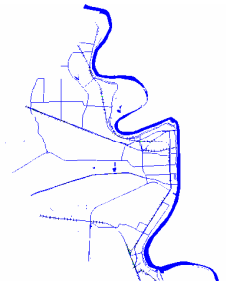


**WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH
OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**



Emergency Support Function 10

Hazardous Materials and Radiological

I. PURPOSE

ESF 10 provides for an effective and efficient response to and recovery from hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and radiological incidents that threaten the environment of the parish and the lives and property of its citizens. Hazardous materials include oil spills. This ESF coordinates parish, local government and private resources responding to and remedying oil spills, HAZMAT incidents and radiological releases. Actions in this function can range from the detection of a release of spill, through the provision of initial response actions, to the request of state assistance and procurement of a contractor, to coordination of joint local, parish, state and federal operations under the Incident Command System, to the final inspection and approval of remedial and restoration work.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1. This plan has been developed in accordance with EPCRA Sections 301-303, 40 CFR Part 355 and all portions thereof in effect at the time of development.
2. This plan has been developed in accordance with the

Louisiana “Pelican Plan” and ESF 10 Crosswalk.

3. This plan has been developed to include the provision of the National Incident Management System:

Command and Management
Preparedness
Resource Management
Communications and Information Management
Supporting Technologies
Ongoing Management and Maintenance

4. Many substances classified as hazardous materials are transported through the parish or used in the parish on a daily basis. Although the possibility exists that hazardous materials incidents at industrial sites could adversely affect the public, the greatest danger to the public is presented by the transportation of hazardous materials.

Hazardous material incidents may be defined as any condition which exists where a chemical, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or combination thereof, is no longer in its proper container or being utilized by the manufacturers recommendation and thereby poses an imminent danger to life, property or the environment.

A hazardous material is any substance or material in a quantity or form that may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment.

Hazardous materials are classified in this annex as:

- a. CHEMICAL - toxic, corrosive, or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties.
- b. BIOLOGICAL - Micro-organisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughter- houses, poultry processing plants,

and the like.

- c. **RADIOLOGICAL** - Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.
 - d. **EXPLOSIVE** - Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation. The released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.
5. West Baton Rouge Parish is located immediately west of the City of Baton Rouge on the west bank of the Mississippi River. It is primarily adjacent to the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Iberville and Pointe Coupee.
6. Transportation within the parish includes:
- a. Highways – Primary Routes - Interstate 10, U.S. Hwy 190 and La. Hwy 1.
 - b. Railroads - Union Pacific Railroad and Kansas City Southern Railroad have railways going through the parish.
 - c. Water - The Mississippi River is the major means of water transportation.
 - d. Air – The Baton Rouge Regional Airport is the closest cargo / passenger airport. It is 4 miles west of West Baton Rouges Eastern most boundary.
 - e. Pipelines - (Appendix 4 - Map)
4. **General:** All modes of transportation have the potential to carry hazardous materials.

The basic response by local officials to a hazardous materials incident in this parish would be the same whether the problem occurred by rail, highway or

water. The differences in response become apparent when levels of outside assistance are called upon such as: Federal Railroad Administration, State Police, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Transportation and Development, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

B. Assumptions

1. Experience has taught most officials dealing with hazardous material incidents that extreme caution must be exercised.
2. Incidents involving hazardous materials may occur at anytime day or night.
3. Numerous emergency service agencies will be called upon to assist in their area of expertise during a hazardous materials incident. Coordination of these agencies is of utmost importance.
4. All agencies, Local, State, Federal and Private have training concerning the National Incident Management System and Incident and Unified Command.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. All agencies with in this plan will follow the established contents of the National Incident Management System
2. All incidents involving the carrier of goods, materials, liquids or freight of any kind should be regarded as incidents involving hazardous materials until proved or verified otherwise.
3. The primary responsibility for dealing with hazardous materials incidents (on the local level) is assumed first by the responding jurisdictional fire officer then may be transferred to other fire officers or the Louisiana

State Police. Support will be received from the Sheriff's Office, HSEP and other departments at the scene, when called upon for assistance.

