



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 10

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ANNEX

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

Facility Incidents:	Department of Environmental Quality
Highway Incidents:	Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation
Pipeline Incidents:	Corporation Commission
Radiological Incidents:	Radiation Regulatory Agency
Railroad Incidents:	Corporation Commission Department of Public Safety

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

State:	Department of Administration Department of Agriculture Attorney General's Office Division of Emergency Management Emergency Response Commission State Fire Marshal State Fire Safety Committee Game & Fish Commission National Guard Department of Health Services Industrial Commission State Land Department State Mine Inspector Poison Center System Structural Pest Control Commission Arizona State University
Federal:	Federal Emergency Management Agency Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency Department of Transportation
Private:	Chemical Manufacturers Association

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

1. To meet the state's hazardous materials (HazMat) emergency planning mandate, as well as those of FEMA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
2. To protect life and property from risks associated with the discharge, release or misuse of HazMat by providing coordinated, effective, state support to county/local governments, and to coordinate with and request assistance from federal and private organizations.

B. Scope

Provide detailed information needed for the effective coordination of state/local/federal/private resources involved in HazMat emergency operations by:

1. Identifying the authorities, roles and responsibilities of state agencies;
2. Establishing coordination, command and control procedures; and
3. Describing criteria and procedures for requesting state/federal assistance.

II. POLICY

A. The term HazMat is used in a generic sense to mean any chemical, substance, material or waste which may pose an unreasonable risk to life, health, safety, property or the environment and includes:

1. Hazardous materials as defined by United States Department of Transportation (USDOT);
2. Hazardous wastes, hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA; and
3. Radioactive materials as defined under the Atomic Energy Act (see ARS 26-301.7).

B. Compliance with Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) section 1910.120 will be adhered to in any response or recovery operation involving state agencies or employees.

1. State personnel who are present at the site of a HazMat incident will operate under the safety standards provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3), and, if required, participate as an incident commander under 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v).

2. State personnel who respond at the Technician and Specialist employee level will be provided with medical surveillance and consultation as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(9).
3. Chemical protective clothing and equipment used by state HazMat response personnel will meet the applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(10), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 1991/1992/1993.
4. State response personnel will also adhere to their respective departmental personal protection guidelines and policies.
5. State personnel will respond only at the level of training and certification they have achieved. Training will be based on the duties and function to be performed as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6) and 1926.65(q)(6).

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A.** Hazardous materials are formulated, used, stored and transported throughout Arizona.
- B.** The discharge, release or misuse of a hazardous material may pose a significant threat to public health and safety.
- C.** Local government has the primary responsibility to protect public health and safety. Local firefighters, paramedics and law enforcement officers are usually first-on-the-scene of HazMat incidents.
- D.** The Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) has divided Arizona into 15 HazMat emergency planning districts. These districts are defined by county boundaries.
- E.** Each of these planning districts has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). LEPCs are made up of elected officials, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, emergency managers, media, community members, industry, transportation and medical representatives. They are mandated to develop and implement comprehensive emergency response plans regarding potential HazMat emergencies/disasters within their respective planning districts (ARS 26-345).
- F.** HazMat emergency response and recovery operations often require extensively trained teams and specialized equipment. Local government may not have adequate resources to develop and maintain the personnel, specialized training and equipment needed to safely and effectively respond to HazMat emergencies/disasters.
- G.** State/local agencies may recover HazMat emergency response costs in accordance with ARS 12-972.
- H.** The state is responsible for providing emergency support and response when local government is unable to provide adequate response or recovery actions, or when an incident occurs in an area which is directly under state jurisdiction or involves certain state regulated activities.

