OREGON STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MALHEUR COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
APRIL 2019

Malheur County

Oregon Local Emergency Planning Committees

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Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

Malheur County, Oregon

Local Emergency Planning Committee

April 2019

The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect views of the U.S. Department of Transportation; Oregon State Police, Office of State Fire Marshal; The Malheur County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management or the Malheur County Local Emergency Planning Committee.

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Approval and Implementation

The Malheur County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has developed this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response activities and responsibilities in accordance with applicable authorities. This ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operation, direction and control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the jurisdiction of Malheur County.

The Malheur County LEPC reviews the ERP, at a minimum, annually or more frequently as changed circumstances in the planning district or at any facility may require.

The Malheur County LEPC directs each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP for a hazardous materials event.

If any section, clause or provision of this plan is held to be invalid, the invalidity thereof shall not affect any other section, clause or provision of this plan.

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Operations Plan shall be in full force and in effect beginning on the day of its approval.

Approved this _____ day of _____ , 2019

_____ _____

Richard Harriman Date
Malheur County LEPC Chair,
Malheur County Emergency Manager

Authority:

This plan has been developed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local provisions:

- ✓ (P.L. 99-499) the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (SARA Title III) of 1986, Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 – Emergency Planning and Notification §11003 (a-g).
- ✓ Title Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR Part 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
- ✓ Title 40 CFR Part 370 Hazardous Chemical Reporting Regulations
- ✓ Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 401.032, 035, 305, and 309, 453.307 to 505 and 465.101 to 127
- ✓ Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 837 Division 85

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Record of Review and Revision

Malheur County Local Emergency Planning Committee

Hazardous Materials

Emergency Response Plan

Date of Review	Summary of Revisions	Date Completed	Revisions Completed By:

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I. Executive Summary

Malheur County addresses the potential impact of a hazardous material release in their April, 2017 Emergency Operations Plan:

> "2.1.2.4 Hazardous Materials Incidents This hazard results from the ever-increasing use of materials which pose a serious threat to life, property and the environment. These products, which are used in agricultural, industrial, and other modern technologies, are becoming increasingly more complex with many new products developed and introduced annually. Incidents involving the release of hazardous materials may occur during handling at industrial or commercial facilities using such materials or during the transportation of such materials by rail or highway. The Union Pacific Railroad's mainline carries thousands of rail cars of hazardous materials through the County each year, including a significant number of shipments of high-level radioactive waste to both INEL in Idaho, and Hanford in Washington State. Interstate 84 is a major route of hazardous materials with major radioactive waste shippers and destinations again being INEL, Hanford, and New Mexico."[1]

This plan is intended to address a subset of hazardous materials called extremely hazardous substances (EHS) as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and those facilities listed in the State of Oregon, Community Right to Know, CHS Manager[2]. It should be noted that, while facilities in Oregon handling EHS are required by law to report those substances to the State of Oregon, it is a self-reporting system and there are no guarantees that the information is accurate or complete.

According to the CHS Manger there 12 facilities in Malheur County that store or use EHS with a total of eight different EHS listed (sulfuric acid comes in both liquid and as a component of lead acid batteries but is counted only once). Three of those facilities list only sulfuric acid contained in lead acid batteries. Other EHS at these 12 facilities include acrolein, anhydrous ammonia, paraquat dichloride, phorate, sulfuric acid in liquid, and terbufos. Eight of the facilities are located in populated areas (Ontario, Vale and Nyssa) with the others further from the populace.

Malheur County is the State's second largest county (9,930 square miles), but with a 2018 population of 30,949, is sparsely populated with only 3.14 people per square mile. The major cities (Ontario, Vale and Nyssa) account for 50% of the population. Ontario, where six of the EHS facilities are located, has a population of 11,366 with an approximate population density of 2,100 people per square mile. A release of an EHS in any of these larger cities could have a significantly detrimental effect on the citizens.

Malheur County has numerous fire and emergency medical system (EMS) agencies but only four law enforcement agencies (including Oregon State Police) to cover nearly 10,000 square

[1]Malheur County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, April 2017. Available on line at: https://www.malheurco.org/emergency-management/

[2]The CHS Manager is available on line at: https://www.malheurco.org/emergency-management/

miles. Except for Ontario Fire & Rescue, most fire and EMS agencies are staffed primarily with volunteers. Malheur County fire agencies participate in a mutual aid agreement involving 26 fire agencies in Oregon and Idaho.

All law enforcement and fire agencies are dispatched from the Malheur County Sheriff's Office 911 center in Vale. There are four medical centers located in Ontario, Fruitland and Boise to deal with patients in a catastrophic even. There is one on-scene air ambulance service available to the County.

While the County has addressed the potential of a hazardous material release in general, this is the first attempt to address specific threats based on known chemicals and locations. Malheur County is in the process of forming a comprehensive, active Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) bringing together representatives from government, industry, first response organizations and others to prepare for emergencies involving hazardous materials.

The Malheur County LEPC is the lead organization to obtain grant funding to address the specifics of the release of an extremely hazardous substance that may prove harmful to citizens and visitors of the County.

II. Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to identify the policies and procedures under which Malheur County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident involving extremely hazardous substance (EHS) as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This plan is designed to help Malheur County LEPC and its political subdivisions prepare for incident response and to minimize exposure to or damage from a hazardous material (specifically EHS) release that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, and organizational relationships of governmental agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

The Malheur County LEPC's role in EHS incident response is in planning and assisting local political and emergency response agencies to prepare for an incident, not to be a first responder to an incident except in a support role.

It is essential that this plan be reviewed on an annual basis.

Community Profile

Malheur County is the 2nd largest county in the State of Oregon and is located in the southeast corner of the State. The County covers 9,930 square miles with a population is 30,949 (2018) giving it a population density of 3.11 people per square mile. Malheur County is bordered by Baker County on the north, the State of Idaho on the east, the State of Nevada on the south, and Harney and Grant Counties on the west. The principal industries are agriculture, livestock, food processing and tourism.

There are five incorporated cities, four census designated places and 21 other populated areas. Vale is the county seat. Over half of the county's population is in the cities of Ontario, Vale and Nyssa in the Western Treasure Valley. Many the county's rural residents live in unincorporated areas on farms and ranches in the same valley. The County observes two time zones, Mountain and Pacific. The Bureau of Land Management controls 72% of the County and 94% of the land is rangeland.

I-84 runs for a short distance through Ontario. Other major highways include 20, 26, 201, and 95. All of the cities and unincorporated communities are on or near the major highways, but large areas of the County are unpopulated and served by secondary access roads.

Scope

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (hereafter referred to as EPCRA) requires Malheur County LEPC to submit a plan that meets the requirements of United States Code (USC) Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter 1 § 11003 (a)-(g). As per § 11003 (c) the plan shall include;

1. Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter (EHS facilities) that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous

substances, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities;
2. Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances;
3. Designation of a County Emergency Manager and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan;
4. Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the County Emergency Manager to persons designated in the emergency plan and to the public that a release has occurred;
5. Methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the area or population likely to be affected by such release;
6. A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities;
7. Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes;
8. Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel; and
9. Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.

Confidential Information

Some of the information reported by facilities on the CHS Manager and thereby included in this ERP is confidential per Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 453.332(4). This confidential information must be protected when CHS Manager or ERP information is disseminated to the public. Confidential information includes:

- Site specific – Exact amount of hazardous substances and storage location of hazardous substances.
- Emergency contact night phone number;
- EHS Emergency Coordinator phone number and 24-hour phone number (new to survey in 2014); and
- Chemicals reported by a facility that have a hazard class code of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 (explosives); 2.3 (poison gases); 6.2 (etiologic materials); and 7.0 (radioactive materials).

III. Situations, Assumptions & Limitations

Situations

There are 12 regulated EHS facilities subject to EPCRA requirements within the Malheur County LEPC Planning District. They are identified in **Appendix A – Regulated Facilities**. These facilities have eight different extremely hazardous substances (EHS) on site.

Of the eight EHS at the 12 listed facilities in Malheur County including manufacturing, retail and commercial, the worst threat for potential disaster is anhydrous ammonia. This conclusion is based on worst-case-scenario protective action recommendations and the volume and number of facilities using the EHS. Liquid sulfuric acid is the most prevalent in volume, then anhydrous ammonia and sulfuric acid in lead acid batteries. While a number of facilities have lead acid batteries containing sulfuric acid, these batteries would only be an issue in a catastrophic event. A significant risk to the County but not accounted for in the CHS Manager are those chemicals carried by truck and rail through the communities on a daily basis.

Malheur County's main transportation routes are rail and highway.

The railroad in Malheur County consists of the Union Pacific (UP) mainline entering the State/County from the north, running approximately 12 miles south through Ontario then to Nyssa where it crosses the Snake River into Idaho. At rail milepost 497 there is a spur line of the Wyoming-Colorado Railroad that runs for approximately 26 miles west through Vale, mostly paralleling Hwy 26. At Nyssa there is a UP spur line that runs south for approximately six miles along the Snake River.

There are five major highways in Malheur County; I-84 in Ontario, Hwy 20 serving Juntura, Harper, Vale, Ontario and Nyssa; Hwy 26 serving Brogan, Vale and Nyssa; Hwy 201 serving Annex, Ontario, Nyssa and Adrian; Hwy 78 connecting Harney County (Burns) with Hwy 95 and Hwy 95 serving Jordan Valley. Two or more of these major highways sometimes run concurrently.

While this plan is directed specifically to fixed facilities that store or use EHS, the routes noted above may be used to transport any number of hazardous materials through Malheur County. These transportation routes are the major routes used by suppliers transporting EHS into and throughout the county and, except for the railroad, are the major evacuation routes.

Malheur County has a single 911 answering point/dispatch center located at the Malheur County Sheriff's Office in Vale. That dispatch center handles call for 18 different agencies; three law enforcement, five fire agencies, five EMS agencies, four public works agencies and the Malheur Juvenile Department.

Malheur County emergency responders include law enforcement and fire agencies throughout the county. While law enforcement personnel will be critical in effective response to a hazardous material release, it will generally be fire personnel who and act as the incident commander and fill the primary branch positions. As noted in the Malheur County

Emergency Operations Plan, EFS 1, page 1-6[3]: "4.6 Fire Services – For hazardous materials and fire incidents, responsible for on scene control and for advising the Emergency Services Lt. for evacuation decision." The County plan additionally notes on page 4-1, The City Fire Departments will be responsible for control of hazardous materials.

Malheur County has only three law enforcement agencies: Malheur County Sheriff, Ontario Police Department and Nyssa Police Department (Oregon State Police also have a presence in the County). According to the Oregon State Fire Marshal, there are seven fire agencies listed for the County; Adrian RFPD, Nyssa FD, Ontario F&R, Ontario RFPD, Payette RFPD-Oregon, Vale FD and Weiser RFPD Annex-Oregon. Most of the fire responders are volunteers. Weiser RFPD and Payette RFPD will respond into small areas of Malheur County as needed. Neither have stations or equipment in Malheur County.

Every Oregon fire department/district has access to training at the Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations level using Oregon's Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) guidelines and in fact is required to have their personnel trained at that level. This training prepares first responders for necessary actions in the first 20 minutes of arriving at or of receiving knowledge of a hazardous materials incident. Those actions would include a quick analysis of the situation, identifying the material if possible, and notifying others as needed.

Ontario Fire & Rescue is home to the Oregon State Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (RHMERT) #14. This team is made up of responders who receive training at a technician level to respond to and help identify and mitigate hazardous materials releases. See Concept of Operations section below for further information on the RHMERT.

Other than the technician-level training for the RHMERT #14 at Ontario Fire & Rescue, no personnel are trained past the operations level. Unless they are part of the RHMERT, none of the law enforcement personnel are trained in hazardous material response other than what is required at the basic training academy.

Malheur County has one hospital located in Ontario and numerous nursing home and assisted living facilities throughout the county. There are three major medical centers in or near Ontario that can provide emergency medical care, Saint Alphonsus Medical Center in Ontario, Saint Alphonsus Reginal Medical Center in Boise, St. Luke's Boise Medical Center and St. Luke's in Fruitland, Idaho. Malheur County is served by emergency medical providers as defined in the County Ambulance Service Area Plan, 2008. Those agencies are Treasure Valley Paramedics which has two ambulance in Ontario and one in Nyssa, and Vale Ambulance with one ambulance (not part of Treasure Valley Paramedics). On-scene air ambulance is provided by Life Flight out of La Grande, Ontario or Boise. Outside of the Ontario area, the County is served by volunteer fire and ambulance service.

In the event of a significant EHS release affecting a large number of people the medical system could be overwhelmed, especially if the release is in a more rural part of the county where a large number of patients may need to be transported for definitive medical care.

[3] Malheur County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, April 2017. Available on line at: https://www.malheurco.org/emergency-management/

Plans for response to an EHS release in the county must remain flexible. Wind speed and direction and time of day will have a significant impact on initial isolation and protection plans as the wind carries the substance off site. The humidity and topography of the area around the release can also affect the spread of hazardous materials and must be considered when making considerations for public safety.

Assumptions

The accuracy of this plan assumes complete and accurate reporting of CHS data by Malheur County regulated facilities. Every EHS facility should participate in the Local Emergency Planning Committee as required by law.

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to workers, the surrounding population, visitors/travelers, and the environment.

A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, major fire, earthquake, windstorm, snowstorm, tsunami, etc. Such coincidental occurrences will magnify response, public protection and mitigation issues.

A major transportation-related hazardous materials incident might require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Malheur County along Interstate 84; Highways 20, 95 and 201; and other secondary routes.

The length of time to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will influence protective action recommendations. First responders will initially consult the Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide for immediate actions during a chemical release.

Wind shifts and other weather condition changes during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action and mitigation recommendations.

If an evacuation is recommended because of a hazardous materials incident, 80% of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by the local authorities. Some residents will not evacuate regardless of the imminent danger presented by a hazardous materials release. Some residents in unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously even when not ordered to do so by response personnel. Local medical providers, e.g., hospitals and medical centers, should be aware that some citizens will self-report (that is, outside of the emergency response system, not by ambulance) for care even though they were not in an effected zone and have not been exposed to hazardous materials.

During evacuation, some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes.

People who evacuate may require shelter in predesignated facilities.

Residents with access and functional limitations may require assistance to evacuate. Typical locations that house these residents must be considered and identified when forming evacuation/shelter-in-place plans. These would include nursing homes, assisted living facilities, schools, group homes for the disabled and hospitals.

Evacuation plans must include care and housing of animals and pets including farm animals such as horses and cows and domestic pets such as dogs and cats. Many citizens will not evacuate until they can assure their animals/pets are cared for.

Hazardous materials could potentially enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems. Therefore, as noted below, public works personnel must be involved in planning for response to a hazardous materials release. Planning for response to a hazardous material release (or for any emergency incident) must include not only fire, emergency medical services (EMS) and hazardous materials responders but law enforcement, city and county public works and highway departments, medical receiving facilities such as hospitals, and Red Cross or other agencies equipped to handle shelter and other care for evacuees.

A major assumption of this plan is that local emergency responders will, through training and site visitation, become familiar with each facility, the location of the hazardous materials on site, alternate response routes and evacuation plans prepared by the facility. Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities, qualifications and resources. It is helpful to industry and responders if exercises are conducted involving all industry partners and held at their sites.

Limitations

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee, a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can prepare individuals or jurisdictions for response to all events.

This Emergency Response Plan is based on information contained in the Oregon CHS Manager and only accounts for Extremely Hazardous Substances as defined by the EPA. The CHS Manager data depends on voluntary reporting by industry and may not be exhaustive, complete or accurate. Inaccuracies in the CHS Manager data will result in corresponding inaccuracies in this plan. Additionally, CHS Manager does not account for hazardous materials that are transported through Malheur County by train or truck. This plan does not account for numerous hazardous materials that are stored, used or transported within the county that are not listed as EHS by the EPA.

Population and housing units noted in the plan are from Marplot census data and may not be accurate or current. It is critical that first responders be familiar with EHS facilities in their response area and the housing, population and evacuation routes around those facilities. Specific attention should be paid to vulnerable populations such as those at nursing homes, schools, etc.

Most of Malheur County's first responders (other than law enforcement and emergency medical responders) are volunteers. The very nature of a volunteer organization is that not all personnel will be available at any given time. It can, therefore, be assumed that in most cases additional resources from other agencies, possibly from other counties or states, will be required to successfully mitigate an EHS release. Agreements for mutual aid must be in place before an emergency occurs.

Because of its rural and sparsely populated nature, it may take more time in Malheur County for sufficient resources to be assembled on the scene of a hazardous materials release to mitigate the incident than it might in more populated areas of Oregon.

Responders will attempt to coordinate their response according to established standards. Because of the infrequence of hazardous materials incidents, there may be a delay in first responders recognizing the significance of an incident and making appropriate notifications. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to hazardous material releases; however, personnel and resources could be overwhelmed.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on the capabilities and training of the initial responders (which include facility personnel) and available resources at the time of the incident. Thorough on-going information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transportation personnel is crucial to successful resolution of any emergency incident. As noted elsewhere in this document, it is critical that facilities, government organizations and responders work together well ahead of any incident to anticipate issues that may arise during an incident.

IV. Concept of Operations

General

The Malheur County LEPC will assist EHS facilities and Malheur County emergency response agencies in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

An authorized representative of a regulated facility or transportation company involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will immediately notify 911 and OERS of the incident. OERS will make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release. Depending on the materials released and the type of facility or transportation involved, other agencies may be notified as required.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualifications, available resources and capabilities. The Incident Commander (IC) will request the assistance of mutual aid partners and the hazardous materials regional response team when the size and scope of the release exceeds the response capabilities of local emergency responders.

The 13 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (RHMERT) are strategically located throughout the state to provide emergency response to hazardous materials incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. They are a technical resource for local incident commanders. Team members consist primarily of volunteer and career firefighters (some teams are composed of only full-time, career firefighters), with the inclusion in some teams of some law enforcement and public works employees. All team members are trained to the technician level and are equipped to provide assistance ranging from phone consultation to Level-A response and substance identification or categorization. All 13 teams have specialized training through the Department of Homeland Security for response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE).

A map of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team boundaries is available in **Appendix I – HazMat Teams Response Boundary Map.** A narrative description of the Roseburg, Eugene, Klamath/Lake, Southern Oregon, and Coos County teams' boundaries can be found in **Appendix J – Hazardous Materials Response Teams'**

Boundaries Narratives. Narrative descriptions for the remaining response teams can be found on the Oregon State Fire Marshal's website.

The first priority for the IC will be to determine the appropriate actions to protect first responders and the public and implement those effectively. The initial IC on scene will use available information about the materials involved and consult the most current Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide (ERG) to determine initial protective actions to include responder involvement and actions, isolation and evacuation needs and distances. If the material released cannot be identified, the ERG recommends an evacuation distance of at least 330 feet in all directions (1/2 mile if the material is involved in fire). The initial action decisions will be evaluated periodically and adjusted depending on new information received and the current status of the incident.

When developing protective action plans for a specific incident, the IC must be in contact with and consult with local emergency responders and government leaders, e.g., city managers, county commissioners, tribal leaders, etc. Those community leaders have the authority to order evacuations, street/road closures, and school and business closures. At some point in larger incidents, the IC must request and receive a Memorandum of Authority (MOA) from these leaders to carry on with incident mitigation. When the incident escalates to the point of needing a MOA from government leaders the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) must be in place. The Malheur County Emergency Manager can be of great assistance in pulling these leaders together, keeping them current on the incident and providing a place for them to gather.

All responders will assist with the identification of the responsible party for the hazardous material incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities. Incident-related information should be reported to the IC and the hazardous materials response team supervisor.

Someone must track all resources used or available at the scene and ultimately make an accounting of their use. Many times, the county emergency manager will assign a dedicated resource officer on larger incidents.

Direction and Control

Hazardous materials incidents within Malheur County will be managed based on National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria. Under this system the command structure will expand and contract as needed based on the size and potential of the incident. Positions mentioned and described in this section of the plan may or may not be activated. However, it is assumed that the responsibilities of each of these positions may be required during or after the incident; if a position is not filled by another responder, the IC is responsible for the activities of that position. The IC will determine when additional positions will be filled and when those positions can be terminated. More information on NIMS can be found on-line at http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system. A number of NIMS training courses can be taken on-line through independent study courses. See a list of available training at https://training.fema.gov/nims/. Because NIMS involves the whole community, not just emergency responders, it is recommended that basic NIMS training be completed by any individual that may be part of the response to a hazardous materials release including industry and government representatives.

The initial IC will be the senior responder first on scene of an incident. IC responsibility may be transferred during the incident according to NIMS protocol. Because of the nature of first-response agencies within Malheur County it is not possible to list specific individuals who may fill the IC position on any given incident. In general, the IC will be the highest-ranking fire officer on scene but could be a member of law enforcement or an emergency medical responder. It is not the intent of the responding RHMERT to assume the position of IC unless the incident is within their primary district/department boundaries. The RHMERT will be part of the hazardous materials group within the incident command structure with a member of the team acting as the hazardous materials group supervisor. While unified command may be established based on the complexity of the incident, there will be only one IC.

The IC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through an established Incident Command Post (ICP). The initial actions will concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident. Immediate needs include identifying the material being released, isolating and denying entry into the area, implementing traffic controls, notifying OERS of the need to dispatch an RHMERT to contain the spill, and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will be responsible to disseminate information about the incident to the press and the public. Information sent to the public may be distributed through the press, through social media, or other means as may be deemed appropriate to the incident and the community. No incident information will be released without the approval of the IC. On larger incidents the PIO should be assigned by the County Emergency Manager and may function at the incident or from the EOC. While the jurisdiction may have their own PIO in place, having one available from the County can relieve the smaller jurisdictions of having to train and assign their own PIO. Press meetings should be held somewhere other than at the incident or EOC to minimize exposure of the press to hazardous conditions and disruption of the functioning EOC.

The Malheur County EOC will be activated according to local policies and procedures or when requested by the IC to support incident actions. The Malheur County Emergency Manager will be notified of the incident through the 911 center and will then determine to what extent the EOC will operate. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to be successful. Information may be exchanged by radio, cellular phones, computer terminals or other means as might be available.

All responders will be versed in NIMS and will operate within the Incident Command System (ICS) as assigned. It is imperative that there are no freelance operations and that all operations are approved by the IC staff through the chain of command.

Notification

Hazardous-material-release notifications can come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from the regulated facilities or emergency responders. The facility is responsible for immediately notifying 911 and OERS of any release of hazardous materials on their site. The facility emergency coordinator, authorized representative or responsible party will normally provide reliable, effective and timely notification of a release by calling 911 on behalf of the facility. Depending on the facility and the nature of the materials released, notification of other agencies may be required.

In the event of an emergency, weather information can be found at the National Weather Service website, at http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/boi/. If evacuation is anticipated, the Emergency Alert System and Alert Sense will also be activated, and information will be provided on KSRV radio and Boise television stations.

The County Emergency Manager will be notified by phone or other means as directed by Malheur County dispatch procedures.

Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release through the normal means of emergency notification. Every agency has contact with their dispatch agency and is notified by pager, radio or phone. If it is necessary to notify an agency from another county the initial dispatcher will notify the appropriate dispatch center.

Daytime contact information for Malheur County emergency responders and other organizations that may be part of a large incident is identified in **Appendix D – Contact Information**. All responders, including emergency responders, city and county personnel, and elected officials will be contacted through the appropriate 911 dispatch center that will have current contact information.

The public will be notified of a hazardous material release as is appropriate depending on the material being released and the nature of the incident. Notification of the public may be done through radio and television news and bulletins, NOAA Weather Radio, by print media, or through social media. If deemed appropriate by the IC, public in the immediate area maybe notified through door-to-door or public address systems. The Malheur County Emergency Management may, and if requested should be able to, provide a PIO for the incident, and public notifications should utilize the PIO with all releases of information being approved by the IC. If evacuation is called for, Emergency Management must have a plan for evacuation and a place where displaced citizens may go. This could include schools, fair grounds, churches or public buildings.

Release Identification

The methods and procedures for determining a release has occurred, the chemical released and the areas affected vary by location, process and personnel qualifications. Recognized methods and procedures facilities use for determining a release include strategically placed monitors for airborne chemicals, pressure changes in vessels and piping, and visual inspection.

Once on scene, first responders will use other means, if available, to verify what material is being released. Those means might include examination of shipping papers, placards, signs, and type of containers and through further dialog with responsible parties or facility personnel.

Responders trained to the technician level (part of the RHMERT) will confer with the IC and facility or transportation personnel to confirm the material being released and may, if possible, verify by using specialized equipment. Communication with on-scene responders and responsible parties may well begin while technician-level personnel are en route to the scene. The RHMERT may request more information or that additional action be taken in preparation for their arrival.

Emergency Response

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 – Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder training and competencies for hazardous material incidents are defined at the awareness, operations and technician levels. The full list of competencies for each level are defined in NFPA 472 in chapters 4, 5 and 7.

First responders initial actions are based on protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently certified. These actions will generally be limited to 1) attempting to identify the material being released, 2) isolating the area of the release, and 3) denying entry to the area. After these have been done, the IC will attempt to determine what other resources will be needed and request those resources through the communications center. Further actions may be taken by technician-level responders.

Awareness-level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when on scene of a hazardous materials event.

- Recognize the presence of hazardous materials.
- Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous material present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material agent by completing the following tasks:
    - Detect the presence of hazardous materials;
    - Survey the hazardous materials incident from a safe location to identify the name, United Nations/North America (UN/NA) identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied to the hazardous material involved; and
    - Collect hazard information from the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).
- Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures and the DOT ERG to complete the following tasks:
    - Initiate protective actions and
    - Initiate the notification process
- Awareness-level personnel may assist as needed in evacuation and public notifications efforts and decontamination processes as long as they remain in a safe area relative to the release.

Operations-level personnel shall, in addition to the awareness-level actions noted above, be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials incident.

- Analyze the hazardous materials incident to determine the scope of the release and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:
    - Survey the hazardous materials incident to identify the containers and materials involved;
    - Determine whether hazardous materials have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions;
    - Collect hazard and response information from the materials safety data sheet (MSDS) more currently known as the safety data sheet (SDS), Chemical

Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), local, state, and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts;
    - Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material in its container; and
    - Estimate the potential harm from a hazardous material incident.
- Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment to complete the following tasks:
    - Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials incident;
    - Describe the response options for each objective;
    - Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option;
    - Describe emergency decontamination procedures; and
    - Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.
- Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials incident to favorably change the outcome, consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:
    - Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications;
    - Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation;
    - Initiate ICS for hazardous materials incidents;
    - Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan; and
    - Demonstrate emergency decontamination.
- Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:
    - Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives and
    - Communicate the status of the planned response.
- Perform limited protective actions or assist hazardous materials response teams within the limitations of operations-level competencies:
    - Assist in evacuations;
    - Spill containment of antifreezes, motor fuels and oils utilizing dikes and dams, or other substance containment methods; and
    - Assist with decontamination.

Technician-level responders shall, in addition to the operations-level actions noted above, be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials incident:

- Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the magnitude of the problem in terms of outcomes by:
    - Surveying the hazardous materials incident to identify special containers involved, to identify or classify unknown materials, and to verify the presence and concentrations of hazardous materials through the use of monitoring equipment;

    - Collecting and interpreting hazard and response information from printed resources, technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment;
    - Determining the extent of damage to containers;
    - Predicting the likely behavior of released materials and their containers when multiple materials are involved; and
    - Estimating the size of an endangered area using computer modeling, monitoring equipment, or specialists in this field.
- Plan a response within the capabilities of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment by:
    - Identifying the response objectives for hazardous materials incidents;
    - Identifying the potential response options available by response objective;
    - Selecting the personal protective equipment required for a given action option;
    - Selecting the appropriate decontamination procedures; and
    - Developing a plan of action, which includes safety considerations, is consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures, and is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.
- Implement the planned response to favorably change the outcomes consistent with standard operating procedures and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:
    - Perform the duties of an assigned hazardous materials branch position within the local incident command system (ICS);
    - Don, work in, and doff personal protective clothing, including, but not limited to, both liquid splash- and vapor-protective clothing with appropriate respiratory protection;
    - Perform the control functions identified in the Incident Action Plan; and
    - Perform the decontamination function identified in the Incident Action Plan.
- Evaluate the progress of the planned response by evaluating the effectiveness of the control functions and decontamination process.
- Terminate the incident by:
    - Assisting in the incident debriefing;
    - Assisting in the incident critique; and
    - Providing reports and documentation of the incident.

The following site safety and control plan considerations are from the NIMS Site Safety and Control Plan (form ICS 208HM):

- Site description
- Entry objectives
- On-site organization
- On-site control
- Hazard evaluation
- Personal protective equipment
- On-site work plans
- Communication procedures
- Decontamination procedures

- Site safety and health plan

Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams

The State of Oregon has developed Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (RHMERT) to respond to hazardous materials incidents throughout the state. Regional teams respond to hazardous materials incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. There are 13 teams across Oregon. They are a technical resource for local incident commanders. Team members are trained to the technician level and are equipped to provide Level A, B, C, and D response. They have received specialized training and equipment through the Department of Homeland Security to prepare them for response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents. The teams provide outreach training to local responders and industry as requested to help ensure responders and industry personnel are better prepared to respond to a hazardous materials incident and create safer communities.

Ontario Fire Department is home to the Oregon State Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (RHMERT) #14. RHMERT #14 consists of 15 members, both career and volunteer firefighters, with mutual aid available from surrounding RHMERTs. RHMERTs are capable of a full response with primary responsibility to mitigate the release of the materials into the environment but are not responsible for cleanup. Their response priorities are 1) Life Safety, 2) Environmental Protection and 3) Property Protection. Because the Ontario RHMERT is not a dedicated hazardous materials response team, meaning they all have other response duties, it is likely that not all 15 members will respond on any given call. Additionally, if the incident is within Ontario Fire & Rescue's initial response area, some or all members of the team may be occupied by other duties necessitating response from another neighboring team.

The area covered by RHMERT #14 is large (25,500 sq. mi.) and includes all of Malheur County and parts of Baker and Union Counties. Any RHMERT can request assistance from any neighboring RHMERT as needed. A map and boundary description for the Ontario (Malheur County) team and surrounding Oregon State Hazardous Materials Response Teams can be found in **Appendices I and J** below.

RHMERT #14 will be the lead agency for hazardous materials incident response within Malheur County after proper notification. It should be noted, however, that, unless the release is in the primary fire-department response area, the RHMERT will not take over command of the incident. They will act as a branch of command and may, if invited, participate in a Unified Command. Local responders will be expected to participate in hazardous materials incident mitigation to the level of their training and certification as requested. RHMERT #14 is willing to assist any agency in their response district with training in their roles during a hazardous materials release.

RHMERT Activation

The local first responder (fire or police) will arrive on scene and size up the incident. If it is determined the incident is beyond their level of training and resources, the incident commander (IC) will request a hazardous materials response team through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. OERS will make the notification to the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) duty officer and other appropriate agencies. Many

fire departments have developed close working relationships with their regional teams and may contact them directly to request a response. Even if they contact the team directly, the local responder will still need to contact OERS so that other appropriate notifications are made. All teams are authorized to respond to incidents meeting state response criteria without authorization from the OSFM Duty Officer.

Most of Malheur County's first responders (other than law enforcement and emergency medical responders) are volunteers. While highly motivated and well-trained individuals, it is sometimes difficult for volunteers to stay current in all of the disciplines in which they are asked to be proficient. In most areas hazardous materials incidents are rare and hazardous materials training is often infrequent. RHMERT #14 works to contact first-responder organizations in the region and offers training and outreach to smaller organizations to keep them current on hazardous materials training and response.

Response can vary depending on weather conditions, but in the far reaches of the district response can be lengthy. Continual training of first responders in Malheur County relative to hazardous materials incidents is critical to provide appropriate mitigation, notification and preparation in those first minutes of a release as well as the safety of first responders and the public.

To enter an Immediately-Dangerous-to-Life-and-Health (IDLH) atmosphere, as is the case in most releases of EHS, it takes at least six technician-level responders. Additional requirements include advance life support medical personnel on scene and the establishment of a decontamination corridor before entry. If the incident warrants, additional hazardous materials response may be requested from surrounding teams including Hermiston #10, Salem #13, Eugene #2, and Klamath/Lake #4.

To support the RHMERT, first responders are expected to help with medical care (if advanced life support is available) and specifically to set up and operate the decontamination site and corridor. Other duties may be required depending on the incident but will never exceed the level of certification of the first responders. RHMERTs are available to help with necessary decontamination training to supplement and build upon what first responders will have learned in their hazardous materials operations classes. If the first responders from the jurisdiction of the incident are not sufficient in number or training to handle the duties assigned, mutual aid is available from neighboring fire departments through well-established mutual aid agreements. In addition, RHMERTs will rely on industry experts at the site of the release if available.

Public Safety

The primary objective of response to a hazardous material release is to protect the people at risk. This includes all first responders, the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and other potentially impacted areas. Protection of the public during a hazardous material release is complex. Evacuation is a recognized standard for population protection; however, instances arise where instructing the public to "shelter-in-place" may be the preferred alternative.

Each strategy has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

Evacuation

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees and the public from present and future risks in the affected area.
- Evacuations are, however, highly disruptive events which create challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation can take hours to complete, during which time evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.
- In addition, when implementing an evacuation, the emergency responders and planners must take into account the varied needs of the public affected. Some will not be able to evacuate unassisted, while some will not evacuate without consideration for their animals and pets. It can also be difficult to notify all potential evacuees of the need to leave the area, especially in a rural area.
- Evacuating citizens would necessitate having shelters available for those displaced by the evacuation to gather and possibly live for several days.
- A major evacuation would utilize primary and secondary highways and roads in Malheur County. Those routes may well be affected in a major release of hazardous materials and be impassable.

Shelter-in-place

- Shelter-in-place can be conducted in a relatively short period of time. The public does not have to travel and they are for the most part familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only viable protective option for hospitals, nursing homes, corrections facilities, or other locations where the population is not immediately mobile. However, unless extensive efforts to educate citizens on shelter-in-place have been conducted, it is a foreign concept to many who may simply self-evacuate or ignore warnings altogether. Training and exercising shelter-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when needed. Shelter-in-place should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration. Training for the public on shelter-in-place should include the following:
    - Pre-selection of an appropriate room within the house with few or no windows, with an attached bathroom while avoiding basements;
    - Preassemble emergency supplies such as bottles of water, a phone, a battery-operated radio, towels, first aid supplies and medications. There are multiple sources available recommending supplies for emergencies and shelter-in-place preparations.
- When the public is instructed to shelter-in-place they should do the following.
    - Bring children and pets indoors.
    - Close and lock all windows and doors.
    - Turn off fans, air conditioning and heating systems.
    - Use duct tape and plastic to seal windows and doors of the rooms in which they will shelter.
    - Listen to the radio or TV for emergency instructions.

No single protective strategy can be applicable to all situations. Evacuation and shelter-in-place are not mutually exclusive and a combination of the two may be used to produce the

best overall protection and outcome for some situations. For example, a shelter-in-place order for the area immediately bordering a release and an evacuation for downwind populations may result in the best overall protection for the greatest number of people.

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place should be based on known data or on perceived risk when sufficient data is not immediately available. Reference materials and resources, which will aid in the decision-making process include:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG);
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC);
- American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Emergency Response Planning Guidelines;
- National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH) Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards;
- Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO);
- Arial Locations of Hazardous Materials (ALOHA);
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT), and
- Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER).
- National Weather Service (NOAA)

Incident command is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the incident threat, current weather conditions, status of the population at risk, response capabilities, time of day, available transportation resources and the ability to communicate with the population at risk. The procedures for implementing evacuation and/or shelter-in-place strategies are found in **Appendix E – Public Safety Procedures**.

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Each facility is to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum;

- Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

The LEPC can work to assure each EHS facility has appropriate and up-to-date plans in place.

Responder Safety

On-scene response personnel must be protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the Incident Commander (IC). A Safety Officer (SO) must be part of the Command Staff to assist the IC with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a SO, the IC assumes the responsibilities of that position.

The SO monitors operations, identifies potential safety hazards, corrects unsafe situations and develops additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The SO has authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers shall be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations-level incident such as a gasoline spill requires a SO trained to the operations level.

All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety, and;
- Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard or HAZWOPER).

All responders in Malheur County operate under NIMS/ICS and are so trained.

Resource Management

Malheur County emergency responders are mostly volunteers.

The response and recovery resources available to the Malheur County LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and non-governmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) and interagency agreements (IAAs). Malheur County has a well-established mutual aid agreement in place allowing fire and EMS agencies to request help from numerous surrounding agencies, both in Oregon and neighboring Idaho. Additionally, in the presence of an overwhelming event, the State of Oregon has a conflagration act through which any department can request the governor, through the State Fire Marshal's Office to send help from departments and districts throughout the State.

Currently there are no contracts in place with non-emergency response organizations to provide resources for mitigation or cleanup of hazardous materials spills.

Secondary Response/Clean-up and Contamination

As the initial response phase concludes and life safety has been addressed, a secondary response phase begins. During this phase the primary focus will be on detecting the presence of residual hazardous material that is harmful to the environment, determining its intensity, recommending protective actions, and overseeing clean up and disposal of contaminated materials. Other considerations include inspection and monitoring of water supplies, sewer systems, wastewater treatment systems and waterways.

The IC will work with local, state and federal authorities to assure that cleanup activities are on-going after the initial responders have left the scene. Departments and organizations that might be part of this activity include the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Environmental Protection Agency, private cleanup contractors, and responsible party representatives.

Coordination of spill containment and clean-up is the responsibility of the facility or carrier. The RHMERT will assure the proper government authorities (such as DEQ) are notified of a spill to enforce appropriate clean up. DEQ maintains a list of qualified clean-up contractors that can be dispatched by DEQ if the responsible party does not make clean-up arrangements in a timely manner on their own. It is extremely important that initial response organizations help to determine the responsible parties and obtain accurate contact information.

Responding organizations responsible for and involved in clean-up activities will:

- Identify, recover and properly treat and/or remove hazardous materials and dispose of contaminated material at a state-permitted site;
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment;
- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of the hazardous material; and
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

A list of hazardous-material-spill contractors is maintained by the DEQ. At the scene of a hazardous materials release, the responsible party has the option of contacting a clean-up

contractor of their choice, but the DEQ will call a contractor on their list if the responsible party does not act within an appropriate amount of time.

Documentation and Investigation

During and following a hazardous material release all responders will assist in gathering information relative to the party responsible for the spill. The RHMERT completes a series of reports after every response and each of the other responding agencies will complete response reports as is appropriate. Except as dictated by privacy laws, the information gathered by each responding agency should be freely shared between responding agencies so that reports will be accurate and consistent.

The State of Oregon has developed a unique system of response to hazardous materials releases. The State has 13 regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams (RHMERT) that are trained and equipped to respond to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) events if necessary. These teams are funded by the State of Oregon through the Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office. The RHMERT will report all costs associated with response to the incident (including the costs of other fire responders and outside resources) to the State and request reimbursement. The State will attempt to collect those costs from the responsible party. If the State cannot collect from the responsible party, they will pay reimbursement from a fund set aside for those expenses.

First responders routinely conduct an after-action review (AAR) with a debriefing that includes all of the responders. The RHMERT is specifically charged with conducting debriefings for their team after all incidents. During this debriefing the response is evaluated with the goal to improve future responses, not to find fault or place blame. On large incidents there may be a more formal AAR conducted by the Malheur County Emergency Management team.

If in the investigation of a hazardous materials release there is evidence of a criminal act, the appropriate law enforcement agency will be notified immediately by the IC. If a crime is suspected, responders will carry out their duties while attempting to preserve evidence as far as possible.

V. Responsibilities

Malheur County and Local Agencies

Malheur County Emergency Management

- Provide oversight for the LEPC through participation by the County Emergency Manager.
- Provide an information coordinator who will record and maintain meeting notes, maintain a current roster of LEPC members and meeting participation, and disseminate information as needed to the LEPC members, other agencies and the public as appropriate.
- In cooperation with local EHS facility emergency coordinators, make determinations necessary to implement the Emergency Response Plan.
- May function as lead agency for the Malheur County LEPC.

- Provide education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response.
- Provide a qualified Public Information Officer (PIO) for larger incidents and specifically any time the EOC is activated.
- The emergency management staff will as necessary:
  - Provide notification to agencies and organizations as requested by either the facility representative or first responders;
  - Open the Malheur County EOC when indicated;
  - Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command;
  - Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate; and
  - Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
- Support first response agencies and incident command with information and resource coordination as required.
- Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation orders and other information as required.
- Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation, shelter-in-place or other protective actions.

Fire Departments/Districts

- Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise. As noted in the Malheur County EOP, EFS 5.2.3, the fire service is to: "Control hazardous materials incidents within capability, request assistance as needed."
- Provide an individual to act as incident commander.
- Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise and abilities of the initial responders.
- Attempt to identify hazardous materials without compromising responder safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (e.g., site isolation, evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and personnel.
- Request and deploy mutual aid as needed.
- Notify OERS and request a Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team as appropriate.
- Support the responding Oregon State RHMERT with personnel, equipment, and other assistance during an incident as required.

- Provide coordination and control of staffing and equipment through the incident command post.
- Provide staffing and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid.
- Provide staffing and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
- Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured, using mutual aid if local responders cannot provide the necessary aid and transportation.
- Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training and certification.

Emergency Medical Services

- Provide advanced and basic life support services to hazardous materials responders and exposure victims as needed. These services may include wellness care of responders.

Local Law Enforcement (City and County)

- Coordinate law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency by staffing the law enforcement branch of the Incident Command System.
- Provide for crowd and traffic control and maintenance of evacuation routes during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide security as needed for the incident scene, incident command post and emergency operations center.
- Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Perform evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or intentional releases.

Health Department

- Take measures the health officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- Assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Direct the closure of contaminated sites as necessary.
- Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from, a hazardous material release as appropriate.
- Decide whether to compile an exposure roster.
- Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated once the threat is mitigated.

Hospitals

- Provide emergency medical care for responders and public that may be transported to the facility by EMS or self-transport from the site of a hazardous materials release.
- Assure that hospital personnel are adequately trained to handle potentially contaminated patients.
- Assure the hospital has adequate facilities and equipment to handle potentially contaminated patients with necessary policies and procedures in place.
- Communicate with on-scene personnel (as specifically assigned by IC) relative to numbers and conditions of potential patients and materials involved.
- As necessary, communicate with on-scene personnel relative to appropriate medical care and transportation of exposed or injured persons.

Public Works Departments

- Provide equipment and personnel to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and personnel to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene**.**
- Implement protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water and waste water systems.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- Ensure personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.

State Agencies

Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)

OEM is statutorily responsible for coordination of the state's emergency management program. Responsibilities for OEM include:

- Coordination with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain city and county emergency operations plans.
- Coordination and assignment of requests from county-level EOCs to assist local jurisdictions when additional resources are requested related to an oil or hazardous materials incident.

Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

OHA is responsible for protecting the public health of all Oregonians and is responsible for the State's public health emergency preparedness programs. To fulfill its responsibilities OHA will:

- Support local assessment and identification of public health and medical needs in impacted jurisdictions and implement plans to address those needs.
- Coordinate and support stabilization of the public health and medical system in impacted jurisdictions.
- Support sheltering of persons with medical needs.
- Monitor and coordinate resources to support care and movement of persons with medical needs in impacted areas.
- Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats and impacts to human health through surveillance, delivery of medical countermeasures (including management of the CHEMPACK program) and non-medical interventions.
- Support monitoring, investigating, and controlling potential or known threats to human health of environmental origin.
- Develop, disseminate, and coordinate accurate and timely public health and medical information.
- Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support fatality management services.
- Monitor need for and coordinate resources to support disaster-related behavioral health services.
- Support responder safety and health needs.
- Provide public health and medical technical assistance and support.

Oregon State Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team 14

(Ontario Fire and Rescue)

- Respond in support of first response agencies when requested.
- Assess actions taken by first-in units.
- Provide a technician-level response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide scene management expertise and equipment.
- Evaluate and reconstruct exclusionary zones if necessary.
- Perform substance identification testing via established procedures and methodologies.
- Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques and additional authorities requiring notification.
- Perform related duties as directed by incident command.
- Provide appropriate personnel to unified command if requested.
- Request additional hazardous materials team response if needed.

Oregon State Police

- Coordinate with local law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide for traffic and crowd control and maintenance of evacuation routes during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide security as needed for the incident scene, incident command post and emergency operations center.

- Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or intentional releases.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The DEQ is a regulatory agency whose job is to protect the quality of Oregon's environment. Responsibilities for DEQ include:

- Provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials, and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Provide investigative support and expertise on environmental and public health issues related to oil and hazardous material incidents
- Serve as a member of the Regional Response Team/Northwest Area Committee which produces the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.
- Assist as needed with hazardous materials clean up.
- Develop comprehensive plans and programs for air and water pollution control and solid and hazardous waste disposal.
- Coordinate with special teams (OSFM RHMERTs, ODOT Incident Response Teams, USCG, EPA, local emergency responders and others).
- Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.
- Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substance incidents by acting as the State on-scene coordinator in the Unified Command System.
- Coordinate response efforts with other local, tribal, state and federal agencies.
- Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist in determining the release source, cause and responsible party.
- Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown.
- Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions.
- Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment activities.
- Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law.
- Ensure source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.

Oregon Department of Forestry

- Provide assistance necessary when a release impacts property under their jurisdiction

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene**.**

- Provide equipment and personnel to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and personnel to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Ensure personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Assist in performing evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.

Federal Agencies

National Weather Service (NOAA)

- Provide current and forecasted weather for the area surrounding a hazardous materials incident. Historical and some prediction data can be gathered on line from http://w2.weather.gov/climate/index.php?wfo=pdt.
- Broadcast some emergency notifications via NOAA Weather Radio.
- Provide hazardous (chemical) plume forecasts that also include projected fall out from chemical, radiological, and volcanic eruptions through NOAA Hysplit Model

National Guard

- Provide assistance in evacuation and/or shelter-in-place.
- Provide or assist with traffic and crowd control and maintenance of evacuation routes.
- Provide or assist with security as needed for the incident scene, incident command post and emergency operations center.

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- Provide necessary assistance when a release impacts a waterway under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard.
- Assist with notification and evacuation on waterways.

National Forest Service

- Provide assistance necessary when a release impacts property under their jurisdiction.

Non-Governmental Agencies

American Red Cross

- Assist disaster victims by providing safe shelter, hot meals, essential relief supplies, emotional support and health services like first aid.
- May meet one-on-one with families to develop individual plans and identify available resources to help aid recovery.
- Focus on relieving immediate disaster-caused needs.
- Support emergency workers, link displaced persons with family members outside the disaster area, and provide blood and blood products to disaster victims.
- Provide “Safe and Well” registry services allowing family members to check on family and friends within the disaster zone that have registered.

Radio and TV Stations

- Provide incident-command-approved announcements to the public regarding status of the incident including evacuation and/or shelter-in-place instructions.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service *(ARES/RACES)*

- Supplement emergency communications by relay through systems not normally available to emergency and other responders during a hazardous materials incident.
- Supplement non-emergency communications from staging and shelter areas as needed and directed by the IC.

Regulated Facilities[4]

For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities (TPQ). Facilities having EHS must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. In addition, 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process. The Facility Emergency Coordinators for EHS facilities in Malheur County are identified in **Appendix A – Regulated Facilities.** Regulated facilities will:

- Complete the CHS Manager identifying their facility as being subject to the EPCRA in question two of the survey. The completed survey is sent to the Oregon State Fire Marshal, Community Right to Know (CR2K).
- Submit Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required by federal, state or local law.
- Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Malheur County LEPC when requested.
- Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Notify 911, Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), the National Response Center (NRC) and other agencies as required or necessary when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Include in the hazardous materials emergency plans evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity.

VI. Training

[4] Regulated facilities often include city, state or federal facilities.

Requirements for training hazardous materials responders defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents which is not a rule but is a nationally accepted standard.

All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities are to be provided with training which meets standards applicable to their position and responsibilities. Such training will be commensurate with their employer's or organization's plans and policies.

Every emergency first response organization should pre-plan each EHS facility (and other high-hazard facilities as well) in their response district. Pre-planning should begin with a site tour and conclude with a written response plan that includes (at a minimum), 1) a basic site plan drawing, 2) the location and amount of EHS chemicals and other hazards at the facility, 3) primary and alternate routes to access the facility, and 4) primary and secondary employee evacuation routes and/or gathering/accountability locations. This pre-plan should be revisited and reviewed annually and any time there are major physical or procedural changes either at the facility or to the infrastructure leading to the facility.

A full list of the competencies for Awareness, Operations and Technician levels can be found at NFPA 472, chapters 4, 5 and 7 respectively.

Awareness Level

Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.[5] Below is a summary of the competencies for each of the hazardous materials responder training levels.

Awareness Level Competencies (See NFPA 472, Chapter 4):

- Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
- Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Identify the hazardous substances when possible.
- Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
    - The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control, and
        - The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).
- Understand the ERG, its use and limitations.
- Recognize the need for additional resources.

[5] NFPA 472, 3.3.4 (2013)

Operations Level

Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release, without coming into contact with the material/product (NFPA 472, 3.4.4 (2013)).

First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as those listed below.

Operations Level Competencies (See NFPA 472, Chapter 5):

- Perform all duties at the awareness level.
- Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level.
- Understand basic hazardous materials terms.
- Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.
- Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.

Technician Level

Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and equipment (NFPA 472, 7.1.1.1 (2013)).

First responders at the technician level receive at least 160 hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competencies listed below.

Technician Level Competencies (See NFPA 472, Chapter 7):

- Perform all awareness and operations level duties.
- Function within their assigned role in the incident command system.
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians.
- Perform advanced control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.
- Understand termination procedures.

VII. Exercises

The Malheur County LEPC working with the Malheur County Emergency Manager will provide for and organize an annual exercise of this plan, at a minimum, to evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness.

The Malheur County LEPC will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) as a standard for exercise design, conduct and evaluation. As such, exercises will be documented in an after-action report (AAR) and corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

The Malheur County LEPC exercise schedule is available from the Malheur County Emergency Manager.

VIII. EPCRA Reporting

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires all facilities within Malheur County LEPC receiving, storing and/or using Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (reference 40 CFR Part 355) in quantities exceeding the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) to notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in accordance with Section 302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

Facilities must submit Safety Data Sheets (SDS) (also known as a Material Safety Data Sheet or MSDS) or a list of the hazardous chemicals present on site in excess of threshold planning quantities, to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district in accordance with Section 311 if requested to do so. The information must be made available to the public.

Facilities storing chemicals must provide specific information about chemicals on site to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district using the Hazardous Substance Information Survey, and identifying the Tier II subject substances, in accordance with Section 312 if requested to do so.

IX. Acronyms

AAR - After Action Review

AERS/RACES - Amateur Emergency Radio Services/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association

ALOHA - Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres

ALS - Advanced Life Support

ARC - American Red Cross

BLS – Basic Life Support

CAA - Clean Air Act

CAMEO - Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations

CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service
CBRNE - Chemical, Biological Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFR - Code of Federal Regulation
CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHS – State of Oregon CR2K Hazardous Substance Information Manager
DEQ - Department of Environmental Quality
DOT - Department of Transportation (Federal)
EAS - Emergency Alert System
ECC - Emergency Communications Center
EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMS - Emergency Medical Services
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG - Emergency Response Guide Book
ERP - Emergency Response Plan
ESF - Emergency Support Function
HAZWOPER - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HSEEP - Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAA - Interagency Agreement
IC - Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP - Incident Command Post
ICS - Incident Command System (a part of NIMS)
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IGA - Intergovernmental Agreement
JIC - Joint Information Center
LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARPLOT - Mapping Applications for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
NIMS - National Incident Management System
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC - National Response Center

ODOT - Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM - Oregon Emergency Management
OERS - Oregon Emergency Response System
OHA – Oregon Health Authority
ORS - Oregon Revised Statutes
OSFM - Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSP - Oregon State Police
PIO - Public Information Officer
PPE - Personal Protective Equipment
PSM - Process Safety Management
RHMERT - Hazardous Materials Response Team
RQ – Reportable Quantity
SARA - Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SERC - State Emergency Response Commission
SOG - Standard Operating Guideline
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
TERC - Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TPQ – Threshold Planning Quantity
UN/NA – United Nations/North America
USC - United States Code
WISER – Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders

X. Definitions

ACCIDENT SITE - The location of an unexpected occurrence, either at a regulated facility or along a transportation route, at which a release of listed chemicals occurs.

AERS - In the United States and Canada, the **Amateur Radio Emergency Service** (**ARES**) is a corps of trained amateur radio operator volunteers organized to assist in public service and emergency communications. It is organized and sponsored by the American Radio Relay League and the Radio Amateurs of Canada.

CAS NUMBER - Chemical Abstracts Service registry number. Unique identification number assigned to a chemical by the American Chemical Society.

CHEMPACK - Deployable cache of nerve agent antidotes used to treat a variety of nerve agents. CHEMPACKs are available for immediate use during a chemical emergency in the event that local resources are insufficient to meet response needs. A suspected nerve agent or organophosphate exposure may require CHEMPACK deployment. Organophosphates also include agricultural insecticides malathion, diazinon and parathion.

CHRIS CODE - Three-letter code used by the U.S. Coast Guard to identify individual chemicals included in its CHRIS (Chemical Hazards Response Information System) manual.

CHEMPACK – Forward placement of nerve agent antidotes provided to state and local governments as a sustainable resource that increases the capability to respond quickly to a nerve agent event.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - Some of the information reported by facilities on the Hazardous Substance Information Survey and thereby included in this ERP is confidential per Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 453.332(4). This confidential information must be protected when CHS Manager or ERP information is disseminated to the public. Confidential information includes:

- Site specific – Exact amount of hazardous substances and storage location of hazardous substances.
- Emergency contact night phone number;
- EHS Emergency Coordinator phone number and 24-hour phone number (new to survey in 2014); and
- Chemicals reported by a facility that have a hazard class code of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 (explosives); 2.3 (poison gases); 6.2 (etiologic materials); and 7.0 (radioactive materials).

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material.

DOT HAZARD LABEL - U.S. Department of Transportation hazard warning label for a hazardous material (such as flammable liquid or corrosive). This label must be displayed on shipped packages, railroad tank cars, and tank trucks according to specifications described in 49 CFR 172. The label may contain a 4-digit number that will identify a specific group of chemicals or may simply contain words as to the nature of the substance, e.g., explosive, flammable, etc.

EMERGENCY - An event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the dissemination of emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System by the President and federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY PLANNING & COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA) – Also known as SARA Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPCRA provides an infrastructure at the state and local levels to plan for chemical emergencies. Facilities that store, use, or release certain chemicals, may be subject to various reporting requirements. Reported information is then made publicly

available so that interested parties may become informed about potentially dangerous chemicals in their community. EPCRA requirements include:

- Emergency planning notification (EPCRA §302)
- Emergency release notification (EPCRA §304)
- Hazardous chemical inventory reporting (EPCRA §311/312)
- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting (EPCRA §313)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g., mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kind of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (EHS) - These are substances designated by the EPA as extremely hazardous because of their acute toxic properties. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported to the SERC, and/or TERC, LEPC and local fire department pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERCs, TERCs, LEPCs, and local fire departments that may be affected, pursuant to EPCRA Section 304. The EHSs and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists.

FACILITY - Fixed-site possessing a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance and required to report under EPCRA.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - An activity to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - An activity designed to evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

HAZARD - A condition, event, or circumstance that could lead to or contribute to an unplanned or undesirable event and the chance that injury or harm will occur to life, property and/or the environment as a result.

HAZARD ANALYSIS - The use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site, either at fixed site or on a transportation route to the surrounding area in order to determine which portions of a community may be at risk by a release of such materials.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS OR SUBSTANCES - Chemicals, mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the

existence of a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for a substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed.

COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE MANAGER (CHS Manager) – The CHS Manager software is an interactive program that allows the user to access information provided by the Office of State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know Services Unit. It contains detailed information regarding the storage of hazardous substances in facilities located throughout the State of Oregon.

HAZMAT TEAM – (See Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team)

INCIDENT: An occurrence or event, natural- or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazard, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures. ICS provides a means for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/ jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS).

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) – The IC is responsible for directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. The IC is responsible for all aspects of the response, including developing incident objectives and managing all incident operations. The IC sets priorities and defines the ICS organization for the particular response. Even if other positions are not assigned, the IC will always be designated. The IC will usually be the senior officer on scene representing the agency having jurisdiction over the incident and will generally, but not always, be the local fire officer. The Oregon State regional hazardous materials response team will assign a supervisor to liaison with the IC and to be available as part of a Unified Command but will not routinely take the position of IC.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all-hazards incidents.

JURISDICTION - The geographic area over which authority extends. Power or right of a legal or political agency to exercise its authority over a person, subject matter, or territory.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans within their planning district. LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan (ERP), review it at least annually, and

provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Local Emergency Planning Committees develop emergency response plans with stakeholder participation.

NA NUMBER - See **UN/NA** below

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management. It provides the template for incident management, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. NIMS is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) – An interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard, which receives notice when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or extremely hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

NFPA 704 - Text description of the diamond-shaped placard, which contains codes indicating the level of the chemical's health, flammability, and instability hazards, along with special hazards such as water- and air-reactivity. See FAQ on NFPA 704 at http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/aboutthecodes/704/704_faqs.pdf.

OREGON EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM (OERS) - The purpose of the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is to coordinate and manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving multi-jurisdictional cooperation between all levels of government and the private sector.

PLUME - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye.

PRIMARY AGENCY - An agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific emergency support function (ESF). Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF with assistance, if requested, from the EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 - Transportation.

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT (PSM) - An analytical tool focused on preventing releases of any substance defined as a "highly hazardous chemical" by the EPA or OSHA; a set of interrelated approaches to managing hazards associated with the process industries and is intended to reduce the frequency and severity of incidents resulting from releases of chemicals and other energy sources (US OSHA 1993).

PROTECTIVE ACTION – This the actions taken during an emergency incident to protect responders and the public. For the public these actions may include shelter-in-place and evacuation.

RACES – The **Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service** (**RACES**) is a standby radio service provided for in Part 97.407 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and regulations governing amateur radio in the United States.

REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM (RHMERT) - Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams protect life and the environment by responding to chemical emergencies and minimizing the dangers associated with them. There are 13 teams

strategically located statewide to provide response to hazardous materials incidents. The teams consist primarily of volunteer and career firefighters, with some law enforcement and public works employees. Team members attend a minimum of 160 hours of specialized training to become Hazardous Material Technicians as well as continuing education, usually on a monthly basis.

REGULATED FACILITY - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities (TPQ). Facilities that meet criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, and LEPCs (and local fire department if requested to do so). When appropriate, the report must be sent to the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ)- The quantity of a hazardous substance that, if released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment and must be reported to either the National Response Center or EPA authorities pursuant to statutes and EPCRA regulations.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have a risk management plan that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program.

SARA Title III – This is Title III of the Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act also known as The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). Title III, EPCRA, requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public. (See EPCRA).

SHELTER-IN-PLACE - An emergency procedure for people affected by a chemical accident or terrorist attack. It entails taking immediate shelter in a readily accessible location, such as a small room, and sealing it from outside contaminants and shutting off all HVAC systems. Depending on the exact situation, everyone within a specific distance of the incident may be ordered to shelter-in-place or people within a closer range may be ordered to evacuate while everyone else shelters in place. Sheltering in place is generally only used for a short period of time.

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) - The agency representatives appointed by the Governor to oversee the administration of EPCRA at the state level.

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities under the coordination of the primary or joint primary agency.

TABLETOP EXERCISE - An activity in which officials, key staff and/or others with emergency responsibilities gather to informally discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ) - The amount of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) which, if present at a facility, subjects that facility to the emergency planning requirements of SARA Sections 302 and 303.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - Toxic substances are chemicals or compounds which may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environment. Human exposure to toxic substances can cause a variety of health effects including long-term adverse health effects. Certain facilities, which have 10 or more full-time employees and manufacture, process or use a toxic substance in excess of threshold amounts during the calendar year are required to submit a Toxics Release Inventory Report annually to the US EPA and the Oregon SERC.

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

UN/NA NUMBERS - United Nations (UN) / North American (NA) (also known as NA numbers and in the Emergency Response Guide are called simply ID numbers) Four-digit numbers used world-wide in international commerce and transportation to identify hazardous chemicals or classes of hazardous materials with similar characteristics. These numbers generally range between 0000 and 3500 and are ideally preceded by the letters "UN" (for example, "UN1005") to avoid confusion with other number codes. UN/NA numbers are required for the shipment of hazardous materials and will be seen on shipping papers and placards or labels.

UNIFIED COMMAND - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan

VULNERABLE FACILITIES - These are facilities which may be of particular concern during a hazardous materials incident and generally fall into three categories that: 1) are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation, e.g., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers and jails; 2) fulfill essential population support functions, e.g., power plants, water plants, and fire/police/EMS dispatch centers; or 3) include large concentrations of people, e.g., shopping centers and recreation centers.

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XI. List of Appendices

A. Regulated Facilities
B. EHS Facilities Listed in Error in CHS Manager
C. List of EHS from EPA
D. Contact Information
E. Public Safety
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Appendix A - Regulated Facilities

*This appendix contains non-published (restricted) information such as emergency coordinator and 24-hour contact information that should be removed before review at the annual public meeting. See **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION** in the Introduction above.*

The facilities in this appendix are those Malheur County facilities listed in the Oregon Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance manager (CHS Manager) maintained by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) that reported using or storing Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in excess of the Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ). The CHS Manager is part of the Community Right to Know Act. These facilities are listed based on the CHS Manager current at the time this report was initiated. It is possible that a search of CHS Manager now or in the future would produce different results regarding the above and other EHS facilities.

Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) in 1986 as part of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to establish requirements for federal, state and local governments, tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and "community right-to-know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. The community-right-to-know provisions help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment.

The following notes are taken from the List of Lists [6] and explains, in part, how to determine if a facility is subject to reporting as an EHS facility based on the Threshold Planning Quantity in the EHS list established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(1) EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)

The presence of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) in quantities at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) requires certain emergency planning activities to be conducted. The EHSs and their TPQs are listed in 40 CFR part 355, Appendices A and B. For section 302 EHSs, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) must develop emergency response plans and facility owner or operator must notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) or Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) and their LEPC if a chemical is present at the facility or above the EHS's TPQ. Additionally, if the TPQ is equaled or exceeded, facilities with a listed EHS are subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA section 311 (provide material safety data sheet or a list of covered chemicals to the SERC or TERC, LEPC, and local fire department) and section 312 (submit inventory form -Tier I or Tier II). The minimum threshold for section 311-312 reporting for EHS substances is 500 pounds or the TPQ, whichever is less.

[6] List of Lists: Consolidated list of chemicals subject to EPCRA; https://www.epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists.

TPQ. The consolidated list presents the TPQ (in pounds) for section 302 chemicals in the column following the CAS number. For chemicals that are solids, there are two TPQs given (e.g., 500/10,000). In these cases, the lower quantity applies for solids in powder form with particle size less than 100 microns, or if the substance is in solution or in molten form. Otherwise, the 10,000-pound TPQ applies. If a solid EHS is in molten form, the facility must multiply the amount of EHS on-site by 0.3 before comparing to the lower listed TPQ. If a solid EHS is in solution form, the facility must multiply amount EHS on-site by 0.2 before comparing to the lower listed TPQ. The reducing factors of 0.3 for molten solids and 0.2 for solids in solution are not to be used for the 12 solid reactive chemicals are noted by footnote "a" in Appendix A and B in 40 CFR part 355. These twelve chemicals are not listed with two TPQs and higher threshold quantity of 10,000 pounds; they only have one TPQ.

EHS RQ. Releases of reportable quantities (RQ) of EHSs are subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of EPCRA. EPA has adjusted RQs for EHSs without CERCLA RQs to levels equal to their TPQs. The EHS RQ column lists these adjusted RQs for EHSs not listed under CERCLA and the CERCLA RQs for those EHSs that are CERCLA hazardous substances (see the next section for a discussion of CERCLA RQs).

Note that ammonium hydroxide is not covered under section 302; the EHS RQ is based on anhydrous ammonia. Ammonium hydroxide (which is also known as aqueous ammonia) is subject to CERCLA, with its own RQ.

Facility information is regulated by law but is self-reported to the OSFM. It is therefore possible that all facilities in Malheur County that use, or store Extremely Hazardous Substances are not included in this list. The information presented is only as accurate as the report by the facility. While every effort has been made to accurately report EHS facilities, it is not within the scope of this project to verify total accuracy of the CHS manager listings relative to EHS facilities.

Chemicals shown with "Green Highlight", (ammonia, acrolein) have special response instructions in the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guide (ERG). Paraquat dichloride, phorate and terbufos (marked with an asterisk (*) in the tables below) are ingredients of other products, are not present as a stand-alone substance and are not specifically listed in the DOT ERG. The UN/NA and guide numbers shown below for those EHS are those recommended for the finished product.

The planners, responders and members of the public can access the CHS Manager on line at: https://oregon.hazconnect.com/Account/Login.aspx through a registration process. Information released to the public does not contain some confidential information that is available to planners and emergency responders.

More Community-Right-to-Know information can be found on the Oregon.gov website.[7]

[7] https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/Pages/Community-Right-To-Know.aspx

All maps are oriented with north to the top of the map. Map images are taken from Google Earth (http://www.google.com/earth). **NOTE**: On the protective distance maps shown below for each facility, the wind direction is shown as worst case, and does not necessarily reflect the prevailing wind.

For population estimates, a full radius of the protective action distance was used. Actual population affected will depend on the amount of product released as well as wind direction and other factors. Population estimates are from Marplot.

Emergency actions for each EHS are from WebWISER, the ERG and, in some cases, the product SDS as listed in the CHS Manager.

Facilities listed here may have other EHS on site in one form or another, usually as part of another product, but in less than the TPQ for that substance. In addition to the 12 sites listed below and discussed in this ERP, there are six sites that were listed in the CHS Manager as being EHS facilities that investigation showed were listed in error. Those facilities are listed in Appendix B.

In terms of protective action distances, anhydrous ammonia has a 500-foot isolation distance with a downwind protective distance of 1.3 and 1.8 miles respectively; and acrolein an isolation distance of 300 feet and a downwind protective distance of 2.1 miles. The others have only recommended initial isolation distance of 150 feet in all directions with further action to be determined by the incident commander on scene.

Malheur County EHS Facilities (12) - List

Facility Id	Facility Name	Street Address 1	City	Zip Code
7071	Amalgamated Sugar	101 E Main St	Nyssa	97913
21420	Americold	298 NE 1st St	Ontario	97914
63653	Farmers Supply Coop	3894 Alameda Dr	Ontario	97914
120685	Fry Ontario LLC	602 Stanton Blvd	Ontario	97914
3655	Kraft Heinz Food	175 NE 6th Ave	Ontario	97914
16450	Land View Inc	1401 SE 1st St SE	Ontario	97914
76949	Level 3 Comm Inc	3651 Lytle Blvd	Vale	97918
43968	Ontario City Of	2405 Malheur Dr	Ontario	97914
99337	Owyhee Irr District	4402 Baker Rd	Ontario	97914
103475	Owyhee Irr District	1475 Owyhee Lk Rd	Nyssa	97913
16437	Simplot Grower Sol	1700 SW 4th St	Ontario	97914
112389	Vale City Of	1010 Lagoon Dr	Vale	97918

It is possible that a search of CHS Manager now or in the future would produce different results regarding the above and other EHS facilities. This list of exceptions is based on the CHS Manager current at the time this report was initiated.

Facility to Chemical Comparison

The table below lists each facility and the EHS at that facility. Each EHS has been converted to pounds for reporting purposes whereas the facility may have reported in gallons or cubic feet. See specific notes below table.

EHS Facility (12)	EHS Chemicals	Amount of EHS Reported	TPQ in Pounds	Reported in CHS
Amalgamated Sugar - 7071	• Sulfuric acid		1,000	
Americold - 21420	• Ammonia • Sulfuric acid		500 1,000	
Farmers Supply - 63653	• Paraquat dichloride*		10/10,000	
Fry Ontario - 120685	• Ammonia • Sulfuric acid		500 1,000	
Kraft Heinz Food - 3655	• Ammonia • Sulfuric acid		500 1,000	
Land View - 16450	• Terbufos* • Sulfuric Acid 93%		100 1,000	
Level 3 Comm - 76949	• Sulfuric acid		1,000	
Ontario, City of - 43968	•			
Owyhee Irr - 99337	• Acrolein 95%		500	
Owyhee Irr - 103475	• Sulfuric acid		1,000	
Simplot Grower Solutions - 16437	• Sulfuric Acid, • Phorate*		1,000 10	
Vale, City of - 112389	•			

EHS and TPQ for Reporting Purposes

EHS Chemicals	TPQ in Pounds[8]
• Acrolein	500
• Ammonia	500
• Paraquat Dichloride	10/10,000
• Phorate	10
• Sulfuric acid	1,000
• Terbufos	100

Facility by First Responder

First Responding Fire Department	First Response By
Vale Fire Department	Level 3 Comm - 76949 Vale, City of - 112389
Ontario Fire and Rescue	Americold - 21420 Farmers Supply - 63653 Fry Ontario - 120685 Kraft Heinz Food - 3655 Land View - 16450 Ontario, City of - 43968 Owyhee Irrig Dist - 99337 Simplot Grower Solutions - 16437
Nyssa Fire Department	Amalgamated Sugar – 7071 Owyhee Irrig Dist - 103475

[8] See Appendix A, "(1) EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)"

Chemical to Facility and Worst-Case Response

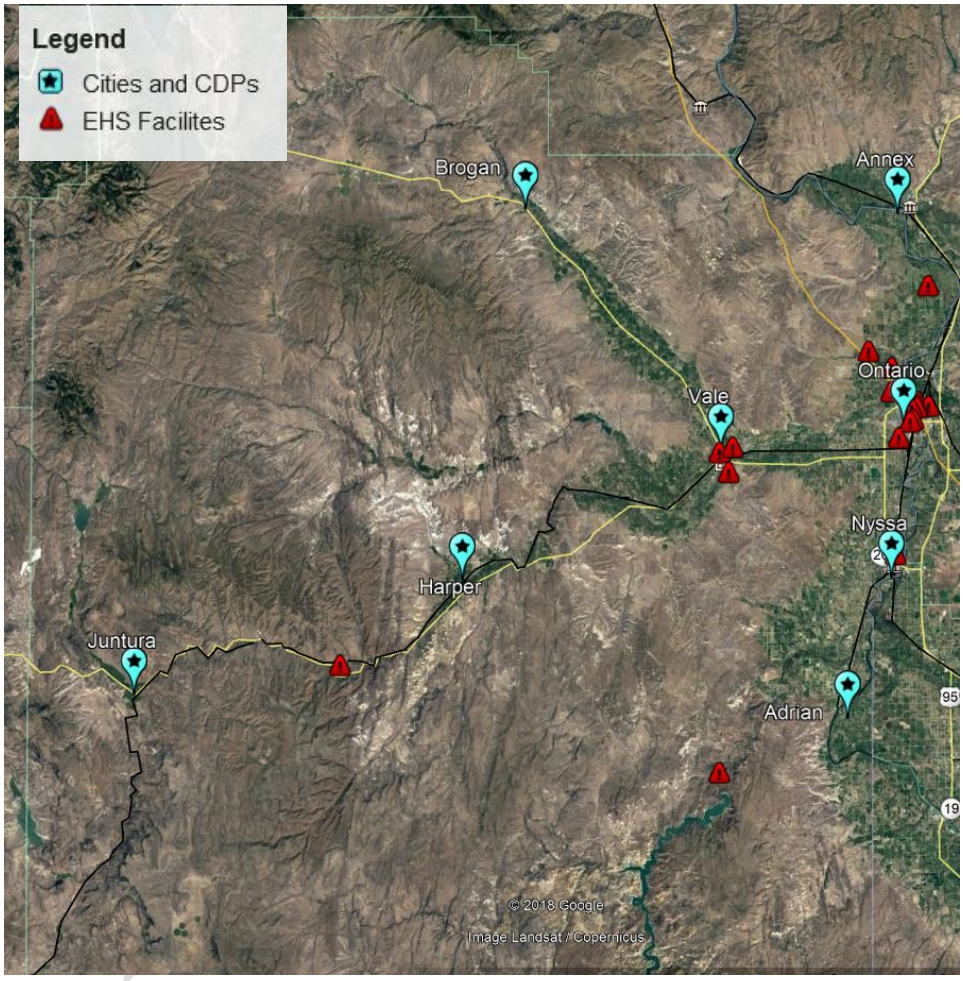
The following table below lists the EHS chemical noted in the CHS Manager for Malheur County and which facility uses or stores each chemical. UN numbers listed are from the product's SDS and relate to the product as stored, not necessarily to the EHS. Substances shown green in this table have special initial isolations and protective action recommendations in the ERG. Special caution must be taken.

EHS Chemical (9)	Facility	Worst Case Scenario[9] and immediate response for public safety
Ammonia, Anhydrous, UN/NA # 1005, Guide #125	• Americold • Fry Ontario • Kraft Heinz Food	**First ISOLATE 500 feet in all directions, then PROTECT downwind 1.3 mi**
Acrolein UN/NA # 1092, Guide 131P	• Owyhee Irrig Dist	**First ISOLATE 300 feet in all directions, then PROTECT downwind 2.1 mi**
	•	
Paraquat Dichloride* UN/NA # 1760, Guide # 154	• Farmers Supply	**Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**
Phorate* UN/NA #2783 Guide 152	• Simplot Grower Sol	**Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**
Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries ** UN/NA #2794[10], Guide #154	• Amalgamated • Americold • Fry Ontario • Kraft Heinz • Level 3 Comm • Owyhee Dam	**Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**
Sulfuric Acid, Liquid; UN/NA #1830, Guide # 137	• Simplot Grower • Land View	**Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**
	•	
Terbufos* UN/NA #2783 Guide 152	• Land View	**Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

[9] Based on WebWISER data and protective action guide (https://webwiser.nlm.nih.gov/getHomeData.do)
[10] UN/NA and Guide numbers here are for "batteries, wet, filled with acid".

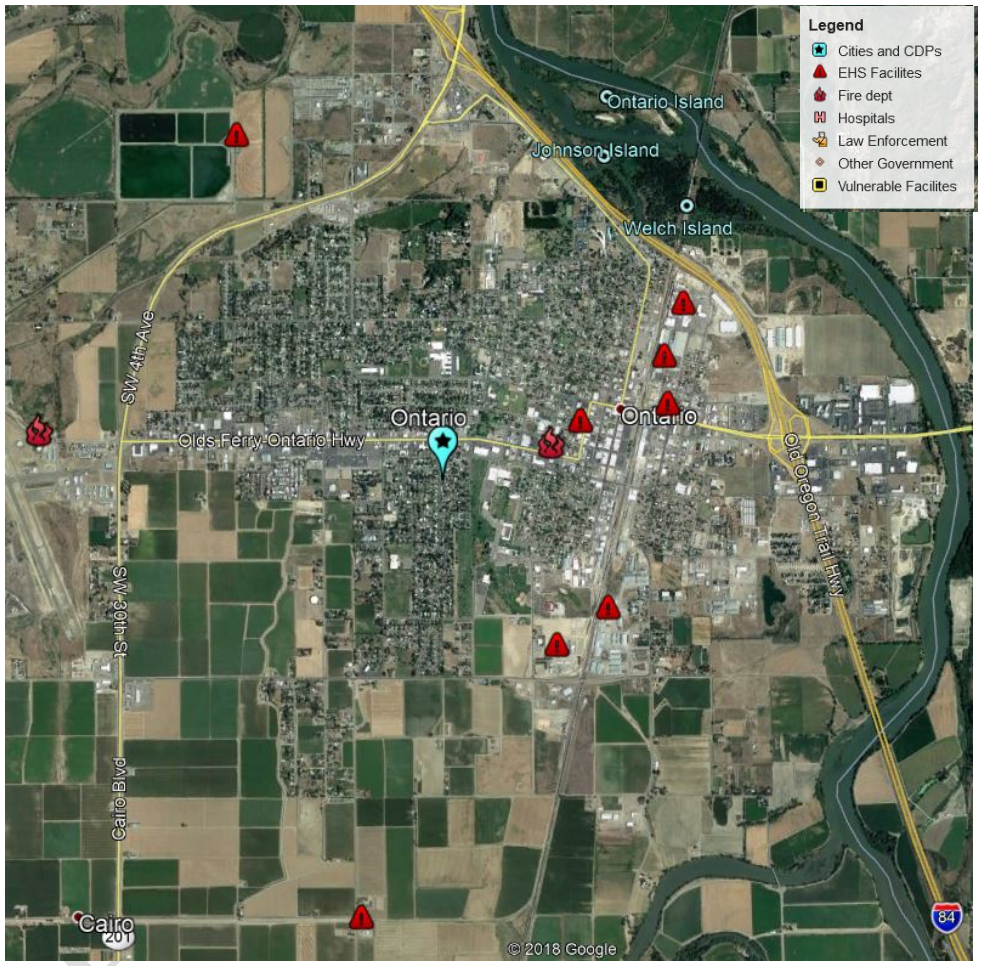
Malheur County EHS Facilities - Map

This map shows the cities and other communities that host EHS facilities. Only the portion of the County that hosts EHS facilities is shown and not all of the EHS facilities are shown here. Ontario and individual EHS facility maps are shown below.



Ontario EHS, Map

This map shows the Ontario area only. There may be other EHS or Vulnerable facilities nearby.



Amalgamated Sugar - 7071

Facility Address: 101 E Main Street, Nyssa, OR 97813; 43.8765/-116.9938

EHS Coordinator Contact: Diego Castellanoz

Emergency Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-372-2277

EHS Substance:

- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA #2794, Guide #154 [for lead acid batteries]**

Delivery Routes: Hwy 26

Evacuation Routes: Hwy 26 east or west, this is the only public road leading to or away from the facility

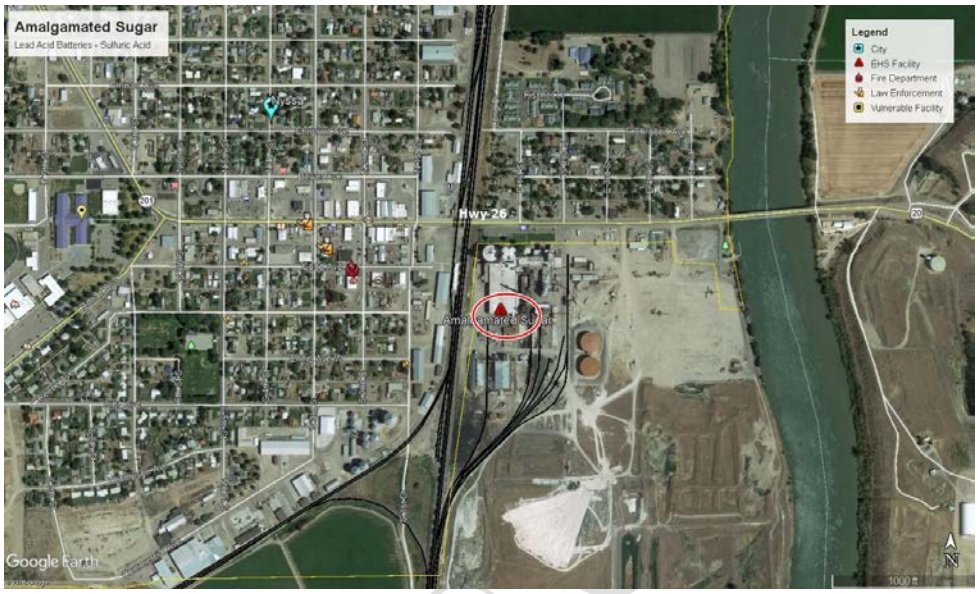
Emergency Actions:

- **Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 66.
- Few concerns for the EHS in this form and location. The EHS Sulfuric acid is contained in lead acid batteries with a concentration of less than 51%.
- Nyssa High School, Nyssa Middle School, Nyssa Elementary School, Nyssa Gardens Assisted Living Facility are within a mile of the facility to the west, but with only lead acid batteries as an EHS, this shouldn't be an issue.
- The Nyssa Fire Department is approximately 0.22 miles to the west, across the tracks.

Amalgamated Sugar – Map



Americold - 21420

Facility Address: 298 NE 1st Street, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.0281/-116.9593

EHS Coordinator Contact: Neal Evans

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-6423

EHS Substance:

- **Anhydrous Ammonia; UN/NA #1005, Guide #125**
- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA #2794, Guide #154 [for lead acid batteries]**

Delivery Routes:

- I-84 to Idaho Ave to NE 2nd, 3rd or 4th St;
- Railroad next to facility

Evacuation Routes: NE 2nd St and NE 3rd St south to Idaho Ave. NE 3rd St runs north as well, but loops and never exceeds one mile from the facility

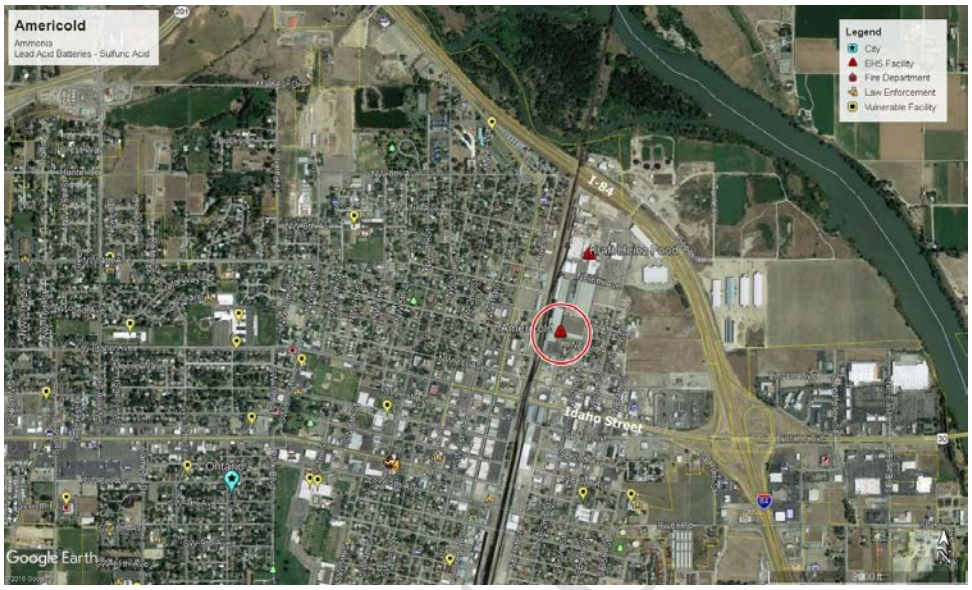
Emergency Actions:

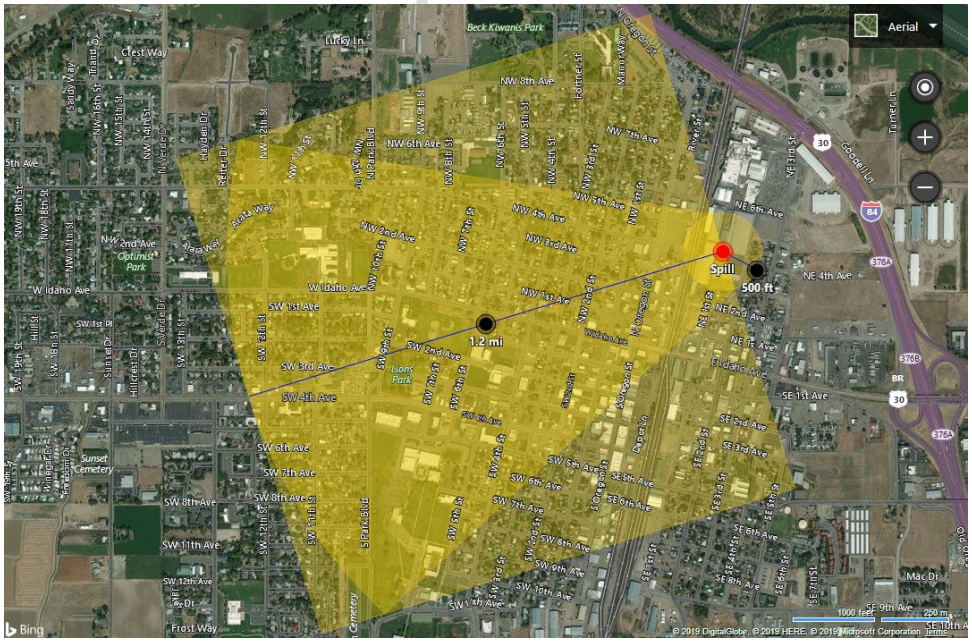
- **Anhydrous Ammonia: First ISOLATE 500 feet in all directions, then PROTECT downwind 1.3 mi**
- **Lead Acid Batteries: Any release, Day or night: Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 165.
- Marplot shows 8,200 people in a 1.3-mile radius with a residential area within 100 feet of the Americold property.
- There are 4 vulnerable facilities (Ashley Manor Ontario, HappyHeart Musikgarten, Lindbergh School and Ontario Middle School) within 0.5-mile radius of the facility.
- There are 12 additional vulnerable facilities within 1.3 miles of the facility.
- Ontario Fire Department is just outside of that 0.5-mile radius.
- One side of the facility borders the railroad tracks making access from this side difficult for responders and could hamper evacuation of civilians on foot.

Americold – Map





Farmers Supply Coop - 63653

Facility Address: 3894 Alameda Dr., Ontario 97914; 43.995/-116.9848

EHS Coordinator Contact: Nathan Hunt

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-9127

EHS Substance:

- **Paraquat dichloride; UN/NA #1760, Guide #154 (for Gramoxone SL)**

Delivery Routes: Alameda Drive

Evacuation Routes: Railroad Ave west, Alameda Driver north or south

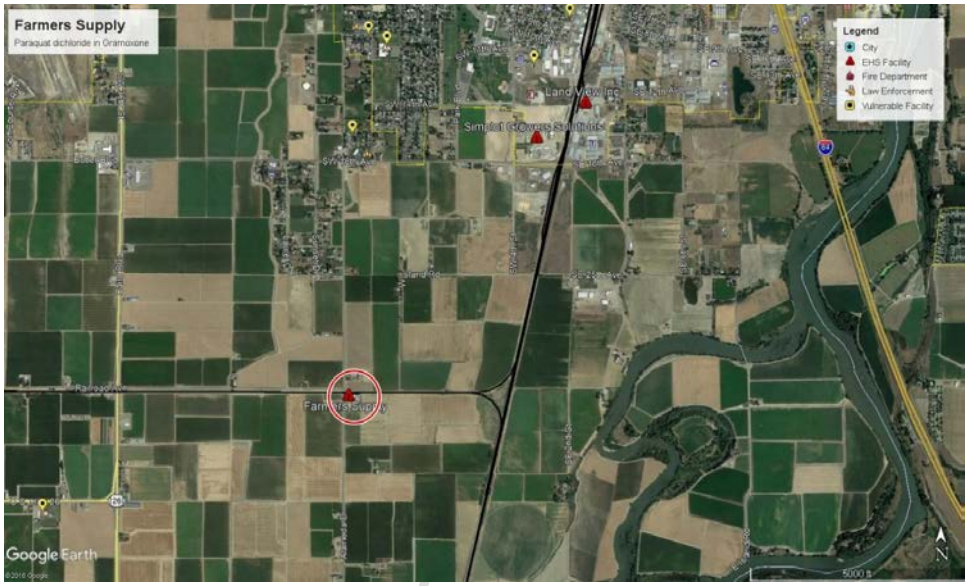
Emergency Actions:

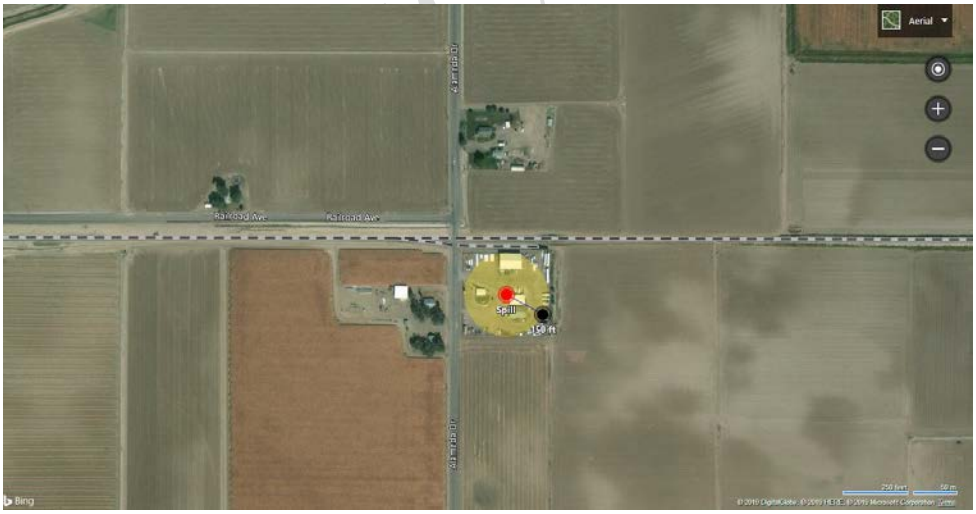
- **Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of six.
- Due to its isolated location, there are few concerns for this facility.
- The closest vulnerable facility is over one mile away.
- The staff at this facility should be well versed in appropriate actions in the event of a release of Gramoxone SL.

Farmers Supply Coop - Map





Fry Ontario LLC - 120685

Facility Address: 602 Stanton Blvd, Ontario, Oregon 97914; 44.0882/-117.0326

EHS Coordinator Contact: Paul Crane

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-881-1220

EHS Substance:

- **Anhydrous Ammonia; UN/NA #1005, Guide #125**
- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA #2794, Guide #154 [for lead acid batteries],**

Delivery Routes: I-84 to Stanton Blvd

Evacuation Routes: Stanton Blvd. east or west; or Community Road south.

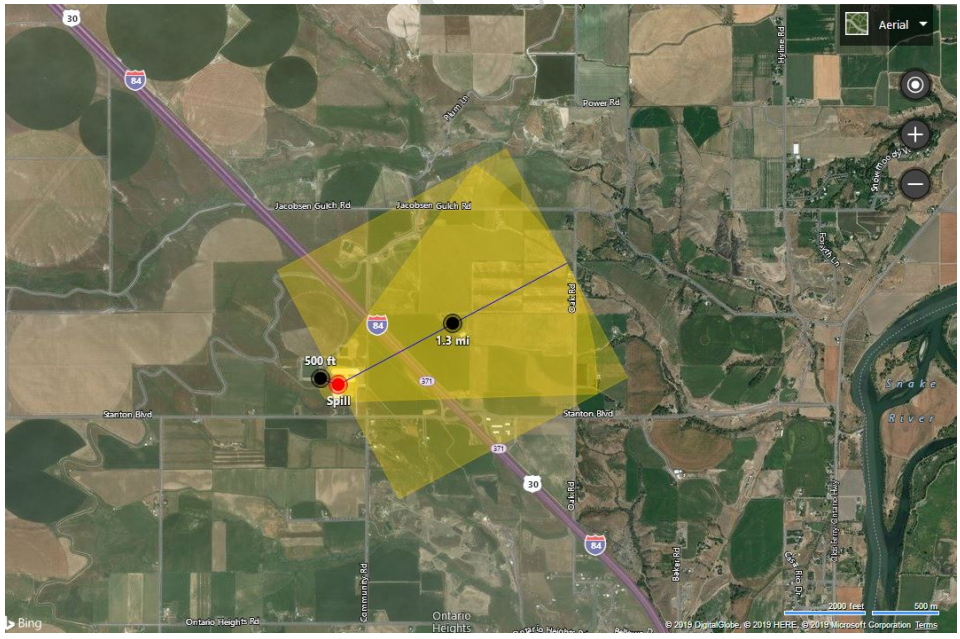
Emergency Actions:

- **Anhydrous Ammonia: First ISOLATE 500 feet in all directions, then PROTECT downwind 1.3 mi**
- **Lead Acid Batteries: Any release, Day or night: Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- There are a staff of 350 at this facility.
- Marplot shows 350 people living within 1.3 miles of the facility.
- The Snake River Correctional Institute (SRCI) is located approximately two miles west of this facility. While this is outside the 1.3 mile protective action zone for anhydrous ammonia, SRCI should be on the notification list for any release at Fry Ontario.
- There are some homes approximately 1.2 miles from the facility, but the closest housing development is nearly 1.5 miles southeast.

Fry Ontario LLC - Map



Kraft Heinz Food - 3655

Facility Address: 175 NE 6th Avenue, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.0332/-116.9571

EHS Coordinator Contact: Blake Brown

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-8611

EHS Substance:

- **Anhydrous Ammonia; UN/NA # 1005, Guide #125.**
- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA #2794, Guide #154**

Evacuation Routes: NE 2nd or 3rd St south; 3rd St runs north, but leads across I-84 to a loop

Delivery Routes:

- I-84 to Idaho Ave to NE 2nd, 3rd or 4th St;
- Railroad next to facility

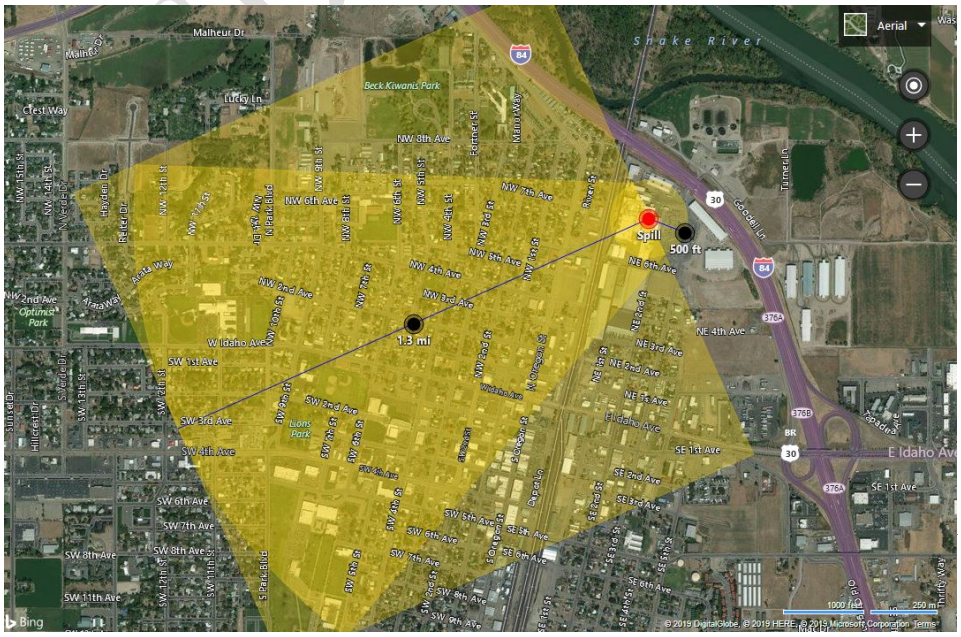
Emergency Actions:

- **Anhydrous Ammonia: Worst Case: Large Spill, Night, Multiple small cylinders, Low wind speed: First ISOLATE 500 feet in all directions, then PROTECT downwind 1.3 mi**
- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries: Any release, Day or night: Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all direction.**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 850.
- Marplot shows 7,700 people living within 1.3 miles of the facility.
- One vulnerable facility, Ashley Manor, is within 0.5 miles of the facility.
- There are another 13 vulnerable facilities within the 1.3-mile protection zone for ammonia.
- Limited access for responders from the west side due to the railroad tracks and from the north due to no access roads.
- Railroad tracks on the west side limit worker evacuation that direction.
- A hazardous materials release at the adjacent EHS facility, Americold, could severely impede evacuation from Kraft.

Kraft Heinz Food - Map



2019

Land View, Inc. - 16450

Facility Address: 1401 SE 1st Street, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.0143/-116.9643

EHS Coordinator Contact: Robert Evans

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-2147

EHS Substance:

- **Sulfuric Acid, 93%; UN/NA 1079, Guide #125**
- **Terbufos UN/NA #2783; Guide 152 (for Counter 20)**

Delivery Routes:

- I-84 to E Idaho Ave to SE 2nd St to SE 14th Ave and SE 1st St; or
- Railroad

Evacuation Routes: SE 1st St north to SE 2nd St or south to SE 14th Ave then to SE 2nd St

Emergency Actions:

- **For either EHS - Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 12.
- Two vulnerable facilities (Burdic Home and Giggle Tree Daycare) are located within 0.5 miles of the facility;
- Six additional vulnerable facilities are within 1.0 mile.
- Limited access for responders from the west side due to the railroad tracks.
- Railroad tracks on the west side limit citizen evacuation that direction.

Land View, Inc. - Map

Level 3 Communications - 76949

Facility Address: 3651 Lytle Blvd., Vale, OR 97918; 43.9612008275/-117.22 95830104

EHS Coordinator Contact: Joseph Robertson

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 206-733-5149

EHS Substance:

- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA # 2794 [for lead acid batteries], Guide #154**

Delivery Routes: Hwy 26 to Vale then south on Lytle Blvd

Evacuation Routes: This facility is not staffed.

Emergency Actions:

- **Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- Few concerns for the EHS in this form and location. The EHS Sulfuric acid is contained in lead acid batteries with a concentration of less than 51%.
- This facility is not staffed.

Level 3 Communications - Map

2019

Ontario, City of - 43968

Facility Address: 2405 Malheur Drive, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.0393801232/-117.00 30705292

EHS Coordinator Contact: Cliff Leeper

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-9102

EHS Substance:

Delivery Route: Washington Ave to NW 29th Ave, south on NW 18th St to Malheur Dr

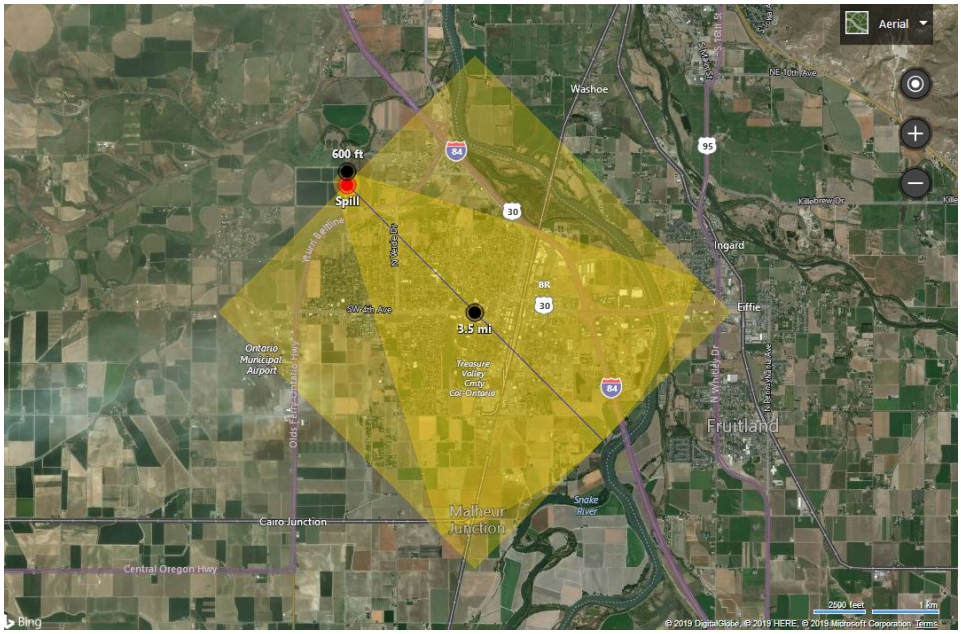
Evacuation Routes: South on access road to Malheur Drive then west; there is a dirt farm road to the north but may not lead to a safe evacuation distance.

Emergency Actions:

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of four.
- Marplot shows over 15,000 people living within 3.5 miles of the facility.

Ontario, City of - Map



Owyhee Irrigation District - 99337

Facility Address: 4402 Baker Road, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.0678/-116.9926

EHS Coordinator Contact: Brule Lehman

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-7373

EHS Substance:

- **Acrolein: UN/NA # 1092, Guide 131P**

Delivery Route: Hwy 201 then west on Stanton Blvd

Evacuation Routes: Baker Road north (only extends 0.5 miles), south to Chester Rd or northwest to Ontario Heights Rd.

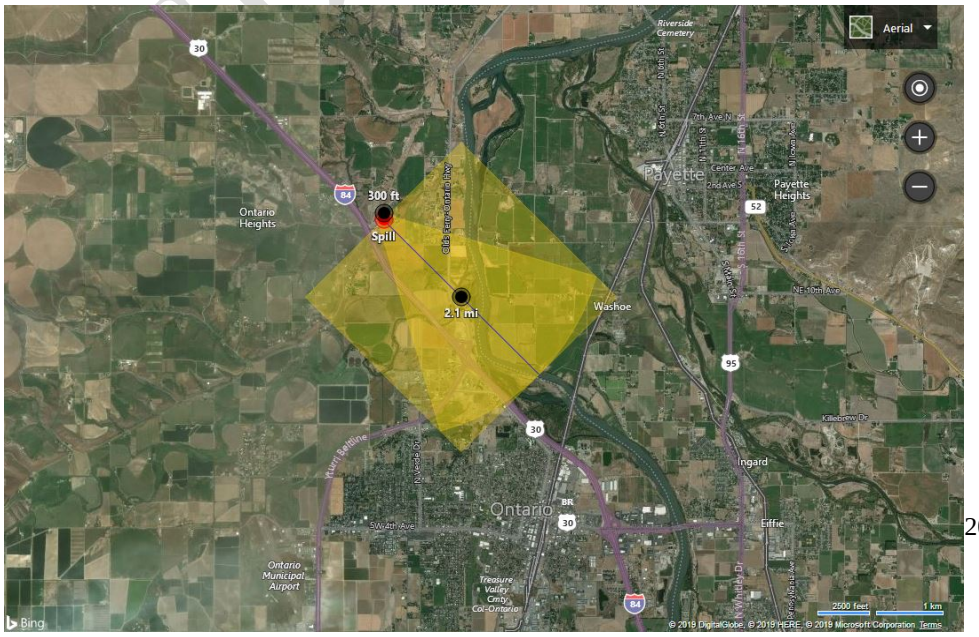
Emergency Actions:

- **First isolate 300 feet in all directions, then protect downwind 2.1 miles.**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 12.
- Marplot shows 1,000 people living within 2.1 miles of the facility.
- This EHS has a very long downwind protection zone and a release might impact the north edge of the City of Ontario and several vulnerable facilities.

Owyhee Irrigation District – 99337 – Map



2019

Owyhee Irrigation District - 103475

Facility Address: 1475 Owyhee Lake Road, Nyssa, OR 97913; 43.6068/-117.2501

EHS Coordinator Contact: Brule Lehman

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-7373

EHS Substance:

- **Sulfuric Acid, Lead Acid Batteries; UN/NA #2794 Guide #154 [for lead acid batteries]**

Delivery Route: Owyhee Lake Rd

Evacuation Routes: Owyhee Lake Rd

Emergency Actions:

- **Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of three.
- Per coordinator, Brule Lehman, there are 60 cells with each cell containing 18.1 gallons of electrolyte. If we assume the electrolyte is all sulfuric acid, as indicated by the SDS, each cell has 275 pounds of sulfuric acid. 60 cells would contain about 16,500 pounds of the EHS.
- The battery bank is 250 feet below ground and there is little chance of off-site contamination.
- Few concerns for the EHS in this form and location. The EHS Sulfuric acid is contained in lead acid batteries with a concentration of less than 51%.

Owyhee Irrigation District – 103475 – Map

The plume below shows the immediate isolation area for sulfuric acid release, but because this EHS is 250 feet below ground the danger from a spill at this site is

Simplot Grower Solutions - 16437

Facility Address: 1700 SW 4th Street, Ontario, OR 97914; 44.012/-116.9679

EHS Coordinator Contact: Wayne Burzota

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-889-2353

EHS Substance:

- **Sulfuric Acid, Liquid, UN/NA # 1830, Guide # 137**
- **Phorate; UN/NA #2783, Guide #152 (Thimet)**

Delivery Routes:

- I-84 to E Idaho Ave to SE 2nd St to SE 18th Ave and SW 4st St; or
- Railroad

Evacuation Routes: SW 4th St north or south; SW 18th Ave east or west.

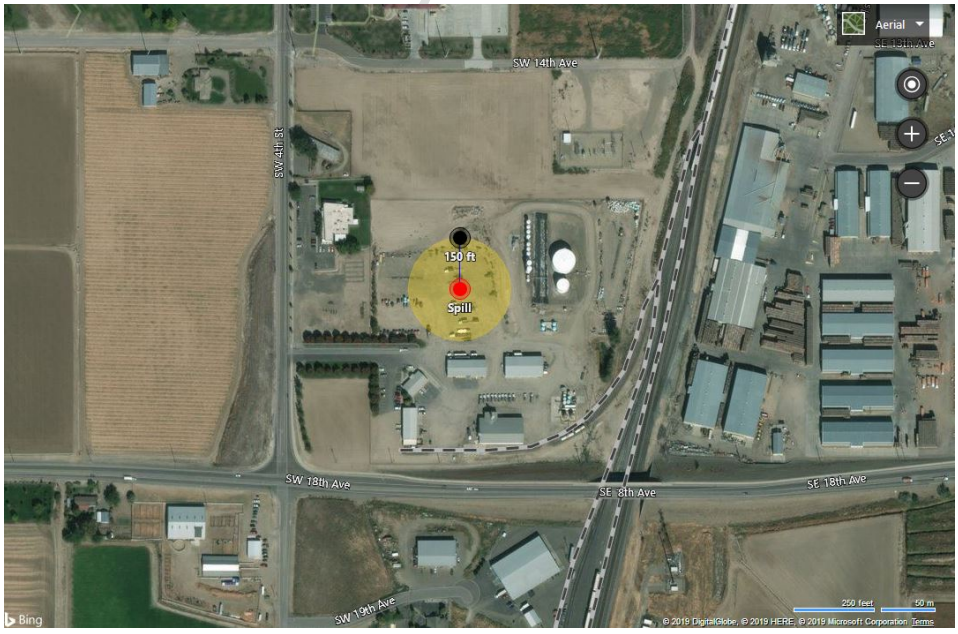
Emergency Actions:

- **Sulfuric Acid: Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**
- **Phorate: Immediately ISOLATE 150 feet in all directions**

Concerns:

- This facility has a staff of 30.
- Malheur Community Corrections facility is about 500 feet north of the nearest Simplot building.
- There is one vulnerable facility, Burdic Home, within 0.5 miles of the facility.
- There is a second vulnerable facility (Giggle Tree Daycare) just outside of 0.5 miles.
- Vehicle egress only on west and south sides of the facility.

Simplot Grower Solutions - Map



Vale, City of – 112389

Facility Address: 1010 Lagoon Drive, Vale, OR 97918; 43.987595/-117.232288

EHS Coordinator Contact: Mark Wilson

EHS Coordinator Phone (Day / Night):

Business Phone: 541-473-3133

EHS Substance:

Delivery Route: Hwy 26, south on 10th St N, then east on Lagoon Rd

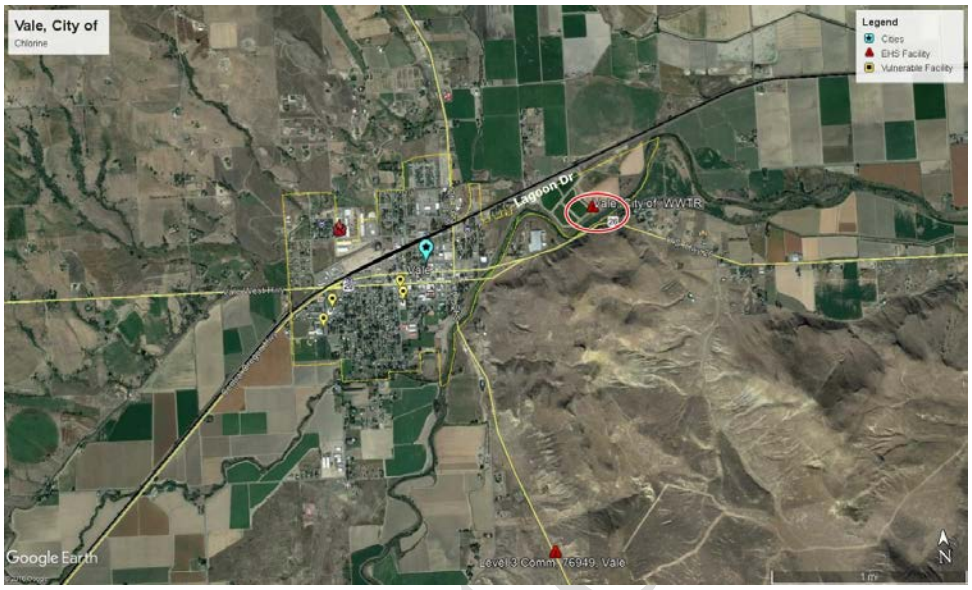
Evacuation Routes: Lagoon Dr east or west

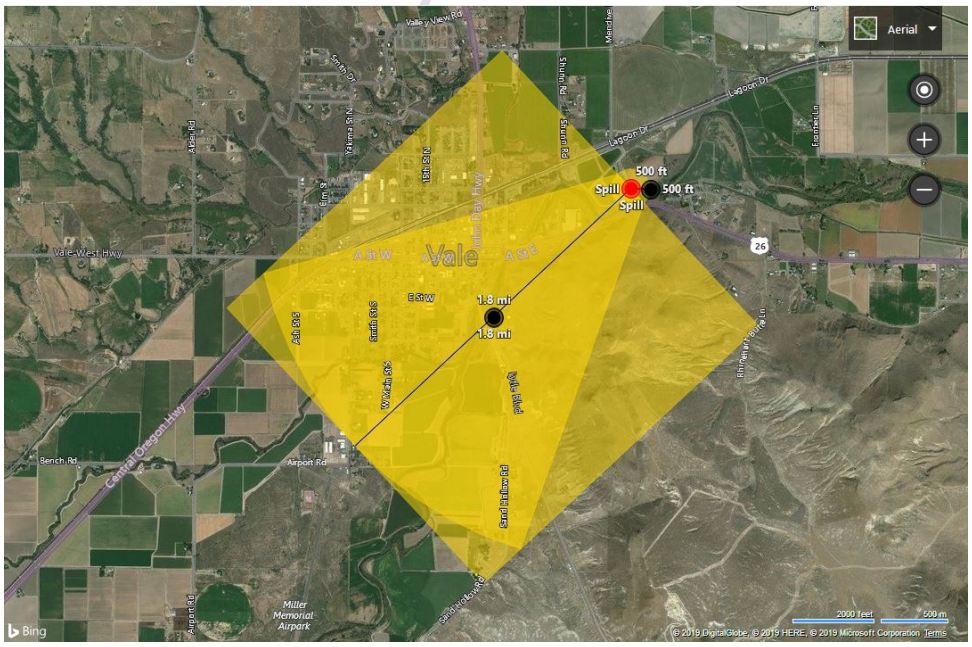
Emergency Actions:

Concerns:

- This facility is unstaffed.
- Marplot shows 2,500 people living within 1.8 miles of this facility.

Vale, City of – Map





Appendix B – EHS Facilities Listed in Error

These facilities are listed in the CHS as being EHS facilities in Malheur County. The first seven on the list were shown in the CHS to be EHS facilities having EHS present in amounts larger than the TPQ for the EHS. Investigation showed that these facilities did not have the quantity of EHS present to qualify them as EHS facilities and have not been included in this ERP. The last facility on the list, Level 3 Communications, facility number 76940, was incorrectly identified as being in Malheur County but is in fact in Harney County.

16450	Land View Inc*	1401 SE 1st St	Ontario	Other products
43165	CenturyLink	225 SW 2ND ST	Ontario	LAB
66227	CenturyLink	4978 201 HWY	Ontario	LAB
66185	CenturyLink	301 B Street W	Vale	LAB
76939	Level 3 Communications Inc	MP 201.5 Hwy 20	Juntura	LAB
84753	Level 3 Communications Inc	225 SW 2nd St	Ontario	LAB
40701	Red's Automotive Repair	286 SE 3rd St	Ontario	LAB
76940	Level 3 Communications Inc	Is listed with a Juntura address but is located on Hwy 20 in Harney County, approximately 15 miles west of Juntura.		

*Land View Inc does qualify as an EHS facility based on liquid sulfuric acid and the product Counter 20 which contains the EHS terbufos. The CHS, however, includes several other products containing extremely hazardous substances in quantities that do not meet TPQ. Those products are not listed in this report.

In the other facilities the amount of lead acid batteries (LAB) did not hold enough sulfuric acid to meet or exceed the TPQ of 1,000 pounds.

Appendix C – List of EHS chemicals

Data from 40 CFR Part 355,

http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?node=ap40.28.355_161.a&rgn=div9

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin		10	1,000
1752-30-3	Acetone Thiosemicarbazide		1,000	1,000/10,000
107-02-8	**Acrolein**		**1**	**500**
79-06-1	Acrylamide	f	5,000	1,000/10,000
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	f	100	10,000
814-68-6	Acrylyl Chloride	d	100	100
111-69-3	Adiponitrile	f	1,000	1,000
116-06-3	Aldicarb	b	1	100/10,000
309-00-2	Aldrin		1	500/10,000
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol		100	1,000
107-11-9	Allylamine		500	500
20859-73-8	Aluminum Phosphide	a	100	500
54-62-6	Aminopterin		500	500/10,000
78-53-5	Amiton		500	500
3734-97-2	Amiton Oxalate		100	100/10,000
7664-41-7	**Ammonia**	**f**	**100**	**500**
300-62-9	Amphetamine		1,000	1,000
62-53-3	Aniline	f	5,000	1,000
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-		500	500
7783-70-2	Antimony Pentafluoride		500	500
1397-94-0	Antimycin A	b	1,000	1,000/10,000
86-88-4	ANTU		100	500/10,000
1303-28-2	Arsenic Pentoxide		1	100/10,000
1327-53-3	Arsenous Oxide	d	1	100/10,000
7784-34-1	Arsenous Trichloride		1	500

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
7784-42-1	Arsine		100	100
2642-71-9	Azinphos-Ethyl		100	100/10,000
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl		1	10/10,000
98-87-3	Benzal Chloride		5,000	500
98-16-8	Benzenamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)-		500	500
100-14-1	Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-		500	500/10,000
98-05-5	Benzenearsonic Acid		10	10/10,000
3615-21-2	Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	c	500	500/10,000
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride		10	100
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride		100	500
140-29-4	Benzyl Cyanide	d	500	500
15271-41-7	Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6-((((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino)-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-		500	500/10,000
534-07-6	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone		10	10/10,000
4044-65-9	Bitoscanate		500	500/10,000
10294-34-5	Boron Trichloride		500	500
2095581.00	Boron Trifluoride		500	500
353-42-4	Boron Trifluoride Compound With Methyl Ether (1:1)		1,000	1,000
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone		100	100/10,000
7726-95-6	Bromine	f	500	500
1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide		100	100/10,000
2223-93-0	Cadmium Stearate	b	1,000	1,000/10,000
7778-44-1	Calcium Arsenate		1	500/10,000
8001-35-2	Camphechlor		1	500/10,000
56-25-7	Cantharidin		100	100/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
51-83-2	Carbachol Chloride		500	500/10,000
26419-73-8	Carbamic Acid, Methyl-, O-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methylene)Amino)-		100	100/10,000
1563-66-2	Carbofuran		10	10/10,000
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	f	100	10,000
786-19-6	Carbophenothion		500	500
57-74-9	Chlordane		1	1,000
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos		500	500
7782-50-5	Chlorine		10	100
24934-91-6	Chlormephos		500	500
999-81-5	Chlormequat Chloride	d	100	100/10,000
79-11-8	Chloroacetic Acid		100	100/10,000
107-07-3	Chloroethanol		500	500
627-11-2	Chloroethyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
67-66-3	Chloroform	f	10	10,000
542-88-1	Chloromethyl Ether	d	10	100
107-30-2	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	b	10	100
3691-35-8	Chlorophacinone		100	100/10,000
1982-47-4	Chloroxuron		500	500/10,000
21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos	d	500	500
10025-73-7	Chromic Chloride		1	1/10,000
62207-76-5	Cobalt, ((2,2′-(1,2-Ethanediylbis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N′,O,O′)-		100	100/10,000
10210-68-1	Cobalt Carbonyl	d	10	10/10,000
64-86-8	Colchicine	d	10	10/10,000
56-72-4	Coumaphos		10	100/10,000
5836-29-3	Coumatetralyl		500	500/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
95-48-7	Cresol, o-		100	1,000/10,000
535-89-7	Crimidine		100	100/10,000
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde		100	1,000
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-		100	1,000
506-68-3	Cyanogen Bromide		1,000	500/10,000
506-78-5	Cyanogen Iodide		1,000	1,000/10,000
2636-26-2	Cyanophos		1,000	1,000
675-14-9	Cyanuric Fluoride		100	100
66-81-9	Cycloheximide		100	100/10,000
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	f	10,000	10,000
17702-41-9	Decaborane(14)		500	500/10,000
8065-48-3	Demeton		500	500
919-86-8	Demeton-S-Methyl		500	500
10311-84-9	Dialifor		100	100/10,000
19287-45-7	Diborane		100	100
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether		10	10,000
149-74-6	Dichloromethylphenylsilane		1,000	1,000
62-73-7	Dichlorvos		10	1,000
141-66-2	Dicrotophos		100	100
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane		10	500
814-49-3	Diethyl Chlorophosphate	d	500	500
71-63-6	Digitoxin	b	100	100/10,000
123639.00	Diglycidyl Ether		1,000	1,000
20830-75-5	Digoxin	d	10	10/10,000
115-26-4	Dimefox		500	500
60-51-5	Dimethoate		10	500/10,000
2524-03-0	Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate		500	500
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate		100	500

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane	d	500	500
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine		10	1,000
99-98-9	Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine		10	10/10,000
644-64-4	Dimetilan		1	500/10,000
534-52-1	Dinitrocresol		10	10/10,000
88-85-7	Dinoseb		1,000	100/10,000
1420-07-1	Dinoterb		500	500/10,000
78-34-2	Dioxathion		500	500
82-66-6	Diphacinone		10	10/10,000
152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, Octamethyl-		100	100
298-04-4	Disulfoton		1	500
514-73-8	Dithiazanine Iodide		500	500/10,000
541-53-7	Dithiobiuret		100	100/10,000
316-42-7	Emetine, Dihydrochloride	d	1	1/10,000
115-29-7	Endosulfan		1	10/10,000
320777.00	Endothion		500	500/10,000
72-20-8	Endrin		1	500/10,000
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	f	100	1,000
2104-64-5	EPN		100	100/10,000
50-14-6	Ergocalciferol	b	1,000	1,000/10,000
379-79-3	Ergotamine Tartrate		500	500/10,000
1622-32-8	Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro-		500	500
10140-87-1	Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate		1,000	1,000
563-12-2	Ethion		10	1,000
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos		1,000	1,000
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	d	500	500
371-62-0	Ethylene Fluorohydrin	b, d	10	10
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide	f	10	1,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine		5,000	10,000
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine		1	500
542-90-5	Ethylthiocyanate		10,000	10,000
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos		10	10/10,000
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	d	500	500
4301-50-2	Fluenetil		100	100/10,000
7782-41-4	Fluorine	e	10	500
640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide		100	100/10,000
144-49-0	Fluoroacetic Acid		10	10/10,000
359-06-8	Fluoroacetyl Chloride	b	10	10
51-21-8	Fluorouracil		500	500/10,000
944-22-9	Fonofos		500	500
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	f	100	500
107-16-4	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin	d	1,000	1,000
23422-53-9	Formetanate Hydrochloride	d	100	500/10,000
2540-82-1	Formothion		100	100
17702-57-7	Formparanate		100	100/10,000
21548-32-3	Fosthietan		500	500
3878-19-1	Fuberidazole		100	100/10,000
110-00-9	Furan		100	500
13450-90-3	Gallium Trichloride		500	500/10,000
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	d	10	100
1072296.00	Hexamethylenediamine, N,N′-Dibutyl-		500	500
302-01-2	Hydrazine		1	1,000
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic Acid		10	100
7647-01-0	Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	f	5,000	500
7664-39-3	Hydrogen Fluoride		100	100
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc >52%)	f	1,000	1,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
2148909.00	Hydrogen Selenide		10	10
2148878.00	Hydrogen Sulfide	f	100	500
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	f	100	500/10,000
13463-40-6	Iron, Pentacarbonyl-		100	100
297-78-9	Isobenzan		100	100/10,000
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile	d	1,000	1,000
102-36-3	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester		500	500/10,000
465-73-6	Isodrin		1	100/10,000
55-91-4	Isofluorphate	b	100	100
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate	g	500	500
108-23-6	Isopropyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
119-38-0	Isopropylmethyl-pyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate		100	500
78-97-7	Lactonitrile		1,000	1,000
21609-90-5	Leptophos		500	500/10,000
541-25-3	Lewisite	b, d	10	10
58-89-9	Lindane		1	1,000/10,000
7580-67-8	Lithium Hydride	a	100	100
109-77-3	Malononitrile		1,000	500/10,000
12108-13-3	Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl	d	100	100
51-75-2	Mechlorethamine	b	10	10
950-10-7	Mephosfolan		500	500
1600-27-7	Mercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride		500	500/10,000
21908-53-2	Mercuric Oxide		500	500/10,000
10476-95-6	Methacrolein Diacetate		1,000	1,000
760-93-0	Methacrylic Anhydride		500	500

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	d	1,000	500
920-46-7	Methacryloyl Chloride		100	100
30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	d	100	100
10265-92-6	Methamidophos		100	100/10,000
558-25-8	Methanesulfonyl Fluoride		1,000	1,000
950-37-8	Methidathion		500	500/10,000
2032-65-7	Methiocarb		10	500/10,000
16752-77-5	Methomyl	d	100	500/10,000
151-38-2	Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
80-63-7	Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate		500	500
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide	f	1,000	1,000
79-22-1	Methyl Chloroformate	d	1,000	500
60-34-4	Methyl Hydrazine		10	500
624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate		10	500
556-61-6	Methyl Isothiocyanate	a	500	500
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	f	100	500
3735-23-7	Methyl Phenkapton		500	500
676-97-1	Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride	a	100	100
556-64-9	Methyl Thiocyanate		10,000	10,000
78-94-4	Methyl Vinyl Ketone		10	10
502-39-6	Methylmercuric Dicyanamide		500	500/10,000
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane	d	500	500
1129-41-5	Metolcarb		1,000	100/10,000
7786-34-7	Mevinphos		10	500
315-18-4	Mexacarbate	d	1,000	500/10,000
50-07-7	Mitomycin C		10	500/10,000
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos		10	10/10,000
2763-96-4	Muscimol		1,000	500/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
505-60-2	Mustard Gas	d	500	500
13463-39-3	Nickel Carbonyl		10	1
54-11-5	Nicotine	b	100	100
65-30-5	Nicotine Sulfate		100	100/10,000
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid		1,000	1,000
10102-43-9	Nitric Oxide	b	10	100
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	f	1,000	10,000
1122-60-7	Nitrocyclohexane		500	500
10102-44-0	Nitrogen Dioxide		10	100
62-75-9	Nitrosodimethylamine	d	10	1,000
991-42-4	Norbormide		100	100/10,000
	Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)		10	10/10,000
630-60-4	Ouabain	b	100	100/10,000
23135-22-0	Oxamyl		100	100/10,000
78-71-7	Oxetane, 3,3-Bis(Chloromethyl)-		500	500
218239.00	Oxydisulfoton	d	500	500
10028-15-6	Ozone		100	100
1910-42-5	**Paraquat Dichloride**		**10**	**10/10,000**
2074-50-2	Paraquat Methosulfate		10	10/10,000
56-38-2	Parathion	b	10	100
298-00-0	Parathion-Methyl	b	100	100/10,000
12002-03-8	Paris Green		1	500/10,000
19624-22-7	Pentaborane		500	500
2570-26-5	Pentadecylamine		100	100/10,000
79-21-0	Peracetic Acid		500	500
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan		100	500
108-95-2	Phenol		1,000	500/10,000
4418-66-0	Phenol, 2,2′-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-		100	100/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
	Methyl)-			
64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, Methylcarbamate		10	500/10,000
58-36-6	Phenoxarsine, 10,10′-Oxydi-		500	500/10,000
696-28-6	Phenyl Dichloroarsine	d	1	500
59-88-1	Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000
62-38-4	Phenylmercury Acetate		100	500/10,000
2097-19-0	Phenylsilatrane	d	100	100/10,000
103-85-5	Phenylthiourea		100	100/10,000
298-02-2	**Phorate**		**10**	**10**
4104-14-7	Phosacetim		100	100/10,000
947-02-4	Phosfolan		100	100/10,000
75-44-5	Phosgene	f	10	10
13171-21-6	Phosphamidon		100	100
7803-51-2	Phosphine		100	500
2703-13-1	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-Ethyl O-(4-(Methylthio) Phenyl) Ester		500	500
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1Methylethyl)Amino)Ethyl) O-Ethyl Ester		100	100
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester		500	500
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester		500	500
2587-90-8	Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-Dimethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester	b, c	500	500
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	a, d	1	100
10025-87-3	Phosphorus Oxychloride		1,000	500
10026-13-8	Phosphorus Pentachloride	a	500	500
2125683.00	Phosphorus Trichloride		1,000	1,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
57-47-6	Physostigmine		100	100/10,000
57-64-7	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)		100	100/10,000
124-87-8	Picrotoxin		500	500/10,000
110-89-4	Piperidine		1,000	1,000
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-Ethyl		1,000	1,000
10124-50-2	Potassium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	a	10	100
506-61-6	Potassium Silver Cyanide	a	1	500
2631-37-0	Promecarb	d	1,000	500/10,000
106-96-7	Propargyl Bromide		10	10
57-57-8	Propiolactone, Beta-		10	500
107-12-0	Propionitrile		10	500
542-76-7	Propionitrile, 3-Chloro-		1,000	1,000
70-69-9	Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	c	100	100/10,000
109-61-5	Propyl Chloroformate		500	500
75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	f	100	10,000
75-55-8	Propyleneimine		1	10,000
2275-18-5	Prothoate		100	100/10,000
129-00-0	Pyrene	b	5,000	1,000/10,000
140-76-1	Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl-		500	500
504-24-5	Pyridine, 4-Amino-	d	1,000	500/10,000
1124-33-0	Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,l-Oxide		500	500/10,000
53558-25-1	Pyriminil	d	100	100/10,000
14167-18-1	Salcomine		500	500/10,000
107-44-8	Sarin	d	10	10
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid		10	1,000/10,000
7791-23-3	Selenium Oxychloride		500	500
563-41-7	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
3037-72-7	Silane, (4-Aminobutyl)Diethoxymethyl-		1,000	1,000
7631-89-2	Sodium Arsenate		1	1,000/10,000
7784-46-5	Sodium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
26628-22-8	Sodium Azide ($Na(N_3)$)	a	1,000	500
124-65-2	Sodium Cacodylate		100	100/10,000
143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN))	a	10	100
62-74-8	Sodium Fluoroacetate		10	10/10,000
13410-01-0	Sodium Selenate		100	100/10,000
10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	d	100	100/10,000
10102-20-2	Sodium Tellurite		500	500/10,000
900-95-8	Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	c	500	500/10,000
57-24-9	Strychnine	b	10	100/10,000
60-41-3	Strychnine Sulfate		10	100/10,000
3689-24-5	Sulfotep		100	500
3569-57-1	Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl Octyl		500	500
2025884.00	Sulfur Dioxide	f	500	500
7783-60-0	Sulfur Tetrafluoride		100	100
2025949.00	Sulfur Trioxide	a	100	100
7664-93-9	**Sulfuric Acid ****		**1,000**	**1,000**
77-81-6	Tabun	b, d	10	10
7783-80-4	Tellurium Hexafluoride	e	100	100
107-49-3	TEPP		10	100
13071-79-9	**Terbufos**	**d**	**100**	**100**
78-00-2	Tetraethyllead	b	10	100
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	b	100	100
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead	b, f	100	100
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane		10	500
10031-59-1	Thallium Sulfate	d	100	100/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
6533-73-9	Thallous Carbonate	b, d	100	100/10,000
7791-12-0	Thallous Chloride	b, d	100	100/10,000
2757-18-8	Thallous Malonate	b, d	100	100/10,000
7446-18-6	Thallous Sulfate		100	100/10,000
2231-57-4	Thiocarbazide		1,000	1,000/10,000
39196-18-4	Thiofanox		100	100/10,000
297-97-2	Thionazin		100	500
108-98-5	Thiophenol		100	500
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide		100	100/10,000
5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-		100	100/10,000
614-78-8	Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-		500	500/10,000
7550-45-0	Titanium Tetrachloride		1,000	100
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate		100	500
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate		100	100
110-57-6	Trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene		500	500
1031-47-6	Triamiphos		500	500/10,000
24017-47-8	Triazofos		500	500
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl Chloride		500	500
115-21-9	Trichloroethylsilane	d	500	500
327-98-0	Trichloronate	e	500	500
98-13-5	Trichlorophenylsilane	d	500	500
1558-25-4	Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane		100	100
27137-85-5	Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl) Silane		500	500
998-30-1	Triethoxysilane		500	500
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane		1,000	1,000
824-11-3	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	d	100	100/10,000
1066-45-1	Trimethyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000
639-58-7	Triphenyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000

CAS No.	Sorted by Chemical name *(Bold entries are EHS chemicals within Malheur County)*	Notes	Reportable quantity* (Pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (Pounds)
555-77-1	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	d	100	100
2001-95-8	Valinomycin	b	1,000	1,000/10,000
1314-62-1	Vanadium Pentoxide		1,000	100/10,000
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	f	5,000	1,000
81-81-2	Warfarin		100	500/10,000
129-06-6	Warfarin Sodium	d	100	100/10,000
28347-13-9	Xylylene Dichloride		100	100/10,000
58270-08-9	Zinc, Dichloro(4,4-Dimethyl-5((((Methylamino)Carbonyl) Oxy)Imino)Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-		100	100/10,000
1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide	a	100	500

See notes for EHS chemical list on next page.

Notes for EHS Chemical List:

Reportable Quantity (RQ) - The quantity of a hazardous substance that, if released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment and must be reported to either the National Response Center or EPA.

Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ) - The amount of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) which, if present at a facility, subjects that facility to the emergency planning requirements of SARA Sections 302 and 303.

* Only the statutory or final RQ is shown. For more information, see 40 CFR 355.61.

** Relative to Sulfuric Acid in lead acid batteries, this is a note on the MSDS from Exide Technologies:

- EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site. An average automotive/commercial battery contains approximately 5 lbs. of sulfuric acid. Contact your GNB representative for additional information.
- EPCRA Section 312 Tier Two reporting is required for non-automotive batteries if sulfuric acid is present in quantities of 500 lbs. or more and/or if lead is present in quantities of 10,000 lbs. or more.

Research shows lead acid batteries are about 10% sulfuric acid by weight.

a) *This material is a reactive solid. The TPQ does not default to 10,000 pounds for non-powder, non-molten, non-solution form.*

b) *The calculated TPQ changed after technical review as described in a technical support document for the final rule, April 22, 1987.*

c) *Chemicals added by final rule, April 22, 1987.*

d) *Revised TPQ based on new or re-evaluated toxicity data, April 22, 1987.*

e) *The TPQ was revised due to calculation error, April 22, 1987.*

f) Chemicals on the original list that do not meet toxicity criteria but because of their acute lethality, high production volume and known risk are considered chemicals of concern ("Other chemicals"), November 17, 1986 and February 15, 1990.

g) The TPQ was recalculated (September 8, 2003) since it was mistakenly calculated in the April 22, 1987 final rule under the wrong assumption that this chemical is a reactive solid, when in fact it is a liquid. RQ for this chemical was adjusted on September 11, 2006

Appendix D – Contact Information

This list contains non-published (restricted) contact information. This Appendix should be removed before review at the annual public meeting. This information is fluid and potentially changes as time goes by. It is current to the best of the author's knowledge at the time this document was published. Updates should be noted on the revisions page at the beginning of this document.

In most cases the initial responders to a release of EHS chemicals will be either a law enforcement or fire agency having jurisdiction over that location. The initial responding officer will become the incident commander and will notify additional agencies as needed. Nearly all of these responders can be reached in an emergency through the 911 dispatch center from anywhere inside of Malheur County.

Organization	Type of Agency	24-Hour Emergency Contact	Non-Emergency Contact
Adrian City Services	All	911	541-372-2179
American Red Cross	Support		
Andeavor Logistics	Pipeline Utility		208-954-4999
Cascade Natural Gas	Gas Utility		
CHEMTREK	Information/Support		
DEQ	Federal Government		800-304-3513 or 800-452-4011
RHMERT #14	Hazardous Materials Response Team	911	541-881-3230 or through OERS
Idaho Power	Electric Utility	911	208-388-2200
Jordan Valley Ambulance	EMS	911	541-586-2460
Jordan Valley, City of	City Government	911	541-586-2460
Malheur County 911	Emergency Answering Point	911	
Malheur County Ambulance District	Emergency Medical	911	541-881-8367
Malheur County Board of Commissioners	County Government	911	541-473-5124
Malheur County Dispatch	Dispatch	911	
Malheur County Emergency Management	Emergency Response	911	541-473-5120
Malheur County Environmental Health	Environmental	911	541-473-5186
Malheur County Public Health Department	Public Health	911	541-889-7279
Malheur County Sheriff	Law Enforcement	911	541-473-5126
Malheur Road Department	Utility	911	541-473-5191
NOAA (Weather)	Weather (Boise)		208-334-9860
Nyssa City Council	City Government	911	541-372-2264

Organization	Type of Agency	24-Hour Emergency Contact	Non-Emergency Contact
Nyssa Fire Department	Fire	911	541-372-3800
Nyssa Police Department	Law Enforcement	911	541-372-3826
Nyssa Public Works	Utility	911	541-372-2264
Nyssa, City of	City Government	911	541-372-2264
OERS	State Government		800-452-0311
Ontario City Council	City Government	911	541-889-7684
Ontario City Manager	City Government	911	541-881-3223
Ontario Fire and Rescue	Fire	911	541-881-3233
Ontario Police Department	Law Enforcement	911	541-889-7684
Ontario Public Works	Utilities	911	541-889-7684
Ontario, City of	City Government	911	541-889-7684
Oregon Health Authority	State Public Health		541-966-0856 or 503-602-8970
Oregon Poison Control	Poison Control		800-222-1222
Oregon State Police	Law Enforcement	911	541-776-6111
Radio – KIDO	Radio		208-344-6363
Red Cross	Support		888-680-1455
Television – KBOI	Television Station		208-472-2207
Television – KIVI	Television Station		208-381-6660
Television – KTVB	Television Station		208-375-7277
Treasure Valley Paramedics	EMS	911	541-372-3877
Vale City Council	City Government	911	541-473-3133
Vale Fire and Ambulance	Fire and EMS	911	541-473-3796
Vale Mayor	City Government	911	541-473-3133
Vale Public Works	Utility	911	541-473-3133
Vale, City of	City Government	911	541-473-3133
Williams Gas Pipeline	Utility		208-870-0149

Appendix E – Public Safety Procedures

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place (SIP) will be made by the Incident Commander based on the type and amount of chemical involved, current and forecasted conditions at the incident, and the population at risk currently and if the incident should escalate. Other things to consider when making the evacuation/SIP decision are the surrounding topography, current and forecasted weather, proximity of large populations (shopping centers, sporting events, etc.) and populations that may find it difficult to evacuate, e.g., nursing homes and hospitals.

Malheur County has a mass notification system, Alert Sense, that can be used to notify the public of an emergency and can give appropriate instructions such as evacuate, shelter-in-place, etc. Alerts are based on the nature of the incident and can be localized to specific areas within the County. Malheur County has used Alert Sense successfully in the past to warn citizens of potentially dangerous situations.

For best results the public should sign up to receive notifications through their cellular phone application (link available on the Malheur County Web Page). This gives them the opportunity to choose ahead of time in what format they prefer to receive notifications (email, text, text-to-speech or cellular phone call) along with some options to customize what non-emergency notifications they may like to receive. Even if the citizen is not signed up for Alert Sense, they will get emergency alert notifications if they are in an area served by a target tower and have emergency notification turned on. The system will send emergency notifications to land-based phones within specific geographical areas without the need to complete the sign-up.

Advantages of this system include: a) if properly programmed it can issue notification to persons living in fairly specific geographical areas based on information entered by the citizens when signing up for Alert Sense; b) no one will have to enter a potential dangerous area to make notification; and c) most citizens in the affected area are notified at the same time so notification can be more timely.

Drawbacks to this system of notification include: a) some citizens that may be affected by an incident will not have signed up for alerts or will have their phones set to not receive emergency notifications; b) the system can be complicated to use when sending out notifications, especially when the notifications are not universal but specific to only a few regions in the County; and c) when notifications are received by someone who is visiting an area away from home, there may be some confusion as to what to do.

Evacuation routes from each facility are noted with that facility in Appendix A above. In the case of a large-scale evacuation, the primary routes would be major and secondary highways as listed here.

Major highways include Interstate 84 running north and south through Ontario; Hwy 20 serving Juntura, Harper, Vale, Ontario and Nyssa; Hwy 26 serving Brogan, Vale and Nyssa; Hwy 201 serving Annex, Ontario, Nyssa and Adrian; Hwy 78 connecting Harney County (Burns) with Hwy 95 and Hwy 95 serving Jordan Valley. Two or more of these major highways sometimes run concurrently.

In case of a large-scale emergency requiring members of the public to shelter-in-place or to evacuate, initial and follow up notice would be sent to the public through:

- Radio;
- TV;
- Print media (not for initial notification);
- Highway reader boards; and
- Verbal broadcast by local responders using loud speakers and face-to-face communication.

NOAA is available to send messages over radio waves for emergency notice of weather-related and other emergencies. Many citizens have the ability to receive these notices on their cellular phones.

Malheur County Emergency Operations and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plans are available from the Malheur County Emergency Manager; 151 B Street West, Vale, OR 97918; 541-473-5120 or online at https://www.malheurco.org/emergency-management.

Appendix F – Resource Management

The resources listed below are available from the agencies listed with the contact information in Appendix A above. At this time there is no comprehensive list of resources available from private sources and no agreements in place to secure resources if needed.

Fire agencies – Vehicles to respond personnel and equipment to a variety of incidents. Equipment includes that needed for decontamination and first-level containment of some leaking chemicals.

Law Enforcement – Law enforcement agencies are equipped to provide support to hazardous materials responders in areas of traffic and crowd control, limiting access and egress and alerting the public to the need to evacuate or shelter in place.

Public Works/Road Departments – Equipment and supplies for damming, diking, road closures to assist in traffic control and to reduce the spread of hazardous materials.

Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams– Vehicles to respond personnel and equipment to the scene anywhere in Malheur County. Equipment includes that to detect and identify chemicals and mitigate releases.

Oregon National Guard – Equipped to provide support to hazardous materials responders in areas of traffic and crowd control, limiting access and egress and alerting the public to the need to evacuate or shelter in place. May be able to provide a large number of responders as well as heavy equipment and supplies for responders.

Appendix G – Training Schedule

The Hazardous Materials Response Teams (RHMERT) train monthly throughout the year. A current annual training schedule is available from Ontario Fire and Rescue (541-881-3233). The schedule is flexible and may change depending on the team's needs and the availability of outside resources. RHMERT #14 does not currently have hazardous materials training for the public scheduled.

RHMERT #14 does outreach training to any Malheur County law enforcement or fire district/department within their response area if requested relative to what their role might be in the event of a hazardous materials event in that district/department's response area. They are also available to certify outlying district/department personnel to the Awareness and Operations Level.

Training for industry and the public is available from the RHMERT if requested.

Besides the RHMERT training, individual fire districts/departments train on a frequent basis. At any given time that training may be related to or based on response to a hazardous material incident. Those training schedules are available from individual districts/departments.

Training relative to disaster response and recovery is also available to individuals in on-line or independent study courses from the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) (https://training.fema.gov/emicourses/) and the National Fire Academy (NFA) (http://www.usfa.fema.gov/training/nfa/). These courses include basic courses on incident management including ICS 100 which is a basic-level course defining the Incident Management System that will be used at all incidents involving hazardous materials. This course as well as ICS 200 and 300 would be valuable for facility managers and supervisors, public works employees and other who might be involved in a hazardous materials response to increase awareness of the Incident Command System that responders will be using if there is a hazardous materials incident at the facility. Some may find the concept of ICS useful in everyday business as well.

In addition, the EMI offers a multitude of courses (both on-line and on campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland) in emergency preparedness for both planning professionals and members of the public.

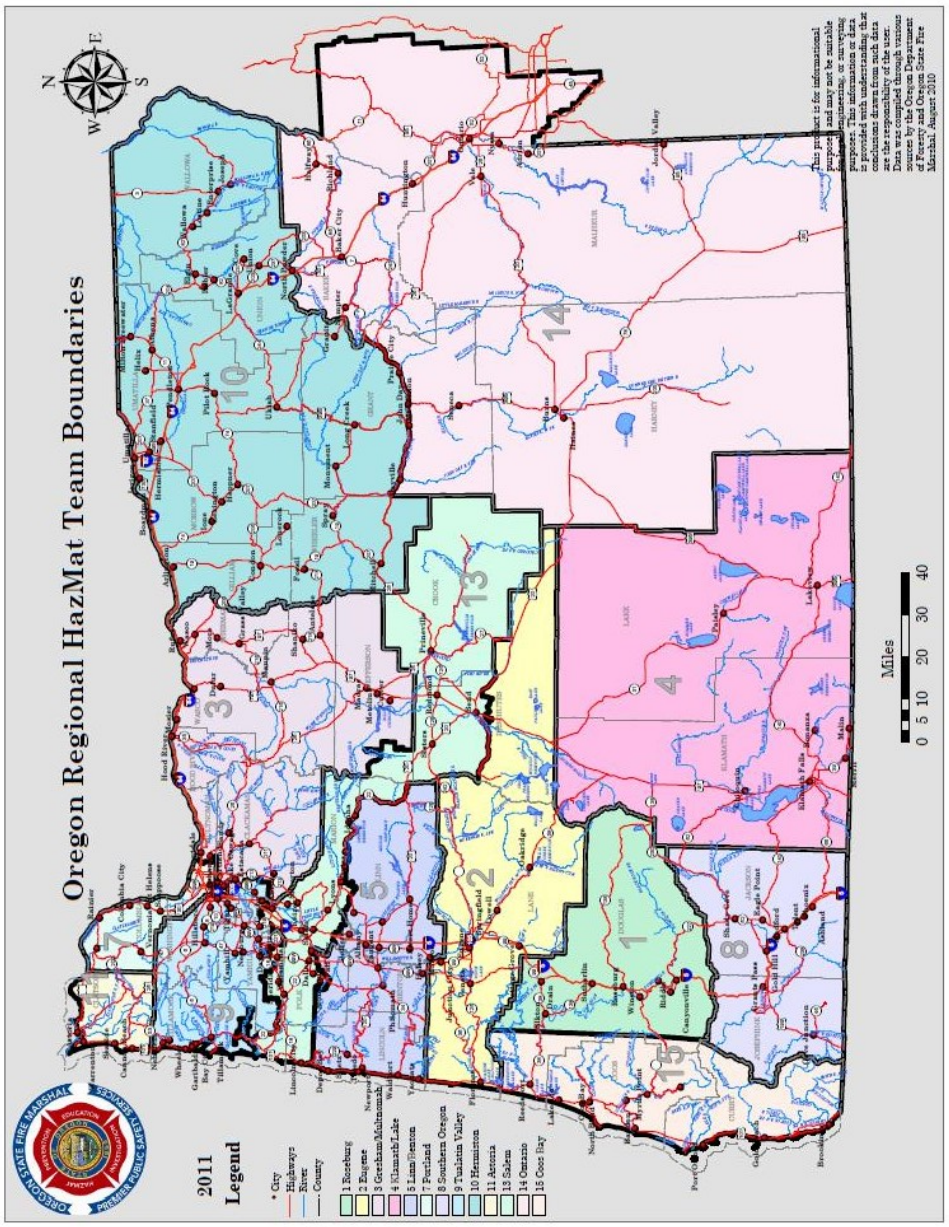
Appendix H – Exercises

Exercises in management of hazardous materials releases are held periodically in Malheur County. For exercises scheduled in the next 12 months contact Ontario Fire Department at 541-881-3233 or Malheur County Emergency Management at 541-473-5120

The Malheur County LEPC is in an excellent position to apply for grant monies to sponsor hazardous materials exercises and should consider applying for those grants.

Appendix I – Hazardous Materials Response Teams' Boundary Map

https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Docs/BoundaryMap.pdf



Appendix J - Hazardous Materials Response Teams' Boundary Narratives

For teams with primary and secondary response to Malheur County

OREGON REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM BOUNDARIES

HazMat 02/Eugene – The HM02 response area is the area within the following boundary: Starting at the northwest corner of Lane County follow the north county line due east to the Deschutes county line, continue south along Lane county line to the Horse Lake trail -FT3515. Travel east to the intersection of Cascade Lakes Highway (Hwy 372) and Foot Trail 12. Follow Cascade Lakes Highway to Bend rural fire district limits. Follow the Bend Rural FD line south, then east until it intersects Hwy 20. Follow Hwy 20 south to Forest Rd 6521 (MP 17.4). East on FR6521 to the Crook/Deschutes County line. Continue east to the Harney County boundary line. At the Harney county line continue south along the Harney county line to the Lake/Deschutes county line. Follow the Lake/Deschutes county line west to the Lane county line. Follow the Lane county line west to the Pacific Ocean. Eugene Fire and EMS

HazMat 04/Klamath- Lake – The HM04 boundaries are identical to the Klamath County/Lake County boundaries. Klamath Co. Fire District #1

HazMat 10/Hermiston – The HM10 response area is the area within the following boundary: Beginning at the Columbia River at the mouth of the John Day River continue south following the John Day River to the point where the river heads east at the Wheeler-Jefferson County line. Continue south on the Wheeler County line to the Crook County line. East along the Wheeler County line to the Grant County line. North along the Grant County line to Highway 26, east on Hwy 26 to the Grant & Baker County line. Dayville and Mt. Vernon are included in the area covered by HM10; John Day and Prairie City are not included and are covered by HM14. From the intersection of Highway 26 and the western Baker County line, continue north to where the Grant, Baker, and Union County line meet. East on the Northern Baker County line to the Oregon-Idaho state line. North on the Oregon-Idaho state line to where Oregon, Washington, and Idaho state lines meet. Continue west on the Oregon-Washington state line to the point of beginning. Hermiston Fire and Emergency Services

HazMat 13/Salem - The HM13 response area is the area within the following boundary: The Western boundary of the response area begins at the Northwest corner of the Nestucca Rural Fire Protection District in Tillamook County and includes the Nestucca RFPD in its entirety. The western boundary moves south along the Lincoln County coastline to the southern boundary of the North Lincoln County Fire Department at the Kernville Bridge. The southern boundary continues due east through Lincoln County across the Polk County line to the Eastern boundary of Southwest Polk Fire District. Continue southeast following the boundary of Southwest Polk County FD to the northwest boundary of Polk County Fire District #1, continue along the Northwest boundary of PCFD #1 west to the Willamette River. On the east side of the Willamette River continue south along the Western boundary of Salem Suburban Fire Protection District to the northwest corner of the Jefferson RFPD. Continue east along the northern boundary of Jefferson RFPD to its intersection with the Stayton Fire District western boundary. Follow the Stayton FD boundary south then east. Continue along the southern boundaries of Mill City RFPD and Gates RFPD to its intersection with Highway 22. Continue south on Highway 22 to the Hwy 20 junction. Follow Hwy 20 east to the Linn/Jefferson county line. Follow the Jefferson county line south to the Jefferson and Deschutes county line. Follow the Western border of Deschutes county south to Horse Lake trail -FT3515 (Latitude 44.038 longitude 121.834.) Continue due east to the intersection of Cascade Lakes Highway (Highway 372) and Foot Trail 12. Follow Cascade Lakes Hwy to Bend city limits/ Bend rural fire district

limits. Follow the Bend Rural FD line south, then east until it intersects Hwy 20. Follow Hwy 20 south to Forest Rd 6521. (MP 17.4) East on FR6521 to the Crook/Deschutes County line. Continue east along the Crook/Deschutes County line to the Harney County line. At the Harney county line continue north and east on the Harney/Crook county line; continue North on the Crook/Grant county line to the Wheeler county line. Follow the Southern edge of the Crook/Wheeler county line west to the Jefferson county line. Follow the Crook/Jefferson county line west, continuing west along the Jefferson/Deschutes county line to the eastern boundary of the Sisters-Camp Sherman Rural Fire Protection District. Follow the Sisters-Camp Sherman RFPD boundary north to the southern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Follow the Southern edge of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation boundary east to the Marion/ Jefferson county line. Follow the Marion/Jefferson county line north to the Marion/Wasco county line and continue north to the Marion/Clackamas county line. Follow the northern border of Marion County to Hwy 211, to the Eastern border of the Woodburn Rural Fire Protection District. Follow the Eastern and Northern Woodburn RFPD to Highway 219. Follow Highway 219 to the eastern boundary of St. Paul RFPD. Continue south along the eastern boundaries of St. Paul RFPD and Woodburn Fire District Boundary continues west following the Southern boundaries of Dayton FD, west along the northern boundaries of Amity Fire District, Sheridan Fire District and Willamina Fire District to the eastern boundary of Nestucca RFPD. Follow the Northern edge of the Nestucca RFPD to the Pacific coastline. Salem Fire Department

HazMat 14/Ontario – The HM14 response area is the area within the following boundary: Starting at the southeast corner of Malheur County at the intersection of the Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada state lines, follows the Idaho-Oregon state line north to the Northern Baker county line. Proceed west on the northern Baker county line to Highway 7. Continue on Highway 7 southwest to the intersection of State Highway 26, and then follow Highway 26 to John Day. From John Day, travel west on state Highway 26 to the Grant-Wheeler County line. John Day and Prairie City are included in HM14 response area. Dayville and Mt Vernon are not included in the HM14 response area and are covered by HM10. Follow the western Grant County line, south to the Harney County line. Following the Harney County line continue south to the Nevada State line. Follow the Nevada State line to the starting point. This includes all the land in Harney and Malheur Counties. Ontario Fire and Rescue Department

The narrative boundaries for all 13 Oregon RHMERT can be found in PDF format on the Oregon State Fire Marshal's web site.

Appendix K – References for Further Study

- CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) Software: (CAMEO, ALOHA, MARPLOT): https://www.epa.gov/cameo/
- Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager (CHS Manager): https://oregon.hazconnect.com/Account/Login.aspx
- Emergency Management Institute, FEMA: https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx
- Emergency Response Guidebook (DOT ERG) online .pdf: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg
- Google Earth: https://www.google.com/earth/
- Incident Command System Training Courses and Materials, FEMA: https://training.fema.gov/
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), information: http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system.
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), training: https://training.fema.gov/nims/.
- Oregon Emergency Management Training: https://www.oregon.gov/OEM/emresources/Pages/Training.aspx
- Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office: Hazardous Materials Response Teams: https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/Pages/Regional-Response-Teams.aspx
- Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office: Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager (CHS Manager): https://oregon.hazconnect.com/Account/Login.aspx
- WebWISER (Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders) online: https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/