Southeast Florida Area Contingency Plan (SEFL ACP)

Hazardous Substance Response

Annex D

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
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Table of Contents

1000 Introduction

While the basic Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC) is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this annex is to provide SEFL ACP users with information specific to responses to hazardous substance releases, including WMD incidents.

Many SEFL AC member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substance incident, including a WMD or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). The SEFL ACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substance incident.

This annex identifies standard operating procedures for entering and leaving sites, accountability for personnel entering and leaving sites, decontamination procedures, recommended safety and health equipment, and personal safety precautions. The plan includes a list of emergency response equipment appropriate to the various degrees of hazard based on EPA's four levels of protection (Levels A through D). The priority of response is to mitigate the affects of the hazardous substance release while protecting responders and the community.

Background Information

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR part 300) establishes the National Response System (NRS) as the federal government's response management system for emergency response to releases of hazardous substances into the environment of the United States.

During a HAZMAT incident, EPA will usually provide OSCs in the inland zone, and the USCG will generally provide OSCs in the coastal zone. The OSC coordinates all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during an incident under the NCP or the National Response Framework (NRF). The OSC is the point of contact for the coordination of federal efforts with those of the local response community.

Agencies other than EPA or USCG might provide the OSC depending on the incident. While EPA and USCG have primary responsibility under federal laws and regulations, under CERCLA, DOD, DOE, and other federal agencies provide OSCs for incidents for which they have responsibility for releases of hazardous substances. If a federal agency – other than EPA, USCG, DOD, or DOE – has responsibility for an incident, they only provide the OSC if the incident involves non-emergency removal actions.

When a discharge or release is discovered or reported, the pre-designated OSC is responsible for immediately collecting pertinent facts about the discharge or release to evaluate the situation. Based on the evaluation, if the OSC decides a federal emergency response action is necessary, he or she works with state and local emergency response teams, local police and firefighters, and/or other federal agencies to eliminate the danger.

While all significant hazardous substance releases must be reported to the NRC, many inland responses are effectively handled without any direct involvement by the federal government.

Others require federal assistance when the incident exceeds state and local capabilities. In other words, the federal government acts as a "safety net" for state, local, tribal, and private party responders.

1100 Scope

This hazardous materials/substances Section outlines the local, state, and federal actions needed to properly mitigate a release of hazardous substances into the environment. This Section provides considerations and recommendations to consolidate the actions by various agencies and organizations in support of the progression of the response.
This annex will focus on hazardous substance incidents with the following characteristics:

- Multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional response,
- Exceeds localized (town/city/parish/state) response capacity,
- Response exceeds one operational period,
- Release or imminent release of hazardous substances, and
- Response phase of the incident, through stabilization.

1200 Definition of Hazardous Substances

Before the process of planning for a hazardous substance incident response can begin, there has to be a clear understanding of the types of materials that are to be covered under this annex. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 defines hazardous substances as "hazardous waste" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as hazardous substances regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Toxic Substance Control Act. In addition, any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance may also be specifically designated as a "hazardous substance" under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances and associated Reportable Quantities (RQs) are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4. CERCLA also applies to "pollutants or contaminants" that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA.

Petroleum products are specifically excluded from CERCLA and are not considered to be "hazardous substances" under Federal statute. State environmental statutes may, however, consider these materials hazardous substances. This annex does not specifically deal with issues related to response to petroleum products.

1300 Authorities

1301 Federal

Federal authorities for response to hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent releases are outlined in CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9604) and the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300. FOSCs are the federal officials predesignated by EPA and the USCG to coordinate response activities. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinate all

other response efforts at the scene of a release. As the state and local responder's gateway to the resources of the National Response System, it is the FOSC's responsibility to provide access to resources and technical assistance that may not be otherwise available to a community.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by the EPA and the USCG, with the EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance releases in the inland zone and the USCG in the coastal zone. The EPA also has the lead for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in the coastal zone. Responsibility for radiological responses are more complex and are dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological Annex to the National Response Framework.

