chatham County Department of Public Health

- Report to the ICP as a member of the UC.
- Assist in monitoring health effects on the surrounding population.
- Assist in coordinating patient tracking and hospital coordination.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.12 Local Hospitals

- Report to the ICP as a member of the UC.
- Assist in monitoring health effects on the surrounding population.
- Assist in coordinating patient tracking and hospital coordination.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.



- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.13 Jurisdictional and Supporting Public Works Departments

- Report to the defined Staging Area for assignment.
- Monitor the Command Channel as defined by this document until assigned to a particular ICS Section
- Once assigned, report to the General Staff Section Chief or Branch Leader for communication channel and direct tasking.
- As required and assigned by the UC, support the ICS structure by serving as a member of the Command Staff, General Staff or other.
- Maintain continuity in communications by supporting the channel assignments identified in this document.
- Provide support to the EOC as required.

3.4.14 Evacuation Management

- SCMPD Traffic Operations maintains a County Wide Traffic Control Plan of key intersections and high profile areas for emergency responses.

3.4.15 Public Information Management

- During periods of emergency operations, the IC will designate a PIO to manage and coordinate with the media. In large scale events, ESF-15 will be activated and a Joint Operations Center may be utilized. Specific actions regarding the PIO function can be found in the Annex and Appendices supporting ESF-15 External Affairs.



4.0 Direction, Control, and Coordination

This section describes the framework for all direction, control, and coordination activities. It identifies who has tactical and operational control of response assets. Additionally, Direction, Control, and Coordination explains how multijurisdictional coordination systems support the efforts of organizations to coordinate efforts across jurisdictions while allowing each jurisdiction to retain its own authorities. This section also provides information on how department and agency plans nest into the document (horizontal integration) and how higher-level plans are expected to layer on the document (vertical integration). This section should describe the framework for all direction, control, and coordination.

4.1 Authority to Initiate Action

The decision will be made by the responsible public official(s) and the on-scene commander within the jurisdiction.

4.2 Command Responsibility for Specific Actions

4.2.1 General guidance of emergency operations

The Incident Commander or Unified Command shall develop and execute emergency response actions in accordance to their specific policies and procedures.

4.2.2 Direction of response

Responsible for overall direction of the disaster response activities of all of the jurisdiction's departments and agencies. During emergencies, those responsibilities will be carried out normally from the EOC

- Each jurisdiction's chief elected official has the responsibility for addressing threats to his or her jurisdiction. This authority shall include, but not be limited to, the declaration of an emergency condition or disaster declaration within the political jurisdiction.



- Each homeland security and emergency preparedness director will act as the chief advisor to his jurisdiction's chief elected official during any declared emergency affecting the people and property of the jurisdiction. Various agencies and departments under the direction of the jurisdiction's homeland security and emergency preparedness agency director will conduct emergency operations.
- In order to be NIMS compliant, information in this section should include, where required by law, that a State agency assumes command of an incident scene in this section. This section should also include information about the agency having designated personnel trained in the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS).
- State and Federal officials will coordinate their operations through the jurisdiction's elected or appointed officials or their designated representatives.

4.2.3 Incident Command System

The local incident command structures are responsible for directing on-scene emergency operations and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations. If a disaster affects multiple widely separated facilities or jurisdictions, separate incident command operations and an area command may be set up.

4.2.4 Assistance

If the jurisdiction's own resources are insufficient or inappropriate to respond to the emergency situation, a request may be made for assistance from other jurisdictions, the State, or Federal government. All response agencies are expected to fulfill mission assignments directed by the incident commander.

5.0 Information Collection and Dissemination

Disaster information managed by the Chatham County Emergency Operations Center is coordinated through agency representatives located in the EOC. These representatives collect information from and disseminate information to counterparts in the field. These representatives also disseminate information within the EOC that can be used to develop courses of action and manage emergency operations.



6.0 Communications

Initial dispatch and response will be provided through the jurisdiction fire department's normal dispatch method.

In the event the response level requires multi-agency response efforts, the IC shall have available several channels common to the radio network for assignment as required to manage the incident. The following channels will be made available and utilized in the following manner:

- Command: Command Staff and General Staff – NIMS channel will be assigned for the IC/UC, Command Staff and General Staff to conduct incident management. All Command Staff and General Staff are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.

