

ANNEX H

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Emergency Response Notification Summary

1. When a hazardous substance spill occurs, notification to 911 is appropriate and then it will go to either the Joplin Emergency Communications Center in Carthage or the Joplin Police Communications Center in Joplin. Notification may come from several sources:
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Fixed Facilities
 - c. County or City agency such as highway or street department
 - d. County or City response agency
2. The Dispatcher receiving this first report must give priority to alert the Fire Department in the appropriate jurisdiction. The dispatcher must then try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder (See Appendix 7).
 - a. Identification of caller and how contact may be maintained.
 - b. What happened? Where and When?
 - c. Injuries?
 - d. Chemical name or identity (placard).
 - e. Estimated quantity.
 - f. Type and condition of containers.
 - g. Shipping information.
 - h. First estimate of incident level.
3. The dispatcher then alerts Law Enforcement and EMS, passing on above information to all responding units (Appendix 2)
4. When the Incident Command Post (ICP) is established at the site, the Incident Commander will determine the Response Level for this event and set the Response Functions described in this annex in motion.

B. Scope of Hazardous Material Response

1. Jasper County is continually at risk for a hazardous materials incident. Although the number of fixed sites using hazardous

materials locally is small, the county is vulnerable to accidents involving these materials. Release of hazardous materials can come from fixed sites but is more likely to occur from transportation incidents on highways in the county.

2. This annex is developed to help Jasper County officials and first responders prepare for and deal with hazardous materials incidents.
3. The plans and procedures compiled here recognize that Jasper County has limited resources to respond to a Hazardous Materials Incident. Initial response will be defensive, focusing on safety of the affected population and of first responders at the scene. Defensive action will be executed until outside response teams with proper equipment arrive at the scene of the incident.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Hazardous Materials Response is written as Annex H to the Jasper County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan under the guidelines of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III).
- B. This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Jasper County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
- C. This plan defines the roles, responsibilities and relationships of government and private organizations in response to a hazardous materials incident.
- D. This plan provides assurance of appropriate response to protect the population, property and the environment of Jasper County in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving transportation, use, storage, or processing of hazardous materials.
- E. LEPC shall review and update this annex as described in Appendix 8 to Annex H: addressing Mitigation **42 U.S.C. 11003 (a)**

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Jasper County is vulnerable to a variety of hazardous materials incidents due to transportation, storage, use, and processing of these materials.

1. Jasper County is located in the Southwestern part of Missouri and is surrounded by Barton County to the North, Dade and Lawrence Counties to the East, Newton County to the South, and the State of Kansas to the West. Based on the 2010 Census, Jasper County has a population of 117,404.
2. The major highways crossing the county are: Interstate 44, U.S. 71, U.S. 96 and U.S. 59 (Appendix 4).

- 3. Railways running through the county are primary hazardous materials transportation routes. Kansas City Southern, Mo-Northern Ark., and Burlington Northern.
- 4. Four pipelines run through Jasper County.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Materials Carried</u>
Conoco	fuel oil, gasoline, propane
Explorer	fuel oil, gasoline, propane
Shell	crude oil
Williams	natural gas
- 5. There are no navigable rivers in the County.
- 6. There are fixed facilities in Jasper County that use or store hazardous materials. (Appendix 5)
- 7. There are a number of facilities in Jasper County that use or store extremely hazardous materials (EHS) (Appendix 6). **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (1) & 42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (6)**
- 8. Resources in Jasper County for a response to a major HAZMAT incident is limited. Response to a serious incident (Level II or Level III) will, in most cases, require outside resources: Mutual aid assistance, state and federal government and the private sector. **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (6)**
- 9. There are two Hospitals, Freeman-Neosho and Freeman-West Joplin that have facilities to handle contaminated persons. Their staffs as well as the responders of the Ambulance Districts have all been trained to handle contaminated persons.

B. Assumptions

- 1. Proper implementation of this annex and its supporting procedures will reduce or prevent releases and related exposure to the public and environmental damage.
- 2. The greatest threat of a serious hazardous materials incident in Jasper County is posed by transportation related incidents. Such incidents are more likely to affect segments of the general population in the county.
- 3. There are a number of fixed site facilities reporting Extremely Hazardous Substances. Planning for these facilities will be carried out using a three-tiered Hazard Analysis. Present levels of inventories reported via Tier II forms by fixed site facilities storing and/or processing hazardous materials pose a relatively small threat to the general population.

4. Protective actions for the general population may include in-place sheltering and/or evacuation. Many of the residents in the risk area will evacuate to private homes or shelters of their own choosing.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. General

1. Jasper County does not have the resources to neutralize the effects of a serious hazardous substance release and must turn to outside government and private agencies for assistance. The County has the capability to provide logistical support for these outside agencies and coordinate off-site protective actions.
2. Jasper County has the capability to make a first response to a hazardous materials release with local response agencies with personnel who are trained at the awareness or operations level. This response will be defensive and is to assess the severity of the incident, classify the emergency as shown below and start the notification chain and/or the response chain.

B. Levels of Response

1. LEVEL I Probable Emergency Condition

No evacuation other than from the immediate scene. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders in fire service using thermal and respiratory gear. Example of Level I incidents are: minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents, small containers that are not in danger of releasing substances. EOC not activated.