- I. Costs arising from HazMat contingencies and emergencies/disasters may be paid from unrestricted monies from the general fund (ARS 35-192 and AAC R8-2-301). Local government may be reimbursed up to \$25,000 from EPA and/or the Department Environmental Quality (DEQ) for costs incurred in responding to a hazardous substances emergency.
- J. The federal government may respond to HazMat incidents under the provisions of the HazMat annex of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), EPA National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR, part 300), United States Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) or DOE's Region 4 Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP).
- K. The U.S./Mexico Joint Contingency Plan (La Paz Treaty of 1998) requires notification and activates the U.S./Mexico Joint Response Team for hazardous materials incidents occurring within 100 km (62 miles) of the U.S./Mexico Border.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. General

Timely and effective response by the state/federal government and private sector may be required to assist local government in response to and recovery from a HazMat incident.

B. Activation/Notification

This plan is effective for execution upon notification to the state that a HazMat incident has occurred. Notification procedures are contained in Appendix 1, Local Government Request for State Assistance.

C. Response Actions

1. Local response actions

On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. The local incident commander (IC) is in charge of all personnel at the scene. Local emergency response agencies should make an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential. USDOT's North American Emergency Response Guidebook provides basic information to assist on-scene officials in selecting protective actions. Responders should:

- a. Establish scene management;
- b. Detect the presence of HazMat;
- c. Begin identification;
- d. Begin evacuation or direct in-place sheltering;

- e. Consider personal protection/decontamination;
- f. Isolate incident and identify zones of activity;
- g. Contain incident without risking exposure;
- h. Perform firefighting, rescue, emergency medical and other critical life saving response activities without undue concern regarding the potential for radiation exposure or contamination; and
- i. Notify the National Response Center (NRC) of incidents occurring within 100 km (62 miles) of the U.S./Mexico Border, and follow the local Cross Border Contingency Plan and Notification Protocol; and
- j. Seek additional appropriate resources if the event exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources, including mutual aid. State assistance may be requested through the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) or the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Duty Officer (DO) (see Appendix 1 - Local Government Request for State Assistance).

2. State response actions

- a. The DPS-DO will notify the appropriate SOSC as follows for:
 - (1) Highway transportation incidents notify DPS and the Department of Transportation (ADOT);
 - (2) Non-transportation incidents notify the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ);
 - (3) Radioactive materials incidents notify the Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA);
 - (4) Pipeline incidents notify the Corporation Commission (ACC); and
 - (5) Railroad transportation incidents notify DPS and ACC.
- b. The DO will dispatch the DPS or DEQ emergency response unit closest to the incident and notify the ADOT emergency response specialist of incidents occurring on state highways.
- c. The SOSC is designated as the IC for all state response agencies when the state has legal responsibility for the incident. When legal responsibility rests with the local jurisdiction, the SOSC will be the coordinator for all state resources and will coordinate state activities at the direction of the local government IC. When legal responsibility rests with both the state and the local jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within a unified command structure. The SOSC will notify:

- (1) Appropriate regulatory agencies of the event and activate others for response;
 - (2) The Attorney General's Office - Environmental Crimes Unit (AG-ECU) upon indications of violation of local, state and federal HazMat laws;
 - (3) The responsible party and initiate requests for private sector assistance; and
 - (4) The NRC for incidents occurring within 100 KM (62 miles) of the U.S./Mexico border.
- d. State personnel responding to the incident will assist the SOSC in accordance with their departmental SOPs and within the limits of current individual training and capabilities.
 - e. As the recovery phase of the incident proceeds, the SOSC role may be transferred to the state agency having primary responsibility for on-scene operations.
 - f. Request for federal agency assistance, i.e., Federal on Scene Coordinator (FOSC), will be initiated by the DEQ SOSC, the ARRA SOSC or the ADEM Regional Response Team (RRT) representative in coordination with the local IC as follows:
 - (1) The DEQ SOSC or the ADEM RRT representative will contact the EPA Region IX FOSC, or the USDOT Coast Guard (USCG) National Response Center (NRC) or National Strike Team (NST) to initiate assistance.
 - (2) The ARRA SOSC will contact DOE to request assistance for radioactive materials incidents when federal support is required.
3. Federal response actions. The FOSC will contact the SOSC to provide recommendations and advice or respond.
 4. Private sector actions
 - a. The private sector (e.g., Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), facility operators, shippers, carriers, etc.) may be able to provide the SOSC with technical advice/recommendations or provide specialized personnel/ equipment needed for response/recovery operations.
 - b. Private cleanup contractors under state contract will initiate HazMat cleanup and disposal at the direction of the SOSC. Private entities (i.e., responsible parties) may use a contractor of their choice.