Operations

- Hazmat Services Branch – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Operations Section Chief and the Hazardous Materials Services Branch. The Hazmat Services Branch Leader will assign additional operational frequencies as required. All Hazmat Services Branch personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.
- Fire Services Branch – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Operations Section Chief and the Fire Services Branch regardless of jurisdiction. The Fire Services Branch Leader will assign additional operational frequencies as required. All Fire Services Branch personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.
- Police Services Branch – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Operations Section Chief and the Police Services Branch. The Police Services Branch Leader will assign additional operational frequencies as required. All Police Services Branch personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.



- Medical Services Branch – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Operations Section Chief and the Medical Services Branch. The Medical Services Branch Leader will assign additional operational frequencies as required. All Medical Services Branch personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.

Logistics: Logistics Management – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Logistics Section Chief for Logistics related activities. All Logistics Section support personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.

Planning: Planning Management – NIMS channel will be assigned to the Planning Section Chief for planning related activities. All Planning Section support personnel are required to monitor this channel for the duration of the incident or until directed otherwise by the IC/UC.

All requested resources responding to the incident must arrive at the identified Staging Location and monitor the assigned NIMS channel for follow on assignment.

On assignment, the responding entity shall establish communications with their particular Section Chief or Branch Leader using the identified NIMS channel above. The Section Chief or Branch Leader will indicate required NIMS channel for the entity to communicate.

7.0 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

This section covers general support requirements and the availability of services and support for all types of emergencies, as well as general policies for managing resources.

7.1.1 Documentation

Documentation is an administrative process used by a jurisdiction to document the response to and recovery from a disaster.

- Individual agencies are responsible for compiling and maintaining their own documentation through their own internal SOP's.
- Information may be compiled in WebEOC during events that require multiple agencies over several operational periods.



7.1.2 After Action Reporting

The after-action report (AAR) results from an administrative process used by the jurisdiction to review and discuss the response in order to identify strengths and weaknesses in the emergency management and response program. The AAR should:

- Describe the reasons and need to conduct an AAR (e.g., review actions taken, identify equipment shortcomings, improve operational readiness, highlight strengths/initiatives)
- Describe the methods and agencies used to organize and conduct a review of the disaster, including how recommendations are documented to improve local readiness (e.g., change plans/procedures, acquire new or replace outdated resources, retrain personnel)
- Describe the links and connections between the processes used to critique the response to an emergency/disaster and the processes used to document recommendations for the jurisdiction's exercise program.
- Describe how the jurisdiction ensures that the deficiencies and recommendations identified in the AAR are corrected/completed.

7.2 Finance

This section describes finance protocols used to recover the costs incurred during an emergency operation.

- Each individual department/agency shall document the costs incurred during response and recovery operations (e.g., personnel overtime, equipment used/expended, contracts initiated) in accordance to their own internal SOP's.



7.3 Logistics

Resource Management and Evaluation: The Chatham County LEPC will assemble a consolidated resource list of local assets (public and private) which may be available for deployment in confirmed hazardous materials incidents. Once assembled, the LEPC shall evaluate the need for increasing the level of incident and the additional resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the emergency plan, and shall make recommendations with respect to additional resources which may be required and the means for providing each additional resource. Resource evaluations will be completed any time the committee is brought together to conduct business. Minutes of this meeting will be turned over to the LEPC for review and action within 30 calendar days.

Recovery Management and Operations: The ICS structure can be utilized during recovery operations. The IC/UC will select the most qualified individuals to serve as Command Staff and General Staff. In all situations, the Responsible Party (RP) has the duty to clean up hazardous materials incidents for which they are responsible. In situations where an RP has not been identified, and the incident is within the limits of a municipality, the municipality will be responsible for the clean-up. If the incident is not within the limits of a municipality, the county or the appropriate state or federal regulatory body will be responsible for the clean-up. Cost recovery varies from government to government and is the responsibility of the government in which the incident occurs.

Private Contractors: In all situations, the RP has the duty to secure and coordinate the clean-up of hazardous materials incidents for which they are responsible. Tab K of this Appendix contains a listing of local private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.