2. LEVEL II Limited Emergency Condition

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. These incidents may require outside assistance if it is necessary to stop the release. Examples of this level may be release of significant quantities of volatile organics at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation. EOC partially staffed.

3. LEVEL III Full Emergency Condition

An incident/accident involving severe potential exposure for the responders and/or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation and the expertise or resources of the private industry, state and federal governments. EOC fully staffed.

V. ORGANIZATION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS

A. Organization and Responsibilities

1. Local Government

- a. The Presiding Commissioner has overall responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness in Jasper County.
- b. The Mayor of City of Joplin or his designee has overall responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness in the City of Joplin.

2. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Local Emergency Planning Committee was formed in accordance with the Missouri Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1987. The LEPC is responsible for developing and maintaining the County Hazardous Materials Annex. A list of LEPC members is given in Appendix 2.

3. Emergency Services

The appropriate emergency services respond to a HAZMAT incident as directed by the County Hazardous Materials Annex. Each agency has the responsibility to develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures for their task assignments from this Annex and the Jasper County All-Hazard Emergency Operating Plan.

4. County Emergency Director

The Emergency Management Director, Joplin-Jasper County, will be the County Emergency Director responsible for coordination of emergency response activities.

B. Task Assignments for Response and Government Agencies

1. Jasper County Government:

- a. The Presiding Commissioner appoints the County Emergency Management Director to handle all HAZMAT issues and incidents and work with facility emergency coordinators.
- b. Sets policy to provide support by non-emergency county departments in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

2. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC):

- a. The LEPC holds scheduled meetings to establish short and long-range plans regarding the County's Hazardous Emergency Management Program.
- b. Compiles the annual Hazardous Materials Inventory for Jasper County based on Tier II reporting.
- c. Develops and maintains this hazardous materials response annex that provides for timely, effective response by the public and private sector.

- d. Outlines methods and schedules training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, schools, and available private participants.
 - e. Serves as the point of contact for Community Right-to-Know activities.
 - f. Keep the public notified of all LEPC activities and distribution requirements of the emergency response plan.
 - g. Designate an information officer to receive and process information requests on emergency response plans.
3. County and/or City Elected Officials
- a. The County and City elected officials monitor the planning activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee.
 - b. The County and City elected officials support the Incident Commander during emergency operations.
 - c. County/City Clerks maintains an accurate and responsible record of all expenses which accrue during a hazmat emergency. Submits an itemized bill to the spiller for expenses incurred.
4. County/City Attorney
- a. Act as legal advisor on items related to public health and safety. Assists in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to Title III implementations or specific chemical release incidents.
 - b. Provides enforcement of regulations and initiate legal action against spiller responsible for the release of chemical hazards that violate state and/or federal regulations.
5. Incident Command: Fire Chief (or the highest-ranking department officer on the scene) **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (3)**
- a. The Incident Commander will be the individual in charge of the hazardous material incident. The Incident commander, beyond the awareness level response, will meet the requirement of 29 CFR 1910-120 (q) and NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 5. The Incident Commander will direct and coordinate all aspects of the hazardous material incident, including but not limited to, the following:
 - 1) Establish and incident command post, and provide the communications center with the incident command post location.
 - 2) Determine the nature of the hazardous materials.

- 3) Appoint a safety officer, liaison officer, and public information officer (based on level of the incident).
- 4) Establish site security and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector.
- b. Coordinates with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provides information as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the hazards and risks posed by the materials spilled.
- c. Initial hazard assessment to public, environment, and response personnel.
- d. Ensure that the initial responding units operate within the realm of their training and capabilities.
- e. Determine the appropriate personnel protection action (in-place sheltering, evacuations, or a combination of both, see Appendix 6 to Annex J - hazardous materials evacuation and Annex K - in-place sheltering).
- f. Issue a public warning through the Public Information Officer (Annex C).

6. Fire and Rescue:

The recommended training level for the fire departments in the County is Operational.

- a. Provides fire and rescue services consistent with training (minimum Awareness Level) and available protective gear.
- b. Contains the release from a safe distance to keep it from spreading and prevent exposures.
- c. Provides site support for federal, state or private dispatched HAZMAT teams (consistent with available protective gear) in the CONTAMINATION CONTROL and SAFE ZONES.
- d. General Operating Condition--Appendix 13 Annex H.

7. Law Enforcement

The recommended training level for law enforcement agencies in the County is Awareness Level. Law enforcement is handled by the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Sheriff's Department or by the municipal police departments within the boundaries of their jurisdictions.

- a. ON-SCENE CONTROL: Establish scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points. Provide additional resources for traffic and crowd control.
- b. Provides the field operations support to the Incident Command Post consistent with training (Awareness Level).

- c. Provides traffic control for the area affected by the incident.
- d. Implements the order for evacuation.
- e. Maintains security for vital facilities.
- f. Additional duties/responsibilities (see Appendix 13 Annex H).
- g. EVACUATION: The order to evacuate must come from the Incident Commander. The law enforcement agency designated by the IC or EOC is in charge and will direct the evacuation effort.
 - 1) Isolate affected area and permit entry only to appropriate response personnel.
 - 2) Notify residents in the affected area, without endangering response personnel.
 - 3) Assist the resident in relocation, and provide direction out of the area and to shelter.
 - 4) Provide security for evacuated areas and reroute traffic around the area and to shelter.
 - 5) Coordinate all search efforts for missing persons.
 - 6) Assist in return of residents, upon the all clear order.