4. As established in the EOP certain governmental agencies are required to respond to hazardous materials incidents. These agencies have responsibilities according to departmental guidelines. However, they are requested to coordinate their activities with the Incident or Unified Command.
5. West Baton Rouge Parish has established Emergency Planning Zones for both fixed and transportation Hazardous Materials sources within the parish. When available responders shall use the Emergency Planning Zones as reference as cited within NIMS to establish a common picture.
6. The Louisiana State Police have established an emergency classification system for Hazardous Materials incidents for facility and transportation reporting.
 - a. Unusual Event An event that is out of the ordinary with no current threat to persons or property, no adverse effects on public safety, is not expected to escalate to a more serious emergency, no protective action is necessary and no protective action is recommend.
 - b. Site Emergency An incident or emergency which has had an effect on the near-site population or within the boundaries or transport vehicle, where normal operations of the facility or transport have been adversely impacted; incident or emergency is either secured and in the recovery mode or is ongoing but clearly confined to the facility or the transport vehicle; the on-site incident or emergency may have the potential to escalate to other areas of the facility or transport vehicle; a limited number of people have been effected and the potential exist to

affect a much larger portion of the population; the facility or transporter may request adjacent roadways are closed as a precautionary action; a protective action of road closure, shelter in place, evacuation or no protective action necessary has must be provided.

- c. General Emergency An emergency which will go beyond the facility or transport vehicle and has affected or will affect the general population and may include:

The facility is significantly impacted, shutting down most of its normal operations. The facility has experienced a large release which will impact beyond its boundaries. An explosion or fire has occurred at the facility which may not be under control. The emergency situation is beyond the resources of the facility or transporter. The facility response personnel are unable to contain the event and it may escalate before coming under control. A Protective Action of Road Closure, Shelter in Place or Evacuation must be issued immediately in order to protect the public safety.

- 6. The West Baton Rouge Parish Standardized Emergency Classification System exists to standardize terminology among all emergency response organizations to express the severity of emergencies and provide the framework for a unified response. In addition, the West Baton Rouge Parish Standardized Emergency Classification System provides the foundation for the implementation and institutionalized processes, systems, procedures, and/or plans to ensure effective cross-jurisdictional coordination between multiple local ICS organizations responding to an incident covering a large geographical area. **(NIMS II-A-1-a / II-A-2-a)**

a. Unusual Event

An incident that is out of the ordinary but does not present a current threat to persons or property even in the immediate vicinity. The incident may have the potential to escalate to a more serious emergency but is not expected to do so. No protective action will be implemented and no assistance should be needed from the West Baton Rouge Emergency Operation Center.

b. Alert

An incident that currently does not affect the local or general population, but has the potential to escalate to a more serious emergency. The situation is unresolved and should be monitored closely. Some limited protective actions may be implemented and additional assistance requested from the West Baton Rouge Emergency Operation Center.

c. Site Area Emergency

An emergency that either has already had some effect on near-site population or is anticipated to do so. This classification would be used in situations where a limited number of people have been affected or a much larger number could possibly be affected. Protective actions would be implemented and assistance would be necessary.

d. General Emergency

An emergency which has affected or will affect large portions of the Parish population. This is the most severe of the emergency classification and protective actions for large numbers of people would be necessary. All emergency resources would be activated and assistance would be requested from the federal, state, and support parish emergency response agencies, as necessary.

B. Phases of Management

1. Mitigation

- a. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency enforces the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act.
- b. The Louisiana State Police enforces the Louisiana Hazardous Material Information Development, Preparedness, and Response Act.
- c. The American Chemistry Council has established initiatives to mitigate potential emergencies:

- i. Responsible Care

Since its U.S. launch in 1988, Responsible Care has achieved both national and international recognition for improving environment, health, safety and security. ACC member Companies invest approximately \$11 billion to improve environmental, health and safety – this investment continues to pay improved performance dividends. In addition, they have committed more than \$2 billion to upgrade the security of their operations since 9/11.