Federal Policy

In the event of a disaster, when the National Response Framework (NRF) is activated to assist an impacted State, we will pursue the use of Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act funding to reimburse allowable costs incurred in support of their activities under Emergency Support Function-10 (ESF #10) "Hazardous Materials Annex." In the aftermath of a disaster, where the responsible party of a pollution incident is either unknown or non-responsive, it is appropriate to use Stafford Act funding as the federal mechanism to address the pollution threat. This Stafford Act funding can be used in the discovery, assessment, evaluation, containment, countermeasure, cleanup, disposal, and documentation phases of the response/removal action. Stafford Act funding can be used to address all the pollutants identified within the NRP which includes those pollutants normally responded to using the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Conservation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Fund.

FEMA Mission Assignment. The affected State will request a Mission Assignment from FEMA to address pollution issues. The EPA will facilitate ESF #10 Mission Assignments for EPA and Coast Guard actions. For activities within each State, Mission Assignments can be expected to be issued for the following efforts:
Activation of the ERT-A;

- Technical Assistance/Assessment work; and
- Direct Federal Assistance/Response work.

If coastal zone is or has the potential to be impacted by the disaster, the EPA will attach specific tasking within the Mission Assignment to support Coast Guard actions. The EPA will then initiate an Inter-agency Agreement (IAG) with the Coast Guard to support Coast Guard costs under the Mission Assignment until reimbursed by the Stafford Act.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Fund. The use of the OSLTF and the CERCLA Fund should be avoided during Stafford Act declarations where the pollution event was caused by the disaster or emergency. However, if the Stafford Act funding process stated in this guidance is not fulfilling the immediate funding needs of the OSC, the pollution funds may always be used. Funding for pollution incidents commenced prior to a Stafford Act declaration or from sources not potentially impacted by the disaster shall be completed using the applicable pollution fund.

1302 Florida State

The State Warning Point is the State of Florida's emergency notification center. The State Warning Point can contact the appropriate FDEP office and other emergency responders in the event of an emergency. The phone number is (850) 815-4001 or 1-800-320-0519.

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is responsible for implementing the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) provisions in Florida. The SERC, along with the LEPCs, work to mitigate the effects of a release or spill of hazardous materials by collecting data on the storage of hazardous chemicals above planning quantities.
The Technological Hazards Section at the Florida Division of Emergency Management provides programmatic support for the SERC.

- FDEP maintains and staffs emergency depots, including the establishment and training of a volunteer corps;
- Maintain the SEOP;
- Assist and provide guidance (when requested) for the development and maintenance of local and inter jurisdictional disaster plans;
- Maintain a roster of trained personnel, skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- Provide direct emergency support to local communities in declared emergencies including spills; and
- Provide emergency notification and conference call capability with local Parish Emergency Operations Centers.

1302.1 Evacuations, Shelters, and Shelter-in-Place

Chapter 252 of the Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act, as amended) authorizes county emergency management agencies in each county of the State of Florida for the formulation of local disaster preparedness plans and for the authority to utilize the resources necessary to cope with a disaster emergency. This includes the power to direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the county's population from threatened or stricken areas necessary for the preservation of life and other disaster mitigation, response or recovery. If evacuation is necessary, evacuation routes will be dependent upon the particular hazard and at-time weather conditions. It's recommended that the County Emergency Manager or designated representative be integrated into any hazmat incident response that Sector Miami is involved with.

2000 Command

The complexity and jurisdictional characteristics of the incident will determine the level of involvement of Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, the Responsible Party, and other responders. It is expected that the UC participants will be determined based on each incident. The table below outlines the State and Federal lead agency for specific incident types. Please note that this chart only shows the agency with primary authority, it does not reflect the fact that multiple agencies typically coordinate on each incident.

	Oil	HazMat	Biological	Radiological	Disaster
Florida	FDEP	FDEP	FDEP	FDEP	FDEP
Federal	EPA/USCG	EPA/ USCG/ DoD	EPA/ USCG	EPA/USCG/ DOE/DoD/NRC/ NASA	FEMA

The USCG has developed an All-Hazards Incident Management Handbook which provides some guidance as to organizational set-up and roles/responsibilities for hazardous substances as well as mass-casualty incidents. These are found in Chapter 15 (Multiagency Coordination under the NRF), Chapter 19 (Mass Casualty/Mass Rescue), Chapter 20 (Oil Spill), and Chapter 21 (Hazardous Substance) of the USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH).