8. Emergency Medical Services

The recommended training level for emergency medical services personnel in the County is EMS/HM Level 1 (Awareness Level). EMS PERSONNEL AT EMS/HM Level 1 are those persons who, in the course of their normal duties, may be called on to perform patient care activities in the cold zone at a hazardous material incident.

- a. Analyze a hazardous materials emergency to determine what risks are present to the provider and the patient.
- b. Perform the necessary preparations for receiving the hazardous material patient and preventing secondary contamination.
- c. Transport, treat, and distribute victims to medical facilities. Freeman Health Systems and St. John's Regional Medical Center are prepared to handle contaminated patients.
- d. Provide a liaison between medical personnel and the IC. Notify the area hospital that receive victims what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be necessary for proper handling and care of victims.

- e. Assign priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities.
 - f. Provide the signs and symptoms of the chemical for medical awareness for all first responders.
 - g. Provides medical surveillance of response personnel in the exclusion perimeters.
9. Health Department - City/County Health
- The recommended training level for health department personnel in the County is Awareness Level.
- a. Manage the distribution and use of health resources. Allocate medical supplies in short supply.
 - b. Provide staff support to EOC.
10. All Emergency Services
- a. Each emergency responding agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on-scene for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods, and resolve conflicts.
 - b. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend personnel protective actions (evacuation, in-place sheltering, or combination of both) after close coordination with agencies (e.g.: enforcement, emergency/medical services).
 - c. The cleanup, removal and disposal of contamination is the responsibility of the manufacturer or carrier who released the materials. ('Spill Bill' Sections 260.500 through 260.550, Revised Statutes of Missouri and 10 CSR 24-1.010 through 24-3.010). Assistance in removal and disposal oversight, technical considerations and funding may be obtained through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
 - d. For communication during emergency operations, all departments will use their existing equipment and procedures to communicate with field operations (Annex B of this Plan).
 - e. Provide staff support to the EOC.
11. State and Federal Support
- a. Planning, training and on-site assistance are available through state and federal agencies. These are:

- 1) Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)
- 2) Missouri Division of Fire Safety
- 3) State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
- 4) Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- 5) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- 6) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- 7) National Response Center (NRC)

C. Private Sector Responsibilities **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (2) & 42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (3)**

1. Fixed Facilities

- a. A fixed facility can offer some benefits to initial responders. MSDS sheets should be available for quick reference of the products involved. There may be fire protective systems in place to assist in mitigation. They could include sprinklers, halon systems, private hydrants or ventilation systems. There is also the likelihood that someone knowledgeable about the emergency will be on location or readily available if requested.
- b. A benefit of a fixed facility is the ability of the fire department to visit and inspect it on an annual or semi-annual basis. These visits should be used to discuss with the plant manager hazardous materials within the plant, systems that have been installed to mitigate these hazards and actions to take in an emergency situation.
 - 1) Designate Facility Emergency Coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of this plan and for the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans. These plans will include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response procedures and available resources.
 - 2) Provide technical support as requested in the development of off-site risk assessments and contingency planning.
 - 3) Provide technical support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
 - 4) Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in chemical hazard exercises and other training activities.

- 5) Notify appropriate officials/agencies of a chemical release incident as directed by Federal and State laws.
2. Pipeline Operators
 - a. Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.
 - b. Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.
3. Highway Carriers
 - a. Notify Dispatch Center of a HAZMAT incident. Provide the dispatcher with all appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (Appendix 7). Also, provide safe routes of entry into designated staging areas for emergency response personnel.
 - b. Develop a chemical incident response plan.
 - c. Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving their inventory.
 - d. Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incidents involving their inventory or property.
 - e. Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
 - f. Provide technical expertise, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.
 - g. Provide a list of major hazardous materials commodities shipped and periodically update that list.
- D. Relationship To Other Plans
 1. The Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan is the underlying document for the protection of health, safety, and property of the public in Jasper County from all natural and manmade disasters.
 2. The Hazardous Materials Annex, Annex H, to the Emergency Operations Plan provides procedures to protect the public from transportation, storage, fixed site and transfer point hazardous materials incidents.
 3. Each fixed facility having extremely hazardous substances is required to develop an on-site contingency plan that specifies notification, response activities and coordination procedures with outside agencies.

4. Emergency response agencies have entered into mutual agreements within the county and adjacent counties that increase response capability.
5. The State of Missouri has developed the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan which outlines the responsibilities of the appropriate state agencies in responding to hazardous substances emergencies that exceed county capabilities under paragraph d.
6. The National Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated federal response to a large-scale hazardous materials incident. This plan is activated by request from the Incident Commander in case of a fixed facility incident, or through the shipper in case of a transportation related emergency.