- ii. CHEMTREC

Established in 1971, CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) is a public service hotline for fire fighters, law enforcement, and other emergency responders to obtain information and assistance for emergency incidents involving chemicals and hazardous materials. Shippers of hazardous materials can comply with US federal and state safety regulations by registering with CHEMTREC.

ii. TRANSCAER

TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness Emergency Response) is a national outreach effort that helps communities prepare for and respond to a possible hazardous material transportation incident. TRANSCAER® is made up of volunteer representatives from the chemical manufacturing, transportation, distributor, and emergency response industries.

iii. HPV Challenge Program

The chemistry industry is working with the Environmental Protection Agency and Environmental Defense to gather and make available screening level hazard data on high production volume chemicals. This voluntary initiative has already made more data publicly available than any chemical regulatory program in history.

iv. Long Range Research

The chemistry industry has undertaken the Long-Range Research Initiative designed to protect people, wildlife and the environment by developing new scientific methods that help regulators, industry and the public understand potential risks. This is the key to preventing problems. To date, \$133 million has been spent on this pioneering research that continues to result in important advances that help evolve industry practices.

b. Major chemical producers within West Baton Rouge and Iberville Parishes have implemented Process Safety Management.

2. Preparedness

- a. West Baton rouge has established a Local Emergency Planning Committee in accordance with Emergency Planning (EPCRA Sections 301-303, 40 CFR Part 355).
- b. The West Baton Rouge Emergency Taskforce has been established to coordinate preparedness and response amongst all public and private agencies. Meetings are held monthly.
- c. The Louisiana State Police have established the Hazardous Materials and Explosives Control Unit. Personnel within this unit are trained in Hazardous Materials and Explosive Preparedness and Response.
- d. Emergency Planning Zones have been developed for fixed site and transportation sources of Hazardous Material. Each EPZ represents possible scenarios and the impact of additional risks posed by adjacent facilities and/or sources of hazardous substances.
- e. CAMEO (Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations) is used to project impacts from events to include at risk facilities, such as, health and medical sites.
- f. All fixed-site operators have been instructed to notify the West Baton Rouge Parish of any incident having the potential for an off-site release by dialing 911 and to provide the information about the incident requested on a Hazardous Materials Emergency Notification Form provided each operator by West Baton Rouge Parish Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- g. Emergency Response Plans have been written and tested by government and industry in the

Parish.

- h. Emergency Response personnel, including medical personnel, have been, or are being trained in the identification of hazardous material to include radiological materials and the use of reference materials.
- i. Evacuation routes and procedures are being identified and will be tested and publicized for the general public.
- j. Sheriff's Office personnel, the HSEP Director, and Fire Chiefs are available for response to all incidents. The need is recognized for more training in handling hazardous materials for responders in the fields of law enforcement, fire services and health and medical.
- k. The West Baton Rouge Parish Fire Departments periodically conduct Hazardous-Materials specific training throughout the year.
- l. Crisis Training of monitoring teams provided on an annual basis.
- m. West Baton Rouge Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness conducts educational seminars of chemical safety and distributes brochures on Hazardous Materials Awareness to the public.
- n. West Baton Rouge Parish has completed a chemical hazard analysis, which is recorded within CAMEO, to include worst-case scenarios.

3. Response

a. Sheriff's Office

All hazardous materials incidents in West Baton Rouge Parish, regardless of the local

governmental jurisdiction or their severity, are to be reported immediately to State Police Hazardous Materials Hotline (1-877-925-6595) who will in turn notify the West Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office and all other appropriate parish, state, and federal agencies.

