

## ESF-12

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

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## ESF-12

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

**PRIMARY AGENCIES:**           **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)**  
**Springfield Fire Department**  
**Logan-Rogersville Fire Protection District**

<b>SUPPORT AGENCIES:</b>	<b>Greene County Commission</b>	<b>Office of the Mayor</b>
	<b>County Attorney</b>	<b>City Attorney</b>
	<b>County Clerk</b>	<b>City Clerk</b>
	<b>Fire Districts</b>	<b>Fire Department</b>
	<b>Sheriff's Department</b>	<b>Police Department</b>
	<b>Highway Department</b>	<b>Public Works</b>
	<b>Emergency Communications Center (ECC)</b>	<b>Public Information Office</b>
	<b>Office of Emergency Management (OEM)</b>	<b>Public Health Department</b>
	<b>Emergency Medical Services (EMS)</b>	

#### I.       **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this ESF is to assist local officials and emergency responders in coordinating the response and restoration activities subsequent to a hazardous materials release. A release of hazardous materials may cause injury or death and may have disastrous effects to the environment. Hazardous materials, including Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), are regulated by Title III of Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) and Missouri State Statutes.

#### II.       **SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

##### A.       **Situation**

1.       Four (4) major highways traverse through Springfield-Greene County and are common routes for the transportation of hazardous substances.
2.       There are numerous rail lines throughout Greene County as well as a major rail yard in Springfield that provide for the transportation and storage of rail cars which regularly contain hazardous substances.
3.       There are four (4) major petroleum pipelines that run through Greene County. In addition, there is a vast network of pipelines that carry natural gas and other materials throughout the county.
4.       There are a large number of fixed facilities in Springfield-Greene County that use, produce and/or store hazardous materials.
5.       Resources (trained personnel and equipment) for response to hazardous material incidents in Springfield-Greene County are limited.
6.       Response to a serious chemical incident may require outside resources from adjacent counties, cities, state and federal government and the private sector.

## **B. Assumptions**

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for Greene County recognizes the responsibility for public health and safety, the need to plan for and set forth procedures and guidelines to deal with hazardous material incidents and the need to exercise the procedures and guidelines and policies set forth in this ESF.
2. Proper implementation of this ESF will reduce or prevent hazardous materials releases or other exposures to the public and environmental damage.
3. Awareness of the local hazards along with appropriate training may reduce the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
4. The use of local and outside resources shall require substantial coordination.
5. Incidents may occur with little or no warning.
6. Protective actions for the general population may include in-place protection and/or evacuation.

## **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. General**

The carrier or spiller of a hazardous material is responsible for making the emergency notifications immediately (**see Section III, Paragraph B.3.a**). Upon arrival, first response agencies will assess the situation and make additional notifications as appropriate (**see Section III, Paragraph B.3.a**).

Springfield Fire Department will respond to hazardous materials spills west of I-65 and in the Springfield Watershed. Logan-Rogersville Volunteer Fire Protection District will respond to hazardous materials spills east of I-65.

Response to a hazardous materials incident shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (SARA III) and Missouri State Statutes.

### **B. Actions to be Taken by Operating Time Frames**

#### **1. Mitigation**

- a. Identify all manufacturers, storage facilities and other potential sources of hazardous materials which may affect the city, county and watershed areas.
- b. Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources necessary to support a hazardous materials response in accordance with Resource Management, **ESF-5**.
- c. Develop standard operating procedures/guidelines for responding to hazardous materials releases.
- d. Identify facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, and adult congregate living facilities that could create special problems during an evacuation.

#### **2. Preparedness**

- a. Conduct hazardous materials and safety awareness presentations for the community as needed.
- b. Organizations that work with hazardous materials should develop a relationship with private resources that have experience working with Hazmat incidents.
- c. Organizations that work with hazardous materials should verify the status of their equipment and resources on a regular basis.

d. Hazardous materials response training requirements:

Minimum training will be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization (fire, police, EMS, emergency management, public works, health, etc.). All responders must meet the minimum skill and knowledge levels required for the function they are to perform before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations. All employees who participate in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

1) FIRST RESPONDER AWARENESS LEVEL

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying authorities of the release and take steps to secure the scene. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- a) An understanding of the roles and types of responders in a hazardous materials incident in accordance to the NFPA, the EOP and the agency's standard operating procedures and/or emergency response plan.
- b) An understanding of hazardous materials and their associated risks during an incident.
- c) An understanding of the potential outcomes with hazardous materials releases.
- d) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials.
- e) The ability to identify the hazardous materials with the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook, available placards, or other methods available.
- f) The ability to recognize the need for additional resources and to make the appropriate notifications.

2) FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONS LEVEL

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level. The department/agency that employs the responder shall be responsible for certifying their competency.

- a) An understanding of all the competencies required at the awareness level.
- b) An understanding of hazardous material terminology.
- c) An understanding of hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- b) An understanding of the proper use and selection of personal

- protective equipment.
- d) The ability to perform basic defensive control, containment and/or confinement operations.
- e) The ability to conduct decontamination operations.

3) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIAN LEVEL

Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of the hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas. The department/agency that employs the Technician shall be responsible for certifying their competency.

- a) An understanding of all the competencies required at the operations level.
- b) An understanding of hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- c) An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- d) An understanding of termination procedures.
- e) The ability to detect, classify, identify and verify known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- f) The ability to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.
- g) The ability to implement the organizations standard operating procedures and/or emergency response plan.
- h) The ability to select and properly don specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.
- i) The ability to perform advanced control, containment, and/or confinement operation.
- j) The ability to conduct decontamination operations.

4) INCIDENT COMMANDER LEVEL

The Incident Commander (IC) is an individual who may assume control of a hazardous materials incident. To function as an IC, an individual shall have at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas. The department/agency that employs the Incident Commander shall be responsible for certifying their competency.

- a) An understanding of all the competencies required at the operations level.
- b) An understanding of the Incident Management System.
- c) An understanding of local, county, state and federal emergency response plans and response capabilities.
- d) An understanding of the hazards and risks associated with working in chemical protective clothing.
- e) An understanding of safety considerations during a hazardous materials incident.

- f) The ability to manage multi-agency, multi-functional operations.
- g) The ability to manage decontamination operations.

f. Training normally available through the LEPC:

- 1) Hazardous Materials Awareness Level
- 2) Hazardous Materials Operations Level
- 3) Hazardous Materials Technician Level
- 4) Incident Management System (through SEMA)
- 5) Other training as requested and approved such as Propane Emergencies, Tank Truck Emergency Response, Train Derailments, Emergency Response to Terrorism, etc.

g. Refresher Training

Employees who are trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

A statement shall be made of the training competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the appropriate department/agency shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

h. Exercises

The Greene County LEPC is responsible for conducting periodic drills and/or exercises to test and/or improve this ESF. As a minimum a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise should be held annually.

### 3. Response

a. Notification

**The immediate notification of appropriate public agencies of a hazardous chemical release is the responsibility of the spiller. The spiller shall provide the call taker with the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (see Appendix 2) and a safe route of entry to the site for emergency personnel.**

- 1) **Emergency notification** shall be made to by the spiller or witness to the Emergency Communications Center, **911**.
- 2) **Administrative notification** shall be made by the Incident Commander to the Emergency Communications Center (ECC), **417-874-1212**.

The ECC will make the following notifications:

Environmental Emergency Response Team (DNR), **573-634-2436**  
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), **417-869-6040**

b. Incident Command

The senior qualified emergency response official responding to an emergency shall assume Incident Command. All emergency response activities shall be coordinated and controlled in accordance with the Incident Command System.

Communications will be coordinated by the Incident Commander through the ECC.

The Incident Commander shall make an assessment of the situation and classify the emergency as specified below:

1) **PROBABLE EMERGENCY SITUATION**

No evacuation or sheltering other than from the immediate scene. This level of incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of this level of incidents are minor releases of fuel from vehicular crashes, small releases of corrosives, and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances.

2) **LIMITED EMERGENCY SITUATION**

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation or in-place protection in the surrounding area. These incidents may require the use of special chemical protective gear. Examples of this level may be releases of significant quantities of volatile materials at fixed facilities or cargo tank releases in transportation.

3) **FULL EMERGENCY SITUATION**

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

c. **Plan Activation**

If it becomes apparent that control of the incident is beyond the response capabilities of the initial responding department/agency, a "Type I" emergency will be declared in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set forth in **ESF-1, Appendix 2**.

d. **Public Warning**

Public Warning shall be issued in accordance with procedures and guidelines set forth in ESFs 3 and 4. Response Actions shall be based on the following population protection options:

- 1) Evacuation – Voluntary or forced removal of people from an affected area (**ESF-7, Appendix 5**).
- 2) In-Place Protection - Advising people to stay indoors and attempting to restrict the air flow into a structure (**ESF-7, Appendix 6**).
- 3) Ingestion Advisory - Drinking water and food crops may be contaminated by a chemical release. A threat to food and water supplies must be identified and information released to the public.
- 4) 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.

e. Documentation

Response activities shall be documented on the Chemical Emergency Notification Report (appendix 2) by the LEPC. This documentation shall be evaluated for development of new training sessions. Data on overall incident occurrence shall be provided to all participating organizations and used for plan revisions.

