Chapter 7000

Hazardous Substances Unique Information

(including weapons of mass destruction)

Northwest Area Committee Expectations:

- Spiller to conduct rapid and complete notification
- Spiller is responsible for conducting a full and rapid response

Critical Elements of Chapter 7000:

- Identifies Hazardous Material response authorities
- Identifies regional hazardous materials response assets and capabilities
- To be used for response phase only

Table of Contents

Section **Page**

Table of Contents (cont.)

Section **Page**

7000

Hazardous Substances (including weapons of mass destruction) Unique Information

7100 Introduction/Purpose

While the basic Incident Command System (ICS)/Unified Command is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including weapons of mass destruction incidents.

Many Region 10 Regional Response Team/Northwest Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substances incident, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). The NWACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident. When an incident is large enough in scope to trigger the National Response Framework (NRF), hazardous substance response will be conducted under Emergency Support Function 10, and may use this plan as a guide. For more information on federal disaster and homeland security planning, see the Chapter 1000, "Introduction."

7105 Scope

This chapter focuses on hazardous substance incidents with the following characteristics:

- Multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional response;
- Exceedance of localized (city/county/state) response capacity;
- Response that exceeds one operational period;
- Release or imminent release of hazardous substances (not intelligence only); and
- Response phase of the incident, through stabilization.

7110 Definitions of Hazardous Substances

Before the process of planning for a hazardous substance incident response can begin, there must be a clear understanding of the types of materials that are to be covered under this plan. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, defines hazardous substances as "hazardous wastes" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as well as hazardous substances regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Toxic Substances Control Act. In addition, any element, compound,

mixture, solution, or substance may also be specifically designated as a "hazardous substance" under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals, as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances and associated Reportable Quantities are listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 302.4. CERCLA also applies to "pollutants or contaminants" that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will, or may reasonably be anticipated to, cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA.

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

7120 Authorities

7121 Federal Authorities

Federal authorities for response to release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent, are outlined in CERCLA (42 United States Code § 9604, CERCLA, commonly known as "Superfund") and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR Part 300, NCP). Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) are the federal officials predesignated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to coordinate response activities. The FOSC, either directly or through his or her staff, monitors, provides technical assistance, and/or directs federal and potentially responsible party resources. As the state and local responders' gateway to the resources of the National Response System, it is the FOSC's responsibility to provide access to resources and technical assistance that may not otherwise be available to a community. Under the NCP, if federal involvement is necessary because state and local resources have been exceeded, the FOSC is obligated to coordinate the use of these resources to protect public health and the environment.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by EPA and USCG, with EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance spills in the inland zone and the USCG in the coastal zone. See Section 1400, "National Response System" for jurisdictional boundary details. EPA also has the lead for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in the coastal zone. Responsibility for radiological responses is more complex and is dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF. This table summarizes the lead federal agency and regulatory roles.

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	CFR	Lead Agency
Releases of Hazardous Materials	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act	40 Part 302	EPA/USCG
Response to Oil and Hazardous Materials	National Contingency Plan	40 Part 300	EPA/USCG/ DOD/DOE

Key:
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
DOD = United States Department of Defense
DOE = United States Department of Energy
EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
USCG = United States Coast Guard

7122 Washington State Authorities

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Spills Program responds to releases of oil, hazardous substances and clandestine drug laboratories under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	RCW/WAC	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Pollution Control Act	RCW 90.48	Ecology
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response Act	RCW 90.56	Ecology
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Hazard Waste Management Act	RCW 70.105 WAC 173-303	Ecology
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Model Toxics Control Act	RCW 70.105D WAC 173-340	Ecology
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Special Rights of Action and Immunities	RCW 4.24.314	Ecology/Washing-ton State Patrol
Designation of the Incident Command Agency	Hazardous Material Incidents	RCW 70.136.030	Washington State Patrol
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup	Uniformed Controlled Substance Act	RCW 69.50.511	Ecology
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Contaminated Properties	RCW 64.44	DOH
Radiation Protection Standards	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-221	DOH
Radiation Protection – Workers Rights	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-222	DOH
Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-231	DOH
Radiation Waste Disposal	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-250	DOH
Regulation of all potential and actual radioactive air emissions	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.94 WAC 246-247	DOH