Should a HazMat incident grow in complexity, a Unified Command organization will be established to integrate all jurisdictional responsibilities. Figure 1 is an illustration of the agencies and/or entities that could serve in the Unified Command and General Staff. The list of agencies is not exclusive.

The make-up of the Unified Command organization for a HazMat/WMD incident in the maritime environment will be tailored to the type of incident. For example, in a terrorist initiated radiological incident, the Department of Energy (DOE) would be a member of the Unified Command since they are the designated Coordinating Agency for the incident. In addition to the DOE, the Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state(s) would also have representation in the Unified Command. The following types of incidents would have representation from other entities:

Radiological Incident: Department of Energy (Coordinating Agency)

Biological Incident: Public Health Department, CDC

Hazardous Material Incident: Local fire department, “Responsible party”

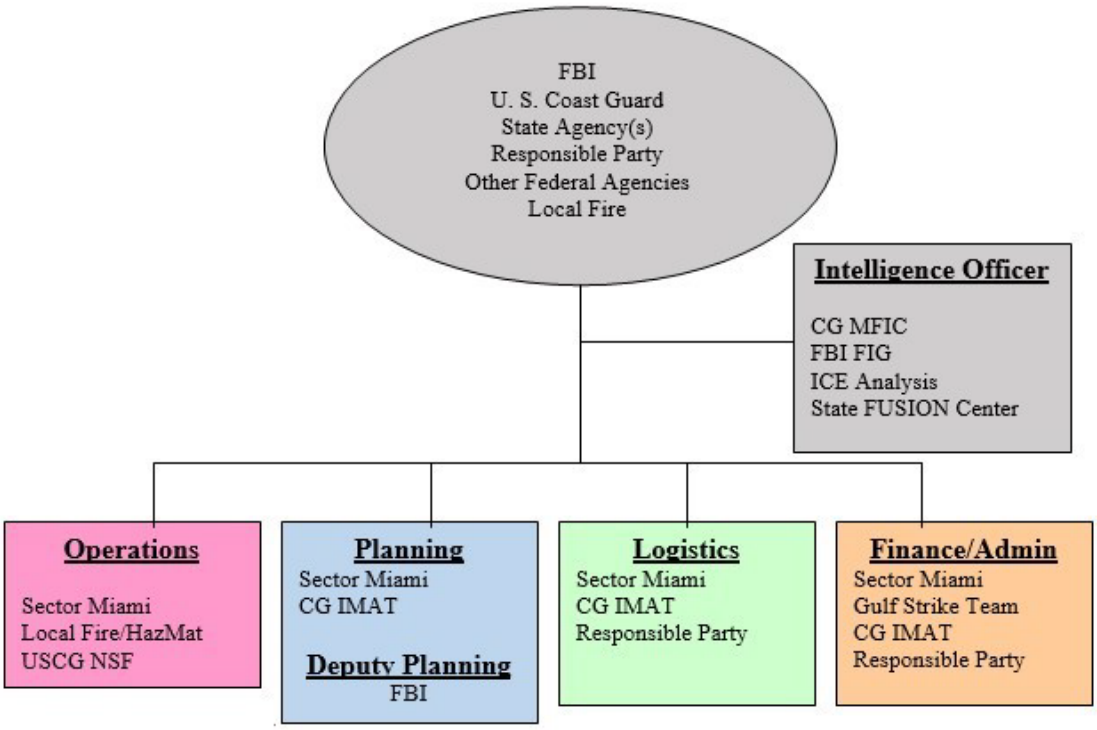

FIGURE 2000.1 (Example) HazMat Incident Unified Command Organization

2100 Hazardous Substance Incident/Unified Command Objectives

Primary Unified Command objectives:

- Identify the hazards;
- Isolate the hazard area, and secure the source;
- Protect the safety of the public and responders;
- Mitigate impact(s) to the environment;
- Remove contamination; and
- Activate response plans.