VI. RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

- A. Initial Notification of Response Organizations **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (2)**.
 1. When a hazardous substance spill occurs, notification to either 911 Dispatch Center may come from several sources.
 - a. Citizens
 - b. Fixed Facility
 - c. County or City agency such as highway or street department
 - d. County or City response agency
 2. The Dispatcher receiving this first report must give priority to alert the fire department in the appropriate jurisdiction. The dispatcher must then try to obtain as much information as possible from the first source or the first responder (Appendix 7).
 - a. Identification of call and how to maintain contact.
 - b. What happened? Where and When?
 - c. Injuries?
 - d. Chemical name or identity (placard).
 - e. Estimated quantity.
 - f. Type and condition of containers.
 - g. Shipping information.
 - h. First estimate of incident level.
 3. The dispatcher then alerts Law Enforcement, EMS, and the County Coordinator, passing on above information to all responding units (Appendix 2).
 4. Depending on the classification of the incident, many emergency functions may be necessary for the appropriate response. Notifications will be made in accordance with procedures found in

function annexes of the Jasper County Emergency Operating Plan. If a determination is made that the release exceeds the reportable quantity, the spiller must notify the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

5. PUBLIC WARNINGS will be issued in accordance with the procedure set forth in Annex C of the Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). **42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (4)**
 - a. EVACUATION. Evacuation can be completely effective if accomplished prior to the arrival of the toxic cloud. (See Annex J of the Jasper County EOP.)
 - b. IN-PLACE SHELTERING. In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action. (See Annex K of the Newton County EOP.)
 - c. INGESTION ADVISORY. Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release. The public must be warned of a threat to food and water supplies.
 - d. SEWAGE and RUNOFF. A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and serious environmental problems.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Incident Management System

1. Responders to a hazardous materials emergency Level II or I in Jasper County will operate using the Incident Command System (ICS). To effect the fastest response, the County has not been divided into response zones, however, the following fire departments will assist in the event of an incident:
 - a. Asbury Fire Department 642-5608
 - b. Avilla Fire Department 646-5509
 - c. Carl Junction Fire Department 649-7524
 - d. Carterville Fire Department 673-2424
 - e. Carthage Fire Department 237-7100
 - f. Duenweg Fire Department 781-1221
 - g. Jasper Fire Department 394-2532
 - h. Joplin Fire Department 623-0403
 - i. Oronogo Fire Department 673-3909
 - k. Tri-City Fire Department 525-4444
 - l. Webb City Fire Department 673-2254

2. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the Fire Chief of the area affected will be the Incident Commander. In his absence command will be assumed by the highest ranking department officer present. Incident Commanders must be qualified at ICS Level.
 3. The maximum level personal protection available to these responders is structural fire fighting protective clothing in combination with positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Consequently, operations level response from Jasper County agencies will be defensive and not compromise the safety of the responders. (See Fire and Rescue)
 4. When an incident is classified a Level II or III HAZMAT emergency (beyond local response control), the Incident Commander must immediately request appropriate assistance at state and federal levels. (See Fire and Rescue) In preparation for logistical support of outside assistance, the Incident Commander activates the Emergency Operating Center (EOC).
- B. Direction and Control Procedures
1. The Incident Commander will maintain control of the scene and coordinate all actions related to the incident and assigns specific responsibilities to the Incident Command Post and the EOC.
 2. The Incident Command Post provides a unified command of all participating agencies to ensure coordinated operations, simplification of communications, performance of logistical tasks, and to assist the Incident Commander with the overall management of incident activities.
- C. Training/Refresher Training
- Those responders who are trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies.

X. EXERCISING

- A. The Jasper County LEPC is responsible for designing, scheduling and evaluating all exercises and drills. An exercise of the HAZMAT Annex will be held annually.
- B. Each exercise will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this annex and its support systems. This annex will be revised on the basis of the exercise critiques.

XI. ANNEX MAINTENANCE

Updating the Plan

- A. Recommended changes to this annex will be made by the Jasper County LEPC.