**4. Recovery**

a. Hazardous Material Treatment

A hazardous materials release can be treated with physical, chemical or biological countermeasures. The operator (spiller) is responsible for the clean-up and treatment of the spill. State and federal technical resources are readily available to provide technical assistance on selection or overview of treatment activities.

b. Countermeasures

The Incident Commander is responsible for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures (actions taken to contain, control, and recover from the incident). This action should be coordinated with the DNR, LEPC and the Health Department as required.

The Springfield-Greene County Health Department, in coordination with DNR and the LEPC, is responsible for monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

c. Spiller's Responsibility

The spiller is responsible, in accordance with state and federal law, for the cost of all cleanup and countermeasures.

d. Incident Commander's Responsibility

The Incident Commander is responsible for monitoring the response activities to ensure that appropriate containment and control measures are implemented. Containment and control measures may include but are not limited to:

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Dikes                              | 10) Reorientation of containers       |
| 2) Berms and Drains                   | 11) Hydraulic and mechanical dredging |
| 3) Trenches and pits                  | 12) Evacuating/In-Place Protection    |
| 4) Booms                              | 13) Skimming or pumping               |
| 5) Barriers in soil                   | 14) Dispersion or dilution            |
| 6) Stream diversion                   | 15) Vacuuming                         |
| 7) Patching and plugging              |                                       |
| 8) Over packing of leaking containers |                                       |
| 9) Portable catch basins              |                                       |

Normally the Incident Command for a Hazardous Material Incident will be the responsibility of the fire department. In the city of Springfield the fire department is designated the agency to manage any hazardous material incident, assisted by other agencies/departments.

Based on the Incident Command System, the Incident Commander is the individual in charge. The Incident Commander shall coordinate all actions including, but not limited to the following:

- 1) Establish an on-scene Command Post.
- 2) Provide initial hazard assessment to response personnel and the general public.
- 3) Prescribe personnel protective measures.
- 4) Issue public warning.
- 5) Lead the initial environmental assessment.
- 6) Provide information to EOC, if activated.
- 7) Provide for decontamination of personnel and equipment.
- 8) Determine when re-entry is possible

Each emergency response agency shall report to the Incident Commander upon arrival on scene and confer with this individual for coordination of all activities. The Incident Commander has the authority to direct the overall operations, select mitigation concepts and methods and resolve conflicts.

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recommend evacuation/in-place protection actions, after close coordination with all agencies involved and in-depth discussion with the appropriate officials to assure proper warning, transportation, shelter and care for the evacuees.

e. Initial Assessment

The fixed facility operators should perform the initial assessment of a release incident. It should be recognized that industrial capability to assess the situation may be supported by in-depth knowledge of the chemicals, facility and environmental effects. The fixed facility is responsible for damages resulting from the release and should provide timely and accurate information on a release situation.

f. Restoration

- 1) The local jurisdiction, in conjunction with state and federal agencies, is in charge of managing restoration activities.
- 2) Treatment of contaminated soils or waters is the responsibility of the spiller.
- 3) Off-site transportation for storage, treatment or disposal may be provided by the spiller, subject to state and federal regulations.

#### IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

**A. Primary Agencies: Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC),  
Springfield Fire Department,  
Logan-Rogersville Fire Protection District**

1. Hold scheduled meetings to establish short and long-range plans regarding the Hazardous Materials Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program for Springfield/Greene County.
2. Provide support and focus on the hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazards analysis and/or updating the current analysis utilized.
3. Provide guidance and manage the maintenance of the Hazard Materials Response ESF to the Springfield/Greene County Emergency Operations Plan for the service area that utilizes the expertise and resources of public and private organizations and provides for safe, timely and cost effective response by public and private groups.

4. Schedule training and exercises on hazardous materials in coordination with local government officials, academic institutions, fire districts and private participants.
5. Serve as the point of contact for Community Right-to-Know.
6. Coordinate post-incident reports with input from all involved agencies. After all large spills and spills with injuries, all agencies will compile their post-incident reports and submit them to the LEPC within 30 days of incident stabilization for review, debriefing, recommending plan modifications and for use in training and exercise programs.