Other possible Unified Command objectives:

- Assess the threat of release;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis.

2200 Criminal Incident Management

At the onset of a response, it is often unclear whether the cause of a release was accidental or criminal. Local responders will likely be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release.

In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders who view the incident as a hazardous substance release or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended. These dynamic objectives will be accounted for by forming a Unified Command with the applicable law enforcement agencies.

Since 9/11/01, much attention has been given to terrorist incidents. A nuclear, biological, or chemical WMD type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substance release with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under the National Response Framework (NRF). The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex to the NRF also provides guidance on response to criminal incidents with significant impacts. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local/state law enforcement agencies the initial lead in each response. Be aware that the FBI can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities.

The UC responding to an incident where terrorism is involved must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the Federal Government's response mechanisms for these types of incidents. HSPD-5 gave DHS the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response; however, nothing in the NRF changes legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. The UC may find themselves working with DHS, FBI, FEMA, or a number of other federal agencies under the NRF.

If a responder suspects terrorism, the FBI and local/state law enforcement must be notified as soon as possible. Given available evidence, statements, scenario, and intelligence; the FBI/Law Enforcement agencies will make the determination on whether the incident is credible. The FOSC may be approached by the law enforcement agencies to assist in obtaining initial investigative samples to confirm their "credible threat" determination if local sampling resources are not identified or available.

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information with the law enforcement agencies to assist them in making these determinations.

2300 Notification Requirements

2301 Federal

Releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA, 40 CFR Part 300.125(c). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under Section 304 of SARA Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA hazardous substances, and their RQs, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA RQs may also be found in the EPA's "List of Lists" at EPA NEPIS. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with RQs in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of pollutants or contaminants for terrorist-related threats; the National Response Center will accept all reports of potential terrorist incidents and pass the report along to the appropriate agencies. All emergencies should also be immediately reported to 911 to activate local law enforcement and response resources.

2302 Florida State

The Florida Department of Health Services (FDHS) has a central office in Tallahassee, FL. During the initial emergency phase of a pollution incident, the FOSC or designated representative should notify the State Warning Point at 1-800-320-0519 / 850-644-4636. The State Warning Point will then notify all appropriate health services.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP) is the states lead for air, water, and soil impacts. FL DEP Office of Emergency Response (FL DEP OER) would coordinate with various program sections within FL DEP. Florida Department of Health (FL DOH) has the state lead for indoor air quality monitoring and will look at the health standards as related to the response.

The Hazardous Assessment and Response Team (HART) is a FL DEP OER team typically deployed after a storm passes. HART looks at abandoned containers, sunken vessels, and conduct facility inspections. At times, members of the EPA and USCG inspection and assessment teams have been part of the HART. ESF 10 sends various missions to the HART. The Survey 123 app was used to collect information in the field.

Contact information: Contact the Florida State Warning Point 24/7 at 1-800-320-0519 / 850-815-4001

https://www.naccho.org/membership/lhd-directory?searchType=standard&lhd-state=FL#card-filter

Emergency Contact phone numbers for Florida Department of Environmental Protection:

https://floridadep.gov/dleer/oer/content/emergency-contact-numbers

2303 Public Information

For the most update public information management strategies, best practices and job aids, follow the protocols and procedures outlined in the National Response Team (NRT) Joint Information Center (JIC) Model.

2304 Health and Safety

Follow requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910.120. For hazardous substance specific information please see Section 7000 of this annex for reference materials to learn where you can find information specific to health and safety during hazardous substance incidents.

2304.1 Actions to Protect Others

Site Security: Within the limitations of their PPE, responders need to establish site security early. Control ingress to and egress from the site. Controlling the site will help to contain and avoid the spread of contamination.

Communicate the Hazard Warning to Others: Include involvement of 911 dispatchers in the communications chain so that they can tell other responders about the hazards. Inform dispatch of local wind direction, ingress routes, staging areas, and other information that can be passed to follow-on responding units.

Health and Safety Plan. The ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan is designed for safety and health personnel that utilize the Incident Command System (ICS). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. Although primarily designed for oil and chemical spills, the plan can be used for all hazard situations including WMD response. Refer to the generic ICS formatted Site Safety Plan.