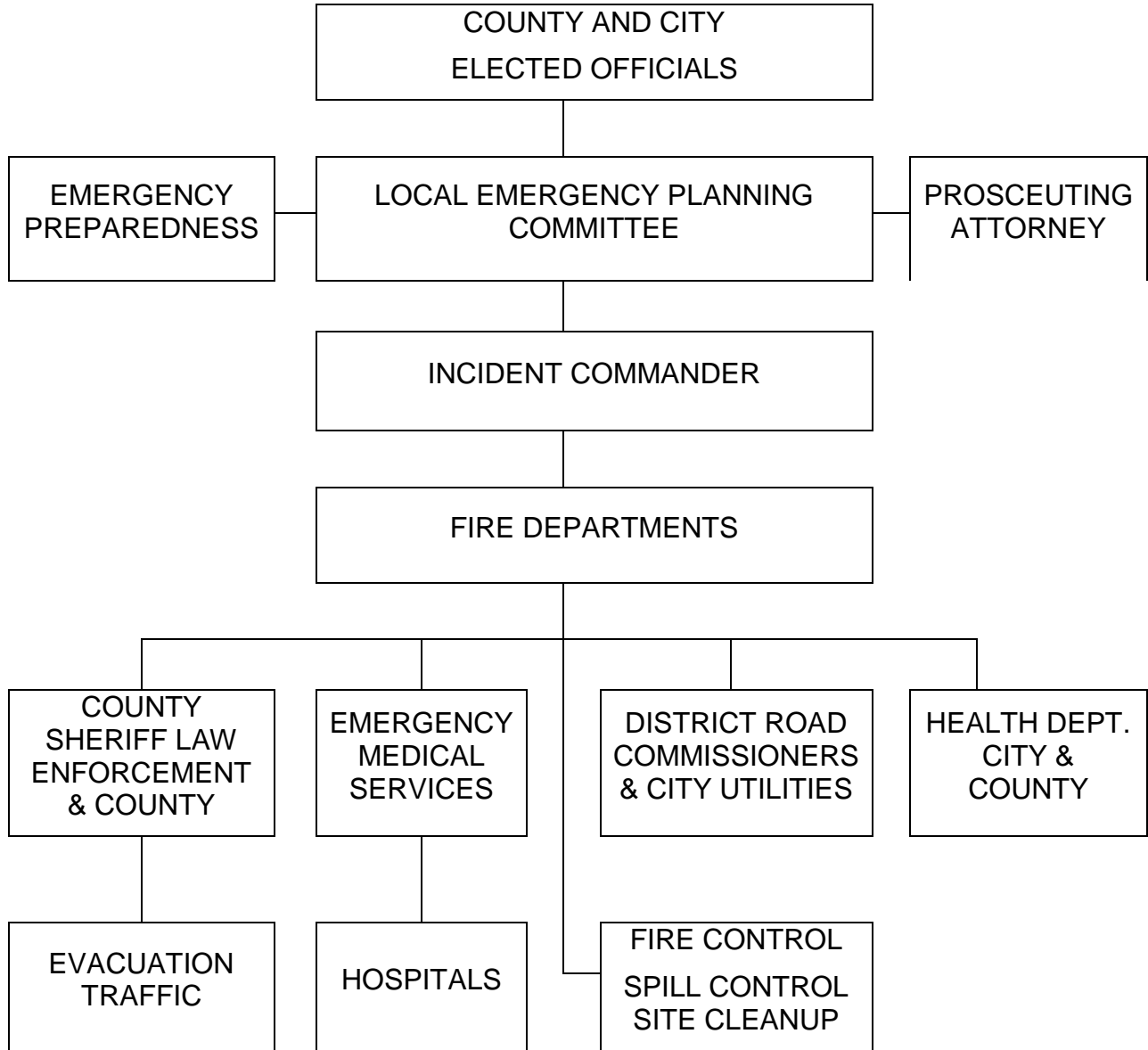
- B. All revisions will be dated and recorded and provided to all holders on record. Revised pages will show date of change.

APPENDICES

1. HAZMAT Response Organizational Chart
2. LEPC Membership and Call-up Roster
3. Response Agencies for HAZMAT Incidents
4. Transportation Routes
5. Fixed Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)
6. Fixed Facilities with Hazardous Substances
7. Chemical Emergency Notification Report
8. Checklist of Actions by Operating Time Frames
9. Radiological Incidents
10. Proposed Exercise Schedule
11. Proposed Training Schedule
12. Joplin Fire Department SOG
13. Fire and Rescue Operations
14. Law Enforcement Operations

Appendix 1 to Annex H

JASPER COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



Appendix 2 to Annex H

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

See Supplemental Annex

Appendix 3 to Annex H

RESPONSE AGENCIES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

<u>STATE ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>PHONE NUMBER</u>
Governor's Office.....	(573)751-3222
Missouri National Guard.....	(573)751-9500
Missouri Emergency Response Commission.....	(800)634-6946
Division of Environmental Quality (DNR).....	(573)634-2436
State Department of Health.....	(573)751-6102
Clean Water Commission.....	(816)229-3105
Air Conservation Commission.....	(816)233-1321
State Emergency Management Agency.....	(573)751-2748
Hazardous Waste Management Commission.....	(573)796-4779

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE (24 Hours)

Federal Emergency Management.....	(202)646-2400
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	(404)452-4100
National Response Center.....	(800)424-8802
Bomb Disposal and Explosive Ordinance Team - U.S. Army, Fort Leonard Wood.....	(573)368-3814
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	(301)951-0550
U.S. Department of Energy - Radiological Assistance.....	(202)586-8100
U.S. Department of the Treasury - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.....	(816)426-7188

OTHER EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (24 Hours)

CHEMTREC.....	(800)424-9300
CHLOREP.....	(800)424-9300
NACA.....	(800)424-9300
Association of American Railroads - Bureau of Explosives.....	(202)639-2222

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATIONS PLAN

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

American Gas Association	(703) 841-8400
American Petroleum Institute.....	(312) 989-0770
Association of American Railroads.....	(202) 457-7000
Aviation Explosives Security Program (FAA).....	(202) 426-8490
Bombing Investigation & Terrorist Bombing (FBI).....	(202) 324-4664
Bureau of Explosives.....	(202) 293-4048
Center for Disease Control	(404) 633-5313
Chemical Manufacturers Association.....	(202) 328-4200
Chemical Transportation Center (CHEMTRAC)	(800) 424-9300
Chlorine Institute.....	(212) 682-4324
Classification of Explosives Military.....	(202) 325-0891
Department of Energy (DOE).....	(301) 353-5555
Department of Transportation.....	(202) 426-1830
Destruction of Explosives (ATF) and Destructive Devices.....	(202) 566-7087
Disaster Research Center.....	(614) 422-5916
Dow Chemical Center.....	(516) 636-4400
Dupont Company.....	(302) 774-7500
Emergency Response Accident (MIB).....	(202) 426-0556
Explosives Unit Laboratory (FBI).....	(202) 324-2696
Federal Aviation Administration Information.....	(202) 426-4817
Federal Highway & Railroad Administration.....	(213) 642-3977
Found/Recovered Explosives (ATF).....	(202) 566-7395
Hazardous Materials Advisory Council.....	(202) 223-1271
Hazardous Materials (USGC).....	(202) 426-2296
Hazardous Materials Program Mgr. (FAA).....	(202) 426-8417
Information Hot Line (Nuclear).....	(301) 353-5555
Institute of Makers of Explosives.....	(202) 789-0310