CEMA in coordination with local emergency management partners will identify resources that are needed to respond to, recover from, and mitigate incidents which are both man-made and natural in occurrence. List of potential resources for available use or need will be compiled based on past incidents, past full scale exercises, and current best practices risk analysis. HAZMAT Specific Resources are identified in the Tabs of this Appendix.



Known resource short comings based on hazard impact, response, and recovery needs are identified and a source for such items will be identified. Additional, the request for such resources will follow standard operational guidelines for resource request (i.e. ICS form 213 RR). It will then fall upon the logistics section for the incident to identify a resource for procurement.

Private agencies play a critical role in providing resource need in support of an emergency incident. These relationships between the public and private sector are established before an incident occurs or a resource is needed. As a resource need is identified during the mitigation phase of planning and such resources are not obtainable through public means, private sources are then identified which are able to provide such resources. MOU's and contracts which identify the availability and cost of resources during critical times are then procured

Logistical support of engaged assets is the responsibility of the jurisdiction to which the asset belongs. This includes fuel and maintenance requirements. During extended or community wide emergencies, centralized fleet operations may be established which would include fueling and maintenance facilities for all transportation assets supporting the event. However, records and logs will be maintained in order to identify agencies utilizing these facilities.

7.3.1 Records and Reports

Logs and records are used in order to track financial responsibilities. If these resources are secured through the EOC Logistics Section, this Section will be accountable for record generation and retention. If these resources are secured through other coordination efforts, the entity responsible for receiving the resource will have accountability for record generation and retention.

7.3.2 Agreements and Understandings

This section references any mutual aid agreements or emergency response and recovery contracts that exist. It also indicates who is authorized to activate those agreements or contracts.



8.0 Plan Development and Maintenance

Executive Agent: CEMA is the executive agent for the Appendix management and maintenance. The Appendix and supporting documents will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the Appendices.

8.1.1 Approval and Dissemination

Coordination and Approval: Any department or agency with assigned responsibilities within the Appendix may propose a change to the plan. CEMA is responsible for coordinating all proposed modifications to the Appendix with primary agencies, support agencies and other stakeholders. CEMA will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications as required

Distribution: CEMA will distribute the Notice of Change to all participating agencies. Notice of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request. Re-issuance of the individual appendix or the entire EOP will take place as required. Working toward continuous improvement, CEMA is responsible for an annual review and update of the EOP to include related annexes, and a complete revision every four years (or more frequently if the County Commission of GEMA deems necessary). The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. CEMA will distribute revised EOP documents for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence.

8.1.2 Review and Updates

Types and Changes: Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, order, or regulation.



Notice of Change: After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, CEMA will issue an official Notice of Change. The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, and action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages which will replace the modified pages in the Appendix. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the Appendix for operational purposes pending a formal revision and re-issuance of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process.

Review: Annually, this plan shall be reviewed by representatives of organizations listed in Tab A as emergency coordinators and Tab J as emergency responders.

- Implementation of this plan is through guidance by the National Response Team, as established pursuant to the CERCLA National Contingency Plan (42 U.S. C. 9601 et seq.)
- Upon completion of this ERP, the LEPC shall submit a copy of the base plan to the Georgia SERC for review. Recommendations may include revisions to the base plan necessary to ensure coordination with emergency response plans of other emergency planning districts. To the maximum extent practicable, this review will not delay implementation of the plan.
- Upon completion of this ERP, the base plan shall be submitted for review to established regional response teams pursuant to the CERCLA National Contingency Plan Section 105 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.). Through this law, regional response teams may review and comment on an emergency plan or other issues related to preparation, implementation, or exercise as requested by an LEPC.

8.1.3 Training and Exercise

Training and Exercise: Training programs include schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.

All Responders (Emergency, non-Emergency and Private Sector) – Responding entities in functional or supportive roles shall be trained to the minimum NIMS/ICS level required by their position.



Emergency Responders other than Fire Departments – Awareness Level of NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, written and skills examination.

Fire Departments – Emergency Responders must be trained and certified at the Operations Level of NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, written and skills examination.