5. Response to federal lands
 - a. Response will be provided by the impacted federal agency, EPA Region IX or DEQ through its cooperative agreement with EPA.
 - b. The state may respond and initiate emergency actions for the protection of life, property and the environment.
 - c. If the event is on Indian nation/tribal lands DEQ will respond if requested by the nation/tribe.

6. Command and control

- a. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3), state response to HazMat incidents will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs.
- b. State response to HazMat incident will be managed within ICS under three general circumstances:
 - (1) Response to a local jurisdiction - When a local jurisdiction has legal responsibility for response and is the IC, the SOSOC will serve as a resource initially through the liaison officer at the command post. The SOSOC and additional state resources may be assigned to other functional areas within the command structure at the direction of the IC. The IC will coordinate requests for state assistance with the SOSOC.
 - (2) Response to state lands - The state is responsible for incidents occurring on state lands. In those situations, the SOSOC will be the IC and direct responding state resources.
 - (3) Response by both the state and a political subdivision - When legal responsibility rests with both the state and another jurisdiction, the SOSOC will serve as the state IC. Decisions will be made in coordination with the local IC.

7. Containment

Local and state emergency responders should minimize the spread of a spilled material by preventing the material from:

- a. Entering a body of water (e.g., lakes, streams, canals, etc.);
- b. Spreading over land;
- c. Entering sewer or drainage systems; and
- d. Becoming airborne.

D. Continuing Actions

1. Recovery
 - a. The responsibility/liability for cleanup lies with the spiller (40 CFR, part 300). Contamination should be minimized and cleanup expedited by emergency responders.
 - b. Cleanup operations should be initiated using the following guidelines:
 - (1) If the responsible party accepts responsibility, local/ state officials will monitor cleanup to ensure environmental standards are met.
 - (2) If the responsible party is unknown or refuses to accept responsibility and local government does not have the capability or funds for cleanup, the SOSC will assess the situation. The SOSC will then request use of the Governor's Emergency Fund (GEF), the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) (ARS 49-282) or other funding sources available through DEQ. Cleanup will be initiated if there is an immediate threat to public health and safety.
2. Additional notifications
 - a. Local response agencies and the SOSC will complete the Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form (see Appendix 2).
 - b. When evidence that violations of the Motor Carrier Safety or Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations caused or contributed to the severity of an incident, the SOSC will notify DPS Special Services Division (SSD).

E. Resource Requirements

Responsible parties and local response organizations will assess the situation and utilize their available resources. When an assessment indicates that additional resources are needed, the local government will request state assistance. The SOSC will seek additional state/federal assistance as follows:

1. DEQ will authorize the use of WQARF for remedial actions taken in response to a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance or pollutant that presents an emergency to the public health or environment including:
 - a. Monitoring, assessing, identifying, locating and evaluating the degradation, destruction, loss of or threat to waters; and
 - b. Conducting site investigations, feasibility studies, health effect studies and risk assessments.