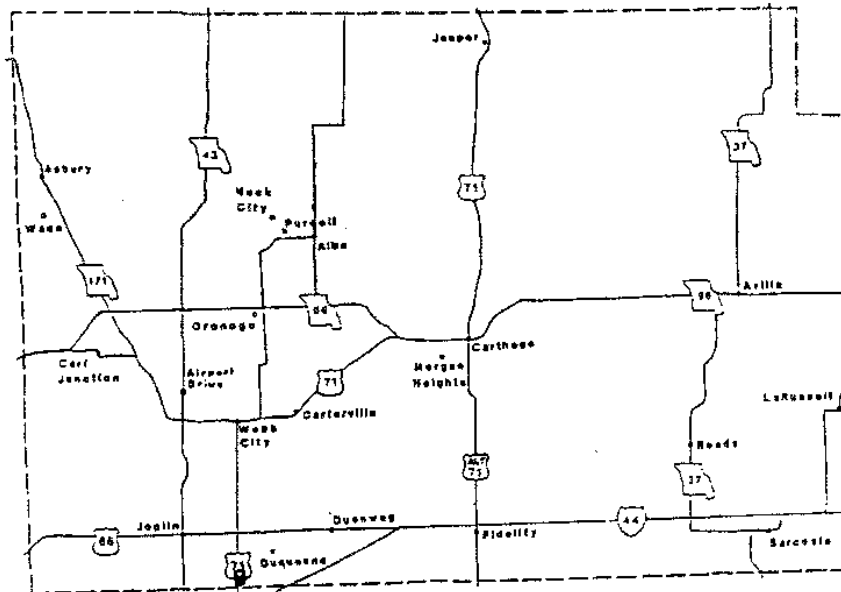
National Fire Protection Association.....	(617) 328-9290
National Foam.....	(215) 363-1400
National Poison Control.....	(800) 845-7633
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
(United State Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency)	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	(301) 427-4205
Pesticide Safety Team Network (PSTN).....	(800) 424-9300
Pesticide Lab.....	(800) 531-7790
Pollution Response Branch (United States Coast Guard).....	(202) 426-9568
Rail Car Information	
ACFX Rail Car.....	(314) 724-7850
GATX Rail Car.....	(312) 621-6200
NATX Rail Car.....	(312) 648-4000
UTLX Rail Car.....	(312) 431-3111
Reports of Incidents (Explosives)	(202) 343-4874
The Fertilizer Institute.....	(202) 466-1024
Transportation Accident (MIB).....	(202) 472-1024

Appendix 4 to Annex H

PRIMARY TRANSPORTATION ROUTES & TRAFFIC CAPACITIES

- HIGHWAY 43 - FROM NORTH TO SOUTH BORDER -- 2,260
- HIGHWAY 66 - FROM WEST TO I-44 BUSINESS -- 15,000
- HIGHWAY 71 - FROM NORTH THROUGH CARTHAGE TO I-44 -- 22,660
- HIGHWAY 37 - FROM AVILLA NORTH TO BORDER -- 660
- HIGHWAY 37 - FROM 96 JUNCTION SOUTH TO BORDER -- 340
- HIGHWAY 71B - FROM CARTHAGE THRU WEBB CITY & SOUTH TO BORDER -- 760
- HIGHWAY 96 - FROM EAST TO WEST BORDER -- 3,500
- HIGHWAY 171 - FROM CARTHAGE THRU & CARL JUNCTION & WEBB CITY & NORTH TO BORDER -- 300
- HIGHWAY HH - FROM 71A TO AA HIGHWAY -- 350
- HIGHWAY AA - FROM 71 TO I-44 BUSINESS -- 350

Map of transportation routes:



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Appendix 5 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

On file with: Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Management Agency

Appendix 6 to Annex H

FIXED FACILITIES WITH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

On file with: Joplin-Jasper County Emergency Preparedness Agency

Appendix 7 to Annex H

CHEMICAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION REPORT

Date _____ Time _____ Received by _____

1. Caller name _____ Representing _____

2. Callback Nos. _____ Emergency Contact (name) _____

3. Material(s) Released (spell) _____ E.H.S. yes/no

4. Amount Released _____ lb/gal Potential release _____

5. Date of Release _____ Time _____ Duration ___ hr. ___ min.

6. Release medium: Air _____ Water _____ Soil _____ Sewer _____ Drains _____

7. Location: City or County _____

Facility name: _____

Facility address: _____

8. Health risks _____

9. Precautions (Public Safety Concerns) _____

10. Incident Description: Fire _____ Gas vapor _____ Spill _____ Explosion _____
Other _____

11. Type of Container: Truck _____ Railroad car _____ Drum _____
 Storage tank _____
 above ground, or below ground _____
12. Four-digit ID number _____ Placard/Label information _____
13. Weather conditions _____ Wind Direction _____ Temperature _____
14. Agencies notified:
- Local Fire....._____ yes _____ no _____ time
- Local Emergency Management Director....._____ yes _____ no _____ time
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources (573) 634-2436.....
_____ yes _____ no _____ time
- National Response Center (800) 424-8802....._____ yes _____ no _____ time
- CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300....._____ yes _____ no _____ time
- Other _____....._____ yes _____ no _____ time
15. Remarks, etc. _____