2305 Liaison

The following is a list of potential stakeholders who may be involved in addition to the agencies who are typically involved in an oil spill.

- Local/State hazmat and health departments;
- Local/State Emergency Management Agencies;
- Bomb squads or DoD Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR);
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or DOE;
- Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- Private Sector Clean-up Companies;
- Laboratories/Transportable Laboratories; and/or
- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

3000 Operations

Operational activities for hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases are dependent upon the manner in which they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water, soil) and/or structures impacted by the release. However, operational activities can be grouped into the following general steps:

- Determine threat to human health and the environment;
- Notification;
- Evacuate/shelter-in-place;
- Communicate the hazard warning to others;
- Removal of victims to safe area;

- Observe signs and symptoms of casualties;
- Determine extent of contamination;
- Establishment of exclusion, contamination reduction, and support zones;
- Control access to the area;
- Determine the contaminant/hazards involved;
- Control/stop further releases;
- Initiate decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment;
- Sample water/soil/air/product;
- Contain material already released; and
- Implement countermeasures.

The Unified Command and the type of incident to which it is responding, will dictate the agency that will fill the role of Deputy Operations for Response and Recovery. Below is a representation of the agencies and/or entities that could serve as the Operations Section Chief and Deputy Operations Section Chiefs:

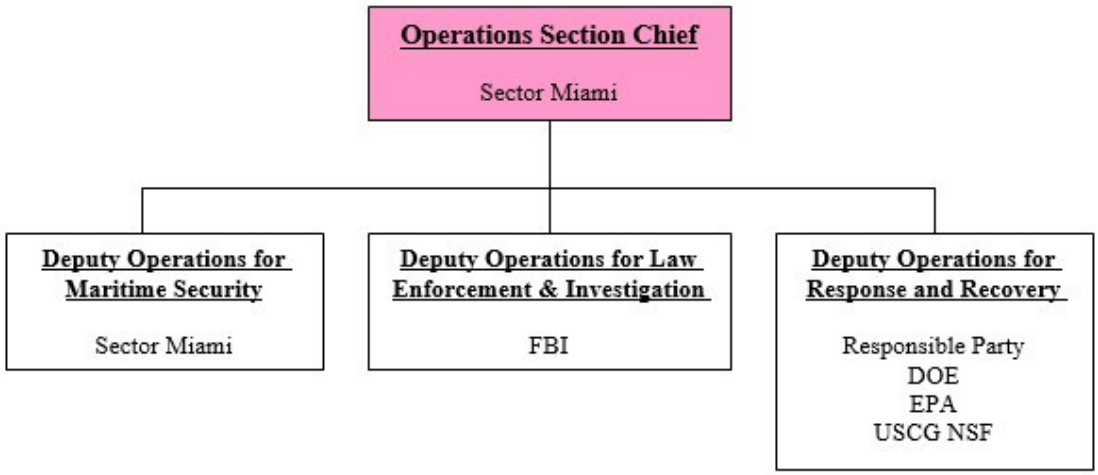

FIGURE 3000-1 (Example) HazMat Incident Operations Section Organization

3100 Sampling Assistance and Resources

The following agencies can provide onsite sampling followed by laboratory analysis of hazardous substances. For each entity, we have identified their capabilities with these abbreviations: Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC), Chemical or Biological Warfare Agents (WMD), and Radiation (RAD).

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
Federal			
US EPA- Region 4	Atlanta, GA	(800) 241-1754	TIC, WMD, RAD
CG Gulf Strike Team	Mobile, AL	(251) 441-6601	TIC, WMD, RAD

FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit	Washington, D.C.	(202) 324-3000	TIC, WMD, RAD
Florida State			
National Guard 44th Civil Support Team	Starke, FL	(904) 682-8419	TIC, WMD, RAD
National Guard 48th Civil Support Team	Pinellas Park, FL	(727) 318-6046	TIC, WMD, RAD

For a complete listing, see the following link to the: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook.