2. The Arizona Department of Administration Risk Management Section (DOA-RMS) will authorize funding for cleanup of hazardous waste on state land.
3. ADEM will authorize use of GEF for those incidents that pose an immediate threat to public health/safety when there is no responsible party for cleanup and/or local government does not have the resources to accomplish a cleanup.
 - a. Provisions for use of GEF are contained in ARS 35-192, paragraph C and AAC R8-2-301 et seq.
 - b. The State Purchasing Office has executed a state contract for removal of HazMat waste utilizing private contractors.
4. USCG may use the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (26 USCA 9509) under the provisions of 33 USCA 1321, for response to oil discharges.
 - a. The Commander, Marine Safety Division, Eleventh District USCG, administers the fund within Region IX Mainland Area.
 - b. The fund will be activated by the FOSC and is available to:
 - (1) Pay authorized costs; and
 - (2) Reimburse costs incurred by other federal/state agencies when authorized in advance by the FOSC.
5. The Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund established pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), may be used to:
 - a. Undertake removal actions authorized by EPA/USCG FOSCs that will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life/health or the environment; and
 - b. Reimburse local government, political subdivisions and Indian tribes up to \$25,000 per incident for temporary emergency measures taken to prevent or mitigate injury to human health, welfare or the environment from hazardous substance threats (42 USC 9623).
6. Any costs recovered pursuant to ARS 12-972 must be returned to the fund from which those costs were paid or reimbursed.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State Agencies

1. **DEQ** will manage and administer water quality, air quality, solid waste and hazardous waste regulations (ARS Title 49), implement EPA programs including: the Clean Air Act, as amended (PL 95-95); the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (PL 92-500); the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 94-523); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94-580), and will:

- a. Perform the responsibilities as lead agency for the reporting requirements of Title III, Subtitle B of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (PL 99-499; ARS 49-104.B.15);
 - b. Authorize and coordinate WQARF expenditures;
 - c. Regulate and establish criteria and standards for the characteristics, identification, listing, generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste (ARS 49-922); and
 - d. Establish an emergency response unit to function as the public health and environmental element of the state HazMat emergency management program (ARS 49-108), that will:
 - (1) Act as the SOSC for non-transportation HazMat incidents;
 - (2) Provide scientific support to other SOSCs and respond to incidents involving potential environmental hazards;
 - (3) Receive incident reports from facilities for reportable releases of hazardous substances or extremely hazardous substances;
 - (4) Evaluate imminent hazards to human health and/or the environment;
 - (5) Ensure that response/disposal phases of environmental emergencies are properly completed;
 - (6) Determine when reentry/closure phases are appropriate;
 - (7) Monitor cleanup/disposal to ensure that threatening conditions are eliminated;
 - (8) Act as the incident specific state representative on the RRT;
 - (9) Notify the NRC of incidents occurring within 100 km (62 miles) of the U.S./Mexico border;
 - (10) Request assistance of the FOSC; and
 - (11) Implement use of WQARF or request use of GEF through ADEM.
 - e. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC.
2. The **DPS** Highway Patrol Bureau (HPB) will enforce laws relating to the use of highways and the operation of vehicles thereon, and provide specific services necessary to protect life and property (ARS 41-1741 et. seq.).

- a. The HPB-DO is the designated 24-hour point of contact for state HazMat response operations and will:
 - (1) Notify the designated SOSC and the DPS/DEQ HazMat emergency response unit of reported events and circumstances, and the ADOT emergency response specialist of incidents occurring on state highways or ADOT property;
 - (2) Notify local agencies of HazMat incidents reported within their jurisdiction;
 - (3) Coordinate emergency transportation for state response personnel, including fixed-wing or rotary wing aircraft;
 - (4) Provide communications relays from/to the scene; and
 - (5) Coordinate requested uniformed support to other authorities for enforcement, evacuation, etc.

 - b. The HPB HazMat Unit will function as the initial state response element to HazMat incidents (ARS 41-1711.K) and will:
 - (1) Designate an SOSC for highway and rail transportation incidents;
 - (2) Respond to events for evaluations and determination of additional state/federal/private sector resources;
 - (3) Perform technical response procedures;
 - (4) Notify the NRC of incidents occurring within 100 km (62 miles) of the U.S./Mexico border;
 - (5) Provide support to other SOSCs; and
 - (6) Request use of GEF through ADEM.