Appendix 8 to Annex H

CHECKLIST OF ACTIONS BY OPERATING TIME FRAMES

MITIGATION

1. Develop after-action to include:
 - a: Actions taken;
 - b: Personnel costs and materials expended;
 - c: Assistance received from and given to other agencies; and,
 - d: Problem areas to address corrective measures.
2. Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
3. Develop safety programs that include disaster situations for presentation to the public.
4. Develop training programs for local fire departments and emergency medical services.
5. Identify facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and adult congregate living facilities (ACLFs) that could create special problems before or during an evacuation.
6. Participate in tests, exercises and drills.
7. Establish liaison with private area resources that could be useful in the event of a HAZMAT incident.

8. Develop SOG's to meet anticipated needs.
9. Review and update the annex and SOGs at least annually. Call-up lists should be reviewed twice a year.
10. Initiate and conduct training programs.

PREPAREDNESS

1. Alert key personnel according to the procedures established in departmental call-up lists.
2. Determine the status of equipment and resources.

RESPONSE

1. Initiate the hazardous materials annex or plans to include possible evacuation, area control and clean-up.
2. Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as the emergency requires.
3. Notify DNR at 1-800-334-6946 or 573-634-2436.
4. Coordinate activities with other agencies.
5. Coordinate the response of those responding from outside the incident area.
6. Activate mutual aid agreements if needed.
7. Relay the damage reports. Advance warning of all potential problem areas should be included in the report to the SEOC.

8. Maintain records of actions, problems and costs.

RECOVERY

1. Continue to participate in clean-up. Assist in damage assessment.
2. Report on all activities to direction and control.
3. Submit expense report on personnel, resources and supplies expended.
4. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.

Appendix 9 Annex H

RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

I. PURPOSE

This document provides for the organized effort necessary to minimize the effects of radiation on the people, resources and environment through detection and implementation of preventive and remedial measures.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

There are several types of situations that have the potential to cause a radiological incident.

1. Fixed Facilities - The hospitals are the only facilities that store radiological materials and dispose of radiological wastes in Jasper County.
2. Transportation Routes - The highways identified in Appendix 4 Annex H would be where any radiological materials or waste would be transported.

B. Assumptions

1. In the event of a peacetime radiological incident, assistance will be available from the state and federal governments and from the nuclear industry to detect radiation, monitor it, and predict its spread.
2. First responder organizations, particularly fire and law enforcement, will be part of the local radiological emergency support program and will accept appropriate training for such response.
3. Based on previous history, the chance of a radiological incident is not a significant threat to people or the environment.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Reporting Requirements

Radioactive materials are closely regulated by federal laws for reporting, handling, and transporting these kinds of materials.

1. Fixed facilities are required to report their radioactive materials under SARA Title III (CERCLA) to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC), the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the local fire department.
2. Highway and railway shipments of radioactive materials are also required to report the material to be shipped, when it will be shipped, and the shipment route to either the State Emergency

Management Agency (SEMA) or the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

B. Response Capability

1. State

a. Notification of an Incident - Point of Contact

- 1) Department of Health and Senior Services
Notify Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism (CERT) 1-800-392-0272.
- 2) Department of Natural Resources - primary notification point for a hazardous materials incident. 24-hour number: 573-634-2436.
- 3) State Emergency Management Agency - 24-hour Duty Officer: 573-751-2748.

b. Response Teams - Trained radiological response teams are available from the state to respond to an incident.

c. Additional State Agency Assistance

- 1) Missouri State Highway Patrol - Troop D Headquarters, 3131 East Kearney Street in Springfield. Maintain a self-support kit to use for a radiological incident. Officers have received orientation training through SEMA.
- 2) Missouri Department of Transportation (MODOT) in Springfield have self-support kits available in the district offices that are along identified radiological highway corridors. Personnel are trained at the radiological monitor level through SEMA.

2. Local

Identify trained response agencies and personnel. Note if no capability is available.

- a. Fire departments and law enforcement agencies - fire and law enforcement personnel receive as a minimum the awareness level training for hazardous materials as required under SARA Title III.
- b. Health and Medical Services - St. John's Regional Medical Center and Freeman Hospitals can handle victims involved in a radiological incident.
- c. Emergency Management - SEMA can provide a list of people who have received radiological training through SEMA.

- d. Other - Local jurisdictions along identified highway and railway corridors have been given self support kits through SEMA. The information can be obtained from SEMA.

C. Monitoring Equipment

Radiological monitoring equipment for local organizations is provided, calibrated and maintained by the State Emergency Management Agency. The following types of equipment are available.

1. Self-Support Kits: Information on how many self-support kits are available and where they are located is available from SEMA.