Testing laboratories for Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs), Toxic Industrial Materials (TIMs), Chemical or Biological Warfare Agents (WMD), and Radiological (RAD) materials can be located below under section 3200 Laboratory Assistance and Resources.

3200 Laboratory Assistance and Resources

The following laboratory resources and networks can be used to identify appropriate sampling techniques, analytical methods, and available laboratories for the analysis of samples from various matrices:

Laboratory Source	Description	Contact/Info
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Laboratory Response Network (LRN) - A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response efforts of a TIC, WMD, or RAD event.	800-232-4636 http://www.bt.cdc.gov/lrn
EPA Environment Response Laboratory Network (ERLN)	A network of agency, State environmental, commercial and other Federal laboratories who will provide integrated, rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols, and procedures.	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/environmental-response-laboratory-network
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and RAD events.	703-818-4200 https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/erln-lab-compendium-fact-sheet
Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL)	State Public Health Laboratories-Emergency Contact Directory.	http://www.aphl.org/AboutAPHL/contactus/Pages/default.aspx
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)	Current listing of accredited environmental labs and their primary accreditation body, in addition to types of sample media the labs can analyze.	http://www.nelac-institute.org/accred-labs.php http://www.nelac-institute.org/content/NELAP/accred-bodies.php
National Environmental Method Index (NEMI)	Search all chemical, biological, microbial, toxicity, and physical methods in NEMI.	https://www.nemi.gov/home/
EPA Method Collection	Standard Analytical Methods (SAMs) for environmental measurement and regional EPA laboratory contact information.	http://www.epa.gov/fem/methcollectns.hrm

4000 Planning

4100 Coordination with other Hazardous Materials Planning

Planning for hazardous substance response happens at a number of levels throughout the SEFL AC's area of responsibility. As a result of the SARA Title III requirements, State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) were formed. Within Florida, absent a formal TERC, the senior tribal representative is responsible for implementation of all SARA Title III provisions. The purpose of these groups is to develop local emergency response plans, participate in exercises to ensure preparedness at the local level, and arrange for training for local responders. In addition, local departments of emergency management (or similar groups) may assist with these functions as well as notification of hazardous substance incidents. The federal government provides very limited funding to SERCs, LEPCs, and TERCs through the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grant program. The level of SERC, TERC, and LEPC activity varies widely from across the region. The emergency management positions vary and may be a Department of Emergency Management, Emergency Services, Civil Defense, or Disaster Services.

The SEFL ACP serves as the primary response planning document for the federal and state response agencies in the SELAC boundaries.

There is not a significant quantity of hazardous materials stored within the SE Florida region. It is assumed that response actions to Hazmat incidents within the port(s) and surrounding areas will normally be responded to by one of the flowing agencies depending on location of the incident.

Applicable County and/or City Fire Rescue Department HazMat Unit, or FL Department of Environmental Protection

4101 Hazard Analysis and Inventory

Hazard analysis is a necessary component of comprehensive emergency planning for a community. It is a three-step decision-making process comprised of hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis. This section focuses primarily on hazard identification.
The first task in conducting such an analysis is to complete an inventory of the hazardous materials present in the community and to determine the nature of the hazard. This is a key step because it permits planners to describe and evaluate risks, and to allocate resources accordingly. This information should be available to the Area Committee through the SERC or LEPC. These materials include fuels and chemicals such as chlorine. Such materials should be given special attention (vulnerability analysis) in the planning process.
In this context, a hazard is any situation that is capable of causing injury or impairing an individual(s) health. During the process of identifying hazards, facilities or transportation routes will be pinpointed that contain materials that are potentially dangerous to humans. The identification of hazards also should provide information on:

- The types, quantities, and location(s) of hazardous materials in the community, or transported through a community; and

- The nature of the hazard that would accompany incidents, such as explosions, spills, fires, and venting to the atmosphere.