Key:
DOH = Washington State Department of Health
Ecology = Washington State Department of Ecology and Environment, Inc.
RCW = Revised Code of Washington
WAC = Washington Administrative Code

7123 Oregon State Authorities

The Oregon Public Health Division (OPHD) (Department of Human Services) is responsible for protecting the health of people in the state of Washington by responding to outbreaks of

diseases and releases of selected hazardous substances and has developed response and recovery plans to meet that responsibility. These plans are included in the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan as an appendix to Annex F, Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical Services. The subjects addressed by these plans include tracking the health outcomes among persons exposed to a wide range of hazardous chemicals, radioactive materials, and infectious agents. The State of Oregon's Regional Hazardous Material Emergency Response Teams respond to chemical emergencies that exceed the training and equipment capacity of local first responders. OPHD statutory authorities are described in detail in the OPHD Base Plan and in brief in the table below.[1] OPHD carries out the response activities described in these plans in collaboration with the state Office of Emergency Management (OEM), the Department of Environmental Quality, other state agencies, and local health departments.

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	ORS/OAR	Lead Agency
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil Spill Contingency Planning & Fees)	Oil or Hazardous Material Spillage	ORS Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 141	DEQ
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Requirements)	Oil or Hazardous Material Spillage	ORS Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 142	DEQ
Hazardous Substance Removal or Remedial Action	Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials	ORS Chapter 465.200 to 465.545/ 340 Division 122	DEQ
Isolating Contaminated Property	Public Health Measures	ORS 433.142, 433.220	OPHD
Responding to a Public Health Emergency	Public Health Emergencies	ORS 433.441 to 433.466; OAR 333, Division 3	Oregon Health Authority
Authority to Enforce Public Health Laws (covers all applicable areas)	Public Health Measures	ORS 431.262	Oregon Health Authority
Drug Lab Cleanup	Cleanup of Toxic Contamination from Illegal Drug Manufacturing	ORS 453.855 to 453.395; OAR 333, Division 40	Oregon Health Authority
Hazardous Material Emergency Response	Community Right to Know	ORS 453.374-453.395	Office of State Fire Marshal
Public Health Director	Authority of the Public Health Director during a Public Health Emergency	**ORS 333-003-0020**	Oregon Health Authority
	Temporary Restriction of Movement	ORS **333-003-0070**	
	Emergency Health Care Services	ORS **333-003-0100**	
Public Health Director	Emergency Health Care Centers; Emergency Operations	ORS **333-003-0130** ORS **333-003-0200**	

[1] The Oregon Administrative Rules contain OARs filed through December 15, 2009 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION, http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARs_300/OAR_333/333_003.html

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	ORS/OAR	Lead Agency
	Plan Public Health Emergency Plans		

Key:
DEQ = Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OAR = Oregon Administrative Rules
OPHD = Oregon Public Health Division
ORS = Oregon Revised Statutes

Note:
[1] Includes isolating or quarantining an individual or group of individuals if contaminated with a toxic substance.

7124 Idaho State Authorities

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality responds to the release of oil, hazardous substances under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	IDAPA	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02	DEQ
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02.851 58.01.02.852	DEQ
Hazardous/dangerous waste management	Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste	58.01.05	DEQ
Hazardous/dangerous waste management	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06	DEQ
Hazardous waste cleanup	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06	DEQ
Hazardous waste cleanup	Pesticide Use Rules	02.03.03.850	DEQ
Spillers' responsibility for cleanup	Land Remediation Rules	58.01.18	DEQ
Designation of the Incident Command agency	Emergency Response Commission Rules Hazardous Substance Response Rules	15.13.02	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Responsibility for illegal drug lab cleanup	Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup	16.02.24.200	DEQ
Property contaminated by the manufacture of illegal drugs	Cleanup Process	16.02.24.300	H&W

Key:
DEQ = Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
H&W = Health and Welfare
IDAPA = Idaho Administrative Procedure Act

7200 Command

The complexity and jurisdictional characteristics of an incident will determine the level of involvement of federal, state, local, tribal, Responsible Party (RP), and other responders. It is expected that the Unified Command participants will be determined based on each incident. Table 7000-1, below, outlines the state and federal lead agencies for specific incident types.

Note this chart only shows the agency with primary authority; it does not reflect the fact that multiple agencies typically coordinate on each incident.