 - c. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC.
3. **ADOT** regulates highway transportation and administers safety programs involving state highways, routes, airports and transportation systems (ARS 28-101 et. seq.).
- a. The Motor Vehicle Division (MVD), Motor Carrier Safety Office regulates the safety operations of motor carriers transporting HazMat and takes administrative actions against manufacturers, motor carriers and drivers found to be in violation.

- b. The MVD Revenue Motor Carrier Services Office administers and enforces commercial vehicle registration, financial responsibility and highway user fees. Personnel at remote facilities who have received First-On-the-Scene, Hazard Communications Standards and ICS training may serve as on-scene-coordinators at ADOT facilities until emergency response personnel arrive.
 - c. The MVD Driver License Administration licenses commercial motor vehicle drivers and issues HazMat endorsements.
 - d. The Highway Division performs highway maintenance and related safety programs, possesses resources and capabilities to support response and recovery efforts, and will:
 - (1) Provide road blocks and other equipment for traffic control;
 - (2) Provide ADOT equipment, trained personnel and materials for containment/cleanup operations.
 - (3) Receive, tabulate and analyze investigative reports involving motor vehicle accidents resulting in bodily injury, death or damage to property in excess of five hundred dollars (ARS 28-667 & 28-674).
 - e. The Safety and Health Section is responsible for ADOT occupational safety and health programs and coordinates their safety training. Their Emergency Response Specialist assists DPS and DEQ in incident response activities, coordinates ADOT equipment/personnel used in response/containment operations, and advises state highway engineers of damage to highways and other state property. The emergency response specialist may assume the role of SOSOC in highway related matters.
 - f. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC.
4. **ACC** regulates HazMat transportation by pipeline and rail through the adoption of the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations (Arizona Constitution, Article 15; ARS 40-441, 40-442 & 40-801, et. seq., and AAC R14-5-107 & R14-5-202), and will:
- a. Respond to pipeline and railroad incidents;
 - b. Support state/local response and recovery efforts;
 - c. Respond in accordance with the memorandum of understanding, dated July 1986, and revised April 1988, between ACC and DPS;
 - d. Assume the role of SOSOC for pipeline incidents;

- e. Respond to incidents, evaluate and determine need for additional state/federal/ private sector resources;
 - f. Support local emergency services and coordinate the federal/state/ private activities and resources;
 - g. Provide the SOSC with a railroad safety liaison between the SOSC and railroad officials, and offer technical assistance; and
 - h. Assume the role of SOSC for railroad incidents after the threat has been abated and cleanup determinations have been made, and conducting railroad post-accident investigations.
 - i. The Commission will designate a representative to serve as a member of the AZSERC Advisory Committee.
5. **ARRA** regulates the safe use, storage and disposal of radioactive materials, has primary responsibility for handling incidents involving radioactive materials, provides radiological technical assistance (ARS 30-651 et. seq.), and will:
- a. Assume the role of SOSC for the incident hot zone in which radioactive materials are of primary concern;
 - b. Coordinate with the DEQ SOSC for facility incidents and the DPS SOSC for transportation incidents;
 - c. Respond to all reported events involving radioactive materials;
 - d. Provide technical information/assistance for handling and disposal of radioactive materials;
 - e. Provide sample analyses; and
 - f. Monitor cleanup/disposal phases.
 - g. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC Advisory Committee.
6. The **DOA-RMS** State Risk Manager will use resources from the Risk Management Revolving Fund to prevent, manage and remedy environmental damage and health threats associated with state personnel, property and facilities (ARS 41-652), including:
- a. Investigation of releases of hazardous substances;
 - b. Site characterization, analysis and feasibility studies, remedial actions, site maintenance and loss prevention/reduction; and
 - c. State compensation insurance for state employees and volunteers.