In identifying hazards, hospitals and educational and governmental facilities should not be overlooked since they all contain a variety of chemicals. Major transportation routes and transfer points, such was airports, vessels in port, railroad yards, and trucking terminals, should also be included in the overall hazards identification plan. SARA Title III planning provisions address many of these potential transportation risk areas by requiring facility cooperation in plan preparation and by including specific risk areas as well as a wide range of chemical handlers, from manufacturers to service-related businesses.
Risk analysis includes the probable damage that may occur if a chemical incident occurs. Information that is necessary for risk analysis includes:

- The type of risk to humans, such as an acute, chronic, or delayed reaction.
- The groups that are most at risk.
- The type of risk to the environment, such as permanent damage or a recoverable condition.

4200 Natural Resource Trustees

The following list outlines the Trustees for natural resources designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and provides a brief description of the resources that may be potentially impacted as a result of an oil spill or hazardous material release. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources. This list is provided for informational purposes and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

4201 Federal Trustees

4201.1 Department of the Interior

Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, this department are the trustees for:

- Migratory birds and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems;
- Federally owned minerals;
- Federally managed water resources;
- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by DOI through its component bureaus;
- National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Landscape Conservation Areas, etc; and
- Those natural resources for which an Indian tribe would otherwise act as trustee in those cases where the United States acts on behalf of the Indian tribe.

4201.2 Department of Commerce

Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, this department are trustees for:

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystem;

- National Marine Sanctuaries; and
- National Estuarine Reserves.

4201.3 Department of Agriculture
Through the U.S. Forest Service, this department is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by USFS.

4201.4 Department of Defense
The DoD is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DoD.

4201.5 Department of Energy
The DOE is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DOE.

4202 State Trustees
The State Warning Point is the State of Florida's emergency notification center. The State Warning Point can contact the appropriate FDEP office and other emergency responders in the event of an emergency. The phone number is (850) 815-4001 or 1-800-320-0519.

4203 Tribal Trustees
Tribes with reservations and/or usual and accustomed hunting or fishing grounds within the state of Florida applicable to this plan, must be notified by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in the event an incident may impact or threaten to impact any of their resources. Since boundaries for usual and accustomed hunting and fishing grounds may be complicated, it is recommended that the Department of the Interior and/or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) be consulted to ensure proper notifications are made. Tribes must also be notified if there may be potential impact from a spill or spill response operations to any tribal cultural resources. Again, DOI and BIA may assist in identification of tribes for notification; however, it remains the FOSC's responsibility to make all proper notifications to tribes.

4300 Air Plume Modeling
The National Response Framework designated the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single Federal source of airborne hazards predictions during incidents that involve multiple federal agencies. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects from hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases. IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that Federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides interagency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single Federal prediction to all responders. An IMAAC fact sheet can be downloaded here: https://narac.llnl.gov/.

Emergency IMAAC assistance can be requested through IMAAC Operations at 925-424-6465 or through the DHS National Operations Center at 202-282-8101.

The CAMEO Suite of applications (CAMEO - Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations, ALOHA - Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres, and MARPLOT - Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to hazardous substance incidents.

The CAMEO Chemical Database has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEO also includes blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities that store hazardous substances. The CAMEO software suite can be downloaded for free from: https://www.epa.gov/cameo.

ALOHA can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display this on a digital map via MARPLOT. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the Bureau of Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free as part of the CAMEO software suite mentioned above. Local HazMat Teams are often proficient with ALOHA modeling.

4400 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term clean-up/remedial phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that additional federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean-up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term/remedial clean-up actions are:

- Evaluate clean-up/decontamination options;
- Implement cleanup alternatives; and
- Long-term monitoring or remediation of impacted area, if necessary.

4500 Disposal

A number of different hazardous wastes may be generated as a result of an incident. The Responsible Party or lead agency must address proper disposal of the wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the NCP, and the SELACP, state, and local regulations. Options for disposal of material connected to the emergency response action will be addressed by the State with support by the federal agencies for those agents, substances, or radioactive materials that need special care.

4501 Biological Waste (WMD)

The need to dispose of material contaminated with biological agents is rare, and therefore standard protocols do not exist. Often it is possible to neutralize the biological agent, after which the material may be treated as non-hazardous garbage. The appropriate disposal method for biological waste will be dependent on the specific situation, and will be influenced by politics. It will require consultation between local, state, and federal partners as well as agreement from the disposal site operator.

5000 Logistics

There are a number of contractors in the SE Florida region with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

5100 Emergency Response Teams

Information regarding Hazardous Materials Response Teams available to the FOSC can be found in Section 5000 (Support Available to the FOSC) of the SEFL ACP.

County Emergency Operations Centers

- Responsible for the coordination of all law enforcement and fire rescue activities,
- utilizing primarily the 800MHz emergency communications platform
- During the response, maintains adequate communication facilities and establishes alternative communications
- As established by the cognizant Police Dept/Sheriff's Office; executes emergency regulations and written directives concerning traffic control and the establishment of open routes for traffic and keeping thoroughfares free for necessary civilian and military movements
- Execute contingency plans and written directives for the control of panic situations, the prevention of looting, the enforcement of Emergency Preparedness regulations and other law enforcement requirements during and following a disaster.

Local/County Fire and Rescue

The counties and major cities within the Sector Miami AOR are protected by full-time fire suppression teams, HazMat response Teams (HRT), and emergency medical services (EMS). Any HazMat incident, regardless of accidental of intentional cause, will be manaed in accordance with the responding fire station Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). If a situation is so severe that it exceeds the City/County Fire and Rescue Department's ability to respond, a state-wide Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) is activated to provide to provide assistance, namely neighboring City/County Fire Dept, State Division of Forestry, and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Primary Responsibilities and Tasks for the Responding Fire Station

- Prepare and execute plans to disperse firefighting equipment and personnel to minimize the risk to the community from a HazMat release.
- Plan for the acquisition of additional HazMat Response Teams and equipment required during an emergency through the use of establish Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA).
- Maintain adequate command and communications facilities for coordinating response normal operations and liaison with the affected County Emergency Operations Center

5200 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in Southeast Florida with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet

the OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

6000 Finance/Administration

There are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the responsible party is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to these funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response/clean-up to be initiated using the Superfund, there must be a release or the threat of release of a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an "imminent and substantial endangerment" to human health or the environment. The FOSC makes these determinations.

The NCP 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund:

- Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;
- Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- Hazardous substance or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of a release;
- High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate;
- Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to or be released;
- Threat of fire or explosion;
- The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release; and
- Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

6100 Local Government Reimbursement

Local authorities (county, city, municipality, township, or tribe) may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident through the EPA, which administers the Superfund. States are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to $25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. The EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local

government. More information for the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program may be obtained by calling EPA's LGR Helpline at: (800)431-9209 or visiting the following link: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program

6200 Cost Documentation

All entities and agencies should document the full range of costs in responding to an incident. It may not be clear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered; it is important that records are accurate and complete.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources must provide written documentation and information to support the cost incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the source and circumstance of the release, the identity of the Responsible Parties, the response actions taken, accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for response actions, impacts, and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

7000 Additional Reference Materials

Information Source	Description	Web Link
Code of Federal Regulations	29 CFR - Labor 33 CFR - Navigation and Navigable Waters 40 CFR - Protection of the Environment 40 CFR 300 - NCP 49 CFR - Transportation	Titles can be found online at the following web address: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR
Safety		
	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154
	OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	http://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHG-HazWaste/4agency.html
	Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR), Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures: includes information on physical properties, symptoms of exposure, standards and guidelines, personal protection, decontamination, and care for first responders, pre-hospital, and hospital providers.	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MMG/index.asp
Chemical Properties		
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Chemical Specific Information	http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp
	ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page Info Sheet	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp
	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs	http://www.acgih.org/tlv-bei-guidelines/policies-procedures-presentations/overview

	The Merck Index	https://www.rsc.org/merck-index?e=1
First Responder References		
	EPA OCS Blue Book- A collection of field related resources	http://www.epaosc.org/_bluebook/bluebook.asp
	CSX Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents	http://csxhazmat.kor-tx.com/
	DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (Note: This is generally updated every 4 years).	http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
	ATSDR - HazMat Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Responders	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazmat-emergency-preparedness.html
Military References		
	USAMRIID Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook USAMRIID Medical Management of Biological Casualties Textbook of Military Medicine (TMM) Defense against Toxin Weapons Manual	http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/instruct.htm