

Appendix N

Hazardous Materials Plan

Eagle County HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Eagle County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) developed the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Colorado Revised Statute (CRS) 24-33.5-1504. The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the boundaries of Eagle County, Colorado.

The Eagle County LEPC requests each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Eagle County Emergency Management Department is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP and will issue changes as required.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Eagle County, Colorado will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare Eagle County and the Designated Emergency Response Authorities (DERAs) for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

This plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act.

Scope

This plan is incorporated as Appendix N in the Eagle County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and is revised and readopted in accordance with the schedule of that document.

Legal Authorities and Agreements

- 40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification.
- 40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know.
- U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans.
- CRS 24-33.5-1504. LEPC - creation and duties.
- CRS Title 29, Article 22- Hazardous Substance Incidents.
- Eagle County Resolution number 83-75 – Designates the Eagle County Sheriff as the DERA for unincorporated areas of Eagle County.
- Local resolutions designate the local fire authority having jurisdiction as the DERA for each municipality in Eagle County with the exception of the Town of Basalt where the Basalt Police Department is the DERA.
- If a hazardous substance incident occurs on any federal, state, or county highway located outside of any municipality, the Colorado State Patrol is the DERA.
- The Regional Hazardous Materials Association of Eagle County (RHMAEC) Establishment and Reciprocal Hazardous Material Incident Inter-Governmental Agreement entered into by Eagle County, the Town of Vail, the Eagle River Fire Protection District, Greater Eagle Fire Protection District, and Gypsum Fire Protection District on October 9, 2012, provides for a more robust response than any one entity could provide.

SITUATIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

Situations

Hazardous materials are commonly stored, used and transported in Eagle County. Federal regulations direct facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (also known as the “Act” for purposes of this Appendix N) within Eagle County to provide the LEPC with the identification of facilities subject to the requirements of the Act that are within the County, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of the Act, such as hospitals or schools.

The RHMAEC is lead organization for a hazardous substance incident response within Eagle County unless it is the responsibility of the Basalt Police Department or Colorado State Patrol.

Per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements, Vail Health, Valley View Hospital and Aspen Valley Hospital (the hospitals most likely to serve Eagle County residents and visitors) provide “First Receivers” decontamination training for specific personnel for the treatment of victims of hazardous materials contamination and/or exposure. These hospitals have the maximum capability of Level C personal protection and are equipped with decontamination tents and other equipment for mass casualty response. No other medical facilities in Eagle County are required or trained to provide decontamination services for victims.

Transported hazardous materials are the most likely source for incidents in Eagle County. Hazardous materials are transported through the County by roads, rail, pipelines, and flight paths posing a threat to the County.

Most roads in the County can be utilized for transporting hazardous material deliveries but the primary routes for most of the road transport will be on I-70, and Highways 6, 82, 24 and 131. The primary rail line transporting hazardous materials through the County is the Union Pacific line that follows the Colorado River. Spur lines to Craig and Tennessee Pass do have some activity but no large quantities of hazardous materials. Pipelines are used almost exclusively for the transport of natural gas in Eagle County. Both Xcel Energy and Black Hills Energy operate natural gas pipelines here.

Storage of hazardous materials in Eagle County is somewhat limited. There are storage facilities containing petroleum products, chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, acids, explosive materials and small quantities of pretty much any product imaginable. Chemical inventory reports for those storage facilities that are required to report their inventory are maintained in the Emergency Management office.

RHMAEC is considered a Type II Hazardous Materials Response Team with the training and equipment necessary to provide identification, monitoring, intervention and decontamination services for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive incidents in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 471 and 472 along with the OSHA standards found in 29 CFR 1910.120 for hazardous waste operations and emergency response. This means that RHMAEC can respond to incidents most likely to occur in Eagle County and protect our community from the adverse effects of a hazardous substance incident. The ten county Northwest All Hazards Emergency Management Region has provided funding and training to help create five such teams in the Region so that there is sufficient backup response capability throughout the area.