7. The **Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA)** will
 - a. Provide laboratory analyses of pesticide, feed and fertilizer residues;
 - b. Administer control and safety programs relative to fertilizer materials (ARS 3-261 et.seq.), pesticides (ARS 3-341 et. seq.) and commercial feeds (ARS 3-2601 et. seq); and
 - c. Provide technical assistance for events involving agricultural chemicals.
 - d. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC Advisory Committee.
8. The **AG-ECU** Criminal Division investigates and prosecutes violations of the state environmental crimes statutes. The Civil Division will assist in recouping expended state emergency funds.
9. **ADEM** leads the development and implementation of the state HazMat emergency management program (ARS 26-305.02) and will:
 - a. Coordinate with state agencies to develop and implement the state HazMat emergency management program;
 - b. Coordinate HazMat mitigation efforts;
 - c. Provide direction to state agencies responding to an incident and coordinate short-term recovery efforts;
 - d. Develop, implement and maintain this ESF as the Arizona Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Recovery Plan;
 - e. Maintain a directory of local/state/federal/private contacts for the SEOC and provide copies to SOSC agencies;
 - f. Develop, implement and maintain standardized curricula for HazMat emergency response training and education;
 - g. Authorize and coordinate the disbursement of GEF monies for HazMat incidents;
 - h. Maintain financial records and establish audit procedures for GEF HazMat monies;
 - i. Activate the SEOC to support the SOSC; and
 - j. Provide administrative support to the AZSERC.
 - k. The Director is the AZSERC Chairperson (ARS 26-343).

10. **AZSERC** implements SARA Title III (a.k.a., the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act or EPCRA), and supervises and coordinates county LEPC activities (ARS 26-341 et. seq.). The LEPCs will:
 - a. Prepare/review emergency response plans for emergencies due to releases of extremely hazardous substances;
 - b. Receive and process requests for information on hazardous chemicals at facilities;
 - c. Annually publish a notice that the emergency response plan, material safety data sheets (MSDS) or lists, and inventory forms are available;
 - d. Receive MSDS or lists, chemical and toxic release inventory forms from facilities; and
 - e. Respond to requests for facility HazMat information in accordance with EPCRA.
11. The **Office of the State Fire Marshal** promotes public health and safety, enforces the state fire code for cities having populations of one-hundred thousand or less which do not have a nationally recognized fire code in effect (ARS 41-2161) and will:
 - a. Respond to HazMat incidents to provide technical assistance; and
 - b. Serve, or designate a representative to serve, as a member of the AZSERC Advisory Committee.
12. The **State Fire Safety Committee** promulgates by rule a state fire code establishing minimum standards including a code for storage, sale, distribution and use of dangerous chemicals, combustibles, flammable liquids and explosives (ARS 41-2146).
13. The **Game and Fish Commission** will:
 - a. Bring suit against any person, corporation or government agency to restrain or enjoin them from discharging/dumping into a stream, or body of water, any deleterious substance which is injurious to wildlife; and
 - b. Respond to SOSOC notification of spills entering streams or bodies of waters (ARS 17-237).
14. The **Department of Health Services (DHS)** administers programs relating to public health and safety (ARS Title 36).
 - a. The Division of State Laboratory Services provides chemical analytical analyses of unknown materials.

- b. The Disease Prevention Services, Office of Risk Assessment and Investigation conducts risk assessments to provide acceptable levels of toxic substances in water, air and soil, and to anticipate the type and magnitude of adverse health effects associated with exposure to toxic substances.
 - c. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC.
15. The **Industrial Commission**, Division of Occupational Safety and Health develops and implements the state occupational safety and health program (ARS 23-407) and will enforce the:
- a. Occupational health hazard communications standard, worker right-to-know regulations (29 CFR 1910.1200);
 - b. Hazardous waste operations and emergency response standard (29 CFR 1910.120);
 - c. Process safety and management of highly hazardous chemicals (29 CFR 1910.119 and 1926.64); and
 - d. Subpart Z, toxic and hazardous substances regulations (29 CFR 1910.1000-1500 and 1926.1102-1148).
 - e. The Director, or his/her designee, will serve as a member of the AZSERC Advisory Committee.
16. **State Land Department**
- a. Environmental Resources and Trespass Division Manager is the representative and point of contact for HazMat incidents on state trust lands and will:
 - 1. Respond as requested to reported events and assist the SOSC with response and recovery efforts as stated in state contract A2-0016;
 - 2. Coordinate with DOA-RMS for funding, contractor selection and scope of work approval;
 - 3. Coordinate with the DEQ Emergency Response Unit for site remediation transition; and
 - 4. Coordinate with the State Forrester to ensure maximum efficiency and appropriateness of response.
 - b. Fire Management Division is responsible for wildland fires throughout the state and will provide support for fire related incidents by use of its cooperative agreements with fire departments and contractual agreements with various vendors/service providers (see ESFs # 4 and 7).

17. The **State Mine Inspector** provides for the health and safety of miners and the general public when on mining property and will:
 - a. Maintain records of manufacturing, storing, selling, transferring or in any manner disposing of explosives;
 - b. Regulate the amount of explosives stored;
 - c. Assume responsibility for the safe manufacture, storage and loading of sulfuric acid at copper smelters;
 - d. Respond to events on mine properties involving explosives and hazardous mining chemicals;
 - e. Provide technical assistance for handling, use and disposal of explosives and sulfuric acid; and
 - f. Provide uniformed support to other authorities.
18. The **National Guard** is responsible, as directed by the governor, for providing specific emergency services necessary to protect life or property (ARS 26-101 et. seq.), and will mobilize to assist local/state officials in response to and recovery from HazMat incidents.
19. The **Poison Center System** (Arizona Poison and Drug Information Center and Samaritan Regional Poison Center) will:
 - a. Assist incident responders in identifying and assessing the threat; and
 - b. Provide medical management and decontamination information.
20. The **Structural Pest Control Commission** regulates the use of non-agricultural pesticides (ARS 32-2302) and will:
 - a. Regulate the use, storage and application of pesticides and devices;
 - b. Maintain a record of its acts and proceedings, including the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension or revocation of licenses, registrations, qualification and certificates; and
 - c. Enter with warrant authority, private/public property on which restricted use pesticides are located, or believed to be located, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions.
21. **Arizona State University** conducts research on HazMat risks and provides expertise.

B. Federal Government

1. The federal government has established three response plans applicable to HazMat incidents.

- a. **FEMA** developed and maintains FRP ESF-10 which describes the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies that provide HazMat support for events which exceed the response/recovery capabilities of state/local governments. They will respond upon state declaration of emergency and request for assistance.
 - b. **EPA** administers NCP which describes the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies responding to discharges of oil, and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.
 - c. **DOE** is the lead federal agency for radiological emergencies. It maintains FRERP and RAP which describe the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies responding to peacetime radiological emergencies.
2. **USCG** operates the NRC. It is the primary point of contact for providing notification of HazMat incidents and requesting federal assistance.

C. Private Organizations

CMA administers CHEMTREC which provides information to emergency responders and

1. Provides advice on coping with chemical emergencies;
2. Notifies shippers and manufacturers of incidents and allows shippers to teleconference with on-scene personnel and chemical experts; and
3. Maintains the Hazard Information Transmission (HIT) service which sends hard copy CHEMTREC emergency chemical reports to registered first responders at the scene.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

ADEM will coordinate with local/state/federal agencies, and:

- A.** Conduct HazMat emergency response training, exercises and drills;
- B.** Evaluate exercises and response/recovery operations;
- C.** Formulate mitigation strategies;
- D.** Maintain this ESF; and
- E.** Maintain a directory of state/federal/private contacts and distribute to SOSCs, LEPCs and county emergency management directors.

Appendices

1. Request for State Assistance
2. Incident Report