D. Accident Assessment

1. First on-the-scene responders should follow the appropriate “Action Guides” for radioactive and other hazardous materials in the NAERG North America Emergency Response Guidebook. These action guides conservatively assume minimal specialized training by first responders; hence, response actions beyond those indicated in this guide would depend on the particular accident contingencies and the expertise of the responders.
2. Since specialists with the expertise to assess the degree of the radiological hazards in an accident will seldom be at the scene of the accident in the initial response phase, provision should be made for rapid and reliable communication linkages between emergency first responders and radiological authorities not at the scene.
3. Trained state and local radiological response teams should be established. Provisions should be made for rapid notification and deployment capabilities of these teams on a 24-hour basis. Procedures for response by adequately trained teams from appropriate jurisdictions (i.e., state, local) should have responsibility for the following functions:
 - a. Assess need for first aid and lifesaving efforts, as appropriate;
 - b. Determine if radioactive materials and other non-radioactive hazardous materials, such as flammable and corrosives, are involved and, if so, which are separate hazards or which might interact with radioactive materials or their packaging;
 - c. Develop procedures for controlling access to and egress from the accident scene;

- d. Develop and adopt safety measures for response team members to prevent injury from environmental factors not related to radioactive or other hazardous materials, such as avoiding electric shock, falls, and fire;
- e. Develop methods for obtaining all possible information regarding the type of packaging; the information form marking, labeling and placarding; the type, quantity and chemical form of the radioactive materials involved; and the observable indicators of release of radioactive materials from packaging;
- f. Obtain information on the accident including location, condition of radioactive materials packages, fire potential, weather conditions, and any other relevant information.
- g. Determine capability of commonly available radiological survey instruments to measure specific radio nuclides identified on shipping papers or labels;
- h. Measure radiation levels, as appropriate, if capability exists (see f and g above);
- i. Perform preliminary dose projections, if needed, based on observation, measurements, and actual or potential radioactive releases; and
- j. Develop criteria for determining need and methods for taking environmental samples.

E. Protective Actions for Public

The three options for protecting the population are access control, evacuation and shelter. Local officials will implement one or more options, depending on the best available estimate of the disaster situation.

- 1. Controlling access to the area should be included as a method here. It is the most likely action to be taken until experts from the Department of Health and Department of Natural Resources arrive.
- 2. Evacuation will be considered based on the condition of the area to be evacuated, the condition at the selected destination, and any risk of exposure while en route. Evacuation operations are discussed in Annex J.
- 3. Sheltering in-place will depend on the relative protection from potential disaster agents provided by the available residential, commercial, and recreational structures in the community. People will be advised to stay indoors and reduce the air flow into the structure. In-place shelter is discussed in Annex K.

F. Decontamination

The State Department of Health should be contacted regarding decontamination of facilities, equipment, and the environment.

G. Cleanup

The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law (Sec. 260.500 through 260.550 RSMo. and 10 CSR 24-1.010 through 24-3.010), for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources (DNR and EPA), is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The chain of command at the accident scene should be stated explicitly. There should be one person or agency with overall authority and responsibility for radiological assessment and control. See Appendix 1 to this Annex.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Incident Command will be used for on-scene management of a response to a hazardous materials (radiological) incident, as discussed in this Annex.

VI. TRAINING

A. SEMA offers the following radiological training:

1. Radiological Monitor (RM). This is an 8-12 hour course. Home Study 3 (HS 3) is a prerequisite.
2. Fundamental course for Radiological Monitor. This is a 2-4 hour course.
3. Radiological Response Team (RRT). This is a 32 hour course. The RM course is a prerequisite.
4. A refresher RRT course is available through SEMA and is an 8 hour course.
5. Radiological Officer (RO). This is a 24 hour course. The RRT course is a prerequisite.

B. Department of Health provides radiological training to hospitals and ambulance services. They offer the following course:

1. The Hospital Radiation Accident (HRA) course provides participants with a basic understanding of radiation and its biological effects and provides basic procedures for managing medical emergencies due to radiation accidents.

C. SEMA and the Division of Fire Safety will assist with arranging for hazardous materials awareness level courses for all first responders.

D. Home-study courses for radiological incidents are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by contacting SEMA.

1. HS 3 - Radiological Emergency Management.
2. IS 301 - Radiological Emergency Response: An Independent Study.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Provision should be made for record keeping and documentation of key data obtained or developed related to accident assessment.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III.
- B. North American Emergency Response Guidebook.
- C. Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Radiological Emergency Response (Department of Natural Resources, Department of Health, and SEMA).
- D. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- E. 40 CFR, Part 302, Designation, reportable Quantities, and Notification Issues for Hazardous Materials.
- F. 44 CFT, Part 10, Environmental Considerations.
- G. Chapter 292, Health and Safety of Employees, Missouri Emergency Response Commission, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1993.
- H. Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning, Revised 1995.
- I. Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear power plant accident.

Appendix 10 to Annex H

PROPOSED EXERCISE SCHEDULE

42 U.S.C. 11003 (c) (9)

The HazMat Plan will be exercised annually. This will be either as a functional or an actual incident.

Appendix 11 to Annex H

HAZ-MAT TRAINING

Detailed Hazardous Materials Plan is on file in the EOC.