**B. Support Agencies:**

**County Commission/Office of Mayor**

1. Appoint a representative to coordinate the hazardous materials systems, and to report all chemical incidents to agencies as required by state and federal laws.
2. Set policy and adopt budgets to allow administrators with the technical skill and authority to be responsible for Incident Command in the event of a hazardous materials incident/accident.
3. Advise responsible County and City administrators/department heads to insure that the best measures shall be taken to protect the general public, property and the environment.

**City Attorney and County Attorney**

1. Give legal advice on items related to public health/safety.
2. Assist in resolution of legal problems that may arise due to Title III implementation or specific chemical release incidents.
3. Initiate legal action against responsible parties for the release of chemical hazards that violate state and/or federal regulations.

**LEPC**

Maintain an accurate and responsive data bank for all vital information arising from a chemical release incident in/or affecting their jurisdictions.

**Springfield-Greene County Emergency Communications Center**

1. Receive all reports of hazardous material incidents and dispatch appropriate fire units to the scene to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
2. Notify any needed person/organization/agency, public/private, requested by the Incident Commander or as called for by existing Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines.
3. Coordinate information with the Public Information Officer for notification of the public and release of information.

**Greene County Municipal Fire Departments/Fire Protection Districts**

1. Respond to all reports of hazardous materials incidents to determine the nature and scope of the incident.
2. Establish an Incident Command, assume command, or support the Incident Commander if command is established under another organization, to control/coordinate the incident. Determine the hazard level of the incident and direct response operations to include:
  - a) Establish site security and hazard exclusion zones within the hazardous sector.
  - b) Determine the nature of the hazardous material.
  - c) Based on estimates of likely harm, establish options for mitigation, selecting appropriate options and managing the mitigation effort.
3. Coordinate with all private and public agencies on-site at the Incident Command Post. Provide information sources as necessary for law enforcement and medical authorities on the material, hazard evaluation and environmental damage assessment.
4. Develop and maintain the Fire Service Hazardous Material Response Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines. This effort should also include mutual aid resources.
5. Direct facility personnel to remove any chemicals that may cause fire or explosion, create

toxic gas releases or cause environmental damage, if safe to do so.

**Greene County Municipal Police Departments/Greene County Sheriff's Office**

1. Relay all reports of hazardous material incidents to the ECC so that the notification can be made to the appropriate agency.
2. Establish a liaison at the Incident Command Post to coordinate the law enforcement activities with the Incident Commander.
3. Respond to requests for support/assistance from the Incident Commander.
4. Provide security, maintain order, prevent unauthorized entry, control and re-route traffic and maintain open access/egress for authorized vehicles into the hazardous materials incident as designated by the Incident Commander.
5. Assist in evacuation/in-place protection notification of the hazardous area as requested by the Incident Commander.

**Springfield-Greene County Health Department.**

1. Provide personnel safety information to the Incident Commander.
2. Offer expertise in regards to routine public health issues.
3. Assist the Incident Commander in health related areas.
4. Assist with coordination of health resources.

**Emergency Medical Services**

1. Assign priorities of medical treatment on the basis of urgency and for transporting casualties from the incident site to appropriate medical facilities.
2. Treat, Transport and Tracking of patients to the medical facility.
3. Provide a liaison, at the Command Post, between medical personnel and the Incident Commander System.
4. Provide medical information for response personnel.
5. Provide information to area hospitals on what chemicals are involved so that proper safeguards can be taken to protect medical personnel and facilities from contamination in the treatment of injured.

**Greene County Highway Department/Springfield Public Works**

1. Respond to emergency request of the Incident Commander by providing trucks, earth moving or other equipment with operators and sand or other absorbent materials to assist in removing or reducing the hazards and preventing pollution of the environment.
2. Provide barricades to assist in evacuation and scene security.
3. Assist in identifying or providing a location for the temporary storage of stabilized hazardous materials until legal disposal can be accomplished.

**Office of Emergency Management**

1. Activate the EOC if needed in accordance with ESF-2.
2. Coordinate the activities of the LEPC.

**Public Information Office**

1. Coordinate and provide accurate timely information and instructions to the public through the news media.
2. Secure briefings from the EOC staff on a regular basis.
3. Provide regular briefings to the news media. Coordinate media interviews with jurisdictional officials.
4. Monitor news reports and correct inaccurate information. Maintain liaison with PIO's from other agencies or jurisdictions.
5. Coordinate "rumor control" activities and notify media of any changes in EOC status.

**C. State Primary Agency**

**Department of Natural Resources (DNR)**

Support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency

**D. Federal Primary Agency**

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

Support to Federal, State and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency.