When a hazardous materials incident is reported, a deputy will be dispatched to the scene to assist the on-scene coordinator until relieved by a senior officer or more qualified official.

b. Fire Department

Upon notification of a hazardous materials incident, the respective fire department shall dispatch qualified personnel to the scene with appropriate protective equipment. At least one responding fireman must be qualified to Hazardous Materials Awareness Level.

c. Arrival of First Officer / Fire Line Officer

When the first law enforcement or fire department official arrives on the scene, he will survey or size-up the situation to determine if a disaster or potential disaster exists. In either case, control of the situation will be assumed by the first arriving fire officer or most qualified officer which will:

- i. Identify the hazardous material(s) involved from a safe distance location using binoculars or other vision enhancement devices, from an UP-WIND and UP-HILL vantage point.
- ii. Determine if the event has an established Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). If it has an established EPZ, initiate the pre-described protective actions as needed.

- iii. Evaluate the properties of the hazardous material(s) from emergency response reference guidebooks or material safety data sheets. Determine if extinguishment of fire and/or rescue of persons in the hazardous zone is possible with existing personal protective gear available and if extinguishment of fires, if existing, is recommended.
 - iv. Consult weather, topography, existing routes of entry/egress, and general suitability for an area to establish a forward command post.
 - v. If, based on personal knowledge of the material(s), written literature supplied by the manufacturer, emergency resource material, obvious signs of imminent danger, evacuation is deemed necessary, the most qualified official on scene will determine:
 - vi. If personnel are properly equipped to enter the hazard zone to perform the evacuation tasks.
 - vii. If personnel have proper monitoring equipment on hand to insure they are not evacuating persons through a toxic or dangerous environment.
 - viii. If sheltering in place with continued monitoring would not provide a safer resolution than evacuation.
- b. In all situations of possible evacuation, the incident commander shall consult, notify, and coordinate with the West Baton Rouge HSEP regarding temporary sheltering of displaced persons and any other prudent measures required by circumstances.

- c. All emergency workers and victims exposed to Hazardous Substances will be promptly decontaminated.
- d. The incident commander may use CAMEO to determine areas likely to be affected by a release.
- e. The area to be evacuated will be determined through:
 - i. Information given in the publication of the Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation, U.S. Department of Transportation, titled "2004 Emergency Response Guidebook" for initial response to hazardous materials incidents,
 - ii. Information from any printed document of the carrier, such as a way bill or bill of lading,
 - iii. Information contained on the label of the containers,
 - iv. Advice from CHEMTREC or other such agencies whose purpose is to supply such information,
 - v. Information or advice from an official representative of the shipper, manufacturer or user (consignee),
 - a. Information contained in the NFPA publication, "Hazardous Materials",
 - b. Information contained in the facility's emergency plan, if a fixed site is involved.
 - vi. Use of CAMEO.

- f. When deemed necessary to evacuate beyond the area of the immediate scene due to the type of hazardous material, the amount of material, weather conditions, location of the incident, exposure, type of carrier, fire present or probable; then the following shall be carried out:
 - i. Notify the appropriate law enforcement agency that will evacuate the populace, establish traffic control, secure the area from unauthorized entry and protect from looting.
 - ii. Notify the HSEP, who will activate the Emergency Operating Center, dispatch personnel to the scene to assist if requested, notify the appropriate Red Cross representative to shelter and care for evacuees, have emergency declared if necessary, supply weather information, assist with transportation and coordinate parish departments required for support activity.
 - iii. Notify designated fire department personnel.
 - iv. Establish command post at a safe location.
 - v. Establish contact with mass news media to keep public informed, giving correct information and instructions frequently to keep panic under control. At the scene, press contact will be made only from the command post or EOC if activated, and only the command post or EOC if activated, will issue press release and statements relative to the incident at hand.

g. Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers will provide scene security, traffic control, and crowd control as directed by the incident commander. The senior law enforcement officer at the command post shall determine the routes to be used for evacuation as well as or incoming personnel so as not to endanger the lives of those reporting to the incident site or those evacuating.

h. HSEP

- i. Upon notification of a hazardous materials incident, the HSEP will maintain an alert status, notifying other parish departments concerned. Personnel and equipment will be made ready should assistance be requested or required.
- ii. On confirmation of a hazardous materials incident which could be or is a threat, the HSEP will go on active stand-by with skeleton force at the Emergency Operations Center or on-scene command post if necessary, and will notify the appropriate officials of other departments as may be necessary.
- iii. When it is determined that due to location, weather conditions, time of day, type of hazardous material or chemical involved, that large numbers of citizens must be evacuated and/or a disaster emergency must be declared, the Emergency Operating Center will be activated to coordinate the efforts of other parish agencies and personnel. Notification will be given to the Red Cross Chapter and operational units of the HSEP will be activated to assist as required.

i. West Baton Rouge Parish Hazardous Materials

Team(s) may be called upon to respond by the Fire Department jurisdiction in which the incident is occurring. The West Baton Rouge Parish Hazardous Materials Team(s) will provide advice and recourses to the Incident Commander and may assume the role of Incident Commander if so requested. In addition the West Baton Rouge Parish Hazardous Materials Team(s) will be responsible for air monitoring and the distribution of equipment.

- j. Other Agencies
 - i. The first arriving fire department is responsible for notifying the Louisiana State Police Hazardous Materials Unit and the Department of Environmental Quality, apart from any action which may be taken by the industry or shipper responsible for the incident.
 - ii. Other Agencies responding to hazardous materials incidents will coordinate their activities with the incident commander, HSEP or Sheriff's Office.

4. Recovery

- a. The Incident Commander shall determine when the respective incident has been stabilized and made safe. The incident commander will, prior to giving an all clear, consult with the West Baton Rouge Parish HSEP to coordinate the dissemination of correct information to the media, public, and other officials.
- b. Agencies such as the Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Coast Guard will be called upon to execute their authority and responsibility of overseeing of cleanup operation. Local chemical cleanup

companies have been identified and can provide the necessary services should the situation warrant.

- c. All responding agencies will be responsible for decontamination of equipment and facilities.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Sheriff's Office

The incident commander is responsible for coordinating with all agencies the mitigation of the hazardous chemical threat, determination of life threat and establishment of a forward command post.

Law enforcement is responsible for evacuation, crowd and traffic control, controlling access into the hazardous area, protection of evacuated areas, escorting special equipment to the area and assisting designated persons industry having required technical knowledge in getting to the scene. Follow-up reports on the incident are to be forwarded to the Local Emergency Planning Committee to be made available for public inspection.

B. Fire Department

The fire department with jurisdiction at the scene is responsible for determining the identification of the chemical(s) involved, ONLY if fire personnel can do so without endangering themselves personally. Through this identification process and resource information, the jurisdictional fire department will formulate appropriate risk levels for life, property, and the environment. The jurisdictional fire department will also identify a location for the forward incident command post. This location will be communicated to the West Baton Rouge Parish HSEP as well as any special route(s) needed to safely access the forward command post.

C. HSEP

The HSEP is responsible for the activation of the Emergency Operations Center, coordination of support activity, technical advice, Declaration of Emergency when required, and coordinating additional personnel and equipment when required.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Authority to initiate actions:

1. It is provided that this plan:
 - a. is the official operations source for the Parish of West Baton Rouge, governing and otherwise pertaining to all disasters related to administrative and operational tasks of the parish,
 - b. is authorized by and promulgated under the authority contained by those local, State, and Federal statutes listed herein,
 - c. has the concurrence of the Parish President of West Baton Rouge Parish by virtue of the letter of implementation (Promulgation Statement) signed by the Parish Parish President, and
 - d. has the concurrence of GOHSEP and by that authority, the concurrence of all other branches of the State Government that operate under their direction and/or coordination under Public Law 93-288 and Louisiana Revised Statute 29:601-617; Act 636 of 1974.
2. It is understood that all Parish departments and agencies and boards of Local Government are an integral part of this plan.
3. There exists as part of the planning elements:
 - a. specifically named departments with specific responses and,

- b. all other departments of parish government, which by virtue of their association constitute a large reserve of material and manpower resources. At the direction of the Parish President such departments may be requested to supplement specifically assigned disaster response roles vital to the well-being of the Parish.
- c. The executive group is aware of its responsibility to provide accurate and timely information to the public, especially in time of emergency.

B Command Responsibility for Specific Action

- 1. The Parish President and the various ordinances enacted by the West Baton Rouge Parish has the responsibility of meeting the dangers to the Parish. This authority shall include but not be limited to the declaration of an emergency condition within the Political Jurisdiction.
- 2. The EOC Director acts as the Chief advisor to the Parish President during any declared emergency affecting the people and property of West Baton Rouge Parish. Various Parish agencies and departments under the direction of the West Baton Rouge Parish HSEP will conduct emergency operations.
- 3. Command and Management of the emergency will be conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System Chapter II – Command and Management.
- 3. State and Federal Officials will coordinate their operations with the IC/UC at the scene through the EOC.

4. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

HSEP assumes direction and control activities from the primary EOC located at West Baton Rouge Courthouse in Port Allen.

Should relocation of the direction and control be necessary because of enemy threat or other widespread situation involving the primary EOC, an alternate EOC would be activated. The primary alternate EOC is located within the East Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operation Center.

VI. Continuity of Government

Effective comprehensive emergency management operations depend upon two important factors to ensure continuity of government from the highest to the lowest level: (1) lines of succession for officials / agency heads / authorized personnel and (2) preservation of records.

A. Succession of Command

1 State Government Succession

Article IV, Section 5(A) of the Constitution of Louisiana vests in the governor the Chief Executive power of the State. The Governor holds office for four years and can immediately succeed himself/herself. Article IV, Section 5 (J) further establishes the emergency management powers of the governor. Article IV, Section 14 of the constitution provides for the line of succession to the governor as follows:

- a. Governor
- b. Lieutenant Governor
- c. Secretary of State
- d. Attorney General
- e. Treasurer
- f. Presiding Officer of the Senate
- g. Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives

2. Local Government Succession

See West Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operations Plan.

B. Relocation of Government

West Baton Rouge Parish provides for the relocation of the center of parish government to the alternate Emergency Operations Center during times of emergency.

C. Preservation of Records

1. State Level

Each agency/department is responsible for maintaining and recording all legal documents affecting the organization and administration of emergency management functions. It is the further responsibility of the State Officials to ensure that all records are secure and protected from elements of damage or destruction at all times.

2. It is the responsibility of the elected officials to ensure that all legal documents of both a public and private nature recorded by the designated official (i.e. tax assessor, sheriff's office) be protected and preserved in accordance with applicable state and local laws. Examples include ordinances, resolutions, minutes of meetings, land deeds and tax records.

VII. ADMINISTRATION OF LOGISTICS

- A. The Parish EOC is designed as the interfacing point for decision-making, coordination, administration, resource information exchange and emergency response management by Parish Officials and other appropriate persons and may be located at the on-scene command post.
- B. The on-scene command post shall be established for all Hazardous Materials incidents and shall follow procedures as set forth in standard operating procedures for command post operations.
- D. All necessary records and reports will be maintained on each incident.
- D. West Baton Rouge Parish maintains intra -parish and regional mutual aid agreements.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The HSEP Director will be responsible for maintaining and updating this plan. Standard operating procedures for hazardous materials response will be maintained by the fire departments.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities

1. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986, Title III
2. Louisiana Hazardous Materials Information Development, Preparedness, and Response Act, 1985, amended 1987.
3. Louisiana Emergency Preparedness and Assistance Act, 1993.

B. References

1. Basic Plan of West Baton Rouge Parish Emergency Operations Plan.
2. North American Emergency Response Guidebook (DOT - 2004).
3. Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials (7th Edition - 1987).

APPENDICES TO HAZ-MAT EMERGENCY PLAN

1. Organizational Chart
2. Incident Flow Chart
3. Incident Level Chart
4. Pipeline Map
5. Transportation Routes
6. Fixed Facilities
7. Abbreviations/Definitions
8. Haz-Mat Procedures
9. Haz-Mat Resources

10. Telephone Listings
11. Lines of Succession