Hazmat Team Personnel – Members of a local or Regional Hazmat Team must be trained and certified to a greater operational standard. Training and routine activities include:

- Advanced Hazardous Materials Courses that meet or exceed all objectives of NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, First Responder Technician Level.
- Participation in annual Pre-incident Planning and Site Surveys of facilities listed in this Appendix for the purpose of Tier II inspections and emergency response familiarization.
- Participation in team training as scheduled for the purpose of interoperability and cross training of team members including multi-company drills. This training includes: familiarization with reference materials, Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) manipulation, NIMS Compliance, Standard Operating Procedures practices, and Post Incident Analysis. NIMS compliant training hosted locally will include the provisions established by this Appendix.

Private Contractors - Must be trained and certified at the Operations Level of NFPA 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents, written and skills examination.

Methods and schedules for exercising this ERP will be directly coordinated through ESF-10, the LEPC and CEMA. Exercise coordination will be conducted in accordance with Chatham County Emergency Operations Plan, Support Annex 10, Training and Exercise Plan.



9.0 Authorities and References

9.1 Legal Authorities

9.1.1 Federal

- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L.93-288, as amended)
- The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390)
- The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2) (SRIA)
- The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (P.L.109-295)
- Presidential Decision Directive - 63, United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructure
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 – National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8 – National Preparedness
- Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8: National Preparedness

9.1.2 State

- Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981. As Amended, December 1992

9.1.3 Local

- The Code of Chatham County, 2012. Chapter 4, Administration, Article III, Emergency Management



9.2 References

9.2.1 Federal

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0. Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Nov. 2010
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), February 2007.
- National Prevention Framework, May 2013
- National Protection Framework, July 2014
- National Recovery Framework, September 2011
- National Response Framework, May 2013
- Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 2014
- National Mitigation Framework, May 2013
- National Preparedness Goal (NPG), September 2011

9.2.2 State

- Georgia Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan (GDRRP)
- Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP)

9.2.3 Local

- Chatham County Emergency Operations Plan
- Chatham County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Chatham County Disaster Recovery Plan
- Chatham Emergency Management Agency Strategic Plan
- Chatham County Continuity of Operations Plan



ANNEX A: ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross	FDRC	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
BRC	Business Recovery Center	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
CCOAD	Chatham County Organizations Active in Disasters	FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	FTA	Federal Transit Administration
CDL	Community Disaster Loan	FOUO	For Official Use Only
C-MIST	Communication, Medical, Independence, Supervision, and Transportation	GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
CCAD	Chatham County Association of the Deaf	GDRRP	Georgia Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan
CEMA	Chatham Emergency Management Agency	GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
CEPSA	Coastal Empire Polio Survivors Association, Inc.	HMPG	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
CIRS	Centralized Interpreter Referral Service	HUD	Housing and Urban Development
COG	Continuity of Government	HVAC	Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
CONOP	Concept of Operations	IA	Individual Assistance
COOP	Continuity of Operations	IAC	Insurance Assistance Center
CPG	Command Policy Group	IAO	Individual Assistance Officer
DA	Damage Assessment	IAP	Incident Action Planning
DAP	Disaster Assistance Period	ICS	Incident Command System
DNR	Georgia Department of Natural Resources	IDAT	Initial Damage Assessment Teams
DOL	Department of Labor	IT	Information Technology
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center	JFO	Joint Field Office
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan	JIC	Joint Information Center
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager	JIS	Joint Information Systems
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance	LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
EHO	Emergency Housing Officer	LTRC	Long-term Community Recovery
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments	MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	MOA	Memoranda of Agreement
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	MPC	Metropolitan Planning Commission
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan	NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
ESF	Emergency Support Function	NEG	National Emergency Grants
FAST	Functional Assessment Service Team	NIMS	National Incident Management System
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer	NPG	National Preparedness Goal
		NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service



**APPENDIX 10-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN**



NRF	National Response Framework	SEDA	Savannah Economic Development Authority
PA	Public Assistance	SHER	Savannah Heritage Emergency Response
PAO	Public Assistance Officer	SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
PDAT	Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
PDD	Presidential Disaster Declaration	SMART	Smart, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic, Time Based
PIO	Public Information Officer	SOC	State Operations Center
RAP	Recovery Action Plan	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
RCC	Recovery Coordination Center	UI	Unemployment Insurance
RPIO	Recovery Public Information Officer	VOAD	Georgia Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
RSF	Recovery Support Function		
SBA	Small Business Administration		
SCFHC	Savannah-Chatham County Fair Housing Council		
SCO	State Coordinating Officer		
SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator		