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ESF 10 OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ANNEX

Coordinating Agencies

- The Department for Environmental Protection Environmental Response Team (DEP-ERT) for reporting purposes shall serve as the coordinating agency for state response to oil and hazardous materials incidents.

Support Agencies and Organizations

- Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management
- Kentucky Army and Air National Guard
- Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Department of Highways
- Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Kentucky State Police
- Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Public Health
- Kentucky Department of Agriculture
- Kentucky Office of Homeland Security
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Department of Homeland Security
- United States Coast Guard
- American Red Cross

MISSION

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 is to provide a framework for coordinated and effective state, local, federal, and private sector (responsible party) efforts in reducing or removing the danger to public health, safety and the environment from threatened or actual incidents involving oil or hazardous material releases.

Appendix A-1 and A-2 of this ESF provide definitions of terms and a list of acronyms used in this ESF. Appendix B provides a methodology for transitioning to and from a Single to Unified Command Structure.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Oil and Hazardous Material responses are coordinated by the Department for Environmental Protection (DEP).

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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Preparedness

- All on-scene emergency response operations for oil or hazardous material incidents shall be conducted in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS) described in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- All persons responding to hazardous materials incidents shall respond only up to their highest level of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) training.
- Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents shall be executed in conformity with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Section 311 of the Clean Water Act of 1972 as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program (KY-OSH) regulations and the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) 224 as it pertains to hazardous substances.
- Response to oil and hazardous substances discharges shall be in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) and as authorized pursuant to KRS 224 delegating to the DEP specific duties relating to protecting the environment and people of the Commonwealth in the event of a hazardous material incident.

Response

ESF 10 shall facilitate the coordination between responding state and local agencies and between these agencies and federal response agencies in the event that the involvement of the latter is required.

- Response to hazardous materials incidents may be initiated by a call to local 911, or as an incident report to the Environmental Response Team (ERT) or the duty officer at the State Emergency Operations Center.
- The majority of hazardous material incidents require coordination between state and local agencies. In most incidents, state level involvement is limited until the scope of the disaster exceeds local government capabilities. However, state level involvement may occur at any time since the state has certain jurisdictional responsibilities, complex federal and state statutes to enforce, and technical expertise that may not be available at the local level.

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- Local officials shall, as soon as practically possible, contact the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM) Duty Officer (1-800-255-2587) and provide all known information about the incident. The KyEM Duty Officer and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) shall be kept informed of local situations to the maximum extent possible, even if the situation can be dealt with locally.
- Based upon evaluation of the emerging situation and the anticipated need for additional resources, KyEM can activate the SEOC.
- Prior to activation of the SEOC, the KyEM Regional Manager shall act as a liaison between the local on-scene responders and the KyEM Duty Officer. The KYEM Regional Manager shall provide on-scene information that shall be used in the decision to activate the SEOC. The KYEM Regional Manager shall continue in the liaison role in the event the SEOC becomes activated. The AM shall support responding agencies in the coordination of resources and shall be responsible for keeping KyEM personnel staffing the SEOC apprised of the on-scene situation.
- Upon activation, a representative of the DEP shall report to the SEOC for coordination of hazardous materials response actions.
- Based on circumstances associated with the incident, the DEP-ERT and Office of the State Fire Marshal shall determine the coordinating responsibilities to be undertaken by each agency to best protect the persons, environment, and property of the Commonwealth while complying with their respective statutory responsibilities and this ESF.
- All support agencies and organizations shall be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation as necessary. Every support agency and organization is responsible for ensuring that sufficient program staff is available to report to and support the SEOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their organization on a continuous basis if needed.

Recovery

- KyEM shall facilitate a formal After Action Report (AAR) with DEP using the KyEM Standard AAR within 30 days of the Hazardous Materials Response.

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ASSIGNMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government

- Implement protective action including sheltering-in-place or evacuation as recommended by the Incident Command Staff at the scene.
- Based on the severity of the incident activate the County EOC to which all local agencies involved in emergency response shall dispatch a representative to act on behalf of their agency.
- Request state/federal assistance when local resources are inadequate to cope with the situation. Requests shall contain sufficient information for evaluation of the recovery effort.

State Government

Primary Coordinating Agency

Department for Environmental Protection Environmental Response Team (DEP-ERT)

The DEP-ERT shall provide coordination in compliance with statutory responsibilities as provided in KRS 224 and listed below;

- Provide for efficient, coordinated, and effective action to minimize damage to the air, land, and waters of the Commonwealth caused by the release or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; such actions shall include containment, cleanup, and disposal procedures.
- Establish procedures and techniques for identifying, containing, removing, and disposing of hazardous substances released or being released during a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide for the identification, procurement, maintenance, and storage of equipment and supplies needed to reduce or eliminate the threat to the environment caused by a release or threatened release of oil or hazardous substances.
- Provide for contracting and coordination of persons trained, prepared, and available to provide the necessary services to carry out the environmental objectives identified in the Incident Action Plan.

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- Provide air monitoring and water sampling services as needed at hazardous material incidents.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC on a 24 hour 7 day a week basis as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

Supporting Agencies – State

Office of the State Fire Marshal

- With respect to life safety issues, provide efficient, coordinated, and effective action to minimize threat to the citizens of the Commonwealth caused by the release or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; such actions shall include identification of potential fire and explosive threats at hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide technical guidance in the identification of the product spilled at hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist in providing and alerting the public regarding protective actions including shelter-in-place and evacuation.
- Provide technical guidance and coordination, as needed for fire suppression efforts.
- Aid in the identification of shipper and carrier contacts at the scene of hazardous material incidents.
- Provide technical guidance in the assessment of the structural integrity of containers involved in hazardous material incidents.
- Participate in the development of strategies and coordinate activities required for product recovery from containers damaged during hazardous material incidents.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC on a 24 hour 7 day a week basis as needed during hazardous materials incidents.

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Kentucky Department of Military Affairs

Division of Emergency Management

- Activate the State EOC when necessary and request a coordinator from each involved agency to report to the EOC.
- The KyEM Regional Manager(s) for the county(s) affected by a hazardous material incident shall facilitate on-scene coordination of agencies involved in the emergency response.
- KyEM Regional Manager shall act as Liaison Officer(s) between on-scene primary and supporting agencies and KYEM personnel at the State EOC.
- Notify the Governor, or acting Governor, if the situation may have a major impact on the population of the area.
- Provide liaison with the Kentucky National Guard.
- Request closure of airspace from Indianapolis if requested to do so by responsible authority.
- Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IV if the scope of the operation shall require participation of federal agencies.
- Provide public information support through provision of a Press Information Officer and assistants as needed to coordinate all on-scene public information and act as spokesperson(s) for responding state agencies. The state PIO(s) shall provide liaison with on-scene news media, and shall promptly relay from the incident scene specific facts essential for accurate dissemination of emergency information at the state EOC level.
- In the event that a hazardous material incident is determined to be the result of an act of terrorism, KyEM shall contact the Kentucky Department of Homeland Security.

Kentucky Army and Air National Guard

- Activate the 41st Civil Support Team to aid in identification and sampling of released hazardous materials as requested.
- Provide security and manpower support as requested by responding agencies.

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- Provide emergency communications as requested.
- Provide a representative to the SEOC as requested during hazardous materials incident responses.

Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board (KCCRB)

- Provide behavioral health services to individuals, communities and responders as needed.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC)

Division of Highways

- Coordinate with the State Police and IC to close roads and redirect traffic as needed in the area of a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide equipment, flashing lights, warning lights, cones, signs, or other traffic control devices, as required.
- Assist in debris clean-up of non-cargo items after the area has been decontaminated and/or declared safe
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC on a 24 hour 7 days a week basis as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

Kentucky State Police

- Coordinate with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the IC to identify road closures and traffic rerouting as needed in the area of hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide emergency police services as necessary, including traffic control, securing and protecting of samples, and perimeter control.
- Assist in dissemination of warnings or evacuations in the affected area.
- Provide limited number of Certified Explosives Technicians capable of identifying, disarming, and setting off military, industrial, and civilian type mechanisms.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

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- Provide security and traffic control.
- Assist with warning and evacuation, if needed.

Cabinet for Health and Family Services Department for Public Health

- Coordinate and assist in obtaining emergency medical services for persons requiring treatment as the result of hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate and assist in obtaining required resources including qualified personnel to provide medical assistance in the event of hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide technical medical guidance in regards to protective actions necessary to safeguard the health of persons potentially affected by the release of toxic substances from hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC on a 24 hour 7 day a week basis as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

Kentucky Department of Agriculture

- Assist in identification of agricultural chemicals and pesticides and help identify protective actions to be taken to safeguard the health and safety of the potentially affected animal population during hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide technical guidance on the possible effects on the animal population from the release of toxic chemicals from hazardous materials releases.
- Coordinate the treatment and/or disposition of animals affected by hazardous chemical releases.
- Provide an agency coordinator to the SEOC as needed during hazardous materials incident responses.

Kentucky Office of Homeland Security

- Provide assistance and support to responding agencies during hazardous material releases as requested.
- Coordinate with Federal Agencies in the event of a hazardous materials release resulting from an act of terrorism.

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Supporting Agencies - Federal

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)

If a hazardous material spill exceeds the capability of local and state agencies to respond, additional resources shall be requested from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of Homeland Security and/or the United States Coast Guard.

These agencies have been designated under the National Response Framework as the agencies to provide Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials. EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a Spill of National Significance (SONS) and the USEPA may activate the Regional Response Team.

Appropriate general actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release;
- Efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring);
- Actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination;
- Analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition;
- Implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials

Volunteer Organizations

American Red Cross

If requested by FEMA and agreed to by the American Red Cross, the Red Cross shall:

- Provide shelter, food, and other support services to address the basic human needs of communities, and individuals affected by hazardous materials incidents. Feed emergency workers.
- Set up a hot-line or other means of handling inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area.

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- Provides blood and blood products to victims, and help those affected by a hazardous material incident to access other available resources.

REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) 224.01-400 effective March 18, 2005

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Hazardous waste operations and emergency response. 29 CFR 1910.120

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); United State Code Title 42 Chapter 103; enacted December 11, 1980

CERCLA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Subtitle III Emergency Protection and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) codified at 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§11001-11050

Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, March 1987.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387

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Appendix A

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APPENDIX A-1

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAR After Action Report

AM Area Manager

APR Air Purifying Respirator

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

CHFS Cabinet for Health and Family Services

DECON Decontamination

DEP Department for Environmental Protection

DHS Department of Homeland Security

DMA Department of Military Affairs

DO Duty Officer

DOT Department of Transportation

EHS Extremely Hazardous Substance

EOC Emergency Operations Center

EOP Emergency Operations Plan

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA Emergency Protection and Community Right to Know Act

EEC Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet

ERG Emergency Response Guidebook

ERT Environmental Response Team

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ESF Emergency Support Function

HAZMAT Hazardous Material

HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

IC Incident Command

ICP Incident Command Post

ICS Incident Command System

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

JIC Joint Information Center

KAR Kentucky Administrative Regulations

KCCRB Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board

KSP Kentucky State Police

KRS Kentucky Revised Statutes

KyEM Kentucky Emergency Management

KYTC Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee

LNO Liaison Officer

LO Logistics Officer

LOL List of Lists

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

NIMS National Incident Management System

NRC National Response Center

NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRP National Response Plan

OSFM Office of the State Fire Marshal

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OSC Operations Section Chief

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PAZ Protective Action Zone

PGDP Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

PIO Press Information Officer

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

RQ Reportable Quantity

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

SEOC State Emergency Operations Center

SERC State Emergency Response Commission

TPQ Threshold Planning Quantity

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

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APPENDIX A-2

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT DEFINITIONS

After Action Review: An After Action Review (AAR) is a learning tool intended for the evaluation of an incident or project in order to improve performance by sustaining strengths and correcting weaknesses. An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved. An AAR should encourage input from participants that is focused on (1) what was planned, (2) what actually happened, (3) why it happened, and (4) what can be done next time. It is a tool that leaders and units can use to get maximum benefit from the experience gained on any incident or project. (Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center)

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone) –The intermediate Protective Action Zone established during a hazardous materials incident. It begins at the outer boundary of the Exclusion Zone and extends outward to the point where protective clothing is not required. This is the area where most decontamination operations will be conducted. Entry and exit corridors for personnel and equipment entering or exiting the Hot Zone are established in this zone in conjunction with required decontamination stations.

Decontamination: The removal of a hazardous material from a person or equipment.

Duty Officer: Refers to the individual(s) who staff the 24 hour operations desk at the State Emergency Operations Center located at Boone National Guard Center in Frankfort, Kentucky. These individuals receive incident reports and contact the appropriate personnel to respond if necessary. The Duty Officer maintains a log of all calls received and assigns a specific number to each incident.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support hazardous or radiological incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility. The State EOC is located in Frankfort at the Boone National Guard Center.

Emergency Response Guide Book (ERG): A publication of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT). The ERG is a joint effort of the USDOT, Transport Canada (TC), the Secretariat of Transport and Communications of Mexico (SCT) and CIQUIME (Centro de Información Química para Emergencias) of Argentina. The ERG is used by fire fighters, police, and other emergency services personnel who may be the first to arrive at the scene of a transportation incident involving dangerous goods. It is primarily a guide to aid first responders in quickly identifying the specific or generic hazards of the material(s) involved in the

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incident, and protecting themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident. For the purposes of the ERG, the “initial response phase” is that period following arrival at the scene of an incident during which the presence and/or identification of dangerous goods is confirmed, protective actions and area securement are initiated, and assistance of qualified personnel is requested.

Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone): The innermost of the three Protective Action Zones established during a hazardous materials incident. The zone extends from the release point to the initial isolation distance determined by the Safety Officer. All individuals within the zone must have the proper Personal Protective Equipment and appropriate level of training under 29 CFR 1910.120.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS): 366 “acutely toxic” chemicals on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) list of extremely hazardous substances listed in the in 40 CFR 355 Appendix A. Since the requirement for this list is contained in Section 302 of the Emergency Protection and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), these chemicals are also known as 302 chemicals. The list and additional information about each chemical can be obtained by contacting the EPA. A copy of the list is provided in Appendix E-3 to this ESF.

First Responder: Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment. First Responders include emergency response providers as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.

Governor’s Designated Representative: In terms of the Kentucky Radiation Health Branch, the individual(s) to whom conveyors of radioactive material across the Commonwealth that is required to be tracked by satellite or both tracked and escorted by the Radiation Health Team must report their presence in the Commonwealth. A contact list for this individual(s) is provided to the Duty Officer in the State Emergency Operations Center.

Hazardous Materials: Any substance harmful or injurious to human and animal life, the environment, and/or public or private property. Hazardous materials may be chemical, biological, etiological (infectious materials), radiological or explosive in nature.

Hazardous Material Incident: The unplanned release or potential release of a hazardous material to the environment.

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HAZWOPER: Name given to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 entitled Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response.

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or a natural phenomena, which may require action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

Incident Command Staff: Members of the Incident Command System including the Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, Operations Section Chief, and Public Information Officer who report directly to the Incident Commander. Members of the Command Staff may have assistants.

Initial Isolation Distance: Encompasses the area surrounding the release point of a hazardous material in which persons may be exposed to dangerous (upwind) and life threatening (downwind) concentrations of the released material and become incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incur serious or irreversible health effects.

Initial Responder: The first individual(s) on-scene at a hazardous materials incident.

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Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies collocate at the JIC.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., environmental protection, fire suppression, law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system required to be developed under Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 (February 28, 2003) that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources. Both the Incident and Unified Command Systems are components of NIMS.

Operations Section Chief (OSC): Senior official designated to oversee the technical operational procedures relating to containment, control, removal of the hazardous material(s) release(s). This position is always staffed during hazardous material incident responses.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, but are normally 12 hours.

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Refers to the garments and devices worn by emergency response personnel to protect them from chemical and respiratory hazards presented by a hazardous materials release.

Protective Action Zones (PAZs): Work zones around a hazardous incident site determined by the Safety Officer and provided in the Site Safety Plan. The zones are established to reduce or to prevent the migration of contaminants and protect emergency responders from the hazards caused by the incident.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Radioactive: a substance giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles (alpha or beta radiation) or rays (gamma radiation) by the spontaneous disintegration of the nuclei of atoms.

Radiological: Any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dust, fumes, mist, vapor or gas

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Safety Officer (SO): Person appointed by the IC, after consultation with senior response officials, to direct safety procedures related to the response operations. The SO is responsible for identifying and evaluating hazards at the site and preparing the Site Safety Plan, and in consultation with the IC and the Operations Section Chief for providing guidance for safety operations for the emergency. The SO has the authority/duty to direct curtailment or suspension of response operations by any personnel in violation of safety standards

Site Safety Plan: Written plan formulated for each incident by the SO that addresses the safety and health hazards of each phase of site operations and includes the requirements and procedures for employee protection in accordance with KY-OSH regulations 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) (2). The plan must be conspicuously posted at the Incident Command Post and appropriate locations within the response area.

Specific Activity: A measure of the amount of radioactivity per unit amount of substance. This is based on the number of disintegrations per minute (dpm) per unit amount where the amount can be expressed as grams or moles.

Staging Area: Location where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.

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Support Zone (Cold Zone): The zone outside the Contamination Reduction Zone. An outside perimeter to this zone will be established to exclude people and vehicles from the work area. The Incident Command Post will be established in this zone and most on-scene management activities associated with the response will be coordinated from this zone. Only properly trained, equipped, and necessary personnel will be permitted to proceed beyond this zone.

Unified Command: An application of Incident Command System 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 UC, often the senior person from each agency with jurisdiction over the incident, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan

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Appendix B

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Procedure for Transition from Incident Command to Unified Command

Initial Incident Command

- Regardless of size, all responses to hazardous materials incidents shall have an Incident Command Staff.
- Incident Command Staff shall all consist at a minimum of an Incident Commander (IC), Safety Officer (SO), and Operations Section Chief (OSC). For responses involving multiple agencies, a Liaison Officer shall also be assigned.
- If information is to be disseminated to the general public, a Public Information Officer (PIO) shall be appointed for this purpose.
- For small incidents an individual may serve as IC, OSC, and PIO. In all instances the SO shall function only in this capacity.
- The Incident Command Staff shall be responsible for establishing an Incident Command Post and securing the scene.
- The OSC or his/her designee shall establish a staging location for responding resources and personnel.
- As the incident response increases, Logistics, Planning and Financial/Administrative Sections may be added and staffed to maintain a manageable span of control.
- Operational resources and personnel that have been ordered by the IC should check in at the location determined by the OSC, his/her designee or Resource Unit Leader if assigned. State and local Agency representatives shall report to the Liaison Officer.
- The OSC or designated representative(s) shall brief all responders on the current incident status and necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for on-scene response. The OSC or designated representative(s), shall be responsible for the staging of equipment and other resources.
- Transfer of command may be initiated by the senior official(s) from the agencies having primary responsibility for the major threat posed by the incident if it is the consensus opinion of the officials that the command is not acting in the best interests of the affected community and/or responders. All reasoning for the transfer of command shall be documented and presented during the next on-site briefing. The State Emergency Operations

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Center shall also be notified of the change.

Transition to Unified Command

Basis for Transition

- Transition to a UC shall be considered if the response to an incident shall require more than one operational period.
- Transition to a Unified Command (UC) may become necessary when multiple agencies with regulatory or statutory authority respond to an incident.
- Transition to a UC may be made when the incident complexity and scope exceed the management capabilities of a Single Incident Command, and shall be made when multiple jurisdictions are involved in the response.

Implementation of Transition

- The Planning Chief shall formally brief representative(s) from each of the agencies having statutory or regulatory authority on the current incident status.
- The IC and briefed agency representatives shall decide if transition to a UC should occur at this time.
- If the determination is made to transition to a UC, each agency with regulatory or statutory authority shall assign a representative to the UC. A representative of private sector responsible party(s) may also be assigned to the UC.
- The Operations Section shall establish a staging location for the check-in of supporting agencies having regulatory or statutory authority. Liaison Officers shall provide incident status update and communication between supporting agencies and the UC.

Unified Command Operations

- Unified Command shall be a mechanism for coordination, cooperation, and communication under which each member is allowed to operate in its appropriate sphere of command.
- All members of the Unified Command (UC) shall recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, and limitations. Responsibilities and roles of the UC members and lines and methods of communication shall be established.

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- Members of the UC do not relinquish agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.
- Each member of the UC shall commit to speak with “one voice” to the public through the PIO or Joint Information Center, if established.
- The members of the UC shall agree to act in concert and coordinate efforts, and shall set objectives, priorities and strategies to be included in a written Incident Action Plan (IAP). All members of the UC must be able to sustain a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week commitment to the incident.
- UC members shall function as members of the Operations, Logistics, Planning and Financial/Administrative Response Sections in a manner that best utilizes their technical expertise and resource capabilities.
- The Planning Chief shall establish a planning cycle. After the planning cycle is established, the Planning Section shall develop an IAP for the next operational period to help focus available resources on the highest priorities/incident objectives. At the end of each operational period the Planning Section Chief shall hold a briefing for the UC and update the current incident status. It shall also be determined at this briefing if the need for a UC still exists.
- If situations arise where members of the UC cannot reach consensus, the UC member representing the agency with primary jurisdiction over the issue shall be deferred to for the final decision.
- UC members may change as the response transitions out of emergency response and into long-term cleanup.

Transition to Single Incident Command

- As the danger from an incident decreases, agencies with regulatory or statutory authority may withdraw from on-scene response activities.
- If the incident no longer requires more than one operational period for completion, the UC shall hold a meeting to determine if transition to a Single Incident Command is appropriate.
- If the transition is made to a Single Incident Command, the UC shall appoint an Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief.

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These may be the same individuals serving in these capacities during the Unified Command.

- The IC shall appoint a Safety Officer.
- Personnel from the Logistics, Planning and Financial/Administrative Sections shall be incorporated into the Operations Section as their individual Sections are no longer needed. Personnel shall be incorporated as needed to maintain a manageable span of control.
- The OSC shall have direction over those individuals incorporated into his/her section.
- The Planning Section shall be responsible for checking out responders leaving the scene. When the Planning Section is no longer needed, responsibility for check out of responders shall become the responsibility of the Operations Section Chief or his/her designee.

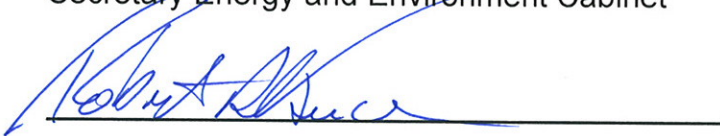
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The Secretary of the Energy and Environment Cabinet that includes the Department for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Public Protection Cabinet that includes the Office of the State Fire Marshal have reviewed and approved the Emergency Response Function 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Annex of the Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan.



Secretary Energy and Environment Cabinet



Secretary Public Protection Cabinet

Date: March 12, 2009

FOR COMMENT AND REVIEW ONLY