The Eagle County Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment ranks transported hazardous materials as a likely threat in Eagle County with the potential for extreme consequences.

Assumptions

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment.

A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Eagle County along the I-70, Highways 6, 24, 82 and 131 or the Colorado River railroad corridors. With limited detour routes the impacts to traffic flows can be very lengthy when hazardous materials are involved.

The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.

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

If an evacuation is recommended because of the hazardous materials incident, 80 percent of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility.

Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating.

Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

Limitations

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee an appropriate response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events.

Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to standards.

Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.

There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

The success or failure of all emergency plans depends upon effective tactical execution.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and a thorough information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transporter.

Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities and qualifications.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The Eagle County LEPC will assist in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures. The authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the Public Safety Answering Point (911), LEPC, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) spill line of the incident. They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. The Incident Commander (IC) (typically operating in a Unified Command structure) will request the assistance of regional, mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of Eagle County responders.

The first priority of Incident Command will be to determine the appropriate protective action for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them.

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

Eagle County responders will make every effort to stabilize the incident within the scope of their skills, knowledge and abilities.

The DERA for the jurisdiction where the spill or release occurs will be the party responsible for providing direct oversight of the cleanup/recovery efforts.

Direction and Control

Incident Command for a hazardous materials incident will be performed in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), with at least one representative of the meeting the qualifications for Hazardous Materials IC as defined in 29 CFR 1910.120.

Incident Command will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer will ensure conveyance of protective measure information to the public.

The Eagle County Emergency Operation Center will activate when requested to support Incident Command actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the emergency operations center (EOC) and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed.

Release Identification

The recognized methods and procedures Eagle County responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified.

Releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transport agent, citizens and/or responders. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

Notification

Hazardous materials release notifications come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from facilities or responders.

Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release using the notification procedures of the appropriate dispatch center.

If it is suspected or known that victims of a hazardous materials incident may self-present or be transported to a nearby hospital prior to technical decontamination, responders on scene will request dispatch to notify nearby hospital emergency departments (or other pre-assigned hospital notification channels) directly.

The public will receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication as describe in the Eagle County Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix L.

Emergency Response

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in NFPA 472 - Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels.

Awareness level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when on scene of a hazardous materials/Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident:

- Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials/WMD present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material/WMD agent by completing the following tasks:
 - Detect the presence of hazardous material/WMD.
 - Survey the hazardous material/WMD incident from a safe location to identify the name, United Nations/North American (UN/NA) identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied for the hazardous material/WMD involved.
 - Collect hazard information from the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

- Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, the standard operating procedures and the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook by completing the following tasks:
 - Initiate protective actions.
 - Initiate the notification process.

Operations level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to hazardous materials/WMD incidents:

- Analyze a hazardous materials/WMD incident to determine the scope of the problem and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:
 - Survey the hazardous materials/WMD incident to identify the containers and materials involved, determine whether hazardous materials/WMD have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions.
 - Collect hazard and response information from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Chemical Transportation Emergency Center CHEMTREC local, state and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts.
 - Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material/WMD and its container.
 - Estimate the potential harm at a hazardous material/WMD incident.
- Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials/WMD incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment by completing the following tasks:
 - Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials/WMD incident.
 - Describe the response options for each objective.
 - Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option.
 - Describe emergency decontamination procedures.
 - Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.
- Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials/WMD incident to favorably change the outcomes consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:
 - Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications.
 - Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation.
 - Initiate Incident Command System for hazardous materials/WMD Incidents.
 - Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan.
 - Demonstrate emergency decontamination.
- Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials/WMD incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:
 - Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives.

- Communicate the status of the planned response.

Hazardous materials technician level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to hazardous materials/WMD incidents:

- Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the magnitude of the problem in terms of outcomes by:
 - Surveying the hazardous materials incident to identify special containers involved, to identify or classify unknown materials, and to verify the presence and concentrations of hazardous materials through the use of monitoring equipment.
 - Collecting and interpreting hazard and response information from printed resources, technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment.
 - Determining the extent of damage to containers.
 - Predicting the likely behavior of released materials and their containers when multiple materials are involved.
 - Estimating the size of an endangered area using computer modeling, monitoring equipment, or specialists in this field.
- Plan a response within the capabilities of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment by:
 - Identifying the response objectives for hazardous materials incidents.
 - Identifying the potential response options available by response objective.
 - Selecting the personal protective equipment required for a given action option.
 - Selecting the appropriate decontamination procedures.
 - Developing a plan of action which includes safety considerations, is consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures, and is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.
- Implement the planned response to favorably change the outcomes consistent with standard operating procedures and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:
 - The following site safety and control plan considerations are from the NIMS Site Safety and Control Plan (form ICS 208HM):
 - Site description.
 - Entry objectives.
 - On-site organization.
 - On-site control.
 - Hazard evaluation.
 - Personal protective equipment.
 - On-site work plans.
 - Communication procedures.

- Decontamination procedures.
- Site safety and health plan.
- Perform the duties of an assigned hazardous materials branch position within the local incident management system.
- Don, work in, and doff personal protective clothing, including, but not limited to, both liquid splash- and vapor-protective clothing with appropriate respiratory protection.
- Perform the control functions identified in the plan of action.
- Perform the decontamination function identified in the Incident Action Plan.
- Evaluate the progress of the planned response by evaluating the effectiveness of the control functions.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of the control functions.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of the decontamination process.
- Terminate the incident by:
 - Assisting in the incident debriefing.
 - Assisting in the incident critique.
 - Providing reports and documentation of the incident.

Responder Safety

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the Incident Command system. A Safety Officer will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the IC with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer for some reason, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers must be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.
- Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120.

The minimum procedures by responder certification level are:

- Awareness level responders are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They will not take any further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.
- Operations level responders are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby

persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release and as such will maintain a safe distance, keep the release from spreading and prevent exposures.

- Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. As such they will be able to:
 - Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
 - Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. As such they will be able to:
 - Select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment.
 - Perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.
 - Determine and implement decontamination procedures.
 - Develop a site safety and control plan.

Public Safety

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or the projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking. Evacuation is the recognized standard for population protection; however, recent research indicates shelter-in-place should be considered as a better alternative for many hazardous materials incidents.

Each strategy (evacuation or shelter-in-place) has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, citizens and visitors from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for many members of the public. Evacuations are however highly disruptive events which create other challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation may take hours to complete, during which evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.
- Shelter-in-place can be instituted in a relatively short period of time. The population does not have long distances to travel and the people are, for the most part, familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only reasonable short-term protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many citizens who will self-evacuate. Training and exercising sheltering-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when it is needed. It should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration.

No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations whereas some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or shelter-in-place. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and may be combined to achieve the maximum population protection in some situations. For example, shelter-in-place for the public in an appropriate radius around a toxic release, combined with evacuation of downwind populations, might result in the best protection potential for the greatest number of people.

The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process include:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition)
- MSDS
- CHEMTREC
- National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations Chemicals
- Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks

The Incident Command is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at risk population.

Resource Management

The response and recovery resources available to the Eagle County LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), mutual aid agreements, and contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with the Eagle County Emergency Resource Mobilization Plan, EOP Appendix E.

Containment / Clean-Up

Coordination of spill containment and clean-up is the responsibility of the DERA. Responding agencies will:

- Identify, contain, recover and properly treat or remove hazardous materials and dispose of at appropriate sites.
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.
- Financial responsibility for clean-up and proper disposal of hazardous materials is the responsibility of the facility where the spill occurs or the shipper if the spill is a result of a

transportation incident. The DERA provides the necessary oversight to ensure that the clean-up and disposal are completed in accordance with federal, State and local regulations.

A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is maintained in the Eagle County EOC.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Fire Districts/Departments:

- Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
- Request appropriate resources when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s).
- Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- Provide for the safety of the public by implementing protective actions (i.e., evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower through the process of an Organizational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215).
- Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
- Support RHMAEC with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.
- Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the command post near the scene.
- Provide manpower for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.
- Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
- Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training.

Ambulance Providers:

- Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.
- Provide advanced and basic life support services to hazardous materials exposure victims when requested.

RHMAEC

- Respond in support of first response agencies when requested.
- Assess actions taken by first-in units.

- Provide a technical level response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide scene management expertise and equipment.
- Evaluate/establish exclusionary zones.
- Perform substance identification testing using all available methods.
- Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques and additional authorities requiring notification.
- Perform duties as directed by Incident Command.
- Coordinate with representatives from the Eagle County Emergency Management Department.

Eagle County Emergency Management

- Function as point of contact for the Eagle County LEPC.
- Provide public education materials to the public on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- Provide emergency management or EOC support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response.
- Provide notification of agencies and organizations as requested by either the facility representative or first responders.
- Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command.
- Assist with notifications to the public, as necessary.
- Support first response agencies and Incident Command with information and resource coordination as required.
- Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
- Assist Incident Command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.
- Coordinate requests for specialized resources and resource mobilization.

Law Enforcement

- Coordinate law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Provide for traffic control and maintenance of evacuation during a hazardous materials emergency.
- Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- Perform evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
- Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.

- Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or their intentional release.

Eagle County Public Health and Environment

- Take such measures as necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- In conjunction with the CDPHE, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary.
- Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed.
- Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated when the threat is properly mitigated.

Hospitals

- Provide technical decontamination for victims of hazardous materials contamination and/or exposure.
- Provide emergency medical care for those injured in a hazardous material incident.
- Provide advanced and basic life support services to hazardous materials exposure victims that self-present or are transported to the hospital.
- Follow all appropriate hospital based policies and procedures for response activities.
- When requested, provide responding agencies with real time hospital capabilities for receiving, decontaminating and treating victims.
- Coordinate with other local, state and federal agencies responding to the incident.

Public Works

- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- Implement protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water and waste water systems.

State of Colorado

Colorado State Patrol

- Act as DERA agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate, state highways and Eagle County (located outside of municipalities) roads.

- When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.

CDPHE

- Provide 24-hour emergency spill reporting network.
- Coordinate response efforts with other local, state and federal agencies.
- Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist in determining the release source, cause and responsible party.
- Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions.
- Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law.
- Ensure source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.

Colorado Office of Emergency Management

- Assist Eagle County with support and coordination efforts.
- Activate the State EOC if appropriate.

Non-Governmental Agencies

American Red Cross

- Provide for temporary shelter, welfare inquiries and information services.

Eagle County Salvation Army

- Provide food service for responders and shelters as requested.

Regulated Facilities

- Report chemical inventories to the Colorado Emergency Planning Commission, LEPC, and local fire department.
- Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal/state law.
- Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Eagle County LEPC.
- Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Notify 9-1-1, and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.

- Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

DERA's and Area of Responsibility

The Colorado State Patrol is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of any publicly maintained highway not within a municipality's corporate limits. This includes County owned and maintained roads in Eagle County.

The Grand Junction Fire Department is the DERA for all Bureau of Land Management lands in Eagle County.

The Basalt Police Department is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of the Town of Basalt.

Eagle River Fire Protection District is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of the Towns of Avon, Minturn and Red Cliff.

Greater Eagle Fire Protection District is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of the Town of Eagle.

Gypsum Fire Protection District is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of the Town of Gypsum.

The Town of Vail Fire Department is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur within the boundaries of the Town of Vail.

The Eagle County Sheriff's Office is the DERA for spills/discharges that occur at all locations in Eagle County that are not covered by the above listed entities and that are not federal lands.

EXERCISES

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

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