**E. Non-Governmental Organizations**

**Fixed Facilities**

1. Designate Hazardous Materials Coordinator responsible for assisting in the preparation of this plan and for the preparation of compatible on-site contingency plans. These plans shall include specific responsibilities, notification and emergency response procedures and procedures and guidelines and available mitigation resources.
2. Emergency notification shall be made to the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Communications Center.

**The immediate notification of appropriate agencies of a hazardous chemical release is the responsibility of the spiller. The spiller shall provide the call taker with the appropriate information to complete the Chemical Emergency Notification Report, (Appendix 2) and a safe route of entry to the site for emergency personnel.**

3. Provide technical support as requested in development of off-site risk assessment and contingency planning.
4. Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
5. Provide personnel, technical expertise and equipment support; and participate in chemical hazard exercises, drills, and other training activities.
6. Initiate notification of a chemical release incident, and provide information to the appropriate officials/agencies as specified in Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

**Pipeline Industry**

1. Responsible for a plan that outlines the general actions and establishes the policies to be followed in the event of a chemical release incident.
2. The company's Hazardous Materials Coordinator shall contact each site and direct the company's mitigation activities and support off-site efforts during any chemical release emergency.
3. Provide support to the Incident Commander at the Command Post during an incident.
4. Provide technical guidance, personnel and hardware to support the training and exercise program directed by the LEPC.

**Rail and Highway Carriers**

1. Develop a chemical incident emergency response plan.
2. Maintain a response capability in the event of a hazardous material incident involving their stock.
3. Provide technical assistance, personnel and resources to the Incident Commander to mitigate incident(s) involving their stock or property.
4. Provide proper identification of all hazardous materials carried.
5. Provide technical expertise, personnel, and hardware to support the training and exercise program of the LEPC.

6. Provide a useful list of major hazardous material commodities shipped and periodically update this list.

**D. State and Federal Support**

1. Planning, training and on-site assistance through state and federal agencies. Details of these resources and methods of acquisition are described in the State Emergency Response Commission Chemical Emergency Plan.
2. Notification to state and federal agencies is the responsibility of the person or organization releasing regulated chemicals.
3. Access to state resources for support during an incident/accident is through the Incident Commander or as specified in the **Basic Plan, Appendix 2**.

**V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

**A. Administration**

1. In accordance with the Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo) sections 260.500 through 260.550, local fire departments responding to a local hazardous substance emergency may recover costs associated with the event. A detailed accounting of expenses incurred is required to receive reimbursement (see appendix 3). Examples of the information that should be kept and reported to the EOC include the following:
  - a. Apparatus and personnel responding
  - b. Additional personnel
  - c. Personal protective equipment used
  - d. Sorbent materials used
  - e. Plugging and patching materials used
  - f. Decontamination supplies used
  - g. Communications costs incurred
  - h. Equipment damaged during incident
2. Records of hours worked (responders, facility staff and volunteers) and materials used must also be reported to the EOC for use in determining the total cost of the incident.
3. A report should also be compiled describing the nature of the release, the conditions and circumstances of the release as well as environmental impact sustained.
4. A *Chemical Emergency Notification Report* (see **Appendix 2**) will be completed as soon as possible. The form can be completed by LEPC upon notification of the incident.

**B. Logistics**

1. A list of fixed facilities that store extremely hazardous chemicals (EHS) is maintained in Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) program. The LEPC and the Hazmat Teams maintain a copy of the list. The LEPC regularly updates the list with input from the facilities and distributes the updates to the teams.
2. Facility maps of sites within Springfield that store chemicals are maintained by the Springfield Fire Department. These maps are in the Firehouse Computer program and are updated regularly by the Fire Marshals.
3. Communications will be handled through the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Communications Center as directed by the Incident Commander.
4. Supply requisitions will be made through normal channels when possible. Non-standard requisitions should be requested through the EOC. The EOC maintains lists of support agencies and resources for hazardous materials incidents.

## **VI. ESF DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The Office of Emergency Management in coordination with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, the Springfield Fire Department and Logan-Rogersville Fire Protection District are responsible for the annual review and update of this ESF and appendices.

## **IX. REFERENCES**

- A. Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)-42 U.S.C.9601 et seq. (1986).
- B. Emergency Planning (EPCRA Sections 301-303, 40 CFR Part 355)
- C. Emergency Release Notification (ECPRA Section 304, 40 CFR 355)
- D. Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting Requirements (EPCRA Section 311/312, 40 CFR Part 370)