Table 7000-1: Lead State and Federal Agencies for Specific Incident Types

	Oil	HazMat	Biological	Radiological	Disaster
Washington	Washington State Department of Ecology	Washington State Patrol or other designated local Agency (RCW 70.136)	Washing-ton State Department of Health	Washington State Department of Health	Washington State Emergency Management Division
Oregon	Oregon Department of Environ-mental Quality	Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal	Oregon Department of Health	Oregon Department of Health	Oregon Office of Emergency Management
Idaho	Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Idaho Office of Emergency Managemen t	Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Federal	• United States Environ-mental Protection Agency • United States Coast Guard	• United States Environment al Protection Agency • United States Coast Guard	United States Environ-mental Protection Agency	• United States Environmental Protection Agency • United States Coast Guard • United States Department of Energy • United States Department of Defense • United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission • National Aeronautics and Space Administration	• Federal Emergency Management Agency

The USCG has developed an All-Hazards Incident Management Handbook that provides some guidance as to organizational set-up and roles/responsibilities for hazardous materials as well as mass-casualty incidents. These may be found in Chapter 20 (Hazardous Substances/Materials), Chapter 15 (Terrorism Incident), and Chapter 22 (Multi-Casualty Branch) of the Incident Management Handbook. This handbook can be downloaded from: http://wow.uscgaux.info/content.php?unit=Q-DEPT&category=new-im-handbook

7210 Hazardous Substances Incident/Unified Command Objectives

See Section 9701, "NWACP Hazard Assessment Worksheet" for field ready ICS forms with pre-loaded Command Objectives from the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Primary Unified Command Objectives:

- Identify the hazards,
- Isolate the hazard area,
- Protect the safety of the public and responders,
- Establish Command,
- Complete notifications, and
- Activate response plans.

Other Possible Unified Command Objectives:

- Threat assessment,
- Hazard detection and reduction,
- Environmental monitoring,
- Sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis, and
- On-site safety.

7220 Criminal Incident Management

It may be unclear at the onset of a response whether the cause was accidental or criminal. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release. In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders, who view the incident as a hazardous substances problem or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

Since September 11, 2001, much attention has been given to terrorist incidents. A nuclear, biological, or chemical WMD type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substance incident with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under the National Response System and potentially the NRF. The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex to the NRF also provide guidance on response to criminal incidents with significant impacts. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local/state law enforcement agencies the initial lead in each response. It is important to be aware that the FBI can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities.

The Unified Command responding to an incident involving terrorism must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the federal government's response mechanism for these types of incidents. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 gave the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response; however, nothing in the NRF changes the legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. Members of the Unified Command may find themselves working with or for DHS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), FEMA, or a number of other federal agencies under the NRF.

Terrorism Credible Threat Determination

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

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information, with the law enforcement agencies' assistance in making these determinations.

7230 Notification Requirements

7231 Federal

See the "Required Notifications" section of Chapter 1, "Introduction" for federal notification phone numbers.

Releases of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity are subject to reporting to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under CERCLA (40 CFR Part 300.125(c). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of SARA, Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "List of Lists" at: http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-march-2015-version. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

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

7232 Washington

For Washington phone numbers, see page vii of the Introduction. Notification requirements for spills in Washington State are as follows.

- For spills or discharges of oil or hazardous substances to surface or groundwater, any person who is responsible for a spill or non-permitted discharge must immediately notify the Washington State Emergency Management Division. (RCW 90.56.280)
- Releases of dangerous waste or hazardous substances to water, ground or air that threaten human health or the environment must be immediately reported to the Ecology regional office. (WAC 173-303-145)
- Spills of oil or hazardous substances to the ground that create a human health or environmental threat must also be reported to Ecology, in writing, within 90 days of discovery. (WAC 173-340-300)

- Leaking underground storage tanks must be reported to Ecology within 24-hours of discovery. (WAC 173-340-450)

Additionally, for spills of oil, hazardous substances, and dangerous waste that threaten human health and the environment, immediate notification is required to all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

For spills or discharges that result in emissions to the air, notify all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan. Also in western Washington notify the local air pollution control authority, or in Eastern Washington notify the appropriate regional Ecology office.

Performing federal notifications does not satisfy Washington State notification requirements. Notification of federal and state agencies does not guarantee notification of local responders. Notify local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

If radioactive materials are involved in any type of release, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection should be notified at 206-NUCLEAR - (206) 682-5327.

7233 Oregon

See the "Required Notifications" section of Chapter 1, "Introduction" for Oregon notification phone numbers. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), Oregon Revised Statute 466.635 requires any person owning or having control over oil or hazardous material who has knowledge of a spill or release to immediately notify OEM through OERS, as soon as that person knows the spill or release is a reportable quantity. Oregon Revised Statutes 824.088 requires that railroads notify OEM of any derailment or fire involving or affecting hazardous materials. Recently written Oregon Administrative Rule 741-510-0045 requires railroads to report to OERS any release of hazardous material during transportation, not just from a derailment or fire. Oregon Administrative Rules 345-60-030 requires similar notification for radioactive material incidents. Sections 304, Title III of SARA requires facilities to notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance.

OERS provides 24-hour service through the Law Enforcement Data System division of the Department of State Police.

7234 Idaho

See the "Required Notifications" section of Chapter 1, "Introduction" for Idaho notification phone numbers. If hazardous materials are released in amounts that may pose a threat to persons, animals, property, or the environment—or if the release exceeds the Reportable Quantity (as defined in state or federal statute)—the RP must contact the Idaho State Communications Center. Spillers must also contact the local emergency response agency (commonly accessed through 911). While all state agency reporting requirements are met by calling the state communications center, a spiller is not relieved of notifying the National Response Center or other reporting requirements by calling the Idaho State Communications

Center. Spillers, however, may seek advice on reporting requirements through the Idaho Sate Communications Center.

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan is initiated through notification of the State Communications Center. This center will contact cognizant local, state, and federal agencies. Unless the spill requires no further actions, a conference call among pre-identified agencies will occur within 15 minutes of the initial call to the center. This conference call will be used to coordinate further response activities and to begin the transition from emergency to remediation.

7240 Public Information

For development and dispersal of public information, follow the protocols laid out in the Joint Information Center Manual

7250 Health and Safety

To promote health and safety, follow the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. For hazardous substance specific information, see Section 7700, below, for sources of information specific to health and safety during hazardous substances incidents.

7260 Liaison

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

- Local/state hazardous material and health departments;
- Local/state emergency management agencies;
- Bomb squads or United States Department of Defense Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control, or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry;
- United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Department of Energy;
- United States Department of Agriculture;
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- USCG National Strike Force;
- Private sector cleanup contractors;
- Laboratories/transportable laboratories; and/or
- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

7300 Operations

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

- Notification;
- Evacuation/shelter-in-place;
- Communication of the hazard warning to others;

- Removal of victims to a safe area;
- Observation of signs and symptoms of casualties;
- Determination of extent of contamination;
- Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones;
- Control of access to area;
- Determination of the contaminant/hazards involved;
- Control/stoppage of further releases;
- Initiation of emergency decontamination of casualties;
- Initiation of decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment;
- Sampling of water/soil/air/product;
- Containment of material already released;
- Implementation of countermeasures;
- Determination of threat to human health and the environment;

7310 Sampling Assistance and Resources

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

1 Contact the following if you are in need of assistance.

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
Federal Assistance			
EPA – Region 10	Seattle, WA Portland, OR Boise, ID Coeur d'Alene, ID	206-553-1264	TIC, WMD, Rad
USCG Pacific Strike Team	Novato, CA	(415) 883-3311	TIC, WMD, Rad
FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit	Washington, D.C.	(202) 324-3000	TIC, WMD, Rad
Washington State Assistance			
National Guard 10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray, WA	253-512-8063	TIC, WMD, Rad
Washington State Department of Ecology	Bellevue, WA	Through Washington State Emergency Management Division at 800-258-5990	TIC, WMD
Washington State Department of Health	Olympia, WA	206-NUCLEAR 360-888-038	Rad, WMD
Oregon State Assistance			
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	TIC, WMD
Oregon Department of Health Radiation Protection Services	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	Rad
Oregon Department of Health Mobile Emergency Response Laboratory	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	TIC, WMD, Rad
Oregon National Guard 102nd Civil Support Team	Salem, OR	Through OERS at 1-800-452-0311	TIC, WMD, Rad
Idaho State Assistance			
Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Boise, ID	Through ISC at 800-632-8000	TIC, WMD, Rad
101st Civil Support Team	Boise, ID	208-272-5755	TIC, WMD, Rad
Key: ID = Idaho OERS = Oregon State Emergency System OR = Oregon Rad = Radium TIC = Toxic Industrial Chemicals WA = Washington WMD = Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical or biological warfare agents)			

2

For a complete listing, see the following link to the Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contacts Handbook (2005):
nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552

7320 Laboratory Assistance and Resources

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

Laboratory Source	Description	Contact/Info
Centers for Disease Control	Laboratory Response Network – A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response effort of a TIC, WMD, or Rad event.	800-232-4636 https://emergency.cdc.gov/lrn/index.asp
EPA Environmental Response Laboratory Network	A network of agency, state environmental, commercial, and other federal laboratories who will provide integrated , rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols and procedures	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/environmental-response-laboratory-network
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and Rad events	703-818-4200 https://cfext.epa.gov/cetl/lblogin.cfm?action=None
Association of Public Health Laboratories	State Public Health Laboratories – Emergency Contact Directory	https://www.aphl.org/programs/preparedness/Crisis-Management/Pages/Emergency-Lab-Contacts.aspx
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program	Current listing of accredited environmental labs and their primary accreditation body, in addition to types of sample media the labs can analyze.	http://www.nelac-institute.org/
National Environmental Method Index (NEMI)	Search all chemical, biological, microbial, toxicity, and physical methods in NEMI	https://www.nemi.gov/home/
EPA Method Collection	Standard Analytical Methods for environmental measurement and regional EPA laboratory contact information	http://www.epa.gov/fem/methcollectns.htm

7400 Planning

7410 Coordination with other Hazardous Materials Planning

Planning for hazardous substance responses happens at a number of levels throughout Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. As a result of SARA Title III requirements, SERCs, LEPCs, and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) were formed. Within Washington State, absent a formal TERC, the senior tribal representative is responsible for implementation of all SARA Title III provisions. The purpose of these groups is to develop local emergency response plans, participate in exercises to ensure preparedness at the local level, and arrange for training for local responders. In addition, local departments of emergency management (or similar groups) may assist with these functions as well as notifications of hazardous substance incidents. The federal government provides very limited funding to SERCs,

LEPCs, and TERCs through the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grant program. The level of SERC, TERC, and LEPC activity varies widely across the region. The emergency management positions vary from state to state and may be a department of emergency management, emergency services, civil defense, or disaster services. Various federal and state statutes require facilities and vessels to develop emergency response plans to deal with their operations, as well as potential off-site impacts. Finally, the NWACP serves as the primary response planning document for the federal and state hazardous materials response agencies in the northwest. In Idaho, the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan is the primary state response planning document and references the NWACP.

7420 Natural Resource Trustees Roles

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

FEDERAL TRUSTEES

United States Department of the Interior (through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Safety, and Environmental Enforcement). This department is responsible for:

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

United States Department of Commerce (through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). This department is responsible for:

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems.
- National Marine Sanctuaries.
- National Estuarine Reserves.

United States Department of Agriculture (through the Forest Service). This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the United States Forest Service.

United States Department of Defense. This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by the United States Department of Defense.

United States Department of Energy. This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the United States Department of Energy.

7430 Air Plume Modeling

The NRF designates the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single federal source of airborne hazards predictions during incidents that involve multiple federal agencies. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects of hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases. IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides interagency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single federal prediction to all responders. Information on the IMAAC can be found at: http://www.dhs.gov/imaac. To request IMAAC support, state, local, and federal officials should contact the IMAAC Technical Operations Hub, run by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency at (703) 767-2003. The IMAAC products are available on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) IMAAC page. To open an HSIN account, contact the HSIN Helpdesk at 1-866-430-0162 (available 24/7) or send an email to HSIN.HelpDesk@hq.dhs.gov requesting an HSIN account and access to the IMAAC community of interest.

Air Plume Modeling Contact Information
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (206) 526-4911
Washington State Department of Ecology, Air Program (800) 258-5990, ask for Ecology responder

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO): For direct air plume modeling:
The CAMEO® Suite of applications (including CAMEO, Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres [ALOHA], and Mapping Application for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks [MARPLOT]) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to a hazardous substances incident.

CAMEO Chemicals has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEOfm is a set of blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities

that store hazardous substances. The CAMEO software suite can be downloaded for free from: http://www2.epa.gov/cameo.

In the state of Washington, any local jurisdiction may obtain this information by contacting Ecology Community Right to Know at (800)633-7585. In Oregon, the same information may be obtained through the Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazardous Substance Information Hotline at (503)378-6835. In Idaho, this information can be obtained by calling the Emergency Communications Center at 208-846-7610.

ALOHA can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display the toxic threat zones on a digital map via MARPLOT. ALOHA can also estimate thermal and explosive threat zones of flammable chemicals. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the United States Bureau of the Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free as part of the CAMEO software suite mentioned above.

7440 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term cleanup phase. The responders involved in the initial response phase may or may not be actively involved with this phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that additional federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term cleanup actions are:

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

7441 Disposal

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

7441.1 Hazardous Substances

	Hazardous Waste Regulator	Additional Information
Washington	Washington Department of Ecology	https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Our-Programs/Hazardous-Waste-Toxics-Reduction
Oregon	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HW-Reporting.aspx
Idaho	Department of Environmental Quality	http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation.aspx

7441.2 Radioactive Waste

	Radioactive Waste Regulator	Additional Information
Washington	Washington Department of Health Radiation Protection	http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/Radiation/WasteManagement.aspx
Oregon	Oregon Public Health: Radiation Protective Services	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/RadiationProtection/Pages/index.aspx
Idaho	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/region-state/idaho.html

7471.3 Biological Waste (WMD)

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

7500 Logistics

7510 Specialized Emergency Response Teams

There are several specially trained hazardous materials teams (both public and private) throughout the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that will most likely be involved in hazardous substance spills. The following tables provide information on how to contact these various teams. For a handbook on teams that are considered National Assets, see: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contacts Handbook (2005). nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15552

7511 Federal Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-wide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24-Hour Phone
EPA Emergency Response	Seattle, WA Portland, OR	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
EPA Radiological Emergency Response	Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
Fairchild Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fairchild Air Force Base	No	Both	(509)247-2643
Hanford Fire Department	Hanford	No	Both	(509) 373-2745
Joint Base Lewis McChord (HazMat Team)	McChord	Yes	Both	(253) 982-2603 (253) 912-4442
Pacific Strike Team (USCG)	Novato, CA	Yes	Both	(415) 883-3311
Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton	Bremerton	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
Naval Base Kitsap Bangor	Bangor	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
NAS Whidbey Island Ault Field	Whidbey Island	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064

Team Name	Base	Region-wide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24-Hour Phone
Key: EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency HazMat = hazardous materials NAS = Naval Air Station OR = Oregon USCG = United States Coast Guard WA = Washington				

7512 Washington State Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
Eastside	Bellevue Fire Department	No	Both	425-452-2048
Everett	Everett Fire Department	Yes	Both	425-257-8100
South King Fire and Rescue	South King Fire and Rescue	Yes	Both	253-946-7249
Graham/Central Pierce	Central Pierce Fire and Rescue	No	Both	253-588-5217
Kent	Kent Fire and Life Safety	Yes	Both	253-856-4374
Lynnwood SW Snohomish	Lynwood Fire Department	Yes	Both	425-649-7000
Marysville	Marysville Fire Department	N/A	Both	360-653-1122
Port of Seattle	POS/SEATAC Airport Fire Department	Yes	Both	206-433-5380
Renton	Renton Fire Department	No	Both	425-235-2121
Seattle	Seattle Fire Department	No	Both	206-386-1481
SERP	Bellingham Fire Department	No	Both	360-778-8000
Spokane	Spokane Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-532-8900
Tacoma	Tacoma Fire Department	Yes	Both	253-627-0151 253-591-5733
Tri County Hazmat Response Group	Richland Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-628-0333
Tukwila	Tukwila Fire Department	Yes	Both	206-625-5011
Vancouver Hazmat 81	Vancouver Fire Department	Yes	Both	360-696-4461
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-527-1960
Washington State University	Pullman	Yes	Both	509-335-8548
Yakima Valley NH3	Sunnyside Fire Department	No	Both	509-865-4338
Yakima Fire Department	Yakima Fire Department	No	Both	800-572-0490
Greater Palouse Hazmat Team	Pullman Fire Department		Both	509-332-2521
10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray	Yes	Both	253-512-8063

7513 Oregon State Emergency Response Teams

State of Oregon Hazardous Materials Response Teams – All teams are activated by calling OERS at (800) 452-0311

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM01	Douglas County	Roseburg	Both	Yes
HM02	Eugene	Eugene	Both	Yes
HM03	Gresham/Multnomah	Gresham	Both	Yes
HM04	Klamath/Lake	Klamath Falls	Both	Yes
HM05	Linn/Benton	Corvallis	Both	Yes
HM06	Portland	Portland	Both	Yes
HM08	Southern Oregon	Medford	Both	Yes

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM09	Tualatin	Portland	Both	Yes
HM10	Hermiston	Hermiston	Both	Yes
HM11	Astoria	Astoria	Both	Yes
HM12	LaGrande	LaGrande	Both	Yes
HM13	Salem	Salem	Both	Yes
HM14	Ontario	Ontario	Both	Yes
HM15	Coos Bay	Coos Bay	Both	Yes
OSFM	State Fire Marshal	Salem		Yes
OSHD	Radiological Emergency Response Team	Portland		Yes
CST	102nd Civil Support Team	Salem	Both	Yes

7514 Idaho State Emergency Response Teams

State of Idaho Hazardous Materials Response Teams all teams are activated by calling the Idaho State Communications Center, 800-632-8000 (in Idaho) or (208) 846-7610

Counties	Team Name	Base	Statewide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24 Hour Phone
Region I: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone	**RRT:** Kootenai Fire and **Rescue:** Bomb Squad: MOU in process with Spokane Police Department **ICSAR:** Coeur d'Alene Fire Department	Coeur D'Alene	Yes	Both	See above
Region II: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce	**RRT:** Lewiston Fire Department **Bomb Squad:** Comes from Regions 1 and 3 **ICSAR:** Comes from Regions 1 and 4	Lewiston	Yes	Both	See above
Region III: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington	**RRT:** Caldwell and Nampa Fire Departments **Bomb Squad:** Nampa City **PD:** ICSAR: Comes from Region 4	Nampa/ Caldwell	Yes	Both	See above
Region IV: Ada, Boise, Camas, Elmore, Valley	**RRT:** Boise Fire Department **Bomb Squad:** Boise PD and Mountain Home Air Force Base **ICSAR:** Boise Fire Department	Boise	Yes	Both	See above
Region VI: Bannock, Bear Lake, Butte, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power	**RRT:** Pocatello Fire Department **Bomb Squad:** Comes from Regions 5 and 7 **ICSAR:** Pocatello Fire Department and Idaho Falls Fire Department	Pocatello	Yes	Both	See above

Counties	Team Name	Base	Statewide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24 Hour Phone
Region VII: Bonneville, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton	**RRT:** Idaho Falls Fire Department **Bomb Squad:** Idaho Falls Police Department **ICSAR:** Idaho Falls Fire Department and Pocatello Fire Department	Idaho Falls	Yes	Both	See above
	101st Civil Support Team	Boise	Yes	Both	(208-272-5755)
Key: RRT = Regional Response MOU = Memorandum of Understanding ICSAR = Idaho Collapse Search and Rescue					

7515 Private Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested	24-Hour Phone
Airgas	Multiple	Yes	Yes	866-734-3438
BNSF Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-832-5452
Union Pacific Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	888-877-7267
BOC Gases	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-232-4726
Shell Puget Sound Refinery	Anacortes, Washington	Yes	No (Not available beyond facility)	360-293-0800

7520 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in the Northwest Area with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

Ecology maintains a list of Washington State cleanup contractors. This list is maintained as a service to assist RPs in identifying potential contractors in their area. Ecology does not certify or endorse any contractors on this list, nor does Ecology verify that they are adequately trained, licensed, or insured. This list is maintained at: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/Primary-response-contractors

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality maintains a contract with a local environmental response company. The contractor can be accessed through the regional State On-Scene Coordinator. An environmental contractor must possess an Oregon business license to do business in Oregon. An Oregon Construction Contractors Board license may be required depending on the scope of work to be performed.

7600 Finance/Administration

As outlined in Chapter 6000, “Finance/Administration,” there are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These

sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the RP is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to the funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response/ cleanup to be initiated using Superfund monies, there must be a release or the threat of a release of a CERCLA-regulated hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant (see Section 7110, above). The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in NCP 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an "imminent and substantial endangerment" to human health or the environment. The FOSC makes these determinations.

The NCP 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund are as follows:

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

7610 Local Government Reimbursement

Local authorities (county, parish, city, municipality, township, or tribe) may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident through EPA, which administers the Superfund; states are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to $25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local government. On February 18, 1998, EPA published an Interim Final Rule simplifying the process for Local Government Reimbursement. Information on the new rule and application forms may be obtained by calling EPA's Local Government Reimbursement help line at: (800) 431-9209 or http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr

The State of Idaho has a provision in the Idaho Code and Statutes Title 39, Chapter 71 to reimburse costs for local responders to hazardous materials incidents. This statute also

establishes the policy that it is Idaho's preference to use the Idaho cost recovery process when it is available. Cost recovery packages and forms may be obtained by calling Diana DeWeerd at 208-422-5725.

7620 Cost Documentation

All entities and agencies should document the full range of costs in responding to an incident. Since it may never be clear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered, it is important that records meet a very strict standard of accuracy and completeness.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. The NCP and NWACP require that an FOSC Report be submitted if requested by the National Response Team or the Regional Response Team. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources, or wish to access fund sources for reimbursement, must provide written documentation and information to support the costs incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the source and circumstances of the release; the identity of RP; the response action taken; accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for response actions; and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

7700 Reference Material

CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "List of Lists" at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/docs/chem/list_of_lists.pdf. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

Information Source	Description	Web Link
Code of Federal Regulations	29 CFR – Labor 33 CFR – Navigation and Navigable Waters 40 CFR – Protection of the Environment 40 CFR Part 300 – National Contingency Plan 49 CFR – Transportation	Titles can be found online at the following web address: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR
Safety	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2003-154/
	OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	http://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHG-HazWaste/4agency.html
	Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing	http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118567706.html
	3M Respirator Selection Guide and Odor Thresholds for respirators	http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUOxmG4x_SevUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=3M%20Respirator%20Selection%20Guide_Se

Information Source	Description	Web Link
	ATSDR Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures: includes information on physical properties, symptoms of exposure, standards and guidelines, personal protection, decontamination, and care for first responders, pre-hospital, and hospital providers.	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MMG/index.asp
Chemical Properties	Chemical Hazards Response Information System	http://library.rrc.ca/SubjectGuides/archive/onlineref/chris.htm
	ATSDR Chemical Specific Information	http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp
	ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page info sheets	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp
	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices	http://www.acgih.org/forms/store/ProductFormPublic/search?action=1&Product_productNumber=0100Doc
	Wiley Guide to Chemical Incompatibilities	http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0470387637.html
	Chemical Properties Handbook, Thermodynamics-Environmental Transport, Safety and Health Related Properties for Organic and Inorganic Chemicals(not a link to the book)	http://www.amazon.com/Chemical-Properties-Handbook-Thermodynamics-Engironmental/dp/0070734011
	The Merck Index	http://www.rsc.org/merck-index
First Responder References:	EPA OSC Blue Book – A collection of field related resources	http://www.epaosc.org/_bluebook/bluebook.asp
	Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders	http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/nfirs_q494/nfirs_module_7_hazmat.pdf
	CSX Corporation Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents	http://csxhazmat.kor-tx.com/
	DOT Emergency Response Guidebook	http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
	DOT Emergency Response Guidebook Mobile app	https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/erg2016-mobileapp
	ATSDR - HazMat Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Responders	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazmat-emergency-preparedness.html

Information Source	Description	Web Link
Military References	USAMRICD Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook USAMRIID's Medical Management of Biological Casualties Textbook of Military Medicine Defense against Toxin Weapons Manual	http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/instruct.cfm
	Jane's Chem-Bio Handbook	Not available online, must be purchased or borrowed.

Key:
ATSDR = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
DOT = United States Department of Transportation
EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSC = On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
USAMRICD = United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense

Responder Tools:

- "NWACP Hazard Assessment Worksheet" (Section 9701)
- "Suspicious Package/Envelope Decision Matrix